Montreal Weekly Witness

and Canadian Homestead.

SIXTY-FIRST YEAR. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1906. MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS. $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.

ENGLISH RAILWAY HORROR.

Three Canadians Killed in a Wreck at Salisbury.

TRAIN LEFT THE TRACK AND CRASHED INTO MILK TRAIN

Salisbury, England, July 1.—Twenty-three of the American passengers of the SS. 'New York,' three of them Torontonians, bound from Plymouth for London, were killed and nearly a dozen injured here at two o'clock this morning. The train was travelling at a high rate of speed and left the tracks at the curve near this city, dashing into the rear of a milk train. The engine smashed the guard's van of the milk train to atoms and killed a guard. Instantly all the carriages broke their couplings. The engine hurled itself against the side of the strong iron parapet, which bounds the bridge over the roadway. Fortunately it struck the parapet almost end on, and so probably was saved from carrying away the parapet and projecting the train into the street below.

The three Canadians who lost their lives are Messrs Walter Barwick, K.C., the Rev. Edward L. King, vicar of St. Thomas's Church, and Mr. C. A. Pipon, general agent of the North Atlantic Steamship Combination.

THE DEAD AND INJURED.

Following is the list of the first cabin passengers dead:

Barwick, Walter, of Toronto, Ont.
Cassier, Louis, of Trumbull, Conn.
Cossitt, Frederick Henry, of New York.
Elphicke, Mrs. C. W., of Chicago, Ill.
Harding, Dudley P., New York.
Hitchcock, Mrs. L. N., New York.
Howieson, Miss Mary F., New York.
King, the Rev. E. L., Toronto, Ont.
Koch, Frank W., Allentown, Pa.
McDonald, John E., New York.
McMeekin, C. F., New York.
Pipon, C. A., Toronto, Cat.
Sentell, Mrs. E. W., New York.
Sentell, Miss Blanche M., New York.
Sentell, Miss Gertrude M., New York.
Sentell, Charles E., New York.
Smith, Mrs. Walter W., Dayton, O.
Smith, Miss Eleanor, Dayton, O.
Smith, Gerard, Dayton, O.
Waite, Mrs. Lillias Hurd, New York.

The following second cabin passengers are dead:—

Goepinger, Lewis, address unobtainable.
Keeler, Jules, address unobtainable.
Thompson, W. H., address unobtainable.

The following are the first cabin passengers injured:—

Allan, G. H. V., Fair Haven, Vt.
Allan, Mrs. G. H. V., Fair Haven, Vt.
Critchell, Robert S., Chicago, Ill.
Griswold, Robert S., Chicago, Ill.
Griswold, Miss I. S., address unobtainable.
Hitchcock, Miss M., New York.
Koch, Mrs., Allentown, Pa.
Koch, Miss Anna E., Allentown, Pa.
Sentell, E. W., New York.

The following second cabin passenger was injured:—

Kask., Miss M., address unobtainable.

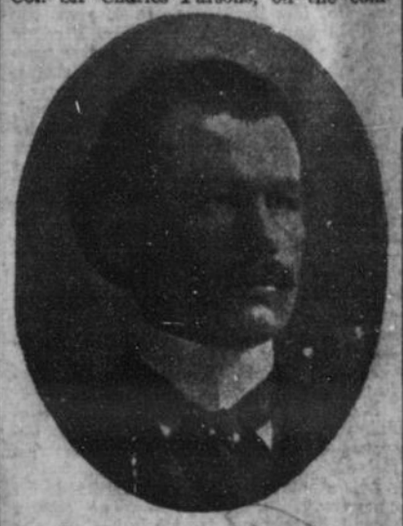
BIRTHDAY HONORS

The Hon. Adelard Turgeon Made a C. M. G.

MR. AEMILIUS IRVING, K.C., OF HAMILTON, ONT., KNIGHTED.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, June 28.—Among the list of King's Birthday honors, the Hon. Adelard Turgeon, of Quebec, and Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, of Ottawa, are to be companions of St. Michael and St. George. Justice R. L. Weatherbe, of Nova Scotia, and Mr. Aemilius Irving, K.C., of Toronto, are to be Knights. Col. Sir Charles Parsons, on the com-



THE HON. ADELARD TURGEON, C.M.G.

manding staff of the regular forces of Canada, is to be an ordinary member of the militia division of the third class Companions of the Order of the Bath. Mr. Geo. L. B. F. Fraser, chief clerk of the Department of Justice; Mr. L. K. Jones, secretary of the Department of Railways; Mr. Juchereau de Saint Denis le Moine, sergeant-at-arms of the Senate; Mr. Joseph Pope, Under-Secretary of State, and Mr. Edward Sutherland, assistant Auditor-General, are all appointed to the Imperial Service Order.

OTHER HONORS.

London, June 28.—The occasion of the official celebration of the King's Birthday is marked by the gazetting of the usual honors. The list is a long one and is more interesting than is frequently the case. Among the peers created are the Right Hon. Leonard Henry Courtney, who has held several high positions under the government; the Right Hon. George J. Shaw-Lefevre, formerly Postmaster-General, and President of the Local Government Board; and the Right Hon. W. J. Pirie, chairman of the Harland and Wolff Shipbuilding Company, who is a Canadian. Mr. Shaw-Lefebvre in 1868 carried a vote in the House of Commons for the arbitration of the Alabama claims, which resulted in a victory for the United States.

Among the fourteen baronets created is Edgar Speyer, of the Anglo-American banking firm of Speyer & Co. Among a numerous list of new knights is Mr. F. C. Gould, the caricaturist. The Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath is conferred on General Diaz, President of Mexico.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE

The Closing Exercises—Honors Gained by Successful Students

COMMISSIONS AWARDED IN IMPERIAL AND CANADIAN SERVICE.

Kingston, Ont., June 29.—The Royal Military College closed its sessions today with a brilliant convocation. Diplomas of graduation were conferred upon the following, honors being accorded to the first six:—

C. S. M. J. D. Gemmill, C. S. M. A. E. McRae, B. S. M. A. T. Bowell, Corpl. S. T. Layton, C. S. M. E. F. Budden, Sergt. E. G. Cameron, Sergt. J. M. Eakins, C. S. M. A. A. Paré, Sergt. R. S. Bellman, Sergt. F. H. Greenlees, Sgt. E. P. Henderson, Sgt. R. McKnight, Sergt. W. G. Hagerty, Cadet E. C. Hale, Corpl K. B. Carruthers, Cadet I. C. Campbell, Corpl. E. J. W. Spread, Corpl. Y. S. Ryerson, Corpl. E. R. M. Kirkpatrick, Corpl, R. D. Stewart; Cadet D. B. Coristine, Cadet K. Maclaren.

The following commissions, so far, have been awarded:—

Royal Engineers, C. S. M. Gemmill.
Royal Artillery, C. S. M. Macrae.
Royal Artillery or Infantry, C. S. M. Budden.
Indian Army, Sergt. Henderson.
Royal Canadian Engineers, Sergeants Billman and Hagerty.
Royal Canadian Artillery, Cadet Coristine.
Infantry, Corporal Spread.

The prizes were thus awarded:

Governor-General's gold medal, C. S. M. Gemmill.
Governor-General silver medal, C.S.M. Macrae.
Governor-General's bronze medal, B. S. M. Powell.
Sword of honor, prize for conduct, drills and exercises, C. S. M. Budden.
Class prizes—1st. class, C. S. M. Gemmill; 2nd class, Sergt. Rhodes; 3rd class, Cadet Carson.

The Alliance Francaise medals were won by C. S. M. Budden, Corpl. Hammond, and Cadet Longford. In the second class Cadet Tremblay led, but was debarred by his nationality. The Dundonald mounted patrol competition was won by 'A' Company (Sergt. Henderson, C. S. M. Budden, Capt. Kirkpatrick, and Sergt. Bellman). The Ontario Government rifle shield was won by 'D' Company. Sir F. W. Borden's shield for revolver practice, was won by Cadet Campbell.

The commandant, Lieut.-Colonel E. T. Taylor, reported that 82 cadets began the term; 78 finished it. The health of the cadets has been fair, conduct fair, and discipline poor. The Federal Government has approved the commandants suggested as to the number of instructors required to more thoroughly carry out the principle of individual instruction, which is a very important feature of the course.

CANADIANS AT HENLEY

ARGONAUTS CAPTURE FIRST HEAT FOR GRAND CHALLENGE CUP.

Henley-on-the-Thames, July 2.—Argonauts defeated First Trinity by a length in the first heat for the Grand Challenge Cup. The half course was covered in 3.28 minutes, and the full course was completed in 7.20.

It was a stiff contest, and when the Toronto eight flashed over the line half of the men appeared to be rowed out. Number 2 looked bad, but he held in, and when the men left the boathouse afterwards Joe Wright said that everybody was in fine trim.

THE STORM IN LONDON

RAINFALL REPRESENTED 227 TONS TO THE ACRE.

London, June 29.—There was a record rainfall here last night of 2.27 inches, representing 227 tons to the acre in Greater London, with a radius of from 11 to 15 miles from Charing Cross,

GRAFT CHARGES

Herr Freberger Discloses a Strange State of Affairs in German South West Africa

MILITARY EXPEDITION LIKENED TO THAT OF RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

Berlin, June 28. — The charges that have been repeatedly brought against the German administration in South-West Africa crystallized during the last few days under an organized attack by the Catholic party in the Reichstag, and have now reached a sensational point. The protagonist of the crusade is Herr Freberger, a member of the Reichstag. The accusations he has made in speeches and in a local newspaper at Biberach, represent affairs in connection with the military expedition in South-west Africa as having pretty much the same aspect as the Russian campaign in Manchuria. He declares that a large proportion of the gifts and money collected for the soldiers at the front have not reached their destination, but have been shared among officials in Berlin. He asserts that new rifles, uniforms and kits sent to South-west Africa are now being sold to farmers in Argentina, imputing that some individuals have carried out a private deal with the nation's property. He draws a picture of general demoralization in the colony, saying that spirit-drinking is everywhere prevalent, that courtesans of all nationalities are flourishing, and that the prisons are full of whites. Similar charges are directed against the administration of the Cameroons, where, it is asserted, officers have built bungalows for their mistresses with public money. The Centre, that is, the Catholic party, declare that they will not vote any more appropriations for the colonies until reforms are established.

BREACH OF PROMISE

A MAN, OF EIGHTY-FOUR SUED.

St. John, N.B., June 29.—Proceedings were begun to-day in a suit for breach of promise, instituted by Miss Ethel Grace Gibbon, of this city, a graduate of the Cambridge, Mass., Hospital, against George Rowley, also of St. John. She is about 27 years of age, while the defendant is 84. Miss Gibbon said she first met Mr. Rowley at the home of her aunt some five years ago. He had at various times given her about $100 worth of presents, and she kept up a correspondence with him from the hospital. She said he told her he had some $5,000, and, after proposing marriage, said he wanted to give it to her.

She testified that the wedding day was fixed for last November, but that he did not appear, and later said he did not wish to marry.

LIBERAL MEMBER DEAD.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON DIED IN LONDON YESTERDAY.

London, July 2. — Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Liberal member of Parliament for the Camborne Division of Cornwall, is dead, in London, in his 77th year. He had been ill for some time.

Sir Wilfrid was the son of the first baronet, and was born at Brayton on September 4, 1829. He was educated at home, and sat as Liberal M. P. for Carlisle 1859-65 and 1868-85, and for the Cockermouth Division of Cumberland, 1886-1900. He had sat in the House of Commons as member for the Camborne Division since 1903. He married the third daughter of J. Pocklington Senhouse, Netherhall, Cumberland, in 1860, and succeeded his father in the baronetcy in 1867. His heir is his son, Wilfrid, born in 1862. Sir Wilfrid achieved considerable fame as a temperance advocate.

ATTEMPT TO BURN A CHURCH

ROMAN CATHOLIC EDIFICE AT MASHAM, QUE., SET ON FIRE SEVERAL TIMES.

Ottawa, June 29.—Several attempts to burn the Masham, Que., Roman Catholic church have been made within the past five days, but in each instance the early discovery of the plot averted disaster. The last attempt, however, resulted in the adjoining shed being burned, but the fire was prevented from destroying the church by people in the vicinity, who noticed it before it had gained much headway. The attempt was a bold one, and several arrests have since been made by Constable Taggart. An examination of the premises disclosed several articles of clothing piled in different places around and under the building, and almost completely saturated with coal oil. A long one-inch rope was also found stretched from one pile to the other, which was also soaked with kerosene, so that should the fire have made any headway in either case the building would have been doomed. The first fire was started under a statue, but fortunately burned itself out.

MRS. JAMES TANNER KILLED.

Helena, Mont., June 29.—Mrs. James Tanner, wife of the commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was killed in an automobile accident.

NATIVES EXECUTED

Men Who Killed Captain Bull Have Paid the Penalty

OTHERS FLOGGED UNDER THE SWAYING BODIES ON THE GALLOWS.

Cairo, June 28.—The sentences imposed upon natives for the attack upon officers of the Inniskilling Dragoons on June 13, when Captain Bull was killed, were carried out to-day on the road close to the scene of the attack. A space, sixty yards by thirty, was roped off for the gallows. A whipping post was fixed in the centre of this space, which was surrounded by troops. One man was hanged, and then two were flogged beneath the swinging body. The process was repeated until all the sentences were executed. Hundreds of natives watched the scene, the women wailing loudly. All the culprits faced death and flogging calmly.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY

Celebration in England Interfered With by Great Rain Storm

FLOOD SO BAD IN SOME OF LONDON SUBURBS THAT PEOPLE HAD TO BE RESCUED FROM HOUSES IN BOATS.

London, June 29.—Most of the arrangements for the public observance of the King's birthday were cancelled to-day on account of a rainstorm of tropical severity, which visited this country during the early hours of the morning. Over two inches of rain fell in London in eight hours, constituting a record. Many districts were flooded, people were driven out of their houses, the underground railways were inundated and traffic was stopped. In some of the suburbs of this city the streets were impassable to pedestrians, and the imprisoned occupants of flooded houses were rescued by firemen in boats. The King ordered the cancellation of the ceremony of trooping the colors on the Horse Guards parade, and the abandonment of the reviews of troops at Aldershot and elsewhere.

The usual 'rainbow dressings' of the warships at the naval ports were mostly countermanded.

A great amount of damage was caused by the storm in the agricultural districts.

POOR SALARIES PAID TO CLERGY

PASTORS IN DIOCESE OF RUPERT'S LAND ARE IN DEBT.

Winnipeg, June 29. — "It is a terrible thing to have to admit it on the floor of this house, but our pastors are in debt. They owe money for the necessaries of life.'

Thus did Mr. W. P. Sweatman, at the Synod, arraign the parishioners throughout the diocese of Rupert's Land for poor salaries paid to the clergy.

'The root of all the unrest in the diocese is the fact that our ministers are in debt. Men cannot afford to come to the West without more salary, and those who are here cannot afford to stay. In other businesses, the increased cost of living in the West is taken into account. The banks make an allowance of $200 to their employees in the North-West. That same $200, added to a salary of $700 a year, is just the difference between paying and running into debt.

'I know one minister in the West who helped out $100 a year by keeping a cow and poultry. At the end of the year he owed $50. The records of these things are to be found buried in the books of our merchants. Another minister, whom I know, averaged $550 for ten years. He owed money, too.'

Mr. Sweatman, as honorary secretary of the Synod, has in the past year investigated the salary question in the diocese. As a consequence he speaks with authority.

The Synod closed its proceedings this evening.

NEW CHURCH AT STEWARTON.

Ottawa, June 28.—The corner-stone of the new Stewarton Presbyterian church was laid to-night by the Hon. Mortimer Clark, Lieutenant-governor of Ontario. His Honor delivered an address emphasizing the indebtedness of the state to the church in the upbuilding of strong moral forces which support law and contribute to the stability of the state. His Honor in gracious words described the privileges and functions of a church, and congratulated the Rev. W. A. Melbroy and people on the fine new church being erected. Addresses were delivered by a number of city clergymen of a congratulatory nature.

CORNWALL GIVES BONUS FOR FACTORY.

Cornwall, Ont., July 2. — The by-law granting a bonus of $20,000 to the Modern Bedstead Company was carried by a large majority.

RUSSIAN CONDITIONS

The Royal Family and Court Practically Prisoners at Peterhof

POLICE ENROLLED ROUGHS TO BEAT THE JEWS AT BIALYSTOK.

St. Petersburg, June 29.—An official denial is given of the report that the Emperor and court are leaving Peterhof and returning to Tsarkoe-Selo owing to the discovery of a revolutionary plot among the palace servants. The report is officially accounted for by rumors following the retirement of General Plesko, the commandant of Peterhof, and the appointment of Colonel Lermentoff, commander of the Imperial Regiment of Uhlans, as his successor. The former's retirement is stated to be due purely to private considerations, but several officers of his staff are indignant at the promotion of Colonel Lermentoff over their heads and have asked to be relieved, giving rise to the report of the discovery of a revolutionary plot. While the official explanation are regarded with suspicion, it is beyond question that the terrorists and revolutionists are constantly attempting to gain a foothold in the palace. There is no cause to doubt the truth of the official statement that the court has no intention of returning to Tsarkoe-Selo this summer. Peterhof in reality is much safer for the Imperial family than Tsarkoe-Selo, being located on a gulf, enabling the Imperial yacht to be moored at a wharf but two hundred yards from the palace, always available to convey the Emperor and his family to Finland, or some other place of security. There is an elaborate system of wireless telegraphy connecting the palace at Peterhof with the fortress of Cronstadt, Viborg and Helsingfors and with the warships in the gulf, thus insuring His Majesty against being again cut off from the outside world, as he was during the telegraph operators' strike of last fall. Since the revelations that disloyalty had invaded even 'His Majesty's own' regiment (the Preobrajensky Regiment of the Guards) it is asserted here that nothing would be surprising. General Trepoff, commander of the palace, who is personally charged with protecting the safety of the Emperor's persons, has redoubled his precautions. The garrison at Peterhof has been strengthened by a guard of Circassians, and the detachment of Cossacks about the palace has been doubled. The servants at the palace, as heretofore, are the Emperor's faithful Mamelukes and Tartars, some of whom do not speak the Russian language. The Russian servants are confined for the time being to tried lackeys and valets, but among these the terrorists have frequently boasted that they had spies. Newsboys carrying sacks are forbidden to enter the grounds of the old palace, to which the public is admitted, and no one is allowed within the walls surrounding the grounds of the small palace, where the Imperial family resides, without a permit. Secret police by the hundreds, in civilian clothes, throng the parks and streets. The Emperor never drives out beyond the grounds of the small palace, and the members of the court are practically prisoners within its walls. The principal amusement is tennis, but all the customary gaiety of court life has vanished.

BIALYSTOK MASSACRE.

St. Petersburg, June 29.—The commission appointed by the Douma to enquire into the Bialystok massacre, charges in its report that the police enrolled roughs, under the guise of firemen, and employed them to beat the Jews. The Jews were taken to the police station, where some were actually killed, and all were maltreated. This was done, the commission declares, with the knowledge, and sometimes in the presence of Kodarefsky, the chief of police. The commission also accuses army officers of encouraging the mob to pillage and massacre the Jews. It points out that wherever the military did their duty the rioting ceased immediately.

REDUCTION OF EXPENDITURE.

St. Petersburg, June 29.—The Finance Minister to-day presented to the Council of Ministers a memorandum calling for a drastic reduction of expenditure, and notifying the council of his refusal of the War Minister's application for 133,000,000 roubles as special contribution for the strengthening of Russia's position in the Far East; also for an increase of 43,000,000 roubles in the regular military budget. The Finance Minister advises the abolition of several public departments, and a reduction in the staff of the Department of Finance. He mentions that the strikes last October cost the government 80,000,000 roubles, and intimates that, with the present revenue, arrangements could not be made to meet the loss that would result from another railway strike.

PARTIES AT ODDS.

St. Petersburg, June 29.—The Constitutional Democrats and Radicals locked horns, during to-day's session of the Lower House, over the project of the law of assembly drafted by the committee of the Constitutional Democrats. The project retains a number of the features of the provisional law promulgated last winter, such as the prohibition of meetings within a mile of the residence of the Emperor, and of the Parliament buildings, the requirement of the presence of a police representative and a day's notice of the intention to hold meetings, all of which were strongly attacked by the Radicals. The erence of the project to a committee. discussion was preliminary to the ref-The first number of the organ of the newly formed Socialist group in parliament, entitled, 'The Precipice,' and containing the party's programme, has been confiscated. The programme includes supporting parliament if it assumes the powers denied it by the fundamental law, establishes an eight-hour day for workmen and provides for the confiscation of all privately owned land and its distribution gratis to the peasantry.

BOMB THROWN AT A CHIEF.

Warsaw, June 29. — A bomb was thrown at five o'clock this evening at the chief of the gendarmes, Colonel Muradoff, while driving through the streets. The cabman and a gendarme who accompanied Colonel Muradoff were severely wounded, the colonel was slightly injured, and the horse attached to the cab was killed. The man who threw the bomb escaped.

MOVILLE AS PORT OF CALL

Memorial Forwarded to Sir Wilfrid Laurier from Britain Urging its Retention

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, June 30.—Mr. Hugh Barrie, Unionist M.P. for Derry, has just forwarded a memorial to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, urging the retention of Moville as a port of call. It is extensively signed by Irish, Scotch, and North of England members.

GOLD DISCOVERED IN QUEBEC

Prospector Brings in Wonderful Samples of Ore, Literally Covered With Free Gold

Mr. Ussher, of the C. P. R., this morning received the following telegram from Mr. J. McOrmond, the C. P. R. agent at Temiskaming:—

'Man just arrived from Home Seal Lake, 70 miles north of Ville Marie, with wonderful samples of free gold ore discovered near that lake. The ore shows that it is from a large vein, and is literally covered with free gold. Figure on a big boom, and an immense rush of prospectors.'

Home Seal Lake is in the Province of Quebec, in a district rich in minerals. Those who know the country have for some time asserted that a development similar to that taking place around Cobalt, would be sure to come when its resources became known, and this prediction seems on the eve of fulfilment now that the discovery of gold has been made, for the news will attract the attention of the whole continent to this rich portion of the province.

Temiskaming, Que., June 30.—A wonderful discovery of free gold has been made about seventy miles north of Ville Varie, at the narrows of Opasatica Lake, two miles south of the Height of Land. The finders, A. Renault and A. Collier, are on the way to Quebec to perfect their discovery.

Haileybury, Ont., June 30.—A mass meeting of the mining community of the Temiskaming district was held at Haileybury on Thursday night. Mr. Cyril T. Young, a prominent mining broker and investor, presided. A resolution was carried urging that licensees be given ninety days to prospect a claim.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Strong Objection Taken to Bill Incorporating the Pacific and Atlantic Railway.

PROGRESS MADE ON MR. EMMERSON'S BILL BRINGING EXPRESS AND TELEPHONE COMPANIES UNDER THE RAILWAY COMMISSION.

Ottawa, June 26.—When the House resumed at three o'clock yesterday the bill increasing the capital of the Bell Telephone Company to thirty millions, which had been strenuously opposed in the forenoon, passed committee stage and stands for third reading.

The bill incorporating the Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Company was then taken up in committee. Mr. F. B. Carvell, of Carleton, N.B., secured the insertion of a clause authorizing the construction of a branch from the G. T. P. main line down to St. John or other point on the Bay of Fundy. The Hon. Mr. Emmerson opposed Mr. Carvell's motion, but the latter got what he wanted on a division that stood 44 yeas to 20 nays. The members of the government voted with the minority, which drew from the Hon. Mr. Foster a jocular remark that this looked like a ministerial defeat. Under the circumstances he doubted whether business could go on.

On the clause authorizing a capital of fifty million dollars, the Hon. Mr. Foster took the ground that so large a capitalization should not be approved unless parliament had some assurance that a correspondingly large mileage of branch lines would be built.

Later in the evening the bill passed committee, and now stands for third reading.

The following bills passed third reading:—

Respecting the Royal Bank of Canada —Mr. Maclean (Lunenburg).

To incorporate the Trans-Niagara Bridge Company—Mr. Calvert.

Respecting the Grand Valley Railway Company—Mr. Calvert.

Respecting the Southern Central Pacific Railway Company—Mr. McCraney.

To incorporate the Fording Valley Railway Company—Mr. Galliher.

To incorporate the Winnipeg Loan and Trust Company—Mr. Lefurgey.

Respecting the Monarch Bank of Canada—Mr. Parmelee.

Strong objection was taken to the bill incorporating the Pacific and Atlantic Railway Company, which is controlled by the Clergue interests, but the measure passed third reading. The road in question is projected to run from Glengarry to Sault Ste. Marie. The original charter was granted twenty years ago, and renewed from time to time since by the Ontario Legislature, which finally imposed a condition that $200,000 must be expended within a year, and that the line must be finished within five years. These conditions have not been fulfilled, and the company has now come to Ottawa for the renewal of its charter rights, which has been granted. The bill was criticised also as an invasion of provincial rights. The Minister of Railways, however, took the ground that the Lake Superior Corporation had given assurances of their intention to build this road, and that its construction would provide them with another important outlet for the large industries they had build up at the 'Soo.'

The Mackintosh and several other divorce bills also received third reading, their passage being accompanied by the declaration on the part of several members that the time had surely come for such matters being handed over to some competent court.

In answer to a question put by Mr. Bergeron, it was stated that since 1897 there had been five senators and twenty-six members of parliament appointed to positions under pay of the government.

The Hon. Mr. Emmerson's bill bringing express and telephone companies under the Railway Commission was considered in committee, the telephone clause relating to connections occupying all the time. Mr. Emmerson said clause 22 would meet the case at Port Arthur and Fort William by enabling the local telephone system to get connection with the C. P. R. upon compensation for cost or injury to the building.

Mr. Conmee contended that the provision for compensation should be left out, and after opposition by Mr. Borden and Mr. Maclean, the clause was allowed to stand.

THE PENSION QUESTION.

The Finance Minister gave notice last night of a bill 'to repeal the act respecting annuities for certain privy councillors.' This step is taken as the result of a reconsideration of the course parliament took last session in providing pensions for all ex-cabinet ministers who had given five years' continuous service to the state.

TUESDAY'S SITTINGS.

At the opening of this morning's sitting of the House, Mr. George Taylor called the attention of the Prime Minister to the vacancy in North Renfrew caused by the death of the Hon. Peter White.

Sir Wilfrid replied that he had nothing to do with the matter. It belonged to the Speaker.

Mr. Taylor put this question to the Chair, but there was no response.

Before the House took up the railway subsidies, Mr. Uriah Wilson asked why the companies had not earned their bonuses before.

Mr. Emmerson informed him that the Department was satisfied that the companies were active. Though not constructing they were organizing. So much railway building was going on in the country that it was difficult for companies to expedite work.

The majority of the subsidies were accepted by the House without discussion. There was some debate in reference to the grant that is proposed to aid the construction of a C. P. R. line from Sharbot Lake to Carleton Place, which is designed to shorten by sixteen miles the present line between Toronto and Ottawa.

Dr. Sproule opposed the subsidy on the ground that the district through which this line would be built from Carleton Place across was well settled and an old part of Ontario, and that the C. P. R. moreover was one of the best paying companies in the country.

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES.

This afternoon the balance of the railway subsidies were passed. On the clause providing for the subsidizing of a line 38 miles long from St. Andrew's parish in Argenteuil to St. Lawrence parish in Jacques Cartier, passing through the parishes of St. Placide, St. Eustache and St. Martin, Mr. F. D. Monk, M.P., moved to carry the line in question also through the parishes of Dorothee, Isle Bizard and St. Genevieve. The Minister of Railways answered that he was unable to accept this suggestion, because contracts had already been let for the building of the line on the basis of the resolution as presented to the House. Mr. Monk's motion was accordingly voted down.

The Government's Railway Bill was then taken up in committee. The clauses that the Hon. Mr. Emmerson had drawn submitting the express companies' rates and operations to control by the Railway Commission were accepted by Mr. Alcorn, Conservative M. P., who had a bill with this same object in view.

Dr. Sproule made a very practical proposal with regard to street cars. He asked the Government why a general law could not be enforced compelling street car companies to adopt a uniform rule as to stopping at crossings. No city, said Dr. Sproule, was the same in that respect. In some the car crossed the street before it halted and in others it stopped at the first side reached. Dr. Sproule contended that the public would be much benefitted if they knew just where to stand for the car.

Mr. Emmerson answered that cities controlled such matters, and it would be impossible to make any such regulation in the railway act.

The 22nd clause of the bill which stood the previous day was amended by Mr. Emmerson, so that the railway commission will have power to order that railway stations be opened to all telephone companies, the cost of entrance to be determined by the railway commission. Mr. Emmerson had to fight Mr. James Conmee and other opponents of the Bell Company to get in any provision for compensation, but he declared that it would be unreasonable to invade a company's property without providing for compensation.

One of the telephone clauses was amended so that telephone companies will be compelled to interchange messages between trunk lines but not between local services.

Mr. W. F. Maclean and Mr. Archie Campbell attacked the Bell Company in a vigorous manner, and declared that it should not be permitted to go on feeding on the public. The members who opposed compulsory interchange contended that the Bell Telephone Company was entitled to the great advantage its large trunk line afforded. The chief champions of the Bell interests were Messrs. R. Pringle, Jacques Bureau, D. Ross, W. Galliher and C. G. H. Bergeron.

Mr. Maclean forced a division on an amendment to extend interchange of business to local lines, but it was defeated by 52 nays to 20 ayes.

The measure was amended to such an extent that members demanded a reprint of the revised clauses. The committee rose and reported progress to permit this to be done.

WEDNESDAY'S SITTING

Ottawa, June 27.—In the Commons to-day the first reading was given the Hon. Mr. Fielding's bill, amending the National Transcontinental Railway Act. The company is obliged to deposit five million dollars security with the government, and the original act specified that the security should be in cash or government security. The Finance Minister said this was found inconvenient to the company, so the government decided to accept any security of undoubted commercial value, the whole matter being in the discretion of the government.

The act to repeal the law of last session granting annuities to ex-cabinet ministers was introduced and referred to the Banking and Commerce Committee.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE

The House then resumed work in committee on the Lord's Day Act. The first clause considered prohibits target practice on Sunday. Mr. Aylesworth moved the insertion of words to improve the form of the section. According to the new drafting 'to shoot at any target, mark or other like object' is prohibited.

Armand Lavergne moved to strike out the whole clause declaring it to be one of the most unreasonable restrictions imposed in the act.

Mr. Beauparlant, of St. Hyacinthe, thought 'inanimate object' would be better than 'like object.'

Col. Sam Hughes asked if duck shooting was not to be forbidden.

Mr. Borden followed with a severe criticism of the principle upon which the clause was based. Why should it be declared illegal to shoot at targets and permissable to shoot at live pigeons.

Mr. Aylesworth answered that it was not proper to conclude that every thing not forbidden in the clause would be permitted.

Mr. Henri Bourassa declared that 90 percent of the people who petitioned parliament for the passage of Sunday observance legislation had no idea of the scope of the bill that the government actually proposed. If they had known they would not have approved its provisions. Four days ago there was not even a member of the government that knew what the bill meant.

Mr. W. F. Maclean, of South York, said that while he was in favor of a reasonable regard for the Lord's Day, nevertheless, he did not think the bill now before the House was called for. What the government should have done was to call a conference with the provinces and come to an agreement to secure such an amendment of the British North America Act as would give the provinces authority to deal with the subject of Sabbath observance themselves.

Col. Hughes presented an amendment to forbid hunting of any kind on Sunday, except in cases of emergency.

The amendments of Messrs. Lavergne, Beauparlant and Hughes were all lost on division.

Mr. Borden offered an amendment to disallow shooting of all kinds on the Lord's Day which would interfere with worship.

Mr. Aylesworth said he contemplated a change in the clause along these lines. He was not responsible for the wording of the bill as it came before the House, that being the work of the committee.

The clause had not been disposed of when the House rose for lunch.

'ARCTIC' INQUIRY.

Ottawa, June 28.—In the House of Commons this morning, Mr. A. K. McLean, Liberal member for Lunenburg, N.S., proposed the adoption of the report of the special committee that investigated the charges of extravagance and fraud in connection with the supplies for the government cruiser 'Arctic.' The majority of the committee reported the charges disproven, but the Opposition members had a finding of their own that pronounced the Marine Department guilty on half a dozen scores.

Dr. Stockton, Conservative member for St. John, complained that the government supporters on the investigating committee refused to let light in on the transaction.

He contended that the charges had been fully maintained, $118,000 having been spent in the outfitting of the 'Arctic' for a three-years' voyage and no satisfactory explanation given of her return at the end of one season.

Mr. MacPherson, Liberal member for Vancouver, answered that the 'Arctic' was obliged to return on account of a broken windlass. The Opposition members, when it came to the investigation of the 'Arctic' accounts, found themselves unable to substantiate a single charge. Out of the mouths of the Opposition's own witnesses it was proven their suspicions were entirely groundless. Duchesnay was their star witness. He came with a grievance, and would be satisfied with nothing but the blood of Major Moodie. Duchesnay, he said, was willing to swear to anything.

The debate on the 'Arctic' was still in progress when the House rose for luncheon.

After the dinner recess the bill increasing the capital stock of the Bell Telephone Company to thirty million dollars was given a third reading. Mr. Maclean wanted the measure held till the enactment of the amendments to the Railway Act affecting telephones. He failed in this. He then moved an amendment to prevent the Bell Company from selling any of the new stock at less than par. On division, the amendment was defeated by 96 nays to 24 yeas. Mr. Armand Lavergne and Mr. G. H. MacIntyre, of South Perth, were the only Liberals who voted for the amendment.

Mr. A. C. Boyce, of West Algoma, opposed the bill, declaring the proposed railway of the Pacific and Atlantic Railway Company to be for the general advantage of Canada, and empowering the company to run its line from Cornwall to Sault Ste. Marie through Ottawa. He contended that the company should go to the provincial legislature for all the power it wanted. Mr. Boyce spoke till nine o'clock, when there was no more time for private bills.

On resuming the Lord's Day Act, Mr. Fielding announced that he had heard Mr. Bourassa and he did not agree exactly on their amendments. The Finance Minister had expected to be able to vote for the Labelle member's motion, but Mr. Bourassa would not agree to the provision as to compelling Jews who did not refrain from labor on Sunday to work in enclosed places.

Mr. Ralph Smith, of Nanaimo, made a vigorous speech on behalf of labor interests. He was skeptical about any amendment introduced by Mr. Bourassa, for that member had declared himself as an enemy of the bill. His amendments seemed to be all calculated to destroy the measure. The one affecting the Jews was the worst of all. The practice in Canada was for Jews to work on Saturday, though it was contended they had conscientious convictions about their Sabbath. A tree was known by its fruit, and he could see nothing in the conduct of the Jews to warrant an exemption. Mr. Bourassa's amendment would enable the Jews to close their factories on Saturday and turn the Christian workers idle, while the Christians would not work on Sunday. He was in favor of eliminating the clause altogether.

The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux spoke eloquently in favor of the exemption of those who wanted to observe another day than Sunday. He would support Mr. Bourassa's amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Paterson opposed the amendment, and was apparently of the same opinion as Mr. Aylesworth.

Mr. R. L. Borden commented upon the difference of opinion within the cabinet, and expressed himself opposed to the amendments of Mr. Bourassa and Mr. Fielding. Mr. Foster condemned them also.

The Hon. Mr. Fisher was in favor of the clause as it stood in the bill.

Mr. Parmelee and Mr. Gervais supported the clause as it stood in the bill, and denounced all the amendments.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Marcil ruled Dr. Barr's amendment out of order. It simply provided to strike out the clause standing in the bill.

Mr. Bourassa's amendment was then put and lost by 94 nays to 43 yeas. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Hon. Mr. Brodeur and the Hon. Mr. Lemieux voted with the minority, in which was Mr. Ames, Conservative.

Mr. Fielding's amendment was read. It differed from Mr. Bourassa's only by declaring that people allowed to work on Sunday should labor in enclosed buildings.

The Hon. Sydney Fisher said he would have to vote for the main section and against the Finance Minister's proposal.

Mr. R. Carvell, of Carleton, N.B., contended that the Jews were getting along well enough under the present law. Anyway as good immigrants as Jews could be obtained.

Mr. Fielding's amendment was defeated without division.

Mr. Ames moved an amendment confining the exemption to people who observed the seventh day. It was rejected.

Mr. Armand Lavergne submitted an amendment declaring that no person should be obliged to work against the dictates of his conscience, but it was not accepted.

The clause as it stood in the bill was then voted upon.

The section was thrown out by 57 yeas to 79 nays. On the side of the minority were Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Hon. Mr. Brodeur, the Hon. Sydney Fisher, the Hon. Mr. Lemieux and Mr. R. L. Borden. The Hon. Mr. Fielding, the Hon. Mr. Aylesworth, the Hon. Mr. Paterson, the Hon. Mr. Foster and Mr. Bourassa voted with the majority.

The liability for violating any of the provisions of the act was fixed at not less than one dollar, and not more than forty dollars with the cost of prosecution.

A clause was adopted leaving electric railways which are incorporated by provincial charter under control of the provincial legislature in respect of Sunday operation. The lines having Dominion charters will not be interfered with. The effect of the clause will be to leave conditions as they exist so far as all tramways are concerned.

At half-past twelve the Hon. Mr. Aylesworth moved that the committee rise and report progress. The committee has now gone through the bill, but some clauses stand for further consideration.

ST. LAWRENCE RIVER PILOTS.

Ottawa, June 29.—In the House of Commons to-day the Minister of Marine introduced a bill which will make it obligatory on all vessels navigating the St. Lawrence river between Montreal and Father Point to take on pilots. All trans-Atlantic liners are already under this obligation, but many of the vessels trading to and from the eastern provinces have not been in the habit of engaging pilots. The present legislation is introduced at the request of the Shipping Federation for the better protection of navigation on the St. Lawrence route.

Dr. Sproule, of Grey, questioned the need for this regulation, and both Mr. Macdonald, of Pictou, and the Hon. George E. Foster asked the Minister of Marine to consider the effect this would have upon the coasting trade between the St. Lawrence and the ports of the Maritime Provinces.

EX-MINISTERS' ANNUITY.

The Minister of Finance presented the bill of which the government had already given notice to discontinue the payment of annuities to ex-Cabinet ministers. In thus repealing the legislation that parliament had passed on this subject last session, the Hon Mr. Fielding made the brief explanation of the government's reasons for so doing. Legislation had been introduced at the close of last session providing for the increased pay of judges, increased indemnity of senators, and members, increased salary for the Prime Minister, a special allowance for the leader of the Opposition, and a pension allowance for ex-Cabinet ministers who had given at least five years' continuous service at the council board. This budget, as subsequent events proved, was not received in the country with the wildest enthusiasm on the part of the general public. The ex-ministers' pension legislation had been a subject of especial criticism and the government accordingly recommended the repeal of the latter. Perhaps under the circumstances these matters had not received the full consideration it might have been given them had the bills been presented earlier in the session. Had this latter been done, too, it might have been able to educate public opinion and the people might have been more ready to accept the proposals. In conclusion, Mr. Fielding declared that he still regarded the principle of this pension policy as sound. Certainly there was no more ground for pensioning judges after long service than for giving a similar recognition to individuals who had given a reasonable period to the service of the state. The principle and purpose of the measure was sound and there might yet come a time when the policy would be received in a different way in the country. As matters stand, however, the government admitted that the policy was in advance of public opinion on the subject.

The bill provides for the repeal of the pensions from the first of July.

The Hon. Mr. Foster, who happened to be the only beneficiary of the pension present in the chamber at the time, raised the question of the obligation that beneficiaries of this pension might have incurred and the effect that its discontinuance might have in such cases. Parliament was supposed to legislate sanely, and action might have been taken in good faith by some of the pension beneficiaries that should receive consideration when this question was being dealt with.

The Finance Minister could not admit that the circumstances under which the pension was voted gave any ex-Cabinet ministers the right to enter a plea of vested rights.

The bill then passed first reading.

IN THE SENATE

In the Senate on Tuesday the following bills were given third reading:

To amend the Militia Pension Act; to amend the Militia Act; respecting roads and road allowances in Saskatchewan and Alberta; to incorporate the Hillcrest Railway, Coal & Coke Company; respecting the British American Insurance Company; respecting the Western Assurance Company; respecting the Empire Trust Co., and changing its name to the Dominion Trust Company; respecting the Grand River and Western Power Company.

Senator Robertson, of Prince Edward Island, continued the debate on Senate Reform, which was further adjourned on motion of the Hon. Mr. Ellis, of St. John.

BILLS ASSENTED TO.

Chief Justice Fitzpatrick, in his capacity as Deputy-Governor, assented to the following bills in the Senate yesterday:—

Respecting the harbor of North Sydney in Nova Scotia.

Respecting the Columbia and Kootenay Railway and Navigation Company.

Respecting the Mather Bridge and Power Company.

Respecting the Schomberg and Aurora Railway Company.

Respecting the patent of the Anderson Puffed Rice Company.

To amend the Supreme and Exchequer Courts Act.

Respecting the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Company.

Respecting the Canada Atlantic Railway Company.

Respecting the Montreal Park & Island Railway Company.

Respecting the Central Ontario Railway.

Respecting the Thorold and Lake Erie Railway Company.

Respecting certain patents of Chester Burnell Duryea.

To incorporate the Canadian Handicrafts Guild.

For the enfranchisement of Jamieson Webster Lewis, an Indian of the Moravian Band of the Thames, in the Province of Ontario.

Respecting the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, Limited, and the Keewatin Flour Mills Company, Limited.

To incorporate the Canadian Bible Society Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Respecting the Farmers Bank of Canada.

Respecting a patent of Henry Lather Houk.

Respecting a patent of the Cyclone Woven Wire Fence Company, Limited.

Respecting the Niagara, Queenston & St. Catharines Railway Company.

Respecting the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company.

Respecting the Quebec & Lake Huron Railway Company.

Respecting the Quebec, Saguenay and Gulf of St. Lawrence Railway Company.

Respecting the Ottawa, Brockville & St. Lawrence Railway Company.

To amend the Weights and Measures Act.

To amend the Criminal Code, 1892.

To amend the Exchequer Court Act.

An Act respecting the Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company.

An Act to incorporate the Inter-Ocean Fire Insurance Company.

An Act to amend the Rocky Mountains Park Act.

An Act to make further provision respecting grants of land to members of the militia force on active service in the North-West.

An Act to amend the Customs Tariff, 1897.

An Act for the relief of John Albert Peer.

An Act to incorporate the Kamloops and Yellow Head Pass Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Pacific Northern and Omineca Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Vancouver, Fraser Valley and Southern Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Ashcroft, Barkerville and Fort George Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Kettle River Valley Railway Company.

An Act for the relief of Minnie Florence Irvine.

An Act to incorporate the Colonial Bank of Canada.

An Act for the relief of Charles William Holmes.

An Act for the relief of Harriette Wesley Baker.

An Act respecting the James Bay Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Buffalo, Niagara and Toronto Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Brandon Transfer Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Erie, London, and Tilsonburg Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Toronto and Hamilton Railway Company and to change its name to the Toronto, Niagara and Western Railway Company.

An Act respecting leprosy.

An Act respecting the Citizens' Bank of Canada.

An Act to authorize the exchange of certain school lands for other Dominion lands.

Respecting the British America Assurance Company.

Respecting the Western Assurance Company.

Ottawa, June 29.—In the discussion yesterday in the Senate of the government bill for the creation of forest reserves, Senator Lougheed suggested that it could well be made a condition of homesteading regulations that each settler must each year plant a certain number of trees. The Secretary of State answered that he would be glad to take the suggestion before the cabinet. Several Senators spoke of the desirability of preserving our forest areas from destruction, and the bill passed third reading.

THE USURY BILL

Unanimously Accepted by the Committee on Banking and Commerce

MR. ALPHONSE VERVILLE MAKES A STRONG PLEA IN FAVOR OF THE MEASURE.

Ottawa, June 27.—The government's bill to control the money lending business in Canada and to protect needy ignorant borrowers against the exaction of exorbitant rates of interest was unanimously accepted by the House Committee on Banking and Commerce today, and it therefore depends entirely on the sense of the Commons as a whole, and the Senate towards this measure as to whether it is passed through into law or laid over until next session. The fact that the measure had lain untouched for months since its introduction by the late Minister of Justice early in the session, led many people to believe that there would not be time to dispose of it at this late stage. But if the committee's mind on the subject represents the view of parliament as a whole the measure will surely become law within a very few days.

Mr. Derbyshire, M.P., of Brockville, suggested that the matter stand over, but the committee decided to hear Mr. Tremeare, counsel for the Toronto money lenders. 'The money lenders,' said Mr. Tremeare, 'do not object to legislation on the lines of the English act, but they do object to the proposed Canadian act.' The law in the Old Country, he said, left it to the judges to reduce the rates of interest in cases where it was shown that harsh and unreasonable rates were being exacted. The present bill, however, declared that on loans under five hundred dollars the maximum interest rate should be twelve percent and six percent after judgment.

Mr. Tremeare protested that twelve percent was a rate at which contracts could not be made with a certain class of borrowers. Loans for small amounts for small periods were often made at twenty-five, fifty or sixty percent on chattel mortages to parties with no bank account and no real estate, because the lenders have to charge what amounts to an assurance fee to make up for the losses they sustain by people skipping out.

'What would be a reasonable rate, then?' asked a member of the committee.

'In some cases twelve percent would be enough,' answered Mr. Tremeare, but in other transactions fifty percent might not be. In Toronto, for instance, it is quite common for people borrowing $25 for one month, to pay $27.50, and that amounts to one hundred and twenty percent a year if you figure it up. Would it be reasonable to ask us to part with our $25 to a total stranger on a chattel mortgage for a month and get back no more than $27.50. In many cases when the month's up we find that the borrower has skipped to the United States. The practice of lending money in this way is quite common in all large cities, and the profits in money lending are not in excess of those a man would make in mercantile life.

Mr. Verville, Labor member for Maisonneuve, answered that he believed this a good bill. 'Only,' he added, 'the maximum interest rate of twelve percent should be changed to ten. If we could check the borrowing of money in many cases it would be a good thing and the people themselves would be better off. As it is now, there is always some one ready to share the poor man's note, and the poor men as the result is at the mercy of a money lender for one or two years as the result, until finally he is driven from the city, and then they pronounce him a rogue. I know my people are strongly in favor of this bill. The city of Montreal is strongly in favor of the bill.'

In conclusion, Mr. Verville advocated that when a lender was guilty of an indictable offence under this act he should be sent to jail without the option of a fine.

Mr. Schell, of Glengarry, held that money lenders could be divided into two classes. One of these were the money sharks, who preyed on the necessities of the poor people of the country. They were a curse that should not be tolerated.

'I've been lending money for a good many years,' said Mr. Telford, member for North Grey, 'and I believe we need this bill in the worst way in Ontario.'

The bill was then reported without a dissenting voice, a clause being added to provide that it should not apply to transactions where the interest did not exceed fifty cents.

THE FAMOUS 'PANTHER' COMING.

Ottawa, June 29.—The government has been notified that the German warship 'Panther' will visit Halifax on Aug. 1.

Advertisements.

Eruptions

The only way to get rid of pimples and other eruptions is to cleanse the blood, improve the digestion, stimulate the kidneys, liver and skin. The medicine to take is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Which has cured thousands.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

Lord's Day Bill Stands for Third Reading—Will if Passed, Become Effective on March 1 Next Year.

MR. BORDEN SUGGESTS THAT THAT WILL ENABLE THE PROVINCES TO LEGISLATE IT OUT OF EXISTENCE

Ottawa, June 30.—The new Lord's Day Act will come into force on March 1 next year. The final clause of the measure was approved in the House of Commons at half-past one this morning, and the bill was reported from committee. It stands for the third reading. The Hon. Mr. Aylesworth said he had no particular date for making the new law effective, so Mr. Honore Gervais moved for eight months hence.

'That to enable the provinces to legislate the bill out of existence,' said Mr. Borden with a smile.

Mr. Gervais answered that it was advantageous to have the law go into force just before the opening of navigation.

'If it is a good measure,' interposed Dr. Barr, 'we should have the benefit of it at once.'

Everybody seemed satisfied with March 1, and that date was accepted.

Clause two, which had been under consideration at the previous sitting of the House, was passed shortly before six o'clock, with an amendment offered by Mr. Camille Piché, of Montreal. This is the section that forbids the carrying on of any business or calling on Sunday. The clause as reported from committee was followed by a specified list of exemptions, and was also made subject to any provincial legislation already in force on the Sunday question.

Mr. Piché's amendment adds still another qualification, by making it subject as well to any legislation that the local legislatures may pass on this subject hereafter.

The House on Tuesday night, by a substantial majority, refused to exempt any religious sect from the terms of the Lord's Day Act. As a result of this the clause granting some privileges to Jews and others observing the Sabbath on Saturday was thrown out. Several members, including ministers, put up a strenuous fight for those whose consciences did not allow them to keep Sunday with the Christians, but their proposals were not accepted. The government were divided on the issue, and so was the Opposition. Sir Wilfrid and the Hon. Mr. Fielding held conflicting views. Mr. Borden and Mr. Foster opposed each other.

Clause 9 was reported by the committee, declaring that 'It shall not be lawful for any person on the Lord's Day to shoot at any target, mark or other object, or to use any gun, rifle or other engine for that purpose.'

The Minister of Justice accepted an amendment offered by the Leader of the Opposition, and as passed, the clause accordingly reads as follows: 'It shall not be lawful for any person on the Lord's Day to shoot or use any gun, rifle, or other similar engine, either for gain or in such a manner or in such places as to disturb other persons in attendance on public worship, or in the observance of that day.'

'Would that,' asked Colonel Sam. Hughes, 'allow people to hunt on Sunday?'

The Minister of Railways—'That is provided for in every province of the Dominion, except, perhaps, one. Under the game protection laws of Nova Scotia, new Brunswick and Ontario they are not permitted to hunt on Sundays.'

The next clause in the bill declared that, 'It shall not be lawful for any person to bring into Canada for sale or distribution, or to sell or distribute within Canada on the Lord's Day any foreign newspaper or publication classified as a newspaper.'

Mr. Henri Bourassa read a letter from the manager of the news stand in the King Edward Hotel, declaring that if American Sunday papers could not be sold in this country it would ruin the American tourist trade. Mr. Bourassa added on his own account that if the bill passed in its present form it would be an offence to sell a postage stamp in any hotel on Sunday. With the post-offices closed on Sundays this would mean that one could not get a stamp to mail a letter on that day.

Mr. German, of Welland, also remarked that it would make it an offence to sell Buffalo Sunday papers on American trains from that city to Toronto, which for his part he regarded as unjust.

Mr. Bole, of Winnipeg, remarked that if the American tourists visiting Canada would be driven away by the fact that they could not get their Sunday papers here on that day, they must be a very depraved lot. The American Sunday paper, as a rule, was a record of divorces, social scandal, dirt and filth quite unfit to enter Canadian homes. The general run of American Sunday papers were a disgrace to American civilization.

After some further debate, the clause passed.

Clause 11 provided that, 'Notwithstanding anything herein contained, whoever conscientiously and habitually observes the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath, and actually refrains from work on that day, shall not be subject to prosecution for performing work or labor on the first day of the week, provided that such work or labor does not disturb other persons in the observance of the first day of the week as holy time, and that the place where the same is performed is not open for traffic on that day."

Mr. Bourassa contended that this gave the Jews too much latitude under which they might place more work on their employees on Sunday because they abstained from work on Saturday. He moved that the clause read: 'Notwithstanding anything herein contained, whoever conscientiously, habitually and invariably observes as a day of rest and worship any other day of the week than Sunday and actually refrains from work, labor or trade on that day, and if he be an employer and permits any work or labor or trade to be performed on that day upon his premises, shall not be subject to prosecution for permitting work or labor on the first day of the week provided such work or labor does not disturb other persons in the observance of the first day of the week.' As a sub-clause Mr. Bourassa also proposed to add 'that the day of rest and worship mentioned in this section means the period of time reckoned as such by the various creeds to which belong the persons who have the right to enjoy the privileges of this section.

This, Mr. Bourassa explained, would enable the Jew to open his store on Saturday nights, after sundown.

Mr. George Smith (North Oxford), strongly opposed any exemption in favor of the Jews. 95 percent of the electors in his constituency favored the passage of the Sunday Observance Bill, but an equally large number of people were opposed to this Jewish exemption.

'My opinion,' said Mr. Kennedy (New Westminster 'of the Jew is that he can make as much money in five days as another man can make in six.'

Mr. Robert Bickerdike, of Montreal, and Mr. Claude Macdonell, of Toronto, supported the Jewish exemption clause as reported by the special committee. Mr. Bickerdike made a plea for toleration of minority views.

The Minister of Justice held that the fundamental principle of the bill was that Christianity should be recognized as part of the law of Canada. There were differences of opinion, even in the Cabinet, on the Jewish clause. For himself, he did not think it harmonized with the general principle of the bill. He compared making an exception such as this clause proposed in the case of the Jews to exempting from the operation of the Scott Act men who had conscientious views in favor of taking a drink. 'I shall vote against the retention of the clause in the bill in any shape,' declared Mr. Aylesworth, amid applause.

Mr. Edmund Bristol, of Toronto, held that the Jews had an unanswerable case. They had given the day of rest to the world, and they only asked for the right to work six days a week.

Dr. Barr, of Dufferin, moved to strike out the clause providing an exemption for the Jews.

Mr. F. D. Monk deprecated the interposition of a religious issue such as raised by the rights of Jews into politics. Others would follow, and the time would come when one individual would be appearing before Parliament for legislation. He alluded to the effect of the bill on people who had been in the habit of decorating graves on Sunday. Their practice would be declared illegal.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier answered Mr. Monk's criticism by saying that the sale of flowers for the cemetery would be permitted on Sunday as a work of mercy. He supported Mr. Bourassa's amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Fielding said he could almost accept the amendment proposed by Mr. Henri Bourassa. He proposed an amendment of his own, however, with the new feature that a person observing another day than Sunday could carry on his works if he did so without disturbing others. If an employer, the person should carry on his operations in an enclosed building. Mr. Fielding argued that it would not hurt the Christian people to make a concession to those whose consciences were not against working on Sunday. He would not allow a Jew to work in the open field, because that would be a scandal.

Mr. Gervais, of Montreal, contended that the provinces should enjoy full power to regulate Sunday observance within their own territories. He cited the B.N.A. and other acts and presented a strong legal argument in support of this view. Peace and harmony could be best preserved by allowing the provinces to govern themselves in respect of Sunday matters. He gave numerous instances in which he considered that Quebec interests would suffer by curtailing the liberty of the subject on the Sabbath. It was absurd for the central authority to try to control morals which were very much a matter of habit and of purely local concern.

Mr. Chisholm, Conservative of East Huron, thought there were too many details in the measure. It should be drafted over again and made more elastic. He contended the bill had been emasculated by amendments, and was weaker than when it was introduced.

Mr. E. M. Macdonald, Liberal, of Pictou, was strongly in favor of Mr. Piché's amendment, on the ground that it was a fair recognition of the conditions that existed in several provinces. He endorsed a general law for Canada with modifications to suit the several provinces.

Mr. Armand Lavergne queried the Pictou member as to whether the provinces were being empowered to override laws of the Dominion Parliament.

Mr. Macdonald answered with considerable warmth, telling Mr. Lavergne that he should devote more time to studying the decisions of the courts of the country instead of making 'incendiary' appeals on behalf of his compatriots. Such arguments as Mr. Lavergne had advanced were condemned by Mr. Macdonald, who declared that if they were Liberal in principle he wanted nothing to do with that kind of Liberalism. Turning to the legal question put by the Montmagny member, Mr. Macdonald said the provinces could exercise exactly the powers given them in the British North America Act.

'Have I not a right,' asked Mr. Lavergne, 'to express the views of Quebec as I see them and learn them from people outside the House?'

Mr. Lavergne objected to his speeches being called incendiary.

'Perhaps not,' retorted Mr. Macdonald, 'they may be more smoke than fire.'

The leader of the Opposition observed that the acceptance of Mr. Piché's amendment would have most far-reaching results, and asked whether the government had considered its bearing in all respects.

The Minister of Justice answered that the amendment proposed by Mr. Piché was not only within the right of the Federal Parliament to pass, but, moreover, that it was consistent with the whole principle of the bill. As a matter of fact, the whole spirit of the measure was one of concession and compromise. No one ever imagined that this was to be the only law in Canada on the subject of Sunday observance. The government never pretended that it covered the whole field of morals. All it did was to single out certain things and declare that hereafter they would be unlawful throughout Canada. Section 2, for instance, forbade the carrying on of any business or calling, subject, however, to a specified list of exceptions mentioned in a later clause, and subject also to any legislation that might already have been adopted by the provincial legislatures, or that might be adopted hereafter. In so doing the Federal Parliament was not delegating any of its powers to the provinces. The latter had full power under the British North America Act to legislate on subjects affecting property and civil rights. This right which the provinces enjoy might easily solve one of the difficulties which had arisen in connection with the bill.

Mr. Monk, of Jacques Cartier, had called attention to the fact that under certain circumstances the Roman Catholics of Quebec considered themselves quite justified in saving their crops of a Sunday. Such a thing, added Mr. Aylesworth, would, however, be utterly opposed to the religious sentiments of the people of Ontario. This was the sort of question on which it was impossible to reconcile the views of the two provinces. Mr. Piché's amendment, however, opened a way by which this difficulty could be completely overcome. If the Legislature of Quebec wished to give the people of that province the right to save field crops on Sunday they would have the right to do so, and be quite within the jurisdiction that the British North America Act had given it. The leader of the Opposition thought that if there was one provision in the bill that might well be applied to the whole country it was this.

If the main purpose of the bill was to secure a general rest day throughout Canada, surely this was a declaration that could be made binding on all provinces. One rest day in seven was a positive necessity for the mental and physical well-being of our people. In their fruitful attendance upon religious worship, the Roman Catholics of Quebec were an example to some other religious bodies. After attending church they saw no reason why they should not devote the rest of their day to recreation. The fault he found with the bill was this, that it left to the provinces a general question that should be regulated by one Dominion act, whilst shutting off the Sunday afternoon amusements that might very well be left to the provinces to legislate for themselves. The prime minister quite admitted for his part that it would have been far preferable if the provinces had been left free to deal with this question, but the fact was that the local legislatures had not authority to deal with all phases of it. This legislation had been urged for a long time by Ontario, and he understood the bill was perfectly acceptable to that province and to the western provinces. But there were many trivial matters on which the people of Quebec held different views from others, and it was desirable that they (the people of Quebec) should legislate upon them without diminishing the act. For his part, he believed the present amendment would make the bill more acceptable to Quebec.

The clause, as amended, then passed in the following terms:—

'It shall not be lawful for any person on the Lord's Day, except as provided herein or in any provincial act now or hereafter in force regarding all matters coming within the class of subjects enumerated in section 72 of the British North America Act, to sell or offer for sale or purchase any goods, chattels or other personal propety or any real estate or to cary on or transact any business for business of his ordinary calling or in connection with such calling or for gain to do or employ any other person to do on that day any work business or labor.'

Mr. Aylesworth moved an amendment to a sub-section of the next clause, striking out words which he contended would enable manufacturers to practically set apart Sunday for a general repair day under the pretext that such labor was necessary for the continuous operation of their work.

Mr. W. H. Bennet, Mr. Duncan Ross, and others opposed the further restriction. They argued that smelting would be hampered by the change.

Mr. J. B. Kennedy, Liberal, of New Westminster, who had several years' experience in the lumber trade in Ottawa, vigorously opposed any broadening of the terms of the bill. He said that in Ottawa he knew some lumber men who did not observe Sunday, and none of them were so successful as their rivals in business who kept the Sabbath.

Mr. Martin, Liberal, of Wellington, appealed to members as representing Christians not to emasculate the bill so that it would become ineffective. He challenged any manufacturer in the House to say that Sunday work was necessary for his business. He thought the lawyers were talking too much about the measure.

Mr. Zimmerman, of Hamilton, said that he represented a manufacturing city, and that place wanted the Sunday restrictions removed.

Mr. David Henderson raised a point over the clause making it permissable to hire a horse and carriage on Sunday. The bill provided that the hiring of horses and carriages for the personal use of the hirer or his family is not prohibited. 'The bill,' said Mr. Henderson, 'should go one step further. A man is allowed to take his wife, but the man who has no wife cannot take his best girl. I intend to move an amendment, unless the Minister of Justice interprets that clause to provide what I want.'

Mr. Aylesworth answered that the person who hired the horse was at liberty to take any person he liked along with him. The clause was enlarged so as to permit the hiring of small boats.

Mr. Gervais advised the committee that the section conferring powers on the provinces to legislate was going to be ineffective according to reports he had heard.

Mr. Jacques Bureau moved to include the driving and towing of logs as a work of necessity. The committee would not accept. A clause was inserted declaring that labor, unavoidable for the taking of fish, should be allowed on specified hours on Sunday.

Dr. Beland came forward with an argument that making maple sugar should be protected. When he mentioned the subject the committee laughed, but finally adopted his amendment declaring some of the work in connection with saving the maple product was of such a nature that it had to be done on the Sabbath.

Mr. Borden thought Parliament was going into too many details.

Mr. Kennedy, of New Westminster, said he had worked in the sugar business near Ottawa, and knew that Sunday labor was not a necessity. The sap did not run at night.

'Does it run on Sunday?' asked Mr. Borden.

Scarcely five voted for the maple sugar interests.

Mr. Bickerdike, of Montreal, on behalf of the Jews, moved that no act should be declared unlawful which was in accordance with the Fourth Commandment.

'What is the Fourth Commandment?' asked Mr. MacPherson.

It was read, 'Six days shalt thou labor,' and so on. Mr. Deputy Speaker ruled the motion out of order, as it aimed at reversinb a form of decision of the committee.

Mr. Borden remarked that it was the first time the Fourth Commandment was ruled out of order.

An amendment was made providing that men employed in the manufacturing and transportation field should be given a substitute day for rest when compelled to work on Sunday. The clause prohibiting the running of public parks on Sunday where fees were charged was withdrawn. An amendment was enacted to another section making the whole clause provide against public meetings or games for which fees are charged.

Mr. Lancaster objected to this on the ground that a religious body held service in Grimsby Park on Sunday for which an admission fee was charged.

'That is the very thing we want to stop,' answered Mr. Aylesworth.

The transportation problems were so difficult to solve that power was given the Railway Commission to authorize Sunday work when it was necessary for the carrying of freight. The date at which the law would come into effect was then fixed. Some bickering followed on the value of the bill. It was reported and the committee arose.

AMENDMENT BY MR. PICHE.

THAT BILL SHALL BE SUBJECT TO PROVINCIAL LAWS, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

Ottawa, June 29.—The House resumed its consideration of the Sunday Observance Bill this morning.

Mr. Camille Piché, M.P., Montreal, called attention to the statement made by the Minister of Justice on Wednesday that in spite of the recent judgment of the Privy Council the provincial legislatures still have full power to pass Sunday observance legislation so long as the latter does not trench on the Criminal Code. If this was so, the Dominion should not close the door to future provincial legislation on this subject. The bill, as it stood, forbade the carrying on of business on Sunday with certain specified exceptions, and subject also to any provincial laws that may still be in force bearing upon this same subject. Mr. Piché proposed an amendment that the Dominion enactment forbidding Sunday business shall be subject also to any laws that may hereafter be passed by the provincial legislatures, and that may be within the authority of the latter to pass.

Mr. Camille Piché.

Hr. Armand Lavergne proposed a sub-amendment in somewhat similar terms.

The Minister of Justice, discussing Mr. Lavergne's sub-amendment, declared that it was in almost the same terms as one that had been defeated earlier in the present debate.

Coming to Mr. Piché's amendment, the Hon. Mr. Aylesworth repeated his opinion that the provinces had co-ordinate jurisdiction with the Dominion Parliament to pass Sunday observance legislation. The party to which he was proud to belong had always been the ardent advocate of provincial rights and in the present instance the government was quite ready to admit the rights of the provincial legislatures to legislate upon the Sunday question within certain limits. In order to receive moral support and active sympathy for the Lord's Day Act concessions would have to be made to some people of the Dominion. He was pleased to be as generous as possible in this respect without doing violence to the principle of the bill. Owing to this Mr. Aylesworth said he would accept Mr. Piché's amendment.

A MONTREAL PROTEST

MASS MEETING ON CHAMPS DE MARS THINKS PROVINCES SHOULD DEAL WITH THE MATTER.

Fully five thousand were present at the mass meeting on the Champs de Mars on Friday night to protest against the enforcement of the Government's Sabbath Observance Bill. Among the chief speakers were Messrs. Henry Bourassa, M. P. for Labelle, and L. E. Rivet, M. P. for Hochelaga. Other speakers were Mr. Verville, harbor member of Parliament for Maisonneuve; Ald. Lavoilette, Mr. Armand Lavergne, M. P. for Montigny; Mr. Bruneau, M. P. for Richelieu; Mr. L. T. Marechal, Mr. G. Boivin and Mr. Achille Latreille acted as joint chairmen, while Mr. Asselin of the 'Nationaliste,' took a prominent part in the proceedings.

At the close the following resolution was adopted:—

Mr. Henri Bourassa, M.P., was the principal speaker at the mass meeting held last night on the Champ de Mars to protest against the adoption of the Lord's Day Bill now before the Federal Parliament. The member for Labelle, who was loudly cheered by the audience, which numbered about four thousand people, made a characteristically vigorous speech in which he condemned the bill in emphatic and unmeasured terms, and said the man or the Government that was endeavoring to force such iniquitous legislation down the throats of the people was unworthy of the name of Liberal.

The following resolution of protest, moved by Mr. Bourassa, was carried unanimously:—

'The citizens of Montreal and its suburbs, in public meeting assembled, strongly protest against the adoption of the Lord's Day bill now under discussion in the federal parliament.

'That measure is a derogation of all the customs which have existed from all time past in the province of Quebec, and infringes deeply upon the civil rights and the social organization of which the inhabitants of that province have heretofore been possessed, both under the French regime and the various constitutions which Great Britain has granted to them since the Treaty of Paris.

'The citizens of Quebec, as well as those of Ontario, are anxious to preserve the religious character of the Lord's Day, and to assure to the working classes the rest to which they are entitled.

'Deeply imbued with the principle of liberty and with respect for the conscience of their neighbors, they acknowledge without any reservation to the citizens of the other provinces the right to accomplish as they think fit, that Christian and social duty; but they believe they are entitled equally to the right of practising the same duty, within the limits of their province, according to their national and religious traditions and to their public laws and customs, older as they are than those of any other province in Canada.

'Such a question, involving as it does crede, racial tradition, family habits, civil right and social organization, should reman within the sphere of action covered by provincial legislation; and according to the declaration made by the Minister of Justice, the legislature of each province could enact, under a different form, laws for the observance of Sunday in conformity with the needs and wishes of the people of such province.

'At all events, the federal parliament should restrain its action to the adoption of a law regulating the circulation of trains and steamships on Sunday.

'The citizens of Montreal hereby appeal to the members of the Senate and the House of Commons, without regard to race, creed or party, in the name of the peace which should reign undisturbed between the two great social elements of which the people of Canada is mainly composed, and request them most urgently to have regard to provincial rights in this matter, and not to impose on the province of Quebec a law contrary to the customs, the sentiments, the interests and the civil rights of its inhabitants.

'It is hereby suggested that if a majority of the representatives from the other provinces are anxious to press the adoption of this measure, a clause should be inserted therein providing that the act shall come into force only in those provinces where the legislature shall enact that the said act shall apply to their respective territory and inhabitants.

'In consequence of all that is above stated, this meeting approves of the attitude of the members of the House of Commons who have heretofore opposed this measure and of their efforts in endeavoring to have it amended, and affirms that their duty, as well as the duty of every representative of the people anxious to preserve the liberties of the people, is to oppose by his vote the third reading of the bill unless such a clause is added as will reserve absolutely to the provincial legislatures a ratifying power.'

A CANADIAN SHOT.

Port Huron, Mich., June 28.—Douglas Campbell, aged ten years, a Canadian boy, who is visiting relatives, while returning from the butcher shop this morning, was mysteriously shot in the mouth and lies in a critical condition. He was eating popcorn, when the bullet from a rifle, fired by some person unknown, entered his mouth and almost severed his tongue. It is thought the shot was a stray one. The attending physician says the boy may die.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 27.—The Democratic state convention to-day nominated this ticket:—Governor, Lewis Emery, jr., of Bradford; Lieutenant-Governor, Jere S. Black, of York; Auditor-General, Wm. T. Creasy, the prohibition nominee. The platform deals entirely with state issues, except on the plank which commends Wm. J. Bryan.

SPANISH LETTER.

A DAY IN BARCELONA.

(By A. E. R., for 'Daily Witness')

March 12-13.—It was dark when we arrived at Barcelona, and passed through the throng of shouting and gesticulating porters to the 'bus of the Grand Hotel, which we had chosen. It turned out to be a good choice, and we suffered from none of the drawbacks which had been prophecied of Barcelona. The concierge was highly amused at the questions we put to him. 'Was it necessary to wear black outdoors or at least in the churches?' He had never heard of such a thing. 'Was it necessary to have our passports vised within 24 hours of arrival on pain of expulsion?' Absurd; he had never heard of it. 'People did take trouble,' he observed sadly, 'to keep you out of Barcelona.' We had many other pleasant surprises in the matter of cleanliness, hot water, means of heating, &c. Altogether we thought the Spaniards had been greatly maligned in the matter of cleanliness. Our windows were most fascinating, and we could hardly tear ourselves away. In the centre of this street, called the 'Rambla,' was an open space for foot-passengers, while the sides were reserved for carriages and electric trams which passed in quick succession. The next morning, which was Sunday, a flower and bird fair was held in the middle of the 'Rambla,' and the streets were thronged with people—men in picuresque cloaks lined with bright colors, and thrown on in the graceful Spanish fashion—women with their hair beautifully done, or covered with a black lace mantilla, and soldiers in unfamiliar uniforms. The mounted gendarmes, with their curious shining hats with the brim turned up behind, red and black uniforms, and swords, were particularly striking. White lilies and beautiful large violets were the principal kinds of flowers sold in the market, while many varieties of birds were to be seen, from tiny finches to parrots. An adjoining square was filled with beautiful palms of different varieties, growing around bubbling fountains or stone benches, and the street which we had come by the night before from the station was planted all down the centre with palms.

The cathedral we knew to be up a side street off the 'Rambla,' and by watching the people with books in their hands, we found the right opening, but it was not so easy to find the building. The side streets were very narrow, so that the roofs almost met above, and sometimes still smaller streets would branch off in different directions. I inquired from various people by means of the one word 'Catedral,' about which I thought there could be no mistake. But evidently I did not give it the right Spanish emphasis, for at first they were quite bewildered. Then when it did dawn upon them, they would say, 'Ah! Catedral,' in what seemed to me exactly the same way, and would say the first to the right and the second to the left, which by its likeness to Italian was quite comprehensible. At last we came to an imposing-looking building, which we thought might be the cathedral, but it was the back, and there was no entrance and a cul-de-sac obliged us to retrace our steps. Another long narrow street, however, led into an open square, and we suddenly found ourselves at the principal entrance to the cathedral, a fine door, reminding one a little of Amiens, with its central figure of Christ surrounded by apostles. The facade looked more modern, however, than the rest, which was of reddish stone. Every door we tried we found was closed, so we were evidently too late. We made our way back to the 'Rambla,' looking in at a smaller church on the way, and taking a short cut through the attractive-looking square with the palms. But when we got to the 'Rambla' our hotel entrance seemed to have disappeared, and though we saw the name over the balcony we wandered up and down and into strange courts before we could find our way in. It seemed like a nightmare, but at length we discovered the right door. Later in the day we drove along the imposing-looking quay, with the magnificent customs house, and great steamers lying in dock. Then we went along the palmy way that we had passed the night before in the dark. This led us to the park, a charming place filled with feathery green trees and shrubs and palms. Close to the entrance were rows of cages and dens—a zoo on a small scale. The park was thronged with country holiday-makers, and it was amusing to see the delight of the children, and one wished that our zoo could be thrown open to the public in the same way. There were various imposing-looking pavilions scattered about the grounds, and a wonderful erection of a grotto, with winding cases and underground passages and cascades, crowned by a gilt statue of Neptune, or something of the kind. After leaving the park we passed under a pretentious 'arc de Triomphe,' which the driver pointed out with great pride. We could generally understand the names of the public buildings he pointed out to us, but when we failed he made gestures of despair. Having exhausted the sights of the town but not the time, he proposed to show us the outside of the bull-ring, but when we found it was some miles away down a wide avenue with an execrable road, we decided to go back to the hotel. The thought of the miles of bad road reconciled us to not seeing the arena, but we were sorry not to have a nearer view of the pretty wooded hills surrounding the town. We drove home by a new road, a very broad street, which was almost altogether given up to foot passengers, and was like a fair. The sides of the street were lined with shows of all kinds—cinematographs, second-rate theatres, etc., while cheapjacks were puffing their wares in all directions. As we made our way slowly through the crowd, a man called out 'goodbye.' We found afterwards that this was a favorite salutation to English people in Spain, and was not meant in any unfriendly sense.

INSURANCE INVESTIGATION

Commission to Hold Sittings in Hamilton, Waterloo and Kingston Beginning Next Week

METHODS OF THE CONTINENTAL AND SOVEREIGN LIFE—PRESIDENT HOOVER ON THE ABOLISHING OF REBATES

Toronto, June 26.—Mr. G. T. Somers, a vice-president of the Continental Life, was again on the stand at the Insurance Commission enquiry yesterday afternoon.

A complicated transaction between the Continental Life and the Ontario Securities Company (which was formed by directors of the Continental Life) was examined into. By this transaction a transfer of stock from the Continental to the Ontario Securities Company was made that could not be properly classed as a sale, as the insurance company had the right of taking the stock back on repayment of the price paid. The stock was used as security for a loan of $54,000, and this formed a part of $75,000 which purchased a block of Stirling Bank stock. This enabled the bank to make up its government deposit of $225,000. The bank stock was turned over to the Continental as security for a call loan of $60,000 to the Ontario Securities Company.

Mr. G. B. Woods, general manager of the Continental Life, was recalled by Mr. Tilley and questioned in reference to his trip through western Canada to appoint agents. Mr. Tilley considered it improper for Mr. Woods to have bought bonds on this trip, which he turned over to the Ontario Securities Company, which company made a substantial profit on the investment. He thought the Continental Life should have received these bonds as it was paying for the trip and he was on business for them and the company had money in the bank waiting for investment. On another trip, at the expense of the Continental, Mr. Woods handed over stock to the Ontario Securities Company which sold them to the Continental at a profit of about four per cent.

The Continental Life had invested in Sao Paulo stock. This was the only unauthorized investment they entered into.

Has the company ever loaned money to its directors or officials?

'Not a five-cent piece,' stated the witness.

The policy-holders have no voting power in the Continetal Life.

During 1902, '03, '04, and '05 the company had issued about four thousand policies and during that time about two thousand, or fifty percent, lapsed. The witness thought this compared favorably with the lapse rate experienced by other companies.

Non-participating business only constitutes one-tenth of the policies issued by the Continental. Agents were given one-third additional commission for writing participating policies.

The commissioner reminded Mr. Somers that he had stated in the witness-box that the loss on the Atlas loan would have been repaid if it had not been for the sitting of the commission.

Mr. Somers said that the directors had decided late last year to cover the loss themselves, but when the commission was appointed it was decided not to carry it out until after the company's examination, because a false impression might be created.

'You decided to take up this loss in 1904,' said Mr. Kent, 'and you have allowed 18 months to pass without doing anything.'

Mr. Kent then questioned and criticized Mr. Woods.

He referred to the loss in Atlas loan debentures. 'That arrangement was made with the intention of deceiving some one,' he said.

'Well, it was and it was not,' said Mr. Woods.

'In the first place you deceived the Insurance Department, did you not?'

'I suppose that could be inferred.'

Mr. Kent thought that the company should have made public the fact that it intended to make good the Atlas Loan loss.

'The public knew nothing about the loss,' said Mr. Woods.

'Nor was it intended that they should know. You have deceived the Insurance Department. Deceived your policy-holders and deceived the public. The public are only concerned after they become policy-holders in the Continental Life; but that is one of the matters that I asked you about of which you knew nothing, but of which you are going to learn.'

'I don't know,' added the commisioner, 'there may be a different moral atmosphere here than I am accustomed to. It is true I come from Montreal.'

SOVEREIGN LIFE.

Mr. Tilley on Wednesday commenced the investigation of the Sovereign Life Company.

Mr. Addison H. Hoover, president and managing director, was called to the witness-box.

The Sovereign Life was organized by Mr. Hoover in 1902, and was licensed during 1903. The capital stock was $1,000,000, the first half being issued at 25 percent premium, the next quarter at 33 1-3 percent premium, and the next at 50 percent.

At the afternoon sitting, Mr. Hoover was again on the witness stand. Mr. Tilley examined.

The witness said there had been no friction between himself and the board of directors.

Mr. Tilley—'There never is much friction between parent and child, and if so, it is only temporary.'

'Yes, I absolutely control the company,' exclaimed Mr. Hoover. He admitted that when the shares of the company were subscribed for a clause was added to the subscriptions which empowered him to vote for shareholders at meetings at which they were not present. By this method, Mr. Hoover controlled nearly all the proxy votes. But the witness pointed out that by giving a notice of about thirty days a shareholder could revoke this clause at any time. He had tried to carry out his contract to the shareholders faithfully and in the interests of the institution as a whole.

Mr. Hoover declared himself in favor of the commission system of paying agents and against the salary method. The first one brought out all the latent energy in an agent, but as a rule an agent was not paid enough to properly live on by the second one. 'We have all the absorbers we want,' he said, 'we need producers.'

The sum of $3,100 was advanced to the company by Mr. Hoover, and he gave away to the company a year of his time working 16 hours a day for it, and receiving nothing in return.

The Insurance Act requires that the whole sum necessary to obtain a license for an insurance company should be paid in cash, and the amount paid by the Sovereign Life was $62,500.

In the company's returns to the Commission, the paid up portion of Mr. Hoover's stock was $12,325, while he really had paid only $2,500 in cash. Mr. Hoover had given a 'note' for the remainder, and Mr. Allen, the bookkeeper, stated that Mr. Hoover's note was not entered like other notes, but was kept in the office cash box, and paid in cash by Mr. Hoover last year.

Mr. Hoover said: 'You could stop rebating in 24 hours, and I'll give you the formula. Fine the company $1,000 for the first offence, cancel its license for the second offence, imprison the agent and void the policy.' In addition Mr. Hoover said that he did not like the blame for rebating put on the agents. He thought that the agents were used as the scapegoats to answer for the iniquities of the companies.

London, June 29.—Mr. Purdom, president of the Northern Life, was again in the witness box this morning. When the Northern Life had $100,000 paid up on the subscribed stock, they invested $56,000 in debentures of the Huron & Erie Loan and Savings Company. Mr. Tilley enquired if this was not too much to put into one security. Mr. Purdom said not if it was safe. The Northern life deposited $75,000 with the Dominion Loan and Securities under a three-years' arrangement. The account carried four percent interest. For three years the balance was kept intact, but during the two following years the amount was gradually reduced, and the money placed in other securities, such as the British American and Western Fire Assurance Company's stocks. It was intimated that a director of the Northern Life, who was on the board of the British American Co., was instrumental in having the Northern take these stocks. 'The old story,' commented Mr. Langmuir.

Mr. Tilley was inclined to think the Northern Life should have kept its deposit account in a bank, and that the large deposit was in reality only a loan. He took exception, on the score of propriety, to the deposit being retained in the Dominion Loan after any director objected. Mr. Purdom contended that the arrangement was most beneficial to the Northern. When a call was made on stock some of the subscribers were unable to meet the call and the stock was assumed by the directors. The payments on the company's stock have been regular. Some have only paid up ten percent, some twenty percent, and some have paid up in full. In their endeavor to bring the stock to a uniform basis, the company passed a unique by-law. The force of this by-law was to allow four percent interest on a stockholder's payments, in excess of ten percent. Thus, if a man had paid his stock in full, he received four percent interest on ninety percent of his subscription. The company earned more than four percent and the ten percent shareholders got the benefit of the excess to compensate them for shouldering the liability on the unpaid stock. Mr. Tilley criticised the by-law as to its validity.

Mr. Purdom was in favor of the 'open door' policy, as regards investments. This finished Mr. Purdom's evidence, and counsel called John Milne. The witness told of a loan from John Ferguson, a director. To avoid showing more impairment, the company borrowed $10,000 from Mr. Ferguson. This sum was distributed among the expense accounts and the reduced amounts, only shown in the Government return, without showing the income. Five such loans were made. The loan was to be repaid by 2 percent. of the renewal premiums. The company now owes Ferguson about $39,000. The liability is a real liability but it has been disclosed in the company's statutory statements.

Mr. Kent says that while no doubt the company's intentions were the best the company had not revealed the real state of affairs either to the Government or the policyholders.

The Northern gives bonuses to agents. Mr. Milne said rebating should be punished and all parties should share in it. He said he knew of men who carried $10,000 of insurance, changed their companies from year to year, and paid hardly anything.

Regarding expense rate, Mr. Tilley said: 'I note that you have an economical management in several ways.' The commission also noticed the complete and satisfactory returns and statements received from the Northern.

Policyholders on the whole life plan have the automatic non-forfeiture plan. Mr. Milne did not approve of it, but had to meet the competition.

Mr. Milne said the reserve in the first year was too high. Not until the eighth year was it necessary to hold the full reserve. This bore heavily on young companies, as old companies could take, and did take, what they needed from surplus profits belonging to old policyholders.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

The commission immediately took up the affairs of the Woodmen of the World. Mr. Fitzgerald told of the routine administration of the society. The books of the Woodmen really constitute a series of memorandum accounts, appearing in the cash book; that, is no general ledger is used. The accountant of the commission had criticized the books and Mr. Fitzgerald testified that a new set of books would be installed at once. It would hardly be possible to ascertain exactly the true state of affairs from the present books without tremendous labor. The witness said that the transfer to the new set of books could be made in ten days, and the books brought to Toronto. The commission, on account of fairness, decided to postpone this examination and take it up later. The commission adjourned until July 9, in Toronto.

LONDON SITTING.

LONDON LIFE FREE FROM MOST OF THE EVILS REVEALED IN OTHER COMPANIES.

London, Ont., June 28.—The feature in the insurance investigation, at London, to-day, was the general freedom of the London Life from most of the evils revealed in some of the other companies. After describing the organization of the company, Mr. Richter, the manager, told counsel some special virtues of the London Life. It has no automatic non-forfeiture clause, but in practice treats the policyholder as though it had. The manager said all parties to rebating should be punished. The London Life does not publish misleading estimates, but, rather, the actual results of profit policies. The investments were mostly on mortgage loans. Counsel finished with the London Life and made a good start with the Northern Life, which will be finished to-morrow.

Mr. Richter does not approve of annual distribution of profits. He preferred the quinquennial plan now in use in the London Life. Profits are apportioned annually, but only divided quinquennially. Tontine policies afford a clause for increasing expense without it being immediately noticeable, and the cost of insurance has increased very materially since the adoption of tontine policies.

Mr. Kent commented on the fact that agents received only 3 1-4 of the commissions on non-participating policies that were paid on profit policies. Mr. Richter answered that the net premiums on the new basis were about as large as the old gross premiums, and, without increasing the loading materially, they could not give as high commissions as on the profit policies; nevertheless, more non-profit insurance was being written than before 1900, when the commission dropped. This ended the examination of the London Life, and the Northern Life was next on the list.

THE NORTHERN LIFE

Mr. T. H. Purdom, K. C., president of the Northern Life, was called. Mr. Tilley examined Mr. Purdom as to the organization of the Northern Life. Mr. Purdom is a man of wide interests, but gives much of his time to the insurance company. None of the directors or organizers made anything by way of special rebate or privileges out of the organization. The money collected was deposited in the Dominion Loan and Savings Company, of which Mr. Purdom is president. The Northern has always kept a deposit account with this loan company, and receives 4 percent. on the minimum monthly balance. There is no absolute stock control, though the directors hold a majority of the stock. They purchased $5,000 of C. P. R. stock, to which the superintendent of insurance objected, and the stock was sold at a profit. There have been no transactions with officers or directors and no loans without security. The company made a loss of $10,000 in stocks of the British America and Western fire assurance companies, when the Baltimore fire cut those stocks in two. The best investments of the Northern are real estate mortgages, the bulk at 5 1-2 percent., in the London district, and some at 7 percent., in Winnipeg. They keep the loans in small amounts.

CARTER HARRISON ILL

REPORTED THAT CHICAGO'S FORMER MAYOR IS SUFFERING FROM CANCER.

Chicago, June 24.—Persistent rumors in City Hall circles have it that Mr. Carter H. Harrison, four times Mayor of Chicago, is seriously affected with cancer in the throat, and that for the present at least he will take no part in city politics. It is stated that the malady is similar in almost every detail to the disease which caused the death of Sheriff Thomas Barrett. It is said the former mayor is now under the orders of a physician at his summer residence near Mount Huron. Friends of Mr. Harrison, while admitting that he has had serious trobule with his throat, brought on by excessive cigar smoking, say that this affection was cured some time ago and that he is now in as good health as he ever was in his life. It is pointed out by others that the scratching of the name of the former mayor from the county Democratic ticket of the Harrison faction is an acknowledgment that his health is not robust enough to endure the work of a campaign

NORTH ATLANTIC TRADING COMPANY

Lord Strathcona Disclaims all Responsibility for Government Contract

SAYS THE SCHEME DID NOT COMMEND ITSELF TO HIS BETTER JUDGMENT.

Ottawa, June 26.—At the meeting of the Parliamentary Public Accounts Committee to-day letters were read from Lord Strathcona, Canadian High Commissioner in London, disclaiming any responsibility for the government's contract with the North Atlantic Trading Company, and adding that he was not to be held as having any share in the negotiations with this syndicate. His Lordship added that personally he had never approved the principle of this arrangement, which had not commended itself to his better judgment because he feared the contract might land Canada into difficulty with the governments concerned, and also because he believed the North Atlantic Trading Company would get the benefit of the work that government agents were doing on the Continent.

The first letter, which was written on Nov. 15, concluded with the statement that the new arrangement must be regarded as very confidential, and must not be made public in any way. This was written at the time the negotiations between Mr. Preston and the North Atlantic Trading Company were in progress. It referred also to the opinion that had been obtained from Mr. Vesey Knox as to the possibility of this contract leading to trouble with foreign countries. In the letter His Lordship also observed that personally he could not see that there is much difference in principle between the new scheme and that formerly in operation in continental Europe except that the former is confined to a few of the booking agents.

His Lordship wrote to Sir Wilfrid Laurier on April 28, calling attention to the fact that in the press and in the parliamentary discussions the responsibility for this agreement with the North Atlantic Trading Company had evidently been assigned to him. The object of this letter, he said, was to explain that he wished to disclaim having originated or carried through the negotiations in question.

The draft of the proposed agreement, he says, was arranged, and in effect settled by Mr. Smart, the Deputy Minister of the Interior, who came to England for the purpose of investigating and dealing with the matter personally. It was brought to my notice in its early stages in the autumn of 1899, but a further conference, which was to have been arranged before Mr. Smart's return to Canada, never took place owing to his unexpected sudden departure. That gentleman, however, took the document with him to Ottawa, and its approval by the minister was conveyed to him by cable in October, 1899.

The understanding between the Government of Canada and the company, as defined in the correspondence referred to, was amended from time to time, but no actual contract was signed by the Minister of the Interior until Nov. 28, 1904, and in this connection it may be mentioned that, although in that contract the company is described as a body politic and corporate, the North Atlantic Trading Company was not incorporated until June, 1905. 'I had no connection at all with the negotiations which followed the first interchange of letters, the Department of the Interior having placed itself in direct communication with the company. 'It seems unnecessary,' adds His Lordship, 'for me to add anything to what I have already stated to make clear my desire not to be held as having initiated the negotiations with the North Atlantic Trading Company. While personally I could not approve of the proposed arrangements I felt it incumbent on me under the circumstances to carry out the policy of the government, but at the same time I wish it most distinctly understood that the direct responsibility attributed to me in the matter is disclaimed.

On May 19 Lord Strathcona referred to the statement that Mr. W. T. R. Preston was reported as having said that he (Lord Strathcona) admitted that certain papers stolen from his office were in Mr. Griffith's possession.

'I made no such admission,' answered His Lordship. 'I was informed that certain letters were in Griffith's personal possession, not with office papers, and Mr. Griffith absolutely denied they were stolen, which statement rests, so far as I know, on Mr. Preston's assertion. Mr. Preston was also reported has having stated that in 1898 he (Lord Strathcona) held a meeting with steamship agents in Hamburg, at which the possibility of enlarging the field of operations of Continental immigration to Canada was discussed. The High Commissioner says this statement does not correctly represent what took place. As to the representations that the German Ambassador made to Lord Salisbury in regard to Lord Strathcona's Hamburg meeting the latter says this explanation was regarded as entirely satisfactory.

Lord Strathcona cabled on June 16 that Mr. Vesey Knox stated that he never spoke or wrote to Mr. J. G. Colmer in regard to the North Atlantice Trading Company contract, and that his views upon this subject were uninfluenced by anybody.

As to Mr. Preston's assertion that he tendered his resignation to Lord Strathcona, the latter says he has no recollection of Mr. Preston having tendered his resignation under the circumstances stated. Neither had he expressed any dissatisfaction with his conduct or work. Moreover, he had never told any one that Mr. Griffith told him that Messrs. Sifton and Smart were anxious to get an excuse to dismiss Mr. Preston.

Lord Strathcona asked that these letters and cables should be made public at once.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES SENATE COMMITTEE HOLD THEY CANNOT BE REGULATED BY CONGRESS.

Washington, June 25.—Congress has no right to regulate insurance, according to the Senate committee on the judiciary. A report from that committee was presented to-day to this effect by Senator Spooner. The report was made on a resolution instructing the committee to inquire whether Congress has such a right. The report follows:—

'It is the unanimous opinion of the committee that the Congress is without authority under the constitution to supervise and regulate the business of marine, fire and life insurance, except in the District of Columbia, the Territories and the insular possessions of the United States.'

The committee promises to give its reasons at a later date.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

Paris, June 25.—In the Supreme Court to-day, Procurator-General Baudoin began his argument in the Dreyfus case. He declared he was convinced that Dreyfus was innocent and that Major Count Esterhazy was guilty. He therefore urged the quashing of the entire proceedings without a retrial.

STEEL RAILS ORDERED

CONTRACT FOR SUPPLY FOR THE EASTERN DIVISION AWARDED.

Ottawa, June 25.—The contract for the 65,000 tons of steel rails that will be required for the two sections of the National Transcontinental Railway eastern division was awarded on Saturday to the Dominion Iron & Steel Company and the Lake Superior Corporation. The latter will furnish all the steel that is needed this summer, both for the section from Winnipeg to Lake Superior Junction, and from Quebec to La Tuque. Next year the Sydney mills will supply the metal for the eastern section and the Soo mills for the western section. The contract price is thirty-four dollars per ton.

HOUSE OF LORDS ILLEGAL

LIVERPOOL 'POST' DISCOVERS THAT THERE HAVE NOT BEEN ENOUGH IRISH PEERS.

Liverpool, June 24.—The 'Post' has discovered that for more than twenty years the House of Lords has been on an illegal basis. The Act of Union with Ireland provides that there shall never be less than a hundred Irish peers in the House of Lords. At present the number is ninety-two, and there have been less than a hundred for twenty years.

PULAJANES LEADERS SURRENDER.

Manilla, June 26.—The Pulajanes leaders, Quientin and Adva, have surrendered to Governor Osmena and the constabulary. These were the last of the men arrayed against the Americans on the Island of Cebu. The rifles and ammunition of the members of their band were also surrendered.

MARINE INQUIRY

MR. E. J. RAINBOTH TESTIFIES AS TO SUPPLIES FURNISHED BY ALD. CUNNINGHAM.

Ottawa, June 25.—Mr. E. J. Rainboth went before the Public Accounts Committee to-day, and gave further testimony regarding the dispute between him and Ald. Cunningham, of Ottawa, over the supplies the latter furnished the Georgian Bay Canal survey. Mr. Rainboth, who was one of the engineers entrusted with this survey, repeated that Mr. Cunningham had sent him a coon coat with the price cut down from $100 to $2, which he regarded as a bribe. When the invoice was produced Mr. Pardee, M. P., figured out that Mr. Cunningham intended making a charge of some $30 for the garment, and Mr. Cunningham himself declared that the coat was to cost Mr. Rainboth $32.

Mr. George T. Merwin gave a new reason why he could not disclose the wholesale prices for the supplies he sold to the Marine Department. When Mr. Northrup brought up Mr. Merwin's refusal in the House some time ago, Mr. Merwin notified the committee that he would give the information rather than prolong the trouble. But this morning he said that his senior partner, Mr. F. L. Brooks, objected to such information being given, on the ground that it was against good business principles.

Mr. Wilson, of the firm of Williams & Wilson, Montreal, which supplied the articles wholesale, testified that he was willing to give his prices if the purchasers were satisfied.

The Hon. Mr. Foster contended that there was every evidence that Mr. Merwin's reason for not giving his prices was that he made an enormous and inordinate profit. The sales included engines, boilers, pumps and such like.

After some further discussion, the Minister of Marine suggested that Mr. Merwin make another effort to secure his partner's consent to furnish the committee with the prices the firm had paid for the goods.

The examination was accordingly discontinued to allow of Mr. Merwin telephoning Mr. F. L. Brooks on the subject.

Mr. Charles Strubbe was further examined by Mr. Barker, M. P., regarding the files and steel bars that he sold the late Minister of Marine last year.

Mr. Wilson, recalled later in the sitting, declared that Mr. Merwin had withdrawn his objection to his disclosing the prices that the latter paid for certain marine supplies that were afterwards sold to the Canadian government.

GENERAL ACCIDENT ASSURANCE COMPANY

BILL FOR INCORPORATION REPORTED BY BANKING AND COMMERCE COMMITTEE.

Ottawa, June 27. — Before the Commons Banking and Commerce Committee to-day a bill to incorporate the General Accident Assurance Company with head offices in Toronto and authorized capital of a million dollars was reported. The provisional directorate of this company is composed of Sidney T. McKinnon, Renker Millichamp, John Flett, Alexander A. Allan, Oliver Adonis and Herbert H. Beck, of Toronto; John Knox, of Hamilton; Francis Morie-Miller, of Perth, Scotland, and Franklin J. Moore, of Philadelphia.

A NEW BANK.

A bill was also reported for the incorporation of the Chartered Bank of London and Canada, with head office in London, England, and authorized capital of two million pounds sterling. The promoters are Walter H. Harris, C. M. G. Leonard Clow & Company, Oates & Singleton, Arthur M. Grenfell, Marmham & Company, Alexander Wilson & Sons, Bourke, Cuthbertson & Company, S. Kennedy & Company and Baker, Mason & Company, all of London, England; Sir A. P. Caron and Agar Adamson, of Ottawa, and Senator Kirchoffer, of Brandon.

LONDON LETTER

(Special Correspondence of 'Witness.')

London, June 15, 1906.

The National Peace Congress, consisting of about three hundred delegates, representing a hundred and forty-four peace societies and kindred organizations, has been meeting at Birmingham this week under encouraging conditions.

Mr. Alderman Martineau, a nephew of Harriet Martineau and of Dr. Martineau, the Unitarian preacher, said they had not been able to obtain a municipal reception for the delegates, and could not even consider themselves graced by the episcopal benediction; but the Birmingham people, who lived in a town which largely benefitted by military expenditure—there is a large manufacture of guns there—it was a great encouragement to meet those who did not live under the shadow of the upas tree, and to learn how much better things were going in the rest of the world.

The venerable president, Dr. Spence Watson, in spite of physical weakness, delivered a vigorous address. He paid a tribute to the prominent part taken by the King in promoting amity between nations, and said that the greatest gain they had to rejoice in was that our statesmen and ministers of religion had begun to regard the question of peace as a practical one. In the first half of last century there were thirty-one international arbitrations; in the last half of the century there were a hundred and ninety-one; up to the present time there had been altogether five hundred international arbitrations. Therefore the thing existed and was doing an enormous work throughout the world.

The annual report said there was reason to hope, from the recent speech of Sir Edward Grey, that the British Government would use its best endeavors to get the question of a mutual reduction of armaments considered at the approaching Hague Conference.

The most hopeful sign in connection with the education controversy is the calmer tone adopted by some leaders of the Church party. This has been voiced by the Archbishop of York, in a letter anent a memorial from lay members of the Church of England in favor of modifying the bill, rather than rejecting it. He welcomes any 'calm and well-considered opinion upon a very difficult question,' and goes on to say, 'from the first, while keenly conscious of the serious defects in the Education Bill, I have felt that our wisest course was to seek for its amendment rather than its destruction, and I hope that this may yet be possible.' It is to be hoped that when the bill reaches the House of Lords the episcopal bench in general will adopt this view, and refuse to be the tools of politicians like Mr. Chamberlain, whose attitude is so nicely depicted in the current 'Punch' cartoon, and whose interest it naturally is to prick on the Church leaders to uncompromising rejection of the government proposals.

A new socialist society in the Church of England came into existence yesterday to force social questions to the front at church conferences and in other ways. All the members declare themselves socialists, and agree to cultivate, by regular use of prayer and sacraments, 'the life of brotherhood,' and to further the spread of socialism by speaking and lecturing. It is intended to supplement the two existing socialist societies in the Church—the Guild of St. Matthew and the Christian Social Union. The conference yesterday was entirely composed of clergymen—of the young and ardent, rather than the 'official' type. One such wrote: 'I am delighted to see the little stage army of socialist priests preparing for another march past. Do we want a new body corporate? There is the Guild of St. Matthew clearing the ground for action, and the flabby Christian Social Union still totters round 'creating an atmosphere,' so as to be ready for the new heaven and the new earth.' Speakers emphasized the thought that socialism was an essentially Christian thing. 'The Church catechism,' said one, 'is a real, genuine socialist document.' The extension of the labor movement was welcomed as a sign of the discontent of the workers with materialism, and the labor leaders were eulogized as pioneers of thrift and temperance. The need of the new society was expressed thus by the chairman: 'The C. S. U. is distinctly too safe a society for our purpose; there are too many respectable people in it. Our aim is to influence the Church, for we feel that the Church itself blocks the way.'

'ARCTIC' INQUIRY CONCLUDED

Liberal Members Find Everything Right Except the Expenditures on Tobacco

EXCISE TAX WAS ADDED—MINORITY REPORT SAYS SUPPLIES WERE PURCHASED WITHOUT TENDER AND WERE LARGELY IN EXCESS OF REQUIREMENTS

Ottawa, June 27.—The parliamentary committee of enquiry that has been investigating charges that were recently made in the House of Commons in connection with the supplies of the government cruiser 'Arctic,' concluded its labors yesterday, when a marjority and minority report were drawn up and afterwards presented to parliament.

Dr. Reid, Conservative, of Grenville, who had made the charges on which the 'Arctic' enquiry was undertaken, asserted that its scope was not wide enough to allow of the whole truth being brought out. In his statement to the House some weeks ago Dr. Reid had stated that the boat could not possibly hold all the stores that had been bought for her. Yesterday, however, he admitted the stores might have been placed on board, but it would have unduly encumbered the decks so as to interfere with the sailing of the boat. Dr. Reid claimed that Government supporters had fixed and planned the evidence of the witnesses before they testified.

Mr. F. F. Pardee, Liberal, of West Lambton, who took a leading part in the recent committee investigation, followed in a strong speech from the Government point of view. He cited the sworn testimony of the officials who checked the 'Arctic's' supplies on delivery to prove that everything purchased actually went into the ship. The most skilful examination of Conservative lawyers could not show that any officer received a cent of profit out of the purchases. The evidence, moreover, was given in a frank manner, which in itself would convince any jury of its truth. Dr.Reid's story about the witnesses being suborned he characterized as shameful. Mr. Pardee challenged the Leader of the Opposition to give the House his opinion as to this kind of political warfare. The truth was that this expedition was managed as economically as the public could demand. No merchant could expend $125,000 without some leak taking place. In the present instance, out of all the goods purchased there was only one or two exorbitant charges discovered.

Mr. W. H. Bennett, Conservative, of East Simcoe, replied that the first evidence of extravagance was to be seen in the course followed by the Marine Department in not inviting public tenders.

In the evening Mr. Carvell, Liberal, of Carleton, New Brunswick, who had taken a keen interest in the investigation of the 'Arctic' charges, warmly defended the manner in which the expedition had been organized and carried out, and maintained that the Government was free from all blame in the matter. Mr. Carvell dealt at considerable length with the purchase of bovril, and ridiculed the attempt the Opposition had made to hold this up as extravagant. All the Conservative expert did when asked to pronounce on the value of this beef extract was to stick his lead pencil into the package, smack his lips and remark. 'It's like beefine.' It reflected credit on Sir Wilfrid if Mr. Bennett's story was true, and Col. White was sent down to supervise the reception and checking of the supplies. In view of the hurry in getting the vessel off, there was not time to call for tenders for supplies. Therefore, a circular letter was sent to manufacturers specifying that any goods supplied must be first class in quality and sold at ordinary market prices. The Government, in following this course, needed to make no apology. The Opposition talked about all the goods not being put on board, but after all they answered their own complaint on this score by stating that so much was taken on the boat that even the cabins and decks were piled high. Mr. Carvell replied to what he characterized as a slanderous attempt of the Opposition members to besmirch the reputation of Mr. J. B. A. Bondreau of the Marine Department, because they could not throw any mud at the Government.

Mr. W. B. Northrup, Conservative, of East Hastings, another member of the investigating committee, claimed that government supporters had stood in the way of a complete enquiry being made. No one could arrive at the prices of the provisions without seeing samples, which the government had refused to allow. Captain Bernier's original requisitions for what he thought necessary for the cruise were added to until the Captain would not recognize his own list. For his own part he did not complain of the purchase of necessaries, but of wanton expenditures on furs and clothing. Mr. Northrup said he was unable to ascertain whether all the supplies that were purchased actually found their way on board, because the government would not let the facts come out.

Mr. Northrup, by comparing what the government had purchased for the 'Arctic' with what the returns showed to have been used, figured out that she was given enough sweet chocolates to last her crew for 264 years, enough tripe to last for ten years, enough buckwheat to last 31 years, and enough roast beef to last 13 years.

He concluded with an amendment including minority report of the committee and declaring that it should be substituted for the other report.

The Hon. L. P. Brodeur, taking up the issue as to liquors on board the 'Arctic,' said the Conservative party were not free to criticize that phase of the question. When the Hon. Mr. Foster was a member of the Cabinet, an expedition was sent to Hudson's Bay with a supply of liquor. The Minister of Marine contended that the amount spent on supplies was justifiable. The government had to protect its men when it sent them away. He alluded to the charge that his department did not guard the crews off the British Columbia coast, and for neglect in that respect members of the government were called murderers. The minister had reference to the complaint with regard to the aids to navigation on the British Columbia coast.

Mr. Brodeur asserted that the vessel was obliged to return owing to damage to her windlasses. The effort of the Opposition to prove scandals in the administration was the outcome of the declaration of the Hon. Mr. Foster to make a scandal session of the present one. He had sent out a circular letter asking for money to aid in digging up scandals in the departments.

Mr. Foster interrupted to ask it he had been accused of making an appeal for money.

'Yes,' replied the minister, 'does the honorable gentleman deny it?'

'Let me see the circular,' said Mr. Foster, amid laughter from all the members.

Mr. R. L. Borden followed. He waxed warm over the imputation that he had made an accusation against the late Raymond Prefontaine. He thought it was more a matter of the present minister trying to shirk blame and place it upon the dead minister.

The vote was then taken, and Mr. Northrup's amendment was defeated by 93 nays to 38 yeas. The report of the committee was accepted by this division.

The majority report is in the following terms: —

1. That in the year 1904 the Dominion Government steamer 'Arctic' was provisioned and outfitted for forty men for 1,200 days, for a voyage to explore and patrol Hudson's Bay and the islands and waters north thereof, and to enforce and administer the laws of Canada therein.

2. That in view of the contemplated expedition of over three years, and of the hardships and contingencies naturally attendant upon such a voyage, and the impossibility of replenishing stores, the quantity and variety of stores, merchandise, supplies and provisions were reasonable and necessary and were of the best quality.

3. That all the stores, merchandise, supplies and provisions purchased by the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the said steamer and for the purpose of the said expedition into said waters, were placed on board, and that the said steamer was capable of carrying, holding and accommodating, and did carry, hold, and accommodate, all the said stores, merchandise, supplies and provisions, in addition to and exclusive of, any stores carried for and on account of, the North-West Mounted Police service.

4. No part or portion of the said stores, merchandise, supplies and provisions were, in whole, or in part, improperly diverted for other uses than originally contemplated, by, or for the profit, of any person or persons.

5. That fair and reasonable prices were paid for the said stores, merchandise, supplies and provisions, with the exception of a quantity of tobacco in Quebec, the particulars of which are as follows :—

805 pounds smoking tobacco, at 95c
200 pounds chewing tobacco, at 78c

In addition to the prices charged and paid for said 1,005 pounds of tobacco, as above stated, the vendors charged the Department of Marine and Fisheries with the excise tax thereon of 39c per pound, amounting to $391.95. The amount paid for said two quantities of tobacco the committee find to have been unfair and unreasonable.

6. That no officers, agents or servants of the Department of Marine and Fisheries unjustly, unlawfully or corruptly profited in connection with the purchase or disposition of any of the stores, merchandise, supplies and provisions purchased and placed on board the said steamer 'Arctic.'

7. That all stores, merchandise, supplies and provisions not consumed during the progress of the expedition of the said steamer 'Arctic' as hereinbefore set forth, after making due allowance for depreciation in quantities by reason of natural and unavoidable causes, are now in possession of and under the control of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

8. That the sum of $45.30 being the freight charges, from Montreal to Quebec on a quantity of bovril and pemmican, purchased from the Bovril Co., Ltd., of Montreal, was paid by the agent of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, resident at Quebec, to the Intercolonial Railway, and subsequently by mistake and without knowledge of the prior payment, the same amount and charge was again paid to the Bovril Co., Ltd., by the Marine and Fisheries Department, which amount, during the progress of the committee investigation was repaid to the Department of Marine and Fisheries by the said Bovril Co., Ltd.

All of which is respectfully submitted together with the minutes of the proceedings of the committee, the minutes of evidence and all the exhibits.

The Opposition amendment points out in the first place that no tenders were called for these goods. Captain Bernier's requisitions, they say, were based not in a trip to Hudsons Bay, but to the North Pole, yet the Captain's requisitions were wantonly and extravagantly increased by the officials of the Marine Department in utter disregard of the requirements of the contemplated expedition and the carrying capacity of the 'Arctic.' So large a quantity of stores, they add, was purchased that it would be quite impossible to have carried them on the 'Arctic' had they been stowed in a way that would not have endangered the ship and the lives of those on board.

The inaccurate and misleading statements furnished by the Marine and Fisheries Department rendered it quite impossible for them to decide definitely on the disposition of the supplies. Evidence, however, had been given that showed that a large quantity was used in feeding the hordes of Esquimaux who lived around the 'Arctic' for six or seven months. A considerable quantity must have been used, they say, at the fortnightly dances in the 'Arctic' that were given for the Esquimaux. Another large quantity spoiled and was thrown overboard. They found also that wines, cigars and cigarettes were purchased by the Department for the personal use of the officers of the North-West Mounted Police, and were given to them without any justification or excuse.

The evidence, they consider, showed that no attempt was made to check the stores received at the boat, and for this reason they declared themselves unable to say whether or not all the supplies were actually put on board. Unless Captain Bernier was mistaken in the statement he made about one of the shipments of bovril, they consider that one of the shipments of a value of $1,485 was not received.

The amendment complains that owing to the absence of samples of the various kinds of goods purchased and the refusal of the committee to allow these samples to be produced, it was prevented from making full enquiry as to whether or not excessive prices were paid for supplies. The prices paid for the pemmican in the 'Arctic' they designated as grossly excessive, adding that if tenders had been called equally good supplies could have been obtained at much lower prices. The Government had paid Amyot G. Elie and Fils $1.34 per pound for T. and B. tobacco, whilst Mr. Cockshutt, M.P., declared that he had bought such plugs at the same season for 67 cents. More stringent measures should have been taken to see that the country was not imposed upon as to the quantity or quality of these and other goods. The majority in the investigating committee had prevented, they claim, questions being put regarding the conduct of the members of the expedition during the winter and their relations with the natives.

In conclusion, they regretted that supplies were in some cases purchased through the solicitation of members of Parliament.

DR. ADCOCK ON TRIAL.

CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER IN CONNECTION WITH DEATH OF MAJOR WHYTE.

London, June 27.—Dr. George Robert Adcock was arraigned at the Old Bailey to-day, charged with manslaughter, in connection with the death of Major John Nicholas Whyte, of the Lancashire Fusiliers. He pleaded not guilty.

The Attorney-General, Sir J. Lawson Walton, in opening the case, said Dr. Adcock had been in practice many years, but, in February last, he retired and devoted himself to the pursuit of Christian Science. As a medical man, Dr. Adcock must have known that bed sores and an abcess, the neglect of which caused Major Whyte's death, needed antiseptics, but all he prescribed was surface dusting with a zinc oxide powder. The Attorney-General contended that the evidence showed Dr. Adcock was called in by Major Whyte's friends to treat the sores as a medical man. Incidentally, the Attorney-General mentioned, that, although he professed to be a Christian Scientist, strychnine and morphia were found in Dr. Adcock's possession when arrested.

Dr. Adcock has been erroneously described as a Christian Scientist 'healer,' although he was never a Christian Science practitioner.

HARRY WEBB MURDERED

COMPANION IN MONTANA LOOKING FOR RELATIVES OF VICTIM IN CANADA.

Winnipeg, June 29.—Meagre details of a murder which occurred at Redstone, Montana, in which Harry Webb, a young Canadian cowboy, was shot and killed in a duel on a ranch, have been received here. Webb lived at Moose Mountain, Sask., until a few months ago. Before he died Webb asked a companion to send word to friends in Canada, but he succumbed before giving any address. Consequently, it is impossible to communicate the details of the tragedy to relatives directly, and his friends ask that Canadian papers assist in finding them.

MARSHALL FIELD'S DAUGHTER.

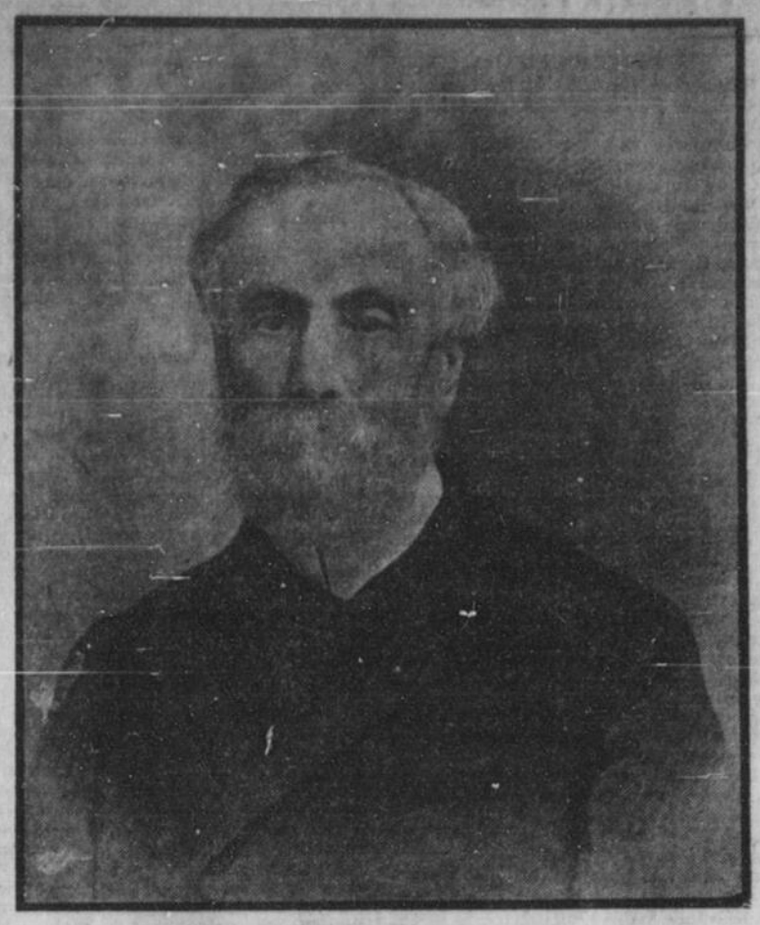
Chicago, June 27.—Mrs. Ethel Field Beatty, daughter of the late Marshall Field, will receive stocks and bonds to the value of $857,000, by a decree entered yesterday by Judge Walker in the Superior Court. In the contest made by Mrs. Beatty it was shown that some months before his death Mr. Field told his daughter that be intended to turn the stock over to her. When he deposited the securities with the United States Trust Company of New York, he left with them a memorandum that they belonged to his daughter.

RAILWAYS VIOLATE SAFETY LAW.

Washington, June 27.—Attorney-General Moody has directed that suits be brought against a large number of railway companies to recover penalties for violation of the safety appliance law through failure to keep their equipment in proper condition. The largest number of violations attributed to any road is 52 against the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company.

See Year-End Offer on page about the colored blank enclosed.10

THE DEATH OF DR. CRAIK.



THE LATE DR CRAIK.

Dr. Robert Craik, one of the governors of McGill, and formerly a dean of the Medical Faculty of that university, died at his residence, 887 Sherbrooke street, on Wednesday morning, at the age of 77 years. The death of the venerable surgeon was not altogether unexpected. Nevertheless, the news will be received with deep regret, not only by his former associates in the university, but by professional and public men throughout the Dominion.

The funeral of the late Dr. Robert Chaik took place on Thursday from the family residence, No. 1 Prince of Wales Terrace, Sherbrooke street, to St. Andrew's Church where the Rev. J. Edgar Hill, D.D., conducted a very impressive funeral service. There was a large attendance of representative citizens.

A native of Montreal, and an intensely loyal Canadian, he possessed gifts far above the ordinary, and his contributions to medical science did much not only to establish the prestige of the McGill Medical Faculty, but also to reflect credit on the land in which he was born. Not only for his intellectual powers and achievements, however, was he held in high respect. He had a singular faculty for attracting and retaining the friendship of his fellows, and many a young medical man has to thank him for wise counsel and help generously bestowed when most wanted.

Dr. Craik continued his duties as governor of the university to the last, but for some months he has been confined to his home, suffering from general debility, being too weak even to go away for his health. His wife predeceased him about twenty-five years. There were no children.

With the name of Dr. Robert Craik, late Dean of the Medical Faculty, McGill University, is largely associated the progress of medical knowledge in the Province of Quebec. During his administration as Dean at McGill from 1889 till his resignation last spring, many and most important changes occurred in the Medical Faculty. A chair of Pathology was created. The medical buildings were more than doubled in size, and equipped in a manner without equal, perhaps, on this continent. The length of the session was increased to nine months, the students' fees increased, the number of professors and teachers nearly trebled, and large endowments added to its capital. During the same period the Royal Victoria Hospital was built and opened, and the Montreal General Hospital remodelled and practically rebuilt. With all of these changes Dr. Craik was more or less actively identified, and it is gratifying to note that the number of medical students increased from 233 in 1889, to 420 in 1902.

Dr. Robert Craik, whose parents came from Edinburgh, Scotland, was born in Montreal, April 22, 1829. He graduated at the McGill Medical School in 1854, taking the highest honors of his year. He was immediately appointed House Surgeon at the Montreal Hospital, and one of his first experiences was his attendance upon the large number of patients admitted with Asiatic cholera, during the epidemic of that year. Though large numbers of these died, the disease was not allowed in a single instance to spread to any of the other patients or inmates.

In 1856 his official connection with McGill University as a teacher began, when he was made Demonstrator of anatomy, with entire charge of Practical Anatomy, then a separate department with a single demonstrator. Three years later he was also appointed Curator of the Museum. In 1860 he resigned his position as House Surgeon of the Hospital and was made a member of its Medical Board, beginning at the same time his private practice.

In the same year he became a Professor of Clinical Surgery, continuing in that chair until 1867, making a name for himself in the resection of joints and as a successful ovariotomist, at a time when success in such operations was a rare event in Canada.

In 1867 Dr. Craik was appointed to the Chair of Chemistry, the teaching duties of which he successfully carried on for ten years. For the greater part of this period he was likewise Registrar of the Faculty. In 1875 he became Treasurer of the Faculty. Four years later Dr. Craik resigned the Chair of Chemistry, becoming Emeritus Professor, but continuing his duties as Treasurer and his active interest in all the affairs of the Faculty, including its representation on the Provincial Medical Board.

Dr. Craik became Dean of the Faculty in 1889, and in the same year Professor of Hygiene and Public Health and was named by the Quebec Government a member of its Provincial Board of Health. In 1896 he was appointed Consulting Physician to the Royal Victoria Hospital. In the previous year McGill conferred upon him the hon. degree of LL.D., expressing at the same time its sense of his distinguished position as a leader in the medical profession in this city and in this province, and the prominent part he had taken in advancing medical education.

Dr. Craik's graduation thesis, written in 1854, while he was still an undergraduate, attracted much attention. In it he was, so far as known, the first writer to claim for the class of infectious diseases an origin in a specific cell or germ for each disease, using convincing arguments in support of his theory, predicting with confidence the early discovery of these specific germs, and pointing out the direction in which the search would probably be successful. The now universally accepted germ theory of infectious diseases has so completely verified these predictions that his forecasts of 48 years ago seem like prophetic inspiration.

Dr. Craik always took great interest in farming, fox-hunting, and breeding fine stock. His fine herd of Polled Angus cattle and his thoroughbred horses have been among the finest reared in Canada.

Dr. Craik married in 1856, Alice, eldest daughter of the late Alex. Symmers, of Dublin, Ireland. She died in 1874.

WATERWAYS COMMISSION

THE INTERNATIONAL BODY WILL MEET IN TORONTO ON JULY 24.

Buffalo, N.Y., June 27.—The international waterways commission held a short session to-day, and then adjourned, to meet at Toronto on July 24.

The only matter considered was the application of Messrs. H. H. Warren, of Massena, N.Y., and S. L. Dawley, of Ogdensburg, N.Y., for permission to build a power canal on the Long Sault channel, in the St. Lawrence river, near Massena, primarily for a summer resort, and secondarily for power purposes. The estimated cost of the project was placed at $1,500,000. The proposed canal is situated on the Canadian side of the American channel. The commission took no action.

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS

ARRAIGNED IN MARYLEBONE POLICE STATION.

London, June 27.—The three suffragettes who were arrested on June 21 for attempting to make a demonstration in front of the residence of Mr. Asquith, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in Cavendish square, in resisting the police, appeared in the Marylebone Police Court to-day, and the case was adjourned to July 4.

Later the suffragettes held a meeting in Hyde Park, where Mrs. Dora Montefiore, the heroine of the Hammersmith siege, was arrested. The charge against her was distributing handbills, which is not allowed in Hyde Park. Mrs. Montefiore was taken to the police station, but subsequently was allowed to go.

PROSPECTS AT COBALT

NO POOR MAN'S PARADISE. THOUGH ORE BELTS ARE LIKELY TO BE PERMANENT.

Mr. Charles Pierce, who has just returned from a trip through New Ontario, has the greatest confidence in the lasting qualities of the prospecting camps in the Cobalt district, and the permanency of the ore belts, but he says the place is no poor man's paradise, capital as well as experience and brains being required. Fully 75 percent of the mining property and real estate in Cobalt and Haileybury, he says, is owned by Canadians. Five or six carloads of Cobalt ore are shipped from the camp every week, and while a carload from one mine brought $90,000, the average is from fifty thousand to sixty thousand dollars.

The population of Cobalt Mr. Pierce estimates at five thousand, and that of Haileybury at three thousand. In Cobalt there is absolutely no drinking water, on account of mineral deposits, and great quantities of Laurentian water are taken in from Montreal and sold for five cents a glass. Haileybury, on the other hand, has plenty of water, and is, moreover, situated on a model site, one of the most beautiful spots in New Ontario.

ONTARIO APPOINTMENTS.

Kingston, Ont., June 29. — Several appointments of Conservative workers for positions under the Ontario Government were announced as permanent:— Hugh Derry, of Kingston, will act as mason for Rockwood asylum at $600 per year; jobs will be let by contract as usual. The vacant storekeeper's place, the work of which has been very successfully done in the accountant's office, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. R. S. Graham, a school teacher and party worker at Sydenham.

A FLIM-FLAM GAME

FOUR TORONTO FIRMS VICTIMIZED.

Toronto, June 29.—Four firms in the business section of the city have been victimized during this week by a smooth stranger working a superannuated edition of an old flim-flam game. The gentleman's method is to rush into a store bareheaded, as if in a hurry, with several $1 bills and a letter in his hand. He shows the money and asks for a $10 bill in exchange for them, as he wants it to enclose in the letter. When the bill is given him he tenders the money in his hand in exchange, but when the victim counts it he finds it a dollar short. When this fact is brought to the stranger's notice he is very apologetic, and rushes away to get the other dollar, leaving behind the letter, which is supposed to contain the $10 bill. The letter has a special delivery stamp and an address on it. When the stranger fails to return with the missing dollar, the victim opens the letter. The $10 bill is missing, but the contents speak for themselves. They are: 'Dear merchant,— Excuse me for doing this, but, being out of employment, I have adopted this means of paying doctor's bills, etc. I know very well of you, so some time in the near future you will be surprised to receive this loan returned to you through the mail.

'Yours in Poverty——.'

GUN ON WARSHIP EXPLODES

KING HAAKON, WHO WAS ON BOARD, ESCAPES INJURY.

Trondhjem, June 27.—During the firing of a salute on the Dutch warship 'Tromp' yesterday, a cannon exploded, killing one man and injuring three. King Haakon was on board the 'Tromp' at the time of the accident.

THEATRE TICKET TAX

HOW BERLIN PROPOSES TO RAISE MONEY.

Berlin, June 25.—The Imperial German Government has imposed a large number of taxes on the necessaries of life, and the Berlin City Council has resolved to tax the amenities of life.

After much discussion respecting new sources of revenue, the city council has decided to impose a tax on admission tickets to theatres, concerts, circuses, variety halls, exhibitions of all kinds, public dances, masked balls, races, sports, bazaars, panoramas.

Each ticket costing up to 1s. is to pay a halfpenny, up to half a crown 1d., up to 4s. 2½d., and beyond that tax 10 percent is added to the cost of the ticket. Furthermore, a tax of from 3s. to 8s. for each time they are used has to be paid for halls in which public dances, musical performances, etc., are given, and for which no admission tickets are issued. If dances or other performances are continued after eleven o'clock at night the tax is doubled.

The city expects to clear £50,000 per annum from the ticket tax, but has no data on which to estimate the probable receipts from the dancing hall tax.

WINNIPEG LABOR TROUBLES.

Winnipeg, June 28. — The Plumbers' Union has decided to attack the open shops here, and to carry the war into the enemy's camp in earnest. Union carpenters, plasterers and bricklayers will be called off all jobs where open shops have contracts after July 2. Non-union shops employ about 175 men, and have announced a determination to fight the union. They say they pay as high, if not higher, wages than the union scale of fifty cents per hour, but grade it according to the ability of the workmen.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

Twenty tons of dynamite exploded about 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon on Dynamite Island, nearly opposite Amherstburg, Ont. The dynamite is being worked on the American Government work, going on in Detroit river, and is owned by Dunbar & Sullivan, dredging contractors, of Buffalo.

N. Gibbs, dismissed from the London asylum, for personal reasons he claims, makes serious charges against the administration of the institution. The charges are refuted by the superintendent, Mr. McCallum.

The Rev. Dr. O'Boyle, head of the science department of Ottawa University, has been transferred to British Columbia, and leaves for his new field of labor this week.

A rumor is current that the Ottawa Gas and Electric Companies are to amalgamate.

A man believed to be William Freeman, 50 years old, of Toronto, was drowned last week while out fishing in a canoe in Sturgeon Lake, Victoria County, during a storm.

A deputation from New Liskeard waited on the Government the other day, and made a strong plea for the abandonment of Englehart, twenty-five miles farther north, and the selection of New Liskeard as the divisional point on the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway.

Applications from veterans who have received certificates entitling them to land grants but have not yet located, to exchange their certificates for a cash payment of $50 under the act of last session, are increasing rapidly.

A rich vein of calcite, carrying galena silver and copper, has been found on lot five, concession five, of the township of Ingram, some four miles north-east of Tomstown, in the Wendigo Lake district. The vein averages five inches in width, and has been traced 150 yards in length. Several smaller leads run into it. This find has been verified.

Reports came from western and northern Ontario that the apple crop promises fine after profuse blooming and fruit has set well.

The Rev. Principal Gordon, of Queen's University, will sail for Scotland on July 5. He expects to be absent till September.

Arthur German, formerly of Port Hope, who had been home for a short visit from Wisconsin, was instantly killed the other morning, near Cobourg, while 'bumping' his way back to Port Hope, from the camp there.

Dr. Orr, manager of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition Company, is trying to arrange to have His Majesty King Edward touch the button which unfurls the flags and sets the machinery in motion by cable.

Unexpected delays have occurred in the opening of the new C. P. R. line to Bala Falls in the Muskoka district. It was expected that this line would be ready for the early tourist traffic, but it will not now be ready for traffic for some time.

The Ontario Government has won in the celebrated 'blanket' mining suit brought to set aside the leases of valuable mining lands at Cobalt, granted to Edward Hargraves and the White Silver Mining Company.

A hundred Italian navvies employed by the Grand Trunk Railway Company in repairs to the outer station, Kingston, caused a serious riot on Thursday, because the company refused to grant them an increase in pay from $1.40 to $1.65 a day.

A rebellion is being engineered in Cobalt and vicinity and because of the defective mining regulations of the new government.

QUEBEC.

A hundred and fifty laborers employed on the construction of the new Macdonald Agricultural College at Ste. Anne's have gone on strike because the contractors have refused to grant them an increase in wages from $1.50 to $2.20 a day.

Complaints having been made, it is asserted that the majority of the employees of the man who has the catering privileges in the immigration sheds at Quebec do not speak English, whereas probably ninety-nine out of every hundred of the customers cannot speak French.

A registered letter, containing $300, has been lost in transit between St. Scholastique, county of Two Mountains, and Staynerville, Argenteuil County, on the north shore division of the C. P. R. The money disappeared on May 18, but no arrests have yet been made.

Hull Council will institute an action against the Hamilton Power Company and the Montreal Explosive Company to compel them to move their factories from the city limits. The companies refuse, and legal action is to be taken.

Samuel Renaud, a farmer living in Masham, about six miles from Wakefield, Que., committed suicide there by shooting himself.

A 30-foot whale has made its appearance at Three Rivers.

The Provincial Government is agitated over the destruction of immature trees on timber limits, and it is asserted is about to take prompt action in the matter. It is alleged that one lumber firm has cut on a limit, within a hundred miles of Montreal, no less than 80,000 trees of a size forbidden by statute; this, at the legal fine of $3 per tree, would make this company liable to a penalty of $240,000.

The Knights of St. John have decided to increase their insurance rates.

Masson, Que., twenty miles from Ottawa, is giving Mr. Louis Senes a bonus of $10,000, two acres of land and exemption from taxation for 20 years, in return for which he is to erect a shoe factory, employ 50 hands and pay $25,000 a year in wages.

Complaints have been made to the department at Ottawa that immigrants arriving at Quebec were excessively charged for supplies by parties holding trade privileges at the immigration buildings.

WESTERN CANADA.

Rainmaker Hatfield, of California, to whom the Yukon Council agreed to give $10,000 on condition that he secured the much-needed rain for washing up on Klondike Creek, has been successful, according to news from Dawson.

Because Dr. Speechly, of Pilot Mound, introduced a motion requiring rural deans to present less voluminous reports, Rural Dean Hewitt, of Souris, has resigned his deanery.

The town of Stellar, Alta., has now 400 citizens. Six months ago there was nothing to show that a town would ever spring up there.

Mr. Howard, of the Western Fuel Co., Nanaimo, says that the coal business has been paralyzed by the calamity at San Francisco, and that it has been decided to close down the Brechin mine for an indefinite period.

Fifty miles of canals are contemplated being built in the Cariboo mining district, at a cost of one million and a half of dollars.

A Canadian Northern Railway gravel train was wrecked seven miles west of Vermilion, Man., on Tuesday, and the fireman, Frank A. Flynn, was killed by being crushed beneath the locomotive.

Regina ratepayers on July 9 will vote on by-laws to provide for the expenditure of $360,000, as follows: Waterworks, $130,000; sewers, $50,000; sidewalks and pavements, $180,000.

Two weeks ago George Lawrie, of Cranbrook, was attacked by a bald eagle, while going to Morrisey, B.C., and received a few scratches. He got too near the bird's nest.

At the last meeting of the Kenora council $85,000 in contracts for the construction and equipment of the power house were let to Peterborough and Montreal firms. The council will generate 2,500 horse power.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association will convene in annual convention in Winnipeg on Sept. 17. After the session they will tour the west before returning to their homes.

A late Dawson 'News' despatch says: The moral wave started here by Governor McInnes is resulting in many dance hall women leaving the city for Fairbanks. Most of them had stopped here temporarily on their way to Fairbanks. The names of all classes of women working as actresses and dancers and all other frequenters of dance halls, are being enrolled. Scores of dance hall women recently arrived from Seattle. The regulations here are strict.

Arden, Man., residents will build a $10,000 hotel.

A $15,000 hotel will be built at Claresholm, Southern Alberta.

The Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway, on Vancouver Island, is being rapidly rushed to completion. It is expected that track-laying will be commenced this month, and that trains will be running before the end of August.

A discovery of asbestos of a quality superior to that of the Thetford, Que., mine is reported, in the Dawson 'World,' to have been made by Mr. Thurber, on the hill back of Dawson.

Serious shanghaiing is reported from Vancouver and points about Puget Sound.

William Pritchard, Fort Ellice, a pioneer, was shot and killed near Assessippi, Man., while hunting gophers.

The census of Alberta and Saskatoon began last Tuesday.

Geo. Sanderson, grain dealer, at Rosenroll, and formerly teller in the Union Bank here, has been arrested charged with the theft of $1,000 while employed in the bank about nine months ago.

James Young, a bachelor farmer, living alone near Thornhill, Man., was found dead in bed at his home the other night. He was in Morden a night or two previous, and this was the last seen of him alive.

Mackenzie & Mann are negotiating with the Dominion Government for a land grant of 12,800 acres per mile for the Hudson Bay Railway. The line will be 500 miles in length and the grant will amount to 6,400,000 acres in all.

A company is being organized at Prince Albert to secure a charter for a railway system.

The population of Winnipeg is now 101,057, of whom 10,976 are school children. The total assessable property is valued at $805,117,825, and exemptions, $15,128,030.

It is estimated that 150,000 people have gone into the Prairie Provinces during the past season.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

At Sunny Brae, Pictou county, N.S., the steam boiler of a sawing machine, belonging to Alexander McMillan, exploded and killed two men, the owner, and J. H. Cummings, the fireman.

An electric storm of great intensity passed over Charlottetown, P.E.I., and island on Thursday afternoon. Lightning struck six different buildings, shattering chimneys, roofs and ceilings.

MONTREAL.

On the strength of the new evidence tending to prove an alibi, an attempt will be made to obtain a new trial for James Hackett.

While returning from the Great Northern Railway station early the other evening, Mr. Joseph Rochon, of Lachenaie, was thrown from his buggy and killed instantly, at the corner of De Montigny and Plessis streets.

Upwards of one thousand citizens of the counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, now resident in Montreal, are expected to attend the Old Boys' Reunion in Cornwall, on Aug. 11 to 14.

The Presbytery of Montreal, at a meeting on Tuesday, adopted a strong resolution to the government urging the pressing to a conclusion of the Lord's Day Bill, and expressing the hope that no further amendments would be accepted which would diminish the effectiveness of the bill in securing a national day of rest for all classes of the people.

Three hundred newspaper men from the United States passed through the city last week on their way to Quebec and the Saguenay district for a few days' tour. They were members of the United States National Editorial Association, who were concluding a tour of the United States and Eastern Canada.

Montreal corporation laborers are to henceforth receive $1.75 instead of $1.50, and the wages of corporation carters are to be $2.75 instead of $2.50 for a nine-hour day. The new rate of wages also applies to men engaged by contractors on corporation contracts.

The first Canadian wall paper reproducing Canadian scenery has just been prepared for the trade by Messrs. Colin MacArthur & Co., of Montreal.

Michael Rohacz, a Galician, has instituted an action of $12,000 damages against the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the death of his son, Prokop Rohacz laborer, who was killed in a collision at Pheasant Hills, near Southey, in the province of Saskatchewan, on July 1 last year.

After two hours' deliberation, the coroner's jury investigating the death of Mr. John Morrison, who was killed a week ago Sunday by an electric car in St. Lawrence street, found that the motorman was not criminally responsible for the fatality.

St. Patrick's, the mother church of the Irish Roman Catholics of Montreal, was on Tuesday consecrated by Mgr. Bruchesi. It was built in 1847, and its cost, together with that of the magnificent interior, has only just been wiped out. Thus it is that although the church was erected nearly sixty years ago, only now, when it is free from debt, would the rules of the Roman Catholic Church allow of its consecration.

The school taxes collected in the city for the year 1905 amounted to $523,401.81, of which Roman Catholics contributed $249,035.28, and Protestants $274,366.53.

Present indications are that Dr. Torrey and Mr. Alexander will be in Montreal to conduct revival meetings in the latter part of April next year.

His Excellency the Governor-General has appointed Lieut.-Colonel A. Roy, district officer commanding military district No. 7, to be one of his honorary aides-de-camp.

Among the prize winners at Ridley College, St. Catharines, Ont., are several well-known Montrealers. For the sixth form Sclater takes the Bishop's prize for Scripture; McCuaig in third form gets hon. mention in mathematics; Kenneth McLea in the second form captures the J. H. Mason gold medal, wins a scholarship, takes first prizes in English and Scripture and has hon. mention in Latin and French.

Mr. M. J. Polan, one of the old guard of the Shamrock lacrosse club, and for years field captain, is dead.

A combination of Montreal and Hamilton, Ont., capitalists is arranging for a new passenger steamship line between this city and Hamilton.

Are you wondering what that colored blank means? Read SPECIAL YEAR-END OFFER on page 10. That tells you.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Colonel S. B. Steel writes that he will leave South Africa next October.

The Tokio and Guam offices of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company are in communication by the new cable. Messages were exchanged between President Roosevelt and the Mikado on Wednesday.

Mrs. Alexander, wife of Dr. Torrey's associate, at present conducting a revival in Ittawa, is seriously ill in England, and Mr. Alexander will sail for England on the 'Virginian' on July 5, from Montreal.

Elliott F. Shepherd, the nephew of William H. Vanderbilt, whose automobile ran over and killed a little girl in France, must go to jail and serve six weeks of the sentence of three months to which he was sentenced, in addition to the payment of a heavy fine.

Five Toledo ice dealers have been fined $5,000 each and sentenced to a year in prison at hard labor for conspiring in restraint of trade. They formed a ring and raised prices 50 to 100 percent.

President Roosevelt has decided to visit the Isthmus of Panama in the fall, and so break what has long been regarded as an unwritten law that no chief magistrate of the nation shall leave the United States territory during his term of office.

The United States Congress has appropriated $50,000 to be set aside yearly for the travelling expenses and entertainment of the President and his guests.

Frank Gethro has been expelled from the Massachusetts Legislature for seeking to improperly influence legislation. His offence was committed in connection with an effort to defeat an anti-bucket shop bill.

The American Federation of Labor intends holding an exhibition in connection with its next convention for the purpose, it is announced, of demonstrating the superiority of union made goods.

Employees of the Lehigh Valley Transit Company of Allentown petitioned for higher pay and were granted 18 to 21 cents an hour, instead of 16 to 20.

The New Haven has granted its machinists a wage increase of one percent per hour, which increases its pay roll $27,500 per annum.

The adjustment of freight handlers' wages by railways terminating in Chicago is on a compromise basis, and everybody seems satisfied. The men get all they asked in monthly salaries, namely, $57.50 for delivery clerks and $65 for receiving clerks, and half what they demanded for hourly wages.

It has been stated in the United States House of Representatives that some medicines advertised to cure the opium habit contain enough of opium to create it.

The Union Pacific is using motor cars daily on its branch lines from Lawrence to Leavenworth. It has a 'trauer' for baggage and express and is run by three men, two in the engine department and one conductor.

A ten-year contract has been signed between the Great Northern and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the leading Japanese steamship line to this country, providing for an exchange of traffic.

The Canadian House of Commons has inserted in the bill to amend the Railway Act a clause giving the Railway Commission power to make regulations as to the qualifications and time of service of men employed in the running of trains.

The British army authorities have stopped for the present the issue of United States canned meats to the

Capt. Michael Moran, one of the most prominent towboat men of the Atlantic coast, died in New York on Thursday.

Harry Kendall Thaw, a well-known New Yorker, last week shot and killed Stanford White, a noted architect of that city, on Madison Square roof garden. White, he claimed, had been paying attention to his wife. He has been indicted on a charge of murder in the first degree.

The next Colonial Conference, which is fixed for April of 1907, will be the fourth of the series which began twenty years ago. The colonies have been requested to send to the Colonial Office, by Sept. 1 next, a full statement of the subjects they desire should be discussed and copies of any resolutions to be submitted.

The Inter-Parliamentary Union for the promotion of the peaceful settlement of international disputes is to hold a session in London, England, on July 23-25.

The Allan Line SS. 'Victorian' completed her last eastern voyage, Rimouski to Malin Head, in 5 days, 23 hours. This beats her best previous record.

Intense heat throughout Spain is said to be causing an epidemic of insanity and suicide.

A few days ago two women and a little girl were fording the Little Red Deer River, in Alberta, when the water swept the waggon box away. Mrs. Lamarche was thrown out, but Mrs. Bond, at great peril to herself, clung to the box, managed to get her friend into it, and then floated down stream two miles before she could wade ashore. When she did it was only to find that her friend, whom she had risked her own life to rescue, lay dead in the box. Efforts are being made in Calgary to have her heroism publicly recognized.

The Department of Militia has replied to a communication of the Temperance League of London, Ont., regarding the sale of liquor in volunteer camps, that instructions have been issued to have the regulations forbidding it rigidly enforced.

A severe thunderstorm passed over Cumberland, N.S., on Sunday evening. Several buildings were destroyed, one man stunned and one instantly killed.

While a span was being lowered to its place on the new C. P. R. bridge at the loop, near Glacier, B.C., on Friday last, the tackle broke, causing the death of two men and severe injuries to two more.

The Montreal City Council has adopted unanimously a second resolution opposing the Lord's Day Bill now before parliament. At the same time the Journeymen Barbers' Union petitioned to have enforced the law closing barber shops on Sunday, as in spite of the resolution of the Police Committee, they were still being left open.

The Roman Catholic Board of School Commissioners of this city has announced a general increase of salary for all their teachers.

In the inquest into the death of Mr. John Morrison, who on Sunday was killed by a St. Lawerance street car, the jury after considerable disagreement returned a verdict of accidental death.

Severe earthquake shocks were felt throughout South Wales on Tuesday. Houses rocked, hundreds of chimneys fell and people fled shrieking from their houses, but no lives were lost.

Thirty-seven slaughter-houses in Philadelphia have been ordered to abandon their premises, which have been declared nuisances, prejudicial to the health of the city.

A delegate from the University of Pennsylvania is just now in a predicament in Rome. He was sent to confer on King Victor Emmanuel the honorary degree of LL.D., but because he did not bring credentials from Washington or from Mr. White, the American ambassador, the court officials refuse to arrange the necessary audience.

Mr. Alexander Muir, the author of Canada's national song, 'The Maple Leaf,' died suddenly in Toronto on Tuesday night at the age of 72 years.

Two men were killed on a Dutch warship at Trondhjem yesterday, by the explosion of a gun when a salute was being fired. King Haakon was on board at the time.

An anarchist, believed to be Parros Avino, concerned in the attempt to kill King Alfonso and President Loubet, in Paris, has been arrested in Madrid.

The King through his private secretary, denies emphatically the report that he has conferred with any member of the Cabinet in regard to taking stronger action against anarchists.

The Bishop of London recently refused to sanction the marriage in his diocese of two American Unitarians, on the ground that it would be an act of hypocrisy on both sides. The Christian marriage service, he said, was permitted by the Trinitarian doctrine and should be used only by baptized Christians.

The British-Canadian concert given by Dr. Harris, in Queen's Hall last night in aid of Lady Minto's Cottage Hospital fund in Canada, was attended by the King, escorted by Lord Strathcona, and was a brilliant success.

A monument to the late Sir James Hector and his son, of New Zealand, has just been erected by scientists and railway men, on Mount Hector, in British Columbia. He was the scientist of the exploration party which discovered the Kicking Horse Pass and the pass was so named by the Indians because Sir James at that time was almost killed by a kick from his horse.

Dr. Hucho, a representative of the German Department of Agriculture at present travelling in Canada, said in Ottawa yesterday that Canada is the best agricultural country he has yet seen. Fifty years ago, he says, it was the United States that attracted Europeans, now it is Canada.

MONTREAL PRESBYTERIANS

Pass Resolution Approving of Lord's Day Bill

HEARS ENCOURAGING REPORT ON CITY MISSION WORK.

At the concluding session of the Montreal Presbytery the others afternoon, the Rev. Principal Scrimger, D.D., moved the following resolution in support of the Lord's Day Bill, copies of which will be immediately forwarded to the Premier and the Minister of Justice:—

'That the Presbytery of Montreal has watched with deep interest the progress of the Lord's Day Bill through parliament, and would earnestly appeal to the government to press the bill to a conclusion, and expresses the hope that no further amendments will be accepted, which would diminish the effectiveness of the bill in securing a national day of rest for all classes of the people.'

In support of his resolution Principal Scrimger urged the great importance of legislation affecting the Sabbath Day. The bill had provoked considerable discussion both for and against, and various bodies had recorded their attitude towards it. He thought it would prove of value if the Presbytery expressed its opinion. It was greatly to be regretted, he considered, that such an assembly as the City Council of Montreal should pass a resolution opposing the bill. In view of such action, it was the more imperative that the Presbytery should register its approval; for, although there were certain features which must be regarded as scarcely satisfactory, a distinct step in the right direction would be gained if it passed in essentially its present form. It would practically safeguard the Sabbath as a national day of rest, and those defects which might be found after its passage could be easily remedied later. He recognized the difficulty of drawing up an act which would fit all circumstances and all situations that might arise, but if they could secure the passage of the present bill without being emasculated altogether, it would be a great gain.

The Rev. F. M. Dewey, who seconded the resolution, referred to the opinions expressed in certain newspapers, which stated that there was not the slightest probability of the passage of the bill. He did not consider that such was the general opinion. He concluded with a vigorous plea in favor of the main features of the bill.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

According to a minute passed by the Presbyterian General Assembly, the ministers of other denominations are permitted, under certain conditions, to be received into the Presbyterian Church. In accordance with this minute, the name of the Rev. George Maclennan was placed on the roll of the Presbytery as a minister without charge.

The General Assembly had also granted leave for Mr. W. S. Dolan to labor as a licentiate. He will be stationed at Riviere du Loup.

The Rev. John Mackay presented a report of the committee on church mission work. Among its most interesting features was the announcement that a splendid residence, at the corner of Lagauchetiere and St. Denis streets, had been secured for an Italian mission. Its location in the heart of the Italian population, who are contributing freely to its support, was pointed out as highly desirable. Possession of the property would be obtained in July, and a formal opening would take place in September. Interest in the Pointe aux Trembles work was increasing rapidly throughout the country, and it was expected that all the money would be forthcoming in due time.

The report on Chinese work, which was submitted by the Rev. F. M. Dewey, dealt with the splendid progress being made with the mission home, which has been secured by the Chinese C. E. Society. It would be a decided gain to the Chinese work in the city and surrounding country. There had been six baptisms during the quarter. Another worker was going out to the foreign field, Dr. Macdonald, of Vallevfield, having been appointed to the mission at Macao, and it was expected that he would start for the scene of his labors in October.

In submitting the call from the congregation of Montreal West to the Rev. A. G. Ross, of Westboro', Ont., to accept the pastorate, the Rev. W. R. Cruikshank said that the call had been signed by ninety-two members and sixty adherents, and there had not been a single dissentient voice in the choice. The congregation had promised to pay $1,000 a year as salary. Among the commissioners to urge the call was Dr. Kellev, of the High School. On motion of the Rev. Principal Scrimger, seconded by the Rev. John Mackay, it was decided that the call be issued and transmitted to the Presbytery of Ottawa.

At the induction of the Rev. Mr. Ross, the date of which was left to be fixed by the moderator and the clerk, the Rev. W. R. Cruikshank will preside, the Rev. K. J. Macdonald will preach the sermon, the Rev. Dr. Fleck will address the minister, and the Rev. J. C. Anderson will address the congregation.

The commissioners to the General Assembly reported on the work done by that body at its recent meeting. All expressed the opinion that the proceedings reached a higher standard than in any previous year within their recollection, especially the debate on church union.

A motion was passed, by which application will be made to the Assembly to have the Rev. Dr. Amaron placed on the roll of the Presbytery as a regular member.

BRAKEMAN KILLED.

Quebec, June 28.—Bob Neil, a brakeman on the I. C. R., was killed at Fitch's Siding, Levis, this afternoon by falling between two cars.

ENTENTE CORDIALE

Fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Militia to Visit Montreal

SERVICE OF CANADIANS IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR RECALLED.

The Mayor of Montreal has received the following letter from Colonel W. H. Oakes, colonel commanding the Fifth Regiment of Infantry, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia:—

'Permission has been granted the Fifth Regiment of Infantry, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, to enter Canada under arms, for the purpose of paying a friendly visit to the Forty-Third Regiment, Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles, of Ottawa, on Aug. 19 and 20 next. It is my desire, if it may please you to approve of the same, to stop at Montreal on our returning journey and, with my command, to spend part of the 21st, and all of the 22nd, in your city. Should this visit be agreeable to the citizens of Montreal, the Regiment will arrive about noon, Aug. 21st, and depart at midnight, the 22nd. It is the earnest purpose and hope of the officers and men of my corps that this sojourn in the Dominion may further the growing friendliness between the two great American nations, and tend to make still more cordial the relations between kindred peoples separated only by an arbitrary line.

'More than one hundred Canadians served in our regiment during the war with Spain, some bearing commissions, and all achieving the honor of a spotless record. Several of the men whose names have been borne on our regimental muster-roll, although Americans by birth, served under the British flag in South Africa, one of whom received the Queen's scarf for conspicuous bravery. With this in mind, we trust that our regiment may be thought worthy to bear, on an errand of peace, a message of good-will from the metropolis of New England to the metropolis of the great Dominion.'

WILLIAM HENDRIE DEAD

WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN OF HAMILTON, ONT., PASSES AWAY.

Hamilton, Ont., June 27.—After several months' illness, Mr. William Hendrie, sr., passed away about 2.30 this afternoon. He was one of Hamilton's

THE LATE MR. WILLIAM HENDRIE.

oldest and best-known residents. He was at the head of many business concerns, was a great lover of horses, and took much interest in race meetings, having been president of the Ontario Jockey Club since 1900, winning the Futurity in 1898 and the King's Plate twice. He has lived in Canada for fifty-two years and was seventy-five years old.

THE LATE MRS HUGH CAMERON.

(Winchester 'Press.')

Mrs. Hugh Cameron, of Vernon, Ont., died at her home in Vernon, Ont., on Wednesday, May 9, 1906. Mrs. Cameron was born in the year 1844 at Scottsville, N.Y. She was married to Mr. Hugh Cameron in the year 1865. She has lived in Osgoode township since 1877.

Mrs. Cameron was loved by all who knew her for her many neighborly acts of kindness, and her quiet unassuming Christian character. During her loneliness she suffered greatly, but always with much patience, and ever had a bright word of cheer and comfort for those who visited her during her sickness. A devoted wife and mother, and a true friend, she will be missed by the community, and deeply mourned by her family.

For nearly seven months her daughters have been constantly in attendance at her bedside, assisted formerly by a trained nurse, Ella Campbell, of Vernon, and latterly by Nurse Chipman, of St. Luke's Hospital, Ottawa.

Mrs. Cameron, formerly Lavina Brown, leaves her husband, four sons, two daughters, two brothers and one sister, namely, Mrs. James Fraser, of Vernon, Ont., Mrs. James W. Kennedy, of Vernon, Ont., John Cameron, of Russell, Ont., Angus, James and Daniel, of Vernon, Ont., Joseph and David Brown, of Scotteville, N.Y., and Mrs. Dietrich, of Michigan.

The funeral service was held in the Vernon Presbyterian Church, the Rev. W. T. Prittie, the pastor, conducting the service, assisted by the Rev. D. Brown. The interment took place in Springhill cemetery on the afternoon of Friday, May 11.

JAPANESE FAMINE FUND.

The 'Witness' has received the following subscriptions to the Japanese Famine Fund:—

Bristol Corners W. C. T. U.	$10.00
Presbyterian Sunday-school of Knox Church, Victoria, B.C.	5.00
Loyal Temperance Legion of Little Metis	1.00
Chateauguay Basin W. C. T. U.	6.00
Mrs. Wm. S. Palmerston	1.00
Total	$23.00

LETTERS FROM READERS.

A STATUE TO KING EDWARD.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The other day I noticed an editorial in the 'Witness' advocating the erection of a statue to King Edward. I quite agree with this suggestion. It being now several years since he ascended the throne, it is surely high time that we, the citizens of this large city, the commercial metropolis of Canada, should show our admiration of and loyalty to so good a king. I hope that it may be arranged so that every one can have a part in it, even although his subscription be small. Let us hear from other readers on this question.

A LOYAL SUBJECT.

Montreal, June 25.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Your suggestion as to the erection of a statue of the King is an admirable one, and I hope it will go through. The commercial capital of the Dominion may fitly take the initiative, and the 'Witness' deserves all praise for starting the ball rolling. PORT HOPE.

Port Hope, Ont., June 25.

NEW ONTARIO PRAISED.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Just one week ago I arrived in Port Arthur, Ont., from Manchester, England, and, taking advantage of the shelter provided by the government for immigrants, I was at once brought into contact with the official of the Dominion Government, Mr. Burriss. To speak of the kindness, civility and disinterestedness he showed is doing him but scant justice. Counsel and good, practical advice is given each immigrant, and if he wishes employment in the town, he is recommended with due care to his capabilities.

Wishing to take up land, I was informed of the free grant land in the township of Pearson, distant some 35 miles from Port Arthur. A special settler's one-third rate was secured me on the Canadian Northern Railway, and a land guide meeting me at Murdock conducted me over the land open to location. As we passed through the township of Gillies, I was much struck with the beautiful farms which were to be seen in all directions, and astonished to find that all had been taken up as free grant land and cleared within the past six years.

I interviewed many of the settlers, and found that some had come from the west of Canada, where they had been for some years, and others from the east, whilst the majority were English immigrants, with a few American. From all alike I could get but one opinion and expression of delight with the country in which they were settled. All seem to prosper alike, and all seem to have entered the country without any capital.

My tramp through the township of Pearson was a very trying one, there being at present no roads, but I felt amply repaid for it, as from different positions of advantage I could view the beautiful, rich, and castellated forms of mountains of trap rock rising in many places perpendicularly, and blending their varied hues as if by magic, and all crowned with a rich, green verdure. Between these mountains lie rolling plains of a deep arable soil, the possibilities of which will be enriching the owner in the immediate future.

Being entranced with the scenic effect, I soon fixed upon a lot for location on Pine River, adjoining four other lots which had just been taken up. So far as I could see, there is little rock, more than 40 feet from the base of the hills, and the land being covered only with a late growth of poplar, is easily cleared and altogether free from stone. Timbering operations are carried on extensively over the district, and there is a great demand for labor and wages are good. There is, further, the very best market for everything that can be produced upon the farm, and from what I could see the yield is second to none anywhere. From personal observation of the country and from the general prosperity of all the settlers, I feel that it is a duty as well as a pleasure for me to recommend the free grant land now open for settlement here to all desirous of securing a good home, and the independence of farm life. Families are arriving here from England almost daily in Port Arthur, and no sooner are they here than they find employment at good wages, and if they wish for land each can secure a farm of 160 acres free.

J. EGERTON ROBINSON.

Port Arthur, Ont., June 19.

THE GAS QUESTION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In sending you a brief letter last week regarding some of our outrageously oppressive combines, and which one was glad to see in your issue of June 23 instant, I little thought to meet with the paragraph as below, in the Liverpool 'Mercury,' a most influential English paper, of date June 16. The numerous readers of the 'Witness' will see how cheap gas can be produced, with a large profit, in a small town near Liverpool, well known to many as chiefly engaged in the chemical industry. The sterling money figures represent thirty cents and twenty-two cents respectively, and there is no charge in Britain for meters, so absurdly made here by the arbitrary Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company, however poor the consumer may be. The idea of the tyrannical corporation is, 'We rule, you pay.'

D. C. BARKER.

Montreal, June 25, 1906.

Cheapest Gas in the World. — Widnes Town Council decided to further reduce the cost of the gas, which has the reputation of being the cheapest in the world. The ordinary consumer will now get it at 1s 3d per thousand cubic feet, while those who use it for motive power will only pay 11d. Alderman Sutton Timmis asserted that the gas was cheaper than any moderate-sized installation of steam power, electricity at a farthing a unit, or any of the types of the new suction gas plant. The profit on the gas works during last year was £4,703—$23,500.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.)

Sir,—Why don't the government build the Grand Trunk Pacific from Quebec west and use the Intercolonial east of Quebec for the four months in the year that navigation is closed on the St. Lawrence?

What is going to keep the rust off the rails of the Quebec to Moncton division of the Grand Trunk Pacific eight months of every year?

The Intercolonial is sinking money every year for the simple reason there is no freight going over the road. Common sense would say finish the G. T. P. from Quebec west. Afterwards, if the Intercolonial cannot handle the freight or other business offering, build the eastern division.

INDEPENDENT.

Dalhousie Junction, June 26.

'HOLY ANN.'

(Died June 21, aged 100.)

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.)

Sir,—I was profoundly affected by the obituary paragraph in the 'Witness' of June 22, relating to the person known as 'Holy Ann.' This name she must have acquired in her later years. I never knew her by any other than 'Dr. Reid's Ann,' though, in the village where she lived the single word 'Ann' was a quite sufficient designation. There was but one 'Ann.' I am sure that the name 'Holy Ann' was never given in derision.

Just fifty years ago now I was sent to my first station, Yonge street, Toronto district. My home was at Thornhill, which was also the home of the family of Dr. Reid, in which Ann was a servant, and, in a sense, mistress and mother too, for both Dr. and Mrs. Reid had passed away, and the devoted Ann had the young people under her care.

I soon discovered that I had in my charge a person and a Christian of very remarkable attainments. During the fifty years of my ministry the word 'consecration' has never been interpreted to me so fully by any other as by Ann. All that is meant by the phrases 'walking with God,' and 'talking with God,' was illustrated more visibly, practically and constantly by her than by any other that I have known. One could not talk with her without talking about Christ or some interest of his kingdom. Without the least appearance of assumption she always controlled the conversation. She was accustomed to 'speak to the Almighty,' as was Job, and to hear him speak to her in turn. I seldom read Paul's words, 'And he said unto me, my grace is sufficient for thee,' without thinking of Ann. That was her habitual mode of speech. For instance, one day I went into the Reid home and, of course, the subject of religion in some interesting phase of it was up at once between Ann and me. In the course of conversation she spoke of her temptations. I said, as if in surprise, 'Why, Ann, how is it that you are tempted?' She replied, 'O, I understand it. I told the Lord about it and he said, "Why, Ann, you are all the while trying to tear down Satan's kingdom and, of course, he will not let you alone."' The 'Witness' paragraph, above referred to, says she had never learned the alphabet, but could read the Scriptures in a scholarly manner. I suppose that many who read that remark did so with incredulity. I know it to be true, not only from Ann's own account, but also from that of the most excellent family with whom she lived. They brought her with them from Ireland, and knew her to be unable to read. They knew also that somehow she had acquired the art. She herself told me all about it. Her story, in brief, was this: One day as she was doing her work she was thanking God because he gave her grace to keep his commandments. She was very happy. Then the devil said to her that she was not keeping God's commandments, that she could not read, and that there were commandments in the Bible that she never heard of, which she was breaking every day. She was stunned as by a most unwelcome truth. In great distress of mind she went to her Master to speak to him about it. She told her Lord that she wanted to keep his commandments and would do so if she only knew them, and asked him to show her and teach her. She had often wished she could read, and at that time the desire came up in her heart as never before. She went and got a Bible and opened it before the Lord, and on her knees, with her finger on a verse, she pleaded with God to help her read 'just one of those little things,' that is, verses. She found then and there that she could read, and overjoyed, with her finger on the verse, she went to Henry, the younger son, and said, 'This is "God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son,"' etc. Henry replied, 'So it is, but how do you know?' Her only answer was, 'The Lord told me.' She seemed to have acquired the power to know words by their form, as we know letters. When I first knew Ann I saw that she could read the Bible fluently. I do not know how she would have got along with the xvi. of Romans, but she would take up the Gospels, or the Epistles, and read with ease wherever she wished. I conversed with members of the Reid family on this subject, and all they could say was, in effect, that there was a time when they knew Ann could not read, but now they knew she could.

But the most remarkable thing about this woman was her knowledge of Scripture and the use she made of it in prayer, in the relation of Christian experience, and in ordinary conversation. Generations of Methodist preachers, stationed during the past sixty years on Yonge street circuit, have, in turn, stood astonished at Ann's familiarity with the Bible. All her wants and wishes, her joys and sorrows, indeed, all her thoughts, seemed to be such as could be most easily and fitly expressed in Scripture language. I never heard her equal even in the pulpit.

Ann made the very highest professions. She constantly affirmed that she was 'sanctified wholly,' that 'the blood of Jesus Christ cleansed her from all unrighteousness,' that in her was 'the love of God perfected'; and I never knew saint or sinner who knew her, that would hint that either her conduct or her character was out of harmony with her professions; and best of all, those who knew her most intimately, and the family she served, gave her most readily all credit for sincerity and consistency.

Until the 'Witness' paragraph met my eye I had not heard of Ann for many years. She was fifty years of age, or more, when I first saw her, and I took it for granted that she had gone to heaven long ago. I was, therefore, deeply moved when I learned that she had only just now been called away. Her funeral on Saturday, June 23, was attended by several well-known clergymen of different denominations, and the Mayor of Toronto and other distinguished gentlemen were pall-bearers. A poor servant woman, humble, unlettered, entirely dependent, yet, surely, the peculiar blessings of the 91st Psalm—the blessings of those who dwell in the secret place of the Most High—came upon her. 'Because he hath set his love upon me, therefore will I deliver him: I will set him on high because he hath known my name. He shall call upon me and I will answer him: I will be with him in trouble: I will deliver him and honor him. With long life will I satisfy him and show him my salvation.'

E. B. RYCKMAN.

Almonte, June 26.

TOO MANY RABBITS IN ENGLAND.

(The London 'Daily Mail.')

The multiplication of the rabbit threatens to become a serious matter in many districts of rural England. In a state of nature when the rabbit multiplies, his natural enemies multiply just enough to eat him down to his proper level again; but we steadily suppress the stoat and other vermin for the sake of the game birds, so that after a few mild winters and good breeding seasons the unchecked rabbits increase—as they run—by leaps and bounds.

In some places where a few years ago one might have seen a rabbit or two during an afternoon's walk, now on rounding each hillock or furze patch, on can hardly help laughing at the helter-skelter of rabbits of all ages and sizes to the nearest shelter. It is no laughing matter for the farmer, however, who has to fence his fields in many places with wire netting to keep the rabbits out; and even where men have been specially employed by the landowner to thin down the bunnies no appreciable effect is seen.

We are, of course, a long way from such trouble as the rabbit has caused in Australia, but with so much poverty and hunger in the towns it seems paradoxical that the country should be suffering from a mischievous over-abundance of animals which are so remarkably good to eat.

A STATUE TO THE KING.

(Ottawa 'Citizen.')

The 'Witness' is right. A statue to fit King Edward VII. would be one of the most splendid works of art of this or any age, and in a city where so many fine pieces of statuary adorn its sanctuaries, schools, galleries and parks a statue of Edward the Peacemaker may well be placed to express Canadians' appreciation of his kingly virtues and excite their laudable ambitions to become worthy subjects of such a Sovereign. The cost of a fitting statue would be considerable, but for such a wealthy city as Montreal it would not be a serious matter. While there are public-spirited citizens in the commercial metropolis of Canada, anyone of whose wealth would not be seriously impaired by defraying the cost of such a statue, it would be better in every way that it should be the free gift of the people. Designs should be invited from the most eminent of artists and the award made wholly on the ground of artistic merit. If the prize were to go to one who hitherto has not competed in a Canadian contest it might possibly result in the introduction of a variation from the prevailing characteristics of statues which already adorn Parliament Hill or other Canadian cities.

While recognizing the merit of the 'Witness's' suggestion and expressing the hope that it may come to fruitage, the 'Citizen' would also add its conviction that the natural place for such a statue of the King as Canada would erect is Parliament Hill and that it should be placed there at the cost of the people of Canada. When parliament shall be called up to inscribe upon its records its appreciation of the grace of our Sovereign in having in person visited for the second time this portion of his 'over sea dominions,' it may, it will, fittingly mark the event by a vote to erect in the Canadian Capital the finest statue of His Majesty that art can devise, money buy, or love desire.

Hamburg has a library for the blind, which was opened a year ago, and already contains 1,685 books and 3,750 volumes of music.

CHESS

Tuesday, July 3.

PROBLEM NO. 1063.

First prize 'Special Theme' Tourney, Cheltenham 'Examiner.'

Black—9 pieces.

White—9 pieces.

White mates in TWO moves.

Problem No. 1064. By Mr. J. T. Andrews.

8 — 2rlp3 — s1P3pl — K1S4r — 1B1k4 — 1P7SR3 — 5PB1 — s7. White mates in two moves.

Compare with 1063 for the 'Theme.'

PROBLEM NO. 1065.

By K. Kaiser, Stuttgart.

Black—6 pieces.

White—7 pieces.

White mates in THREE moves.

SOLUTIONS.

'Pawn' sends for No. 1057—1. Q—B 5. 1058..1. Q—R 4. 1059..1. Kt—B 4. 1060..1. Q—B 2.

This fine problem of Jespersen's he solves as follows:—

1. Q—B 2, P x B, 2. Q x P, any move 3. Q mates. P—Q 4. 2. Kt—Kt 4, K moves, 3, Q or B mates. K—Q 5, 2. B—B 5 ch, K moves, 3. Q mates. K x B, 2. Q—K 4 ch, K x Kt, 3. B mates. Kt—B 6, 2. Q—B 5 ch, K moves, 3. B mates, etc.

Also, 1. Q—B 5, a cook; a black pawn at Kt5 would make it right. Thanks, 'Pawn.'

Harry Nelson Pillsbury, champion chess player of the United States, died in Philadelphia on June 17, the immediate cause of death being apoplexy. On the subject of Pillsbury's illness, the query has been raised: 'Does chess induce nervous prostration?' Experience being appealed to is dead against the supposition that chess, rightly used, is a nerve destroyer. The collapse of several famous masters has been referred to their indulgence in chess with a recklessness in the separating of cause and effect, quite equal to that so often shown by those who attribute insanity to marriage, instead of marriage to insanity. In all cases it may easily be proved that chess played but a minor part, if any part, in the undermining of its exponent's nervous organization, and that the chess player has collapsed, like the one-horse shay, from sheer wear and tear. Only the most superhuman stupidity could entertain for a moment the idea that an intellectual recreation such as chess, which intellectual people throughout the world turn to for mental refreshment and relaxation, could be productive of serious mischief to the mental economy unless indulged in to excess.

A fine game from the recent Stockholm Congress. Score and notes in full by Mr. Hoffer from 'The Field.'

(Centre Counter Gambit.)

Mieses vs. Moller.

White	Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P x P	2 Q x P
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Q—Q R 4
4 Kt—B 3	4 Kt—K B 3
5 B—K 2	5 B—Kt 5
6 Castles.	6 P—K 3
7 Kt—Q 4 (1)	7 B x B (2)
8 Q x B	8 P— B3
9 P—Q 3	9 B—K 2
10 P—Q R 3	10 Castles.
11 P—Q Kt 4	11 Q—B 2 (3)
12 B—Kt 2	12 B—Q 3 (4)
13 Kt—K 4 (5)	13 B x P ch (6)
14 K—R 1	14 B—K 4
15 P—K B 4	15 Kt x Kt
16 P x Kt	16 B x P (7)
17 Q—Kt 4	17 P— K4 (8)
18 Kt—B 5	18 P—B 3
19 R x B (9)	19 P x R
20 R—Q 1	20 K—R 1 (10)
21 P—K 5	21 Q—B 2 (11)
22 P—K 6	22 Q—Kt 3
23 P—K 7	23 R—K 1
24 Q x Q	24 P x Q
25 R—Q 8	25 Kt—R 3
26 Kt—Q 6 (12)	26 Q R x R
27 P x R	27 R x Q
28 Kt—B 7 ch	28 K—Kt 1
29 Kt x R (13)	29 P—Q B 4
30 P x P	30 Kt x P
31 B—Q 4	31 P—Kt 3
32 B x Kt	32 P x B
33 K—Kt 1	33 P—Kt 4
34 K—B 2	34 P—B 5
35 K—B 3	35 K—B 1
36 Kt—B 6	36 P—R 3
37 Kt—Kt 4	37 K—K 2
38 Kt x P	38 K—Q 3
39 K—K 4	39 K—B 3
40 K—Q 4	40 P—Kt 5
41 Kt—Kt 4 ch	41 K—Kt 5
42 Kt—Q 5	42 P—Kt 4
43 Kt x P (B 6)	43 P—Kt 6
44 Kt—K 4	44 P—Kt 5
45 Kt x P	45 P x Kt
46 P—B 3	46 Resigns.

(1) A noteworthy innovation from the usual P—Q 4, the main idea being to get rid of the troublesome B at the Kt 5.

(2) The alternative, 7..Q—R 4, might be considered. It leads to interesting complications, which Mieses, no doubt, took into account when preparing this variation. At first sight we should recommend the move.

(3) If 11..B x P, then 12, Kt—Kt 3, winning a piece.

(4) Neglecting the development. Q Kt—Q 2; 13, Kt—B 5, K R—K 1 or B—Q 3 would be good enough.

(5) A vigorous line of play, and the sequel of the original plan initiated with move seven.

(6) Having already embarked on the doubtful course of going into action with half his forces, he may as well have a pawn in compensation for loss of position.

(7) The capture of the second pawn is still of more doubtful value than the first. Better would have been 16..B x Kt, 17 B x B, Kt—Q 2 (at last); 18 Q —Kt 4, P—K 4; 19, B—Kt 2, P—B 3; 20 Q R—Q 1, R—B 2, and submit to a still troublesome attack.

(8) 17..B—R 3 would be followed by 18 R—B 6, and if 18..B—K 6, then 19 Kt x K P, P x Kt; 20 Q x K P, ch, and wins.

(9) All in Mieses happiest style.

(10) The neglected development is severely felt now. If Kt—Q 2, then 21 Kt—R 6, ch, followed by R x Kt and Kt—R 3, then equally Kt—R 6 ch, and R—Q 7, winning.

(11) If 21..P x P, then 22 R—Q 6, followed by B x P.

(12) Not 26 R x R, R x R; 27 Kt—Q 6, because of 27..KtB 2.

(13) The extra piece wins, although it requires still correct play on the part of White. A most beautiful game.

Played lately in Copenhagen.

(Giuoco Piano.)

White. Herr R. Mow.	Black Amateur.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4	3 B—B 4
4 Castles	4 Kt—B 3
5 P—Q 4	5 P x P
6 P—K 5	6 Kt—K 5?
7 B—Q 5!	7 P—B 4
8 P x P e.p.	8 Kt x P
9 B—Kt 5	9 B—K 2
10 B x K Kt	10 B x B
11 R—K 1 ch!	11 Kt—K 2?
12 Kt—Kt 5!	12 B x Kt
13 Q—R 5 ch	13 P—Kt 3
14 Q x B	14 P—B 3
15 Kt—B 3!	15 P x Kt
16 R—K 2	16 P x B
17 Q R—K 1	17 K—B 1
18 Q—B 6 ch	18 K—Kt 1
19 R x Kt	19 Q—B 1
20 R—Kt 7 ch	20 Q x R
21 R—K 8 ch	
Resigns.	

STANFORD UNIVERSITY'S RUIN.

A vivid description of the ruin wrought by the great earthquake among the beautiful buildings of Leland Stanford University was given to the 'News' recently by Miss Ethel B. Nelson, one of the students, who has just returned to her home at No. 402 South L. Street, from the stricken country.

'When I first went out after the shock,' said Miss Nelson, 'I was so dazed that I couldn't realize the extent of the wreck. Not until I saw our beautiful church lying in huge, misshapen piles of broken masonry did I fully realize the extent of the calamity. But that opened my eyes, and after that I saw the ruin everywhere.

'At the first glance the buildings do not seem to be so badly damaged, but a closer inspection shows that nothing is really left except the inner quadrangle. There the loss will be fully covered by $500, but the outer quadrangle, the engineering building, and the new gym. and library are completely ruined. The memorial arch itself is still standing, but all the beautiful ornamentation is cracked and fallen and utterly ruined.

'The outer quadrangle presents a queer appearance with its broken arches. In some places a row of six or seven are fallen, and then there will be a number of whole ones, the combination giving the place an unreal and "stagey" effect. The utter absence of chimneys in the landscape is a peculiar feature, too, for there isn't a single chimney left intact, not even in the frame houses.

'I was in bed in my room in Robie Hall, when the first shock came and I got out as soon as possible. Every one was out of doors and dazed. The ruins on all sides terrified us. We were all deeply attached to the university; in fact, we loved it, and our first feeling was of our loss in the ruin. I don't believe any of us realized at first that there was a personal side to the disaster for each of us—it was the loss of the university that we felt most keenly.

'A roll-call of all the students was made as soon as possible, and we stayed on for two days, hoping the university would be continued. Dr. Jordan was a great support to us, and his optimism was wonderful. It nearly broke our hearts when he announced the close of the university until next August, but after that there was nothing for us to stay for.

'Twice since the earthquake I went through the ruined quadrangle with some of the professors, and each time I found some new sign of ruin. The first thing to feel the force of the shock was the tall stack of the engineering building, and that went down with a crash that woke us all. The church was the next to fall, and then the library and gymnasium, which had never been occupied, went down. In walking among the ruins afterwards, one could see how the trembling of the earth had travelled for the Engineering building was at one end of the grounds and the gym. at the other.

'On the campus, whenever we met a friend or a chum we hadn't seen since before the quake, it was like meeting some one returned from the dead, and we embraced and wrung his or her hand fervently. Fortunately, only one of the students was killed, and we all felt his death so keenly that by tacit agreement we never mentioned his name or the circumstance. He was crushed under the falling chimneys of Encina Hall. Only one other person was killed in the university, the watchman in the engineering building. Several of the students were injured by falling through floors, but fortunately none seriously.

'The majestic dome and tower of Memorial Church was twisted from its foundation and tumbled into the quadrangle. The building itself is practically a total loss. The museum with its new annex, was badly damaged. The annex totally collapsed when the shock came. The quadrangle, which is divided into two sections, the "inner quad" and the "outer quad," also suffered great damage. Practically all the buildings in the "outer quad" have been declared unsafe.

'The beautiful archway at the main entrance to the university grounds collapsed like an eggshell. The splendid statue of Agassiz, the famous naturalist, which stood near the gymnasium, was completely demolished.

'The mausoleum, the tomb of the Stanford family, was practically the only edifice of the campus that escaped without injury. The "Angel of Grief," a magnificent piece of statuary near the mausoleum, was not injured, but the beautiful marble canopy surmounting it tumbled to the ground. Encina Hall was jarred almost from its foundations, the chimney falling through the roof and wrecking every room in its path to the ground.

'The old stone building withstood the shock better than the newer ones.

The Chi Psi fraternity house was completely ruined. Mrs. Stanford's mansion was badly damaged. The old Stanford refinery was razed to the ground.

'That night the students formed a brigade and patrolled the grounds. Word was brought into Palto Alto by an automobilist that an army of thugs was on its way to the university. The guard was doubled, but no trouble was encountered.'

Miss Nelson told one particularly pathetic incident. The university guards were put on patrol duty among the ruins at night, and were instructed to call off the hours, ending the cry with 'All's well.' But the boys were so affected by the wreck that they couldn't, and the cry rang out:

'Eleven o'clock, and thank God we're alive!'

On the second night of the fire the flames were so bright in San Francisco that one could read a newspaper in Palto Alto, thirty-five miles distant, by the glare.—Tacoma 'News,' April 23.

SMALLER EGG CUPS WANTED IN EGYPT.

(London 'Daily Mail.')

There is a dearth of egg cups at Alexandria commensurate with the diminutive proportions of the Egyptian hen's egg, so says the latest consular report from there. In the ordinary British egg cup the Egyptian breakfast egg looks lonely and unsupported, and it is a matter of considerable skill to effect the necessary decapitation while it is in this wofully wabbly condition. Hence there is a cry from Egypt for egg cups meet for the national egg.

A Kiel (Germany) dispatch says that Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth on Monday night attended a ball given by Prince Adalbert. The Prince danced with Mrs. Longworth.

BROKEN SLEEP—

TIRED NEXT MORNING.

Sleep not only rests, but builds up the body. Cut down the hours of sleep, and you cut down health in the same proportion. Rebuilding then ceases, nerves go to smash, you grow tired, weak and wretched.

To restore sleep you must get more bodily strength, more nutritious blood, healthier nerves. Ferrozone solves the whole problem, makes you sleep soundly, gives endurance, vim, ambition. No more morning weakness — instead the fire of youth will run in your veins, supplying abundance of energy and vigor. Witchery expresses the instant effect of Ferrozone; try it.

ONLY TWENTY-FOUR HOUSES, COUNTING SHACKS.

YET CAN HOIST A FLAG WITH THE BEST.

It is often in the small villages of the new districts that the grit that we are proud to think characterizes Canadians is most clearly shown. A case in point is that of the school in British Columbia, which, with only twenty-four houses in the place, including shacks, has just secured a fine flag, three yards long by two and a half yards wide, as well as some good books to form the nucleus of a library. All honor to the teachers of the small schools who are the moving spirits in such enterprises as this throughout the Dominion. Truly the public is in no danger of overestimating the work of the teaching profession in producing strong, public spirited men and women. Another teacher in Nova Scotia, writing to us recently, concerning some patriotic effort the school was making, signs herself, 'Yours in nation-building.' This teacher magnifies her calling. She has that larger outlook that must unconsciously communicate itself to the pupils in her charge. In just such degree as this is the spirit of our schools, so far at least is our future prosperity as a nation assured.

British Columbia, June 14, 1906.

John Dougall & Son, Montreal 'Witness,' Montreal, Que.—

Dear Sirs,—Our flag has arrived and we are delighted with it. The children all send their thanks. We have not got it up yet, but hope to have the pole ready before school closes—June 21. The children say if the pole is not up by that time, they will take turns outdoors holding the flag up, for it MUST fly on that day. If the pole is finished before the holidays, I will take a picture of it and send it to the 'Witness.'

I have checked on the list the books the children have chosen. The ones they wanted come to ten cents over the amount due us. I am enclosing the ten cents. Is that allowable?

Can we buy from you the books on the list you sent, if we should wish any for our library? There is not much chance of our getting more subscriptions, for, counting 'shacks,' there are just twenty-four houses in the village.

Thanking you in the name of the whole school, for our beautiful flag.

I am, yours truly,

BLANCHE MACDONALD.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

—ALL IN ADVANCE.—

DAILY WITNESS, $3.00.
WEEKLY WITNESS, $1.00.
WORLD WIDE, $1.50. No extra charge for delivery in Montreal or for foreign postage.
NORTHERN MESSENGER, 40 cents; three copies $1.00; 8 to 8 clubs, 10 copies or more to one address at 20 cts. per subscription

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Three or more subscriptions to the same publication secure a discount

In the case of Renewal subscription 25 p.c. off the regular annual rates
In the case of New subscription 50 p.c. off the regular annual rates

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For two or three publications to the same address:

Daily Witness, World Wide and Northern Messenger worth $4.50 for $3.50
Daily Witness and World Wide, worth $4.50 for 3.50
Weekly Witness, World Wide and Northern Messenger worth $2.90 for 2.30
Weekly Witness and World Wide worth $2.50 for 2.00
Weekly Witness and Northern Messenger, worth $1.40.... for 1.30

For six months trial at half the above rates.

Postage prepaid for Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted), Newfoundland, Great Britain, Gibraltar Malta, New Zealand, Transvaal, Jamaica, Trinidad, Bahama Islands, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Zanzibar, Hong Kong, Cyprus, also to the United States, Alaska, Cuba, Hawaiian Islands and Philippine Islands.

Postage extra to all countries not named in the above list, as follows: Daily Witness, $3.50 extra Weekly Witness, $1 extra; Northern Messenger, 50 cents extra; World Wide subscription price, including postage to foreign countries, only $1.50.

Samples and subscription blanks freely and promptly sent on request.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements 10c per line per insertion. 'Farms to Rent, Farms for Sale,' can be inserted for 1c a word per insertion from subscribers. The lowest rate for non-subscribers is two cents per word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents made. In all cases the full price must accompany each order.

DAILY WITNESS.—10c per line per insertion. Contracts on favorable terms. "Employment Wanted Situations Vacant," etc., 10c per insertion, up to 10 words. Money must accompany order, as this quotation is reckoned on a cash basis.

Births and Deaths, 25c per insertion; Marriages 50c. These must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender. Inserted without charge for subscribers. All obituaries with poetry, 50c a line, plain measure. Money to accompany notice.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ADDRESS — Give street and number (if necessary), post-office and province.
REMIT—By Express or Post-Office Order, or register your letter for your own protection.
Post-Office Order can be obtained at the following rates: $2.50 or under, 3c; $2.50 to $5.00, 4c; $5.00 to $10.00, 6c.
Express Money Orders are issued up to $2.00 for 5c; $2 to $5, 4c; $5 to $10, 6c.
U. S. Subscribers should remit by Post-Office Order, or by American Express Co., payable at Montreal.
Stamps are accepted in payment of subscriptions provided they are in perfect condition.
CHANGE OF ADDRESS—When wishing to have your address changed from one post-office to another, it is necessary to give the old address as well as the new. If this is not done such change cannot be made.
Address all business communications,
JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers,
'Witness' Building, Montreal.

SAMPLE COPIES.

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

PREMIUMS AND CLUBS.

New High Arm Drop Head, Ball Bearing Sewing Machine, given to 'Witness' subscribers for $40 worth of new subscriptions to the 'Witness' at full rates.
For Sale, including the 'Daily Witness,' one year, $29.00, or including 'Weekly Witness,' one year, $27.00.
The People's Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine Doctor, for one new subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00. For sale post-paid, to 'Witness' subscribers, 75c.
A Fountain Pen given for two new subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness,' at $1.00 each, or three renewals at $1.00 each, or ten renewals at 80c each. The pen for sale post-paid to subscribers, $1.50.
'Weekly 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 subscribtion, new or renewal.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

JULY, 1906

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.

FELL FROM A WINDOW.

St. John, N.B., June 27.—H. P. Weidig, registered as from New York, at the Royal Hotel, where he has been since Friday, was found on the sidewalk in front of the hotel dead this morning shortly after one o'clock. His room was on the second story front, and the supposition is that he fell out.

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 3, 1906.

Some interesting answers have come to the proposal to erect a great statue in Montreal to King Edward, expressing warm approval of it, and making suggestions. The Ottawa 'Citizen' wants a statue for Ottawa also, which all will approve. Ottawa has an easy way of getting monuments. She appeals to government, and government says 'let it be done.' Ottawa is not altogether her own. She belongs to Canada, and Canada has determined to make her the joy of the whole land. In Montreal a statue is a monument to the loyalty or love of the people, and our people would not have it otherwise. One correspondent urges that it be so arranged that every one can have a part in the King Edward statue, 'even though his subscription be small.' That will certainly be the wish of all. It was a dollar subscription that was proposed at the time the Queen's statue was erected. It had to be supplemented. There would need to be a very general consent to the enterprise before that method was ventured on.

Certain architects in Toronto have confessed to taking bonuses from contractors. The charges made are more general than the confessions, and the statements imply that something of the kind is looked for. This is a revelation that calls for a very public investigation, one that will protect the honest from so heinous an offence, alike against the employing public and against the honest architect. The architect's position is one of trust. He is employed, and heavily paid, to see that the work is well and truly done. How can an architect bring a contractor to book who gave him a present 'out of pure goodness of heart' after his last job with him, or who expects a present from him 'out of pure goodness of heart' after the present job is finished? The proceeding is nothing short of criminal, and there ought to be a public investigation into it.

The Bricklayers at St. Anne's are said to be out, not because the men for whom they are working have acted 'unfairly' by their laborers, but because police have gone to protect the present laborers from assault. They say they have a rule that forbids them to work under police surveillance. Is not this rule anarchic—a declaration that no one shall be protected by law against assault by people on strike, however unreasonable their claims? Is it a rule that belongs to civilized society or to barbarism? Are those who support it in favor of law and order, or do they wish to see government replaced by the law of the strongest, however unreasonable and despotic the strongest may be? But, however good or bad the rule, it did not apply, in this case, as the police were called out to protect men threatened by the striking laborers, and had no reference to the bricklayers. Hardly any nobler service is done for society than that rendered by the police, that of securing men's safety and that of their property. It requires a high order of manhood, and is worthy of the highest respect. There is none of us who would be safe without such provision and none of us who would not call for the police in time of need. To make rules against their employment to keep down violence is to rebel against the very organism of society. The alternative would be either absolute mob despotism or civil war.

New evidence is said to have been found in the Hackett case. A number of people are prepared to swear that, at the time of the crime, the convicted Hackett was in a bar-room in Ste. Cunegonde. Where were these bar-room scamps at the time of the trial that they let him be convicted for lack of their alibi? Witnesses are also prepared to prove that the gloves that were found belonged to a man who was the very picture of Hackett. Surely somebody knew about this man before, and some trace of him, if not after the crime, then before it, who he was and where he worked, can be found.

The evidence given before the Public Accounts Committee of the House of Commons shows that purchases made by the Department of Marine and Fisheries under the regime of the late Minister came very high. That was shown in the purchase of thousands of dollars' worth of Arctic stores without tender, and sometimes at a hundred per cent or more over fair prices; and it was shown again yesterday that the Department had paid for machinery from fifty to a hundred and fifty percent more than the actual value of the goods. Mr. Brodeur, at the banquet given him the other day, likened those who were investigating these accounts to ghouls, and spoke up bravely as to what he had done to block them. Nevertheless, it would seem that the country should know how its money has been spent. It has better hopes from Mr. Brodeur than this boast of his would suggest.

With the exception of the Rev. Dr. William Wright, who had passed over into clerical life, the death of Dr. Robert Craik removes from us the last of the grand old school of Montreal physicians who flourished in the sixties and onwards. The high reputation of Dr. Craik was deserved and stable, and his fame was spread all over the continent, wherever a McGill student took up his work and abode. Born in Montreal a little more than seventy-seven years ago, he obtained professional education in the university where he was to find his life-work, to teach and befriend generations of students. In addition to his college activities, Dr. Craik had many others. The General Hospital and the Royal Victoria hospitals claimed a share of his time, as he was on the consulting staff of both, and in his reading and teaching he welcomed and inculcated all the sound knowledge of succeeding investigators and teachers. One of Dr. Craik's considerable titles to permanent fame is the fact that he was among the first to forecast that greatest truth of modern medical and surgical science, that the origin of contagious diseases would be found in a specific cell or germ. This he predicted in his graduation thesis, as long ago as 1854, and how thoroughly his predictions have been verified is now common knowledge. Besides being a physician, Dr. Craik was a farmer, a hunter, and a breeder of cattle and horses, and of each of these hobbies he made a notable success. Latterly, he has suffered much from the ailment which wore out his life, and his demise was not unexpected; nevertheless, thousands will intensely feel that the world is the poorer now that he has gone.

Without knowing anything about the merits of the question between the Kingston strikers and their employers, or having any reason to doubt the good intentions of all parties, we cannot wonder at outbreaks among Italian navvies. They are as a rule marvels of docility and capacity for honest steady work, but they come from a country which has but a generation ago thrown off the yokes of petty tyrannies, including that of the church, the most hated of all, where, in consequence, anarchism is still the highest creed of the laboring class, and where every man regards himself as largely dependent for his safety on his own knife. They have come to a country whose language they do not know, where they are, for that reason, forced to work in gangs under bosses of their own people, whom they do not know how to trust, and have only too much reason to suspect that their ignorance is being taken advantage of. They are liable to sudden breezes of jealousy, as a story, true or false, spreads among them that they have been traded off for far less than they are worth, or that some one has had a rake off in lieu of what should rightly have been paid them. Then follows a sullen agreement not to work, and woe to him who does not go with the crowd. Then come the minions of power, by all their traditions, their natural enemies, and their experience confirms their traditions. Those little fellows at Kingston seem to have got a rare clubbing before they went at it with their knives. Whatever we may think of the alacrity of the shillelagh work, we cannot but admire the courage with which three policemen faced such dangerous odds. But we bespeak for the hunted foreigners gentle treatment. There needs, however, be a pretty sharp lesson given them as to what sort of knives they may carry in this country. They will have to be bread knives and not stilletoes and bowie-knives.

Curious, if true, is the statement by the 'Railway Gazette' that the list of shareholders published on the dissolution of the Northern Securities Company showed that some of the largest holdings in the Hill group were those of members of the Royal Family and nobility of Great Britain. The same paper observes that these Englishmen, after their large profits in previous enterprises under Mr. Hill's pilotage, will be especially ready to take stock in his company to operate on Canadian soil. Royal and noble persons have to invest their money, like other people, where they think they will get the best returns. Capital is cosmopolitan, fortunately for mankind, and not the least of its beneficent uses is that of opening up and developing new countries by the construction of railways and other avenues of commerce. Canada now offers a field for investment unsurpassed by any country in the world, and, if Englishmen are attracted by Mr. Hill's enterprise, it is because they have faith in the future of the Dominion, and in the man who asks nothing but leave to build railways without subsidies. The fact that numbers of the British royal family and nobility invest in any enterprise neither helps nor retards it, for they are as liable to make mistakes as other people. But as a rule investors of royal rank are not speculators. They seek what are considered the safest investments. Thus Napoleon III. placed his fortune in British funds, where it escaped confiscation when he lost his crown and throne. In like manner the Pope of Rome confides the funds of the church largely to British keeping, and it is well known that the Czar of Russia has provided against possible contingencies by investing largely in British securities. Mr. Hill may, therefore, claim that when royal personages invest in his railways the fact is a proof of the good repute of his operations. The more the several nations and heads of nations invest in each others' securities the stronger are the guarantees against war.

While neither party in England is convinced of the advantage to Ireland herself of such a Home Rule system as her representatives demand, both have shown an earnest desire to conciliate the people of Ireland, remove all hardships and promote whatever plans may promise their prosperity and contentment. The result has been a disappearance of political agitation. The Land Purchase Act was an extraordinary piece of legislation. Nor was it the only act whereby parliament has sought to better the condition of the poorer class in Ireland. The latest of these is the Irish Laborers Cottages bill, which recently passed its second reading in the House of Commons. Under its provisions specific loans aggregating twenty-two million dollars are authorized for the building of cottages, and more money will be available if required. The estimated cost of each cottage is eight hundred and fifty dollars. The fund will thus provide for more than thirty thousand pleasant little homes to replace the dismal hovels in which the agricultural laborers have heretofore resided. The very effort to have nice homes about them will awake the ambition of the people as probably nothing else would. Hitherto the Irish peasantry were practically prevented from doing this, as every improvement a man made was a present to his landlord for which the latter could charge him an increased rent. This condition of things was very depressing to all ambition, and the money went too often to the shebeen shop. The Irish peasant has now something to hope for and to work for, and so, in consequence, has Ireland, whose more ambitious sons have hitherto all gone abroad.

When William of Germany made his coup for an international conference on Moroccan affairs, he did not anticipate that the same game might be played against him that he played against France and Great Britain. The dispute over the projected railway from the Bosphorus to the Gulf of Persia via Bagdad, has given France just that opportunity. The scheme is one for which German financiers obtained a concession from the Sultan of Turkey. It was with the hope of carrying it out and thereby giving Germany a hold on the trade and, possibly, the territory traversed by the railway, that the Emperor took so deep an interest in it, and made so many demonstrations of his friendship for the Sultan. Having been balked by Great Britain from reaching tide-water under the German flag on the Arabian side of the Gulf, he hoped to reach a seaport on the Persian side. But Great Britain equally holds that shore as within her sphere of influence. William has chafed bitterly against the check thus put upon his pet project, but has only succeeded in making himself disagreeable to Great Britain without advancing, but rather retarding it. Russia assumes to have interests in the same region not in harmony with those of Germany. France now proposes with characteristic naivete that an international conference be held on the Algeciras plan to settle the Bagdad-Persian Gulf Railway question. Great Britain, it should be stated, is not opposed to the road being built, but insists that the section of it which traverses Persian territory and the terminus on the Gulf shall be entirely under her control. When it is borne in mind that Great Britain and Russia are in the process of arriving at a mutually satisfactory agreement concerning their differences, it may easily be imagined how distasteful to the Emperor of Germany is the proposition made by France. It is even a more disagreeable pill for him to take than that which he forced France to swallow. But it is both diplomatic and poetic justice on the principle of tit for tat.

The murder of Stanford White, the well-known New York architect, by the equally well-known, or rather notorious, society butterfly, Harry K. Thaw, has stirred the feelings of this continent and Great Britain as few tragedies could do. Thaw's people are leaders of society in Pittsburg, and one of his sisters is the Countess of Yarmouth; while White was a 'man about town,' as well as a millionnaire architect. A laxity of personal morality was the incentive to the crime —a laxity that has afflicted United States society in a virulent form since the trusts have bred millionnaires as flies are bred in putrid garbage. In the so-called upper circles or élite of United States society, as seen at Saratoga and Newport, immorality is condoned, and even applauded, and divorces are 'too numerous to be mentioned.' These amusement-seeking gentry have 'no use for prudery,' or even decency, to say nothing of truth and honor; they seek 'distraction' even up to the divorce court's mouth. God, and that old notion that sin surely finds one out are either forgotten or openly scorned. Everybody in 'the set' seems to be leading the Jekyll and Hyde life. It has been so easy to change from one to the other that there seemed to be no danger of one changing into a Hyde permanently. Yet, suddenly, like a bolt from the blue, this rotten 'society' is torn with a foul murder in its midst, which rends it and exposes it as the unspeakably vile thing it is. No moral drawn from fiction has ever shown more vividly the fruit of sin as this page torn bleeding from 'real life.'

A recent announcement that Mr. Fisher and Mr. McCorkill, the two ministerial representatives of this province, were planning a campaign on behalf of education, gave new courage to those who feared, from the attitude of some newspapers, and even some politicians, that the one object of our rural community was to smash the Normal School and break down the little educational machinery we have. From all we can learn this is an entirely false estimate of our people. The fact that statesmen, who have, more than any other men, their fingers on the pulse of the province, should consider such a movement hopeful was a proof that there was a bright side to the picture which would be greatly brightened by activity on their part. Mr. Parmelee, the Protestant secretary of the education department, has found, in visiting the rural parts, an entirely different spirit prevailing from that which one would gather from those newspapers. Instead of a desire to scrimp and degrade, he has been met by a patriotic ardor for something better than we have. Such work as Mr. Parmelee does, when he gets out of his office into the country, is of the very highest value in affording opportunities for the local development and expression of such sentiments. It would be a good thing if such a man could spend all or most of his time in the field. Apart, however, from any departmental or official action, now that the subject is well before our people, it would be wise if the people could get together in conventions and invite experts to set the matter before them just as some thirty years ago they got together in agricultural conventions and invited cheese kings and such like, with the result that, from being far behind surrounding countries, Quebec has come to take a first place in the dairying industry, with makes that no country can surpass. We believe that Mr. Fisher was largely the soul of that movement, and those who know what he has done in that respect will be inclined to count on him largely in a movement for educational reform.

Among the freaks of fashion one has come in of ladies wearing double veils through which the countenance cannot be distinguished. This is a revival of usages that belonged to times when ladies were forced to such methods to save their modesty. The demands of modesty can hardly be pleaded in our day. This fashion is said to be rampant at Newport, but must, we think, soon give way. Gentlemen receive bows from persons whom they cannot distinguish, and who may, for all they know, be very undesirable. It will, perhaps, be found necessary not to respond to such bows.

Nothing was more pitiful throughout the North Atlantic exposures than the attempt to make Lord Strathcona a party to the transactions, with the result that the most insolent innuendos were made against him and against Canada by an Irish member in the British House of Commons. It was as unwise as it was preposterous for Mr. Preston to shield his scheme behind the name of the astute representative of Canada, still more to accuse him of being privy to the stealing of his, Mr. Preston's, correspondence. It was unwise, because it forced the High Commissioner, who would otherwise have been silent, to declare in the most emphatic terms that he was no party to the secret arrangement, that he never approved of it, and only accepted it as an accomplished fact at the hands of the department in whose hands it was. As for being a party to stealing letters, whether before or after the fact, the mere expression carries with it its own refutation. Lord Strathcona, though the last man to make trouble, has found himself forced to demand the publication of his correspondence on the subject.

In a day or two, we may expect the Supreme Court of France to pronounce that Dreyfus was innocent of the treason of which he was convicted by a packed court-martial of his enemies, and that the unspeakable Esterhazy was guilty. The facts are already established in the lay mind, and it is only necessary now for the legal seal to be put upon the innocence of a fiendishly-wronged man. Much as he suffered, however, he is to be envied in contrast with the fate of his persecutors. Suicide, exile, disgrace have been theirs, and they have reaped what they have sowed in full measure. Nemesis has pursued them remorselessly into the outer darkness, while the one they reviled and persecuted steps again into the light. Surely a more impressive illustration of sin meeting with punishment could not be thought of. It seems to be the curse of militarism that instead of giving countries examples of honor, as it is traditionally supposed to do, it breeds in every country a nest of contemptible scoundrels who assume to be the lords of all, who get their positions by favor or privilege, and for whom nothing is too mean.

There is talk of annexation between Westmount and Notre Dame de Grace. This would probably be a good thing. It would, no doubt, result in combined plans for general improvement. The municipality of Notre Dame de Grace includes, we believe, the ridge or height of land between Sherbrooke street and the Cote St. Luke Road, which affords a fine position for a public park. From present appearances it would seem as though the house with a garden was never going to develop about Montreal. Notre Dame de Grace has been laid out, like all our other suburbs, with an endless contiguity of straight streets and twenty-five foot lots. Such a thing as a curve, the one thing that gives beauty to a road, is not to be thought of. No diagonal boulevards are apparently provided for. There is no broad highway pointing for the lakeside resorts and the head of the island. He who travels there will, as he must anywhere else in Quebec or Ontario, the Eastern Townships excepted, have to go from one place to another round two sides of a right angle. We have a very beautiful country, but its beauties are nothing to us. It is the task of our surveyors to wipe them out. Possibly, if these two ambitious and progressive municipalities should unite, some schemes of beauty might result from the marriage, and among them some modification of this wearisome rectangulation.

All reports coming from Morocco agree in describing the condition of that country as much worse than it was before the Algeciras conference was held. The tribes, who had little enough respect for the Sultan previous to the German Emperor's spectacular incursion, have none at all now that he has submitted to have Christian powers. France was managing fairly well. The unruly tribes were conscious of her neighborhood as a nation that had the strength and the will to reduce them to order, when they went too far in their lawless independence, and respected her accordingly. But since a miscellaneous lot of foreigners, who do not understand Morocco or its people, and are jealous and suspicious of each other, have undertaken to manage affairs, racial pride, religious fanaticism and hereditary hatred of restraint, have combined to make the prosecution of reforms, or even the establishment of a workable system of police administration impossible. The Moors simply defy all Europe, as well as their Sultan, and there is no way of reducing them to submission, except that of sending an allied army to Fez such as was sent to Pekin at the time of the Boxer uprising. As the potency of such a force would extend just so far as it reached, and last just so long as it remained, the plan meets with little favor. It would entail a protracted, enormously costly, and nugatory war with guerilla tribesmen in a roadless country intersected by lofty mountain ranges with an impenetrable desert hinterland. The Kaiser interfered only to meddle and muddle. The Algeciras conference has turned out a flat failure. Matters are worse than ever.

and the prospect of improvement is indefinitely postponed. Things may get so bad that France will have to act on her own responsibility in self-defence, in which case she will have the concurrence of the powers, even should German hold aloof. Events are stronger than protocols.

Alf. Allen was a bad man, a noted professional pugilist, what is called an 'all-round sport.' He himself says that pretty nearly all his life he lived the hardest, wickedest life he knew how. A day or two ago he wandered into the Torrey-Alexander revival mission at Ottawa, and what he experienced there led him to begin a changed life. It is often argued that character is a plant of slow growth, that no one can slough off habits that seem to be knit into the very fibre at the word of a revivalist, any more than a leopard can change his spots. It is true that emotionalism plays its part in after-meeting declarations or 'confessions,' and that 'backsliding' is not infrequent; but, granting all that, it is still an incontrovertible fact that miracles have been performed, whereby salvation has been as permanent as miraculous. The highest type of man has found something answering to God even in the vilest. Without the assurance that there was salvation for the worst, humanity would never have seen its Whitfield's, its Wesleys, and its many evangelists and philanthropists. No doubt, these so-called sudden conversions occur for the most part in the case of those who have already arrived at a divine disgust for the wastefulness and wrongness of their lives. No doubt, consciously or unconsciously, the question had never ceased to work in the mind of Paul whether the way which inspired Stephen, whom he slew, or the orthodox service he was rendering, was the most divine. Col. Hadley, of New York, who devoted himself to the reclamation of the fallen, used to say that some people needed to get down to the very bottom before the grace of God could reach them. Till then their pride was proof against it.

Since the beginning of the season the price of cheese on the country boards has been almost ruinous, but the keen competitive demand has compelled active participation, if the exporter would keep open his connection with the houses on the other side. The extremely high quotations are not, however, the only worries of the exporter, the rate of exchange being even a sharper thorn in some respects. With the rapid decline in foreign exchange on the New York market, consequent upon the serious rupture of the international money markets since the San Francisco insurance claims were estimated and passed, the rates in this city have fallen to a level that has not been approached for many years, at this season, when exports and imports vie with each other for supremacy of tonnage.. Taking yesterday's rate of exchange, which was 9 1-16, or $4.84.72, Canadian shippers are not getting anything like a normal value for their exchange. This time last year the Canadian equivalent for 90-16, the rate at that time, was $4.86.94, a difference of about nine-sixteenths or a decline of 2.22 cents on the pound sterling. Considering the enormous amount of the turnover in export dairy products, a decline of 2 1-5 cents on the pound sterling means no slight loss.

The Winnipeg 'Commercial' justly complains that the popular fallacy of calling Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan the 'North-West' is to the disadvantage of the settled parts of Manitoba and the new provinces, and asks the co-operation of Government officials and business houses in having the name withdrawn from general usage. It is claimed that the three provinces, together with British Columbia, form the south-western part of Canada, with Manitoba really too far to the east to be correctly included even in that title. Lake Superior is more in eastern Canada than Manitoba is in the west, and there is a great extent of territory lying to the north-west of all those provinces that are now freely spoken of as the Canadian 'North-West.' Strictly speaking, Manitoba should be, and frequently is spoken of as Central Canada, while the provinces nearer the Pacific should be designated Western Canada. There is perhaps some excuse for the ignorance of the British people regarding geographical Canada when so many of our own people so little appreciate the vastness of their heritage, with its four thousand miles from sea to sea and its Far Eastern, its eastern, its central, its western and its north-western districts, all of an extent and resource that are almost bewildering to the stay-at-home Briton or Canadian. If all these territories could be separately associated in the minds of people, a better understanding would obtain of the disposition of the several districts, especially west of Ontario, that are now incorrectly included in the one heading of Canadian 'North-West.'

More reassuring news has lately been coming from the wheat belt of Western Canada, and it now seems that the doubtful effect of a backward spring has been nicely offset by a continual spell of most seasonable weather in the different districts. There was, however, some damage reported in districts throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, estimated at about three per cent., the very high average remaining being very satisfactory considering the heavy winds, the excessive fall of moisture, and the presence of the cutworm in some districts. Nothing has yet been said of rust damage, although this is a disease that is very attractive to the average crop expert. Manitoba advices have been particularly good, and wheat has been shown to be in excellent condition in some of the most famous of the grain districts of that province. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has received crop reports from a hundred and sixty agents, and so satisfactory have been the conditions that not one complaint was heard in all the wide area the report covered. The concensus of evidence is that the plant is growing rapidly, and is now on the point of heading out for a splendid yield of wheat. Between Winnipeg and Swift Current section, a very rich country for wheat cultivation, there are nearly forty reporting stations of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and every one forwards favorable accounts. With the abundance of good news in this respect, it is satisfactory to note that there is less land speculation in the west. Last year speculation was universal, and nothing but a magnificent harvest saved the country from a financial crisis. The boom in Winnipeg real estate has also largely subsided, and farmers and tradespeople may now throw all their resources into legitimate channels of commerce and agriculture.

In Great Britain pensions are given to ex-Cabinet Ministers who are in need of them to help maintain a private position in accordance with the public position they have occupied. Great Britain could not contemplate with equanimity the spectacle of an ex-Cabinet Minister put to shifts to maintain a decent roof over his head. Few ex-Cabinet Ministers have solicited such pensions, however, and the number now current is only six,—two of ten thousand dollars each, and four of six thousand dollars each. These pensions are in the gift of the Prime Minister, and are, as we have seen, very sparsely bestowed. Some similar plan for Canada, on a more moderate scale is probably the right one, as there must be cases where a pension would be needed and worthily earned; but Sir Wilfrid Laurier—and few can blame him under the circumstances—declines the onerous task of separating the sheep from the goats. As that is the case, the government acts wisely in deciding to repeal its pension bill of last session. To bestow a pension on a Minister merely because he has served five years in office, and regardless of his fortune, his character, or his abilities, was entirely out of accord with the temper of the people.

By the erection of a monument in honor of the poet Cremazie, our French - Canadian fellow - countrymen have given another proof of their patriotic love of native literature. The sort of men to whom a people pay honor by the erection of statues and monuments indicates popular ideals, and reveals what is regarded as worthy of admiration. Generations grow up around these statues and monuments, look up to them, learn the history they commemorate, and model themselves instinctively on the characters they contemplate. French Canada has much to be proud of in its heroic early history and in its later literary achievements. Anyone acquainted with these will understand the passionate pride and devotion with which French-Canadians cherish the memory of their great men. It is a noble and inspiring trait in their character, one which will contribute more than any other cause to their preservation and their production of others to emulate the fame of those who have gone before. Cremazie has been honored because he found his most inspiring theme in the heroic annals of his own people. He touched a responsive chord in the hearts of his countrymen, and lasting fame has been his reward, as it always is for the poet who gives voice in melodious verse to the thoughts, feelings and aspirations of his race. Lord Avebury has written that of all the works of man poetry alone bids defiance to time and the oblivion which overtakes all other products of human genius. That is an immortality to which statuary, storied urn and monumental bust can add nothing. But those who so honor the poets, really raise a monument to themselves, by showing their love and appreciation of the bards who bestowed immortality in their turn upon the tales of nobility and self-sacrifice, the proudest and most precious of national heritages.

One would have thought that if any set of dealers would have been solicitous for such an inspection act as would be a full warrant for their goods, or at least as much of a warrant as inspection under a corrupt governmental system could be, it would have been the Chicago meat-packers. We expected building operations to commence at once transforming their workshops into marble palaces and the trumpeter to go forth to invite all to inspect their charming arrangements. They should at least have been anxious to appear before the world as courting the most candid inspection. The reverse, according to outside testimony, would seem to have been the nature of their attitude toward the pure food act which is being urged through Congress with some of that precipitate haste which marks legislation under panic. It is possible that they have been misjudged. Men in a business know better than newspaper correspondents whether certain limitations proposed to be put on them tend to the public good or harm or to the greater or less well-being of their industry. But here are the words of the Washington correspondent of the 'London Times,' which involve a very serious arraignment of the packers for impenitence and unwisdom:—

Careful examination of the meat-industry bill as amended by the House committee on agriculture reveals such an amazing, bare-faced attempt to make the measure valueless that it is difficult to write about it in anything like temperate language. The entire story of the influence of great business interests on American politics shows no darker page than this.

This despatch, widely quoted and commented on by the British and European press, as it is sure to be, will be a terrible blow to a great industry.

THE NATIONAL BIRTHDAY.

On Monday our Dominion celebrated its thirty-ninth birthday, an evidence of maturity which involves responsibilities that do not belong to national childhood. Thirty-nine years of growth we have had, the last ten especially being marked by a marvellous development. It would be almost correct to say that Canada has been discovered during the last decade, and now the land which for centuries was regarded by Old and New World alike as merely 'some acres of snow' is manifest in her true character as one of the richest and most productive, as well as one of the most beautiful lands under the broad heaven. Wealth has flowed to us, to be repaid in abundant measure by field and mine. Better still, we are daily receiving the pick of the brawn and brain of the world, and are welding a composite population into a nation, intelligent, industrious, law-abiding and God-fearing. 'I would give five years of my life,' said a Hebrew gentleman at one of the school closings the other day, 'if the Russian authorities could see for themselves what it means for the Hebrew people to live under the Union Jack,' and certainly our schools, to which all nationalities are admitted on terms of equality, and in which all learn to sing loyally of 'The Maple Leaf' and 'Canada, the Home of the Free,' are a fine type of the many agencies which are transforming refugees from repressive governments of old Europe into self-respecting citizens of a free country. We have indeed a small anarchist colony in our midst, but its members are principally new arrivals, and only need to open their eyes to see the advantages which are offered by this land and its institutions to all who appreciate them.

With all these advantages we have very difficult problems to solve, of which we have had illustration only this week, when race sprang to arms against race over a measure which had been carefully drawn up under the best advice from the representatives of both races, but the struggle has also made manifest that our best and most representative minds, Roman Catholic and Protestant, French and English, were never so much at one as they are to-day in matters affecting the welfare of the people, and this is assuredly a prophecy of what the general mind of Canada will be when the mist of misunderstanding has lifted and the waves of prejudice have subsided. Archbishop Bruchesi and the hierarchy over which he so influentially presides are working shoulder to shoulder with all Protestants who labor to make our social life sweeter and nobler. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has more than once taken his political life in his hand in the endeavor to give justice to all and to bring our varied ideals into harmony. When great men take a stand for truth and justice, and maintain it regardless of fear or favor, they find that sooner or later the lesser men will be drawn to their side.

It seems unpatriotic not to observe Dominion Day as a holiday. It is for that reason that the 'Witness' would deliver it, like Sunday, from the newspaper, and would secure to its workers its full benefit. Dominion Day is practically, for those who can afford it, the beginning of the summer vacation. It is that pleasant period when, dropping the restraints of a too conventional civilization they may enjoy life as only children and escaped city folk can, and may for a longer or shorter period again gain rest and refreshment from surging surf, placid lake or wind-swept mountains. Well for these if they remember those without such opportunity, and who will contribute a little from their abundance to assist the noble Fresh Air Fund, the Children's Playgrounds or other similar worthy enterprises. Dominion Day, like Empire Day, is generally celebrated in the Old Country by a banquet, where an interchange of compliments takes place between representative Britons and Canadians. It is to be hoped that these pleasant events will, on our part, soon become the occasion of genuine expressions of filial affection rather than as happens too often these days, of chances to drop dark and preposterous hints as to the results if our Mother Land does not add to her burdens to suit us. But to most Dominion Day has only a passing sentimental significance, and is nothing more than a chance to escape from the strain and stress of business, and to rediscover themselves, their families and nature. Perhaps this is all the better, for after all love of one's country does not come—any more than love for a person—by cataloguing of graces and perfections, but by acquaintance and joyous companionship.

RURAL EDUCATION.

The position of rural populations with regard to schools calls for sympathy, and more than sympathy, on the part of those who live in cities, and of all who wish well to their country. It costs far more to educate a child in a scattered farming region than in a town or a city, where one teacher can take care of forty pupils, and these all at the same stage of proficiency. Even an equally good teacher would be at a very grave disadvantage with scholars of every age and at every stage. Yet to have an equally good teacher for a little school, where the attendance is five to ten, would mean paying four to eight times as much per scholar, so that the tendency naturally is to get a cheaper teacher for a smaller school. In many parts of Quebec the minority is growing less and more scattered, and the resultant tendency is to worse and worse education. It is obvious that only by equal or superior education will a minority under such conditions hold its own in the battle of life. To let the children grow up uneducated is, as a rule, to condemn them to the lowest walks of life, and to be hewers of wood and drawers of water to their brethren. In this province the effect will be that they will be simply edged out of their own country, with no advantages for success elsewhere. If this exodus is to be stayed, it must be by giving to life here the zest of beauty and culture which should be within the reach of every civilized man. Unfortunately our province has fallen far behind most other civilized countries in this respect, and is at this moment, owing to the rapid advances being made elsewhere, falling behind at a faster rate than ever. It is in view of the grievous disadvantages from which our country population suffers and the tremendous interest that our city population has in retaining and developing that country population that we strongly approved of the proposal of Mr. White, of Megantic, that the schools be aided by a small tax on all Protestant real estate. We would rather that this movement was adopted by both sections of the people, so that what is recognized as our chief defect might have some hope of being remedied. There is probably no community on the continent on this side of Mexico that spends so little per head on education as we do, and there is, perhaps, no population whose conditions demand more.

THE SUNDAY OBSERVANCE BILL.

Mr. Aylesworth, who is in charge of the Sunday Observance Bill in the House of Commons, has accepted an amendment from Mr. Camille Piché that Sunday business shall be subject to any laws that may hereafter be passed by provincial legislatures that are in their authority to pass. Earlier in the debate upon the bill a similar amendment was proposed and voted down, but since then the cry has been raised in this province that it is an Ontario Presbyterian measure, and the people are lashing themselves into fury over it. We were given to understand at the inception of the bill that the Roman Catholic clergy had approved of it. That it contained no features seriously obnoxious to them and had their general approval, was evident from the fact that Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Quebec, was the introducer of it, and that Senator Scott is its champion in the Upper House. These gentlemen certainly would not have undertaken such championship without knowing or believing that they had the Province of Quebec, or at least the moral forces of it, behind them. That backing would seem, however, to have melted away. We have seen no evidence of any attempt to stay the storm of sectional prejudice that has been aroused among the workingmen against a measure that was altogether in their interest. A fatal stroke at the possibilities of the bill was the striking out of the exemption from some of its requirements of Jews and Seventh Day Adventists so long as these should faithfully observe another day, and did not obtrude their industry in any way upon the public. There seems to us a spice of religious despotism in refusing this exemption, as every one has a right to follow his own conscience when he injures no one else. The enemies of the bill supported the proposal to strike this exemption out, so as to make the bill the less likely to carry. What the legal effect of Mr. Piché's amendment may be will probably be the cause of much dispute. Its purpose is to give this province power to open the pleasure parks and to legalize cigar shops and other forms of catering to pleasure or profit. The people are so worked up against the measure that the legislature is almost certain, in spite of the clergy, who abominate Sunday shows and excursions, to legislate us in as many ways as it can out of the Sunday act.

RUSSIA.

By holding out against constitutional reform till surprised and frightened into it by the mutinous attitude of his guardsmen, the Czar has sacrificed every whit of the honor and goodwill and prestige that would have been his had he been able to discern the signs of the times and make himself the father of freedom. We have no doubt that at any time he would have preferred that his people should be free and satisfied and to step forth himself into the joy and liberty of his uncle in England. But there was always the bodeful whisper of officialdom, which had everything to lose, that to yield was to plunge the country into chaos, and there was always the non possumus of the representatives of the church, who insisted that to lay down the autocracy would be a crime against God. Instead of being able to act apart from his immediate surroundings, the Czar had to wait till even those enemies of freedom and of natural rights were converted by terror. How far the stories telegraphed with regard to the counsels of the Czar's intimates are to be regarded as anything more than the imaginations of quidnuncs, we may surmise as we choose. A day or two ago we were told that Trepoff, the head of the police, had told the Czar that the game was up, and that even if he were appointed dictator he would not undertake to suppress the revolution. And now it is actually said that Pobiedonosteff, the former procurator-general of the Holy Synod, the genius of absolutism and the evil genius of three czars, has, like Samuel, arisen from the grave of his retirement to pronounce the end of his era, or, like Daniel, to read the handwriting on the wall.

Howbeit, it needed no ghost to come from the grave to make it plain that, if the Czar's household troops were not to be relied upon, the people must have their will. The misfortune of waiting for this portent is that it proclaims to the world that it was on the army that the Czar relied to fight against the will of his people. Nothing can entirely restore the confidence between ruler and ruled that has thus been wantonly sacrificed. The danger is that the revolt of the people has got heated to the boiling point, and that the peaceful change, that might once have been comparatively easy, may now be impossible, and that a repetition of 'the red fool fury of the Seine' may ensue. Fortunately the Douma, while, through a minority, it has proved a safety valve for the wildest revolutionary outbursts, is led by men of wonderful tact, calmness and patriotism, who are as determined to avoid anarchism, on the one hand, as absolutism on the other. Their task has been made harder and harder every day by the Czar's mulishness. The demand they must make to-day is many times more revolutionary and disturbing than what they would have accepted at an earlier stage. But we never cease to hope that these men will be called to the helm. Their task there would be a terribly difficult one. They in turn would certainly be railed at and denounced as temporizers and traitors to the cause which put them forward. They might and they might not be able to reform in a deliberate manner. The danger is that with the most precipitate legislation they could not keep up with popular clamor and would have in turn to succumb to it. But we may still hope for better things, as all Russia knows that the only choice is between deliberate constitutionalism and chaos. Russia is still able to borrow, which means that, in the calm judgment of financial Europe, she is going to have a continuous government.

IN MEMORIAM.

ALEXANDER MUIR.

Queen of the woodlands, he who sang
Your song in strains undying,
Under the banner of your bowers,
Your singer now is lying.

Dead in the autumn of his years,
And now a name in story,
The laurels of his fame shall be
The garland of your glory.

Beneath your boundless shade he found
A spirit without pinion,
He heard the spirit's voice and gave
Its song to this Dominion.

His name immortal as the song—
Time can dispart them never,
While loyalty shall lift the strain:
The Maple Leaf forever.

J. C. M. DUNCAN

A WARNING FROM FRANCE

PHYSICIAN DECLARES ALCOHOL OPENS DOOR TO TUBERCULOSIS.

Among other important questions on the programme for the convention of French-speaking physicians now being held in Three Rivers is that of alcoholism. Dr. Triboulet, of Paris, a specialist in this subject, who has come to represent the French Government, has prepared an elaborate paper on the question.

When addressing the convention at the inaugural meeting, the French scientist said: 'We see, with pleasure, that your clergy has inaugurated a vigorous campaign, jointly with another power, the press, which, I trust, will leave aside all material interests and will daily fight the fatal influence of distilled poison. In France, tuberculosis, finding the door open by alcoholism, has reached every portion of our crowded country. Here in Canada you have space, but will the conditions remain the same very long? You must therefore fight the evil before it is too late.'

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The Panama Canal — A Chance to Cut Loose—'Globe and Commercial Advertiser,' New York.
Offsetting Canada's Lures—'Evening Post,' New York.
Haakon VII., King of Norway—The Simple Ceremony at the Ancient Capital—Special Despatch to the New York 'Sun.'
Sienkiewicz and the Russian Duma — The 'Speaker,' London.
'Fundamental Laws' of Russia—A Sarcastic Version that Comes by Way of Cracow—Letter to the New York 'Sun.'
The Life of Richard Seddon—From Lancashire Apprentice to Colonial Premier—The 'Tribune,' London.
Progress or Revolution?—A Letter to a Labor Friend, by Goldwin Smith — The 'Sun,' New York.
The Success of Glasgow — From an article by Frederic C. Howe, in 'Scribner's Magazine.'
Truth and Error in Christian Science—The 'Outlook,' New York.
Moslem and Christian Wars—Manchester 'Guardian.'
Firecrackers in China—New York Tribune.'

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

American Mural Painting—La Farge and St. Gaudens Advocate Employment of Native Artists — New York 'Evening Post.'
Bach's Humor — H.C.C., in the 'Academy,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

The Celestial Surgeon—Robert Louis Stevenson.
Literature in San Francisco After the Earthquake—By Henry Anderson Lafer, in the 'Evening Post,' New York.
The Dawn in Russia—The 'Tribune,' London.
'Ring in the New'—The 'Spectator,' London.
How Plants Travel — By Professor F. W. Oliver, in the 'Tribune,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Researches in Sinai — 'Daily Telegraph,' London.
Need of the Higher Education—Well-Disciplined Minds Wanted to Counteract Discontent—American Papers.
What Serum Treatment Is—Often Confounded with Vaccination—New York 'Evening Post.'
A Miniature Cemetery at Arthur's Seat—A Local Mystery—'Scotsman,' Edinburgh.
Eye Tests in a Balloon—'Public Opinion.'
Science Notes.

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

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Those who only take one of the above publications should avail themselves of the above offers to try the others.

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

Lachute, Que.

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ERNEST THOMAS.

Grenfell, Sask.

Permit me to add one more appreciation from the far west. 'World Wide' is a mine of information. Good to have, hard to do without.

JNO. NICHOLLS,
Editor Grenfell 'Sun.'

Montreal, Que.

'World Wide' is read by all those who are interested in general public opinion at home and abroad. The discriminating taste shown in the selection of the articles reproduced denotes an educated and trained mind. The issues are epitomes of interesting reading matter.

E. F. HEBDEN,
Acting General Manager, Merchants Bank of Canada.

Fernandina, Fla.

I have been a subscriber to the 'Weekly Witness' for thirty years and to 'World Wide' since the first issue. I like them the best of any periodicals I take.

Yours sincerely,
JAMES J. FREEMAN.

About 'The Northern Messenger'

Bailieboro, 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.

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.'

Yours sincerely,
D. W. MORISON.

Plympton, Man

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F. H. HUDSON.

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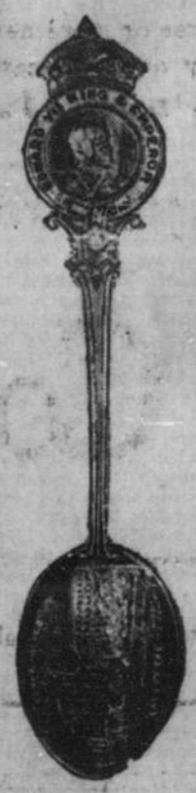

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BABYLON'S FINANCES

HOW THE TAXES OF KING KHAMMURABI WERE COLLECTED.

Recent discoveries in Babylonia have furnished us with a mass of material, showing the wonderfully developed systems of both trade and law which that great nation had attained to at a very early period. Thousands of legal and commercial tablets are in the museums of Europe and America, which show that the recently discovered code of laws promulgated by King Khammurabi was no modern innovation, but rather a consolidation and codification of law based on precedents and decisions of far greater antiquity. There is, however, one branch of national finance which has recently excited much interest, which we find was very fully developed by the Babylonians. Long before the consolidation of the empire, about 2300 B.C., and the elevation of Babylon to the position of national capital, the rulers of the various city kingdoms had found it necessary to found a system of taxation which would enable them to have a revenue on which to carry out the business of the state. This most interesting branch of finance is fully illustrated by a series of nearly two thousand tablets, which have recently been acquired by the trustees of the British Museum, and the best examples of which are now exhibited in the New Babylonian room. The basis of Babylonian national and civic life was essentially patriarchal. That is, that the people of a city kingdom were regarded as the children of the local god, the king, as the eldest son of the god, being the administrator of his beneficence to the people. It is a remarkable feature of this primitive period of Babylonian life to see how in all matters of state, in peace or war, the god was an active partner. The city, the lands of the community, were his fief, and it was to him that all were responsible—the king as viceroy, being also subservient to the city god.

The wars which from time to time broke out between these civic kingdoms were the wars of the gods, and they were parties to the terms of peace, and shared in the benefits of victory, or the afflictions of defeat. The ancient records show that the affairs of state were far more directly controlled from the temple than from the palace. Nothing is more interesting in this wonderful resurrection of the buried past, which has resulted from the discoveries of the late M. de Sarzec and M. de Morgan, than this revelation of the prominence of the temple of the local god as the centre of communal life. The temple, or 'house of God' was the civic treasury, law court, and chancery. All the land was the property of the god, and he had his rights over the tenants, and in the exercises of these rights we see the first beginnings of a fiscal system in Babylonia. The tablets which illustrate this interesting phase of national life date from a period of about 2500 B. C., but there are older examples, which prove that the same system had existed for more than a thousand years prior to that date. As in commerce, so in fiscal matters, all revenue was estimated by a corn tariff—land being valued by the seed area—that is, the amount of corn required to sow it. To establish the value of land properly, therefore, it was necessary to have an accurate survey of the various estates, and we find, therefore, that as early as 3000 B. C. the Babylonian had established a cadastral survey of the cultivated areas, resembling in many respects that we have ourselves in use in India. In one of the cases in the New Babylonian room are exhibited a number of the tablets relating to this survey. They are circular in shape—being convex on one side, the obverse, and flat on the other—hence the technical name of bun tablets is given to them. These tablets give the measurements of each plot of ground, the area, and then the estimate of the amount of seed required to cultivate the land. It is remarkable to notice how every detail concerning the estate is recorded, such as waste land not capable of cultivation, or plots of ground that were lying fallow, and even in two cases marsh land is recorded and allowed for.

These surveys appear to have been made at regular periods, probably an interval of six or seven years. They were carefully drawn up and then stored in jars in the record chambers of the temple, and many of the examples are so fresh that it is clear they were left undisturbed until the explorers unearthed them. In some cases still greater accuracy was attained by giving carefully drawn plans of each estate, the dimensions of every plot of ground and its area, as well as the amount of seed required to plant it being given, and then the estimated value of the estate being calculated upon these data. There are some examples of those plans in the British Museum and the Louvre, but the most perfect example is in the Imperial Museum at Constantinople. Having established by this cadastral survey the amount of cultivated land which was subject to taxation, the ancient Babylonian inland revenue officials had little difficulty in estimating the amount which the state could claim. There were two chief sources of revenue—the tithe of one-tenth of all produce due to the god, and the King's tax, which appears to have varied according to the state of the harvest. Probably, as we know the King fixed the tariff price of corn, so, also, from the information given him by his officials, he fixed the amount of the tax. All taxes were fixed shortly after harvest time, and the amount due collected at the great ingathering. Among the letters of King Khammurabi to his officials are some relating to tax gatherers who have failed to bring in their accounts, and some of these urge the plea that they are waiting for the harvest. In a land in which everything depended on corn, the harvest was the period of general settlement, and from the code we know that partnerships were settled at this period, rent and taxes paid, and even the laborers who had been thirsty during the preceding months had to settle their beer score at that time.

The result of such a system of payment in kind must have been that enormous quantities of grain must have been gathered for Temple-State storage, and the utilization of such a quantity must at first appear difficult. The Babylonians were essentially a practical people, and found a way to dispose of the store for the communal good. In every civic state there was a communal store, in which large quantities of grain were kept. This was devoted to feeding the people in times of scarcity, to granting loans of seed-corn to farmers, and to feeding the workmen employed on public works. The problem of the unemployed never troubled the Babylonian officials, for the simple reason that if a man was poor and able to work he was drafted into one of the corvées—or gangs of workmen employed on the making of canals, reservoirs, or their public works—and he was fed from the state store. Many warrants for the provisions of such bands of workmen are in existence. In the same way, when a man became too old, and incapacitated for work, his master or the state was bound to give him an allowance of corn and oil sufficient for his maintenance. The system was simple, but it worked well, and was in use certainly until the time of the Greek conquest. The wonderful accuracy of the accounts—many of the larger examples containing hundreds of quarters of grain—would excite the wonder of accountants, for they prove that the Babylonian was as ready at figures in finance as he was in trade.—London 'Globe.'

MODERN PALESTINE.

(Dundee 'Advertiser.')

If Palestine is not precisely a land flowing with milk and honey in modern times, it is still not doing badly, according to the consular report of Mr. Dickson, just issued. It is particularly fertile in oranges, which it exported to the value of £114,650 last year, chiefly to Scotland, the trade, we are told, being steadily increasing.

Wines and spirits, too, are becoming important, the Jewish colonies displaying considerable activity in the cultivation of the grape, which was very abundant last year. Watermelons are also plentiful. The total value of the imports of Palestine last year was £821,820. Consular reports are sometimes curious in the way they lump trades together.

We find Consul Dickson saying: 'As regards other articles of export, there was an increase in religious ornaments and hides.' It may be noted that it is the Americans who are after the religious ornaments of Palestine. People who desire to send their friends to Jericho will be interested to hear that a new carriage road will be completed down to the Dead Sea and Jericho in the course of a year. Then, if anybody wants to send a telegram to Beersheba, the thing can be done on the customary terms. Beersheba in these days only consists of fifty dwellings, but it is 'rising in importance.'

CAUSES OF BALDNESS.

(New York 'Medical Journal.')

A new explanation for baldness has been given by Lucien Jacquet, who concludes that the trouble has, in most cases at least, a nervous origin.

He calls attention to the fact that the condition is more common among intellectual persons than among others. He is convinced that baldness is of frequent occurrence, not only among those who are intellectual, but also among those who are subjected to intense mental strain, and under such circumstances it may occur comparatively early. Baldness increases with civilization, and Brocq has noticed the curious fact that since women have devoted themselves to intellectual pursuits and have grown accustomed to employ their cerebral centres in a more intense manner baldness, which formerly was rare among them, has progressively become more frequent.

Furthermore, Jaquet has found in several cases of early baldness that there is a degenerative inflammation of the nerves of the scalp. He concludes that the functional excitation of the higher nerve centres in the struggle with the environment at first caused an increased growth of the hair. Subsequently, in the evolution of the race or of the individual, there came a period of functional exhaustion. This is held to be in accordance with the law that excitation at first creates increased vigor of a function, then of its organ; similarly, excess of irritation causes functional disturbance and, if continued, lesion of the organ.

SICK BULLETINS.

When one is sick in Holland, instead of subjecting the family to calls and telephone inquiries, visitors read a bulletin which is prepared every day and hung by the doorbell. When it is a 'stork' case, beside the bulletin announcing mother and baby's health is hung a red pincushion if the new arrival is a boy; when a little girl is the welcome guest the cushion is a white one. These pincushions are handed down from generation and in wealthy households are made from bits of priceless lace and rare embroideries.—'Good Housekeeping.'

BELGIUM MARRIAGE MART

FOURTH OF THE SERIES ESTABLISHED BY MAIDS OF ECAUSSINES.

(Brussels correspondence of the London 'Express.')

Two thousand bachelors from all parts of Belgium, many from France, and some from Germany swept down on the village of Ecaussines-Lalaing to-day to find brides. It was the fourth yearly marriage mart, as established by the maids of Ecaussines, and as there are only ninety-seven marriageable young ladies in that quaint little place the supply of matrimonial partners fell deplorably short of the demand. All the same, the proceedings were a great success.

The men began to arrive early in the morning, but it was toward noon before trainloads of them appeared. There were all sorts and conditions of men. One man of 72 had travelled all the way from Luxemburg to find a wife, to whom he promised a dowry that would place her beyond want. Then there were tradesmen, clerks, mechanics, miners, laborers—indeed, no branch of trade appeared to be unrepresented.

Gay banners of welcome, triumphal arches with mottoes of encouragement for prospective husbands, figures of Cupid and hearts pierced by arrows were to be seen everywhere; but the local authority had not accepted the young ladies' proposal to name the main streets 'Place des Fiancailles,' 'Place Conjugale' and 'Place de la Concorde.'

At noon the bachelors were formally welcomed at the gates of the village by the spinster committee. Last year's president and several members of the committee are now married as the result of the festivities twelve months ago and others have been elected in their place.

All marched to the 'Grande Place,' where there was an open air concert. The bands played nothing but nuptial marches and love songs. At the close an adjournment was made to the town hall, where the young ladies took their places at tables on which stood bowls of pink roses with such mottoes as 'Hope on,' 'Love,' 'Be Trusting,' and 'Have Faith.'

A vacant chair was left beside each girl, and at a given signal the men with matrimonial intent made a rush to secure the seats. Then coffee and a sweet cake were served, followed by a bonbon tasting of licorice. When this was over the lady president made a speech on 'The Art of Pleasing Man,' which was wildly applauded. Dancing in the open air ended the programme of the festivities.

Hundreds of letters, many of them very amusing, were received this year from intending husbands. A railway official from Paris anxiously inquired whether in the event of not finding a girl to his taste he could refuse to marry and would be allowed to leave quietly.

Some bachelors from Gilly (France) explained that they were young, good looking and earning £12 a month, and were anxious to find wives from Ecaussines, where the girls are renowned for their good looks and quiet domestic life.

Two friends, a butcher and a hairdresser, asked to be recommended to two nice girls by the president, but so mixed up their qualifications that it seemed as if the butcher shaved his animals with antiseptic treatment, and the hairdresser slaughtered his customers humanely.

GENERAL GRANT'S REPLY

AN INSTANCE OF HIS CHARACTERISTIC BREVITY OF SPEECH.

(Washington 'Star.')

Edward Young, an old resident of this city, who for many years was in official life and who has had intimate acquaintance with many prominent men, told the following story illustrating the brevity displayed in conversation by General Grant, which was characteristic of the man. Said Mr. Young:

'In the summer of 1872, being then chief of the bureau of statistics, I was an official delegate from the United States to the eighth session of the international statistical congress, held at St. Petersburg, the president being the Grand Duke Constantine, brother of the Emperor Alexander. During my stay there I became intimately acquainted with Baron Andrew Rosen, grand master of the court of the Emperor, an official of great influence. My last interview with him was at a dinner in the palace of the Grand Duchess Helena, widow of an uncle of the Emperor Alexander, herself a native of Germany, and said to be the most learned lady in Europe.

'As he sat beside me at dinner he astonished me by his knowledge of political affairs in the United States, and asked me this question: "Why is it that Mr. Greeley, a Republican, is a candidate in opposition to General Grant, also a Republican?"

'On my return to Washington early in November, I called on the President, whom I met as he was leaving the White House, and after thanking him for my appointment to the Congress I told him of the question that Baron Rosen asked, to which I was unable to make a satisfactory reply. Removing the cigar from his mouth, he gave the reply that might have been made by me, in the following words: "Greely wanted the office and I didn't." After making this long speech he replaced his cigar and walked away.'

There is an old chestnut tree in the Champs Elysées, Paris, which for a number of years came into bloom on the twentieth of March with surprising regularity. This year it was nearly a month behind time.

PILES

Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials 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

BORDER SMUGGLERS

'WAY DOWN EAST.

Any person that lives on the border between Maine and New Brunswick and does not know anything about smuggling must be deaf and dumb and blind. There are many ways to evade the officers.

In the Madawaska country, between Van Buren and Fort Kent, the settlers are the French Acadians, and all the customs officers in Maine, with the Sturgis deputies thrown in if they were there, could not prevent them from getting their gin from across the river. I was there once, when the good women of Aroostock, backed up by the law, sent a band of officers to prevent the poor Frenchman from spending his money for gin. The water was high; there was no fording and every boat and ferry for miles was watched. It happened that Xavier G—— was out of gin. He kept a public house, and nothing for his guests to drink did not suit him at all.

But he had something up his sleeve to fool the officers. A barrel of gin from the Canadian side was hauled through the woods to the river, lashed to the under side of a log with hay wire, and sent adrift with a man on the log. Now, a log can be held at a certain angle in the river and the current will carry it across in this manner and it excites no suspicion. There was plenty of gin and molasses at Xavier's that day for dinner.

In places the line runs several miles along a side hill. I once saw a gang of boys coasting on the crust some forty rods from the road. At the foot of the hill on the American side was a wood lot and a big pile of sawed wood. The boys had an old pung, and a close observer would have noticed that they always went in behind an old barn on the Canadian side to start, then they would go like the wind clear down to the woodpile in behind the fir trees.

And that very morning a man with a double team was there loading wood; the blue jays in the trees probably noticed that he was building a funny load in his big sled box; it was hollow in the middle with woodpiles at the sides and ends, and perhaps they noticed that every time the pung load of shouting boys came down the hill they brought a chest of tea. The load was carefully covered with wood, taken to a village merchant, driven in the back yard, and deposited in the cellar.

Mr. A. had a farm that ran to the boundary line. His buildings were forty rods from the line, but his granary was only forty feet. Mr. B's farm buildings were close by on the Canadian side, a road ran between the granary and B's buildings, the road being on the line. A raised about 600 bushels of oats each summer and put them in his granary. Each winter he sold about 6,000 bushels. Of course, things looked very suspicious. The customs officers hid behind fences and rock piles and shivered many a winter night. Spotters and spies were hired and a government detective loafed around the line saloons for a month in plain sight of the magic little granary, but discovered nothing. It was dark and deserted nights, but in the morning A would come and help load his team. The detective would sometimes saunter over and ask foolish questions, peek into the bins and look for tracks in the snow, and then go back more puzzled than ever.

I will tell how the government was outwitted. Between the granary and B's buildings was a culvert under the road. A wooden spout was made of boards, about a foot square, on some dark and stormy night at the beginning of which the snow was cleared away, and the spout laid close on the ground in the culvert, under the road, under the fences, and into A's granary. A belt with cups attached ran inside the spout, and a crank in B's barn was turned to carry the grain. As it was down hill a very little effort would carry a stream of oats into A's granary a foot square. A blustery night would obliterate all tracks.

A pile of brush cut from apple trees was piled between the granary and the road fence; this covered with a drift of snow hid the place where the spout entered the granary on the outside, and on the inside it was covered by sliding back a wooden window. This was always pushed back over the hole in the wall when they were loading oats, to admit light, there being no other window. When it was closed the bin was in darkness and the hole could not be seen. Of course, the oats were delivered in B's barn in New Brunswick. When the snow began to melt in the spring the spout was removed and packed away until the next winter.

At one time a certain village planned to have a great Fourth of July celebration, and it was planned to have it dry.

The local officers warned the saloon keepers that any attempt to sell liquor in any form on that day would be punished to the full extent of the law, and the customs officers gave notice to all that an extra force would guard the roads leading from New Brunswick, and all persons caught with liquor on that day would have their teams taken, and be sent to Portland to settle with a United States commissioner.

The day dawned bright and clear, and by nine o'clock the trotting park at the lower end of the town was swarming with people to see the races. Half a mile away across the fields was a saloon on the boundary line. The thirsty looked at it with wistful eyes, but to walk there for a drink through the grass and grain was too much, and to go around by the road by team where officers were thick as flies was not to be thought of.

Behind the park fence, close to a little brook shaded by thick alders, was a dance floor and a little booth where lemonade and soft beer were sold. There was soon a noisy crowd at this place, and by noon the town and lockup were full of drunks. More officers were sworn in, the saloons were searched, and men were sent through the crowds to look for pocket peddlers, but none were found. The guards on the line road reported all quiet in their direction, and the drunks, when questioned where they got their booze, refused to tell.

It was a nine days' wonder, but at last it leaked out. Some farmers near the line were preparing to lay an aqueduct. They had piled up several large rolls of half-inch lead pipe. The conspirators had taken this, and with the aid of a plumber had laid it in the grain and grass from the line saloon to the dance floor and booth near the race course. The pipe came out under the counter in the booth, and served both as a conductor and speaking tube. The night before a jigger load of empty bottles had been smuggled into the alders, and inside of twenty-four hours a thousand of them had been distributed among the 5,000 people at the celebration, filled with liquor, besides all that was sold by the glass.—Lewiston 'Journal.'

THE CROW IN WINTER

KNOWING 'CRITTER' ABLE TO TAKE CARE OF HIMSELF.

While other birds migrate from necessity, the crow, I think, does so from choice. He either goes or stays as he thinks fit.

Among the intelligences of the feathered tribe, there are but few that can compare with that of 'Corvus americanus.' Chapman says he can talk. But if he cannot talk, he can certainly think, and to some purpose. Were it not so, he would have been exterminated long ago, for every man's hand has been against him. To a sombre, bodeful appearance he adds the character of a thief, and then his voice!

But really, after all, he is not so bad or undesirable as he is supposed to be, and, thanks to unprejudiced men of inquiring, scientific minds, his good or useful qualities are now coming to be known. But it is doubtful if the popular mind will ever completely overload the aversions and superstitions which the ages have piled up in regard to him and his family.

However, 'C. americanus' doesn't care. He will go on living and being tolerably happy, despite our enmity, and there are certainly no grounds for believing that he is becoming scarcer in the land.

I think I never saw so many crows around New York as I did last spring in Flatlands during the preparations for sowing. The fields were literally half black with them. As long as the ploughing merely was being done the attitude of the farmers toward them was one of friendly indifference; but the moment the seed was in the ground war was declared. But I would bet a dollar that not half a dozen crows were shot during the season. It must be terribly exasperating to a farmer to find that when he goes out unarmed he can approach the marauders within a few yards before they will stir; but no sooner does he appear with a gun than they are up and away. Or, if he should try and steal on them along a fence, an alarmed 'ker-aw, caw!' from a well posted sentinel will sound long before he gets within shot, and effectually frustrate his design.

From the spring until the fall our sable friend has an easy life of it, food being abundant. And I do not think he considers the question of migration till the very last moment. Then he may decide to go or stay, as the signs which he knows so well appear to indicate a mild or hard winter.

I have seen it stated that all our crows (that is, the crows of this latitude) migrate in the fall, and that those we see in the depth of winter come from the further North. This may be generally true, but it is not absolutely so, for a friend of mine who lives in Pennsylvania tells me that a crow with a white feather in his tail, which was familiar to him during the summer, made his appearance several times during the winter. (It would seem, by the way, that the white feather in this instance belied its proverbial significance.)

Whether, however, the crows we see in the depth of winter are our old familiars of the spring and summer, or strangers from the North, their work is cut out for them to keep the wolf from the door. For even in mild winters there are certain to be more or less prolonged periods of frost or snow. This is not so bad for little birds like the chickadees, who are satisfied with a few grubs or larvae, but for the big, voracious birds like the crows it is a very serious matter indeed. Fortunately for them, however, they have an omnivorous appetite. A chance potato or apple, a dead bird or rodent, a fish cast up by the sea, or anything edible whatever—all is welcome. Then as foragers they are unsurpassed. With the first light of dawn they leave their roost, with a clamorous cawing, and scatter over the country. All day they ply their industrious search. You will see them in ones, twos, or threes, never in a hurry, but always vigilant, with one eye open, as it were, for chance provender, and the other for some lurking enemy. In very severe weather they will venture into farmyards to forage. But warily do they move about, avoiding especially anything that looks like a trap. Apropos, your correspondent, Mr. Charles A. Taft, notes that they would not go near the troughs which he erected for the feeding of quail.

Only rarely do we come across a dead crow, and then he is pretty sure to be the victim of old age or disease. (His normal age, by the way, is supposed to be near a hundred.) Tough, tough, he is, in sooth, and the popular saying, 'To eat crow,' has a most pointed significance.

When day begins to decline, the various members of the roost or rookery start for home. Not as in the spring, referred to so felicitously by Tennyson in his line, 'The many wintered crow that leads the clanging rookery home,' do they fly now, but silently, and, as a rule, singly—or one behind another, at a long distance. The sight of the dark solitary bird winging its flight over the desolate landscape has an effect which must have been dear to the superstitious imagination.

The wayfarer does not fly directly to his accustomed place of rest, but alights on some point of vantage, to reconnoitre presumably. Others do likewise, and when all are assembled (if, perchance, all have escaped the hazards of the day), at a given signal from some recognized leader, they will arise, circle noisily over the roost, and gradually drop down upon it. For a while the cawing is kept up, and then funereal silence succeeds. Every bird has found his perch, and ruffling his feathers, settles down to pass the winter night.

There let us leave them; but as we sit in our comfortable rooms, or lie in our warm beds, let us waste no sympathy on them, for, though a crow may feel hungry, I doubt if he ever feels cold.—'Forest and Stream.'

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

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

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

OGILVIE'S ROYAL HOUSEHOLD

When you plan your meals you never think of bread, yet you always have it, and if it is left off the table it is the first thing that is missed.

You can live without bread, but you can live without any other food with less hardship—think along these lines and the absolute necessity of bread comes home to you.

And because it is a necessity, its quality should be the best—quality in bread depends largely upon the flour.

Royal Household Flour

has convinced the women of Canada that it is the best for pastry as well as for bread.

Try Ogilvie's Royal Household. Your grocer recommends it, because it gives such good results.

Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
Montreal.

"Ogilvie's Book for a Cook," contains 130 pages of excellent recipes, some never published before. Your grocer can tell you how to get it FREE. 154

WILDCAT ON THE LINE

WHAT HAPPENED WHEN IT CLIMBED TO TOP OF ELECTRIC POWER POLE.

(Anaconda 'Standard.')

The Butte office of the Butte Electric and Power Company received a telephone message yesterday morning from some ranchman up on the Big Hole River stating that a pole supporting a line was burning and endangered the line.

George K. Aitken, foreman of construction, and an assistant were sent out to investigate and put out the fire. About fifteen miles from Butte, on the Big Hole up from Divide, they saw the pole, which had been nearly consumed. The fire was smothered and then upon looking for the cause of the fire the linemen discovered at the bottom of the pole the badly torn fragments of a wildcat or mountain lion, and at the top of the pole, where it had become mixed with the wire, were the tail, the feet and a few other shreds of the cat. Either through curiosity or by being chased and frightened the wildcat had climbed up the electric power pole during the night and attempted to take refuge on the crossbar. The moment it touched the wires it created a short circuit and got through its body the full two thousand volts of electricity. That made a mess of the wildcat and set fire to the pole. The linemen brought a few claws to Butte as a souvenir of the cat's adventure.

CAMP COOKING OUTFIT

TWO PIECES ENOUGH TO TAKE ON A CRUISE OR TRAMP.

(From 'Woodcraft.')

My entire outfit for cooking and eating dishes comprises five pieces of tinware. This is when stopping in a permanent camp. When cruising or tramping, I take just two pieces in the knapsack. I get a skilled tinsmith to make one dish as follows: Six inches on bottom, 6 3-4 inches on top, side two inches high. The bottom is of the heaviest tin procurable, the sides of lighter tin, and seamed to be water tight without solder. The top simply turned, without wire. The second dish to be made the same, but small enough to nest in the first, and to fit into it when inverted as a cover.

Two other dishes made from common pressed tinware, with the tops cut off and turned, also without wire. They are fitted so that they all nest, taking no more room than the largest dish alone, and each of the three smaller dishes makes a perfect cover for the next larger. The other piece is a tin camp kettle, also of the heaviest tin, and seamed water tight. It holds two quarts and the other dishes nest in it perfectly, so that when packed the whole just take as much room as the kettle alone.

I should mention that the strong ears are set below the rim of the kettle, and the bale fall outside, so, as none of the dishes have any handle, there are no aggravating 'stickouts' to wear and abrade. The snug affair weighs, all told, two pounds. I have met parties in the north woods whose one frying pan weighed more—with its handle three feet long. How ever did they get through the brush with such a culinary terror?

It is only when I go into a very accessible camp that I take so much as five pieces of tinware along. I once made a ten days' tramp through an unbroken wilderness on foot, and all the dishes I took was a ten-cent tin; it was enough.

Agricultural.

EXPERIMENTS IN POTATO GROWING

('North British Agriculturist.')

The Edinburgh Agricultural College was formally opened under very encouraging auspices by Lord Balfour of Burleigh on Wednesday last, in the presence of a large crowd of interested agriculturists. But as Lord Balfour very happily remarked, the college had already opened itself without any formality, and had got a gratifying record of good work to show for itself before the formal opening. In fact, contemporaneously with the formal opening of the college, the authorities of the college issued a bulletin—No. 9 of process as the lawyers would say—giving the results of a series of experiments conducted by the college staff in the growing of potatoes. The bulletin is partly written by Mr. Bruce, the director of county work, and partly by Mr. Porter, B.Sc., N.D.A., the teacher of chemistry. The first part of the bulletin is directed to setting forth the results of a second season's trial of thirteen different varieties of potatoes at five different centres. Among the varieties so tested were the following: Factor, Pink Blossom, Up-to-Date, Good Fellow, King Edward VII., White Blossom, British Queen, Evergood, Royal Kidney, Twentieth Century, Empire Kidney, Empress Queen, and Langworthy. Mr. Bruce, who writes this part of the bulletin, says that, among the late varieties tested, 'Factor, Pink Blossom and Up-to-Date are the only varieties that have yielded a heavy crop of tolerable quality.' Of the mid-season varieties, King Edward VII. stood first as a cropper, and was closely followed by White Blossom and British Queen. Some of the newer varieties gave a very disappointing account of themselves alike as croppers and disease-resisters, and the director of county work does not mince matters in dealing with the new varieties which, 'although much boomed and sold at a high price, have turned our worthless.' This part of the bulletin is followed by the report of a 'First Trial of Twenty-five Varieties of Potatoes,' which was conducted at Hilton of Burleigh, Kinrossshire. In this test quite a number of new varieties were grown side by side. The results are set forth in the following table:

Variety.	Yield per 20 sq. yds. Lb.	Quality.
Early—		
Mid-Lothian Early...	74	Good
Puritan	93	Inferior
Sharp's Express . . .	125	Inferior
Ninety-fold	91	Inferior
Second Early—		
Dalmeny Radium	101	Good
Johnston's Diamond . .	60	Fair
Maid of Coil	164	Very Good
Crofter	126	Inferior
Laird	157	Inferior
Cottager	172	Good
Late—		
Moneymaker..	118	Excellent
Dalmeny Acme	78	Fair
Niven's Premier	167	Good
Eldorado	77	Inferior
Table-Talk..	140	Fair
Warrior	190	Good
Tyne Kidney	135	Good
Dalhousie	171	Good
Heather Blossom	154	Good
Dalmeny Regent.. . .	94	Inferior
Peacemaker	160	Good
Northern Star (S.) . .	134	Inferior
Northern Star (D.) ..	102	Inferior
What's Wanted..	149	Fair
Sutton's Discovery... .	78	Fair

A further test had reference to the advantages of 'boxing' main crop potatoes before planting; but the results, though decisively in favor of boxing, are such as to leave a doubt as to whether the boxing had been well managed. The final test was in regard to manuring of the potato crop, which led the experimenters to recommend the application of a medium dressing of farmyard manure along with the following mixture of artificials per acre:—

1 cwt. sulphate of amonia.
3 cwts. superphosphate.
1½ cwts. sulphate of potash.

PICKING-STAND FOR LOW FRUITS

A correspondent in one of our exchanges some months ago gave a device for picking low fruits which is not only easily made, but may become of great convenience. As shown in the illustration, which is reproduced herewith, the

device is little more than a three-legged stand with the single leg projecting high enough so that a basket can be hung upon a hook within easy reach of the picker's hand. For picking tree fruits that are a little out of reach of the picker when standing on the ground, and yet not quite high enough to demand a ladder, this device will answer the purpose most excellently.

POINTS ON DAIRY MANAGEMENT

There are seasons of the year when the management of the dairy herd is reduced to a minimum. Especially is this true in June, when the cows are turned out to pasture with plenty of sweet, nutritious grass, and a running stream of pure water in the field. They are bathed in sunshine, have plenty of fresh air, and an opportunity of pawing the soil over their backs, which rids them of vermin. Then, too, the whole body is washed occasionally with warm showers of rain that clean the old hair off and leave the skin healthy. Under these conditions there is very little labor required. But such favorable conditions do not last long—about one month or six weeks in the year is all that we have.

The first difficulty which presents itself is how to deal with the flies which are such a nuisance. We have found a spray of crude petroleum the best because it is the cheapest. It is applied as a spray with a spray motor oil pump. One man works the handle and the other the hose. The treatment is found to be very effective.

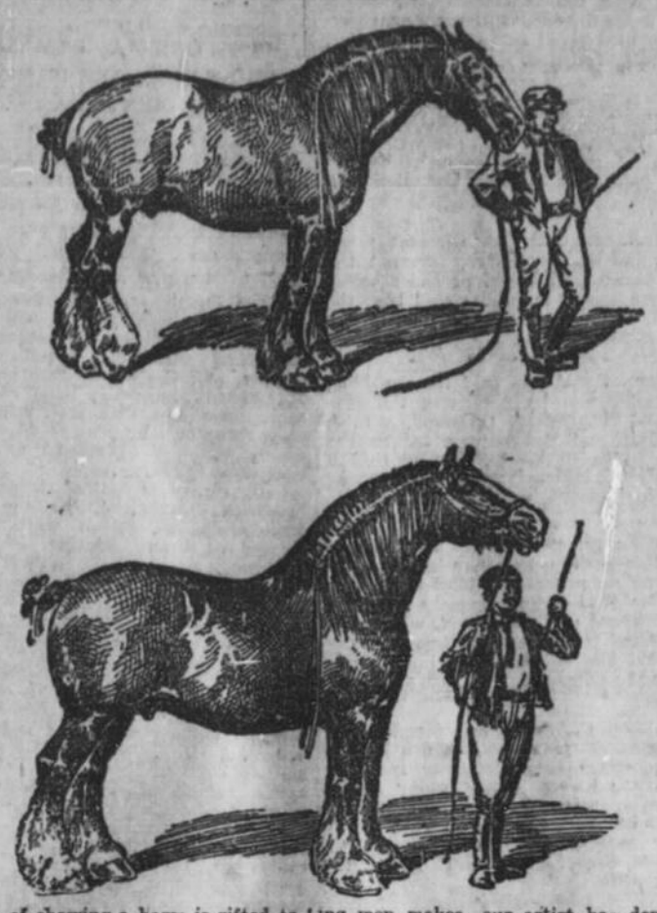
The next difficulty is the shortage of the pastures. This should be met by having some soiling crop near the stables that can be cut and fed. Lucerne clover, mixed oats, and peas that have been sown at different dates make good soiling crops, but perhaps the cheapest and most convenient of all is corn silage grown the precious year, with the addition of a couple of pounds of bran.

In the autumn, when the weather becomes cold, the cows should be kept in the stable overnight. The winter ease of the cows requires the greatest skill to get the best results from the animals from the amount of food consumed. June being the ideal month of the year for the production of milk, we should get as near those conditions as possible. Warm, comfortable, well-ventilated stables with plenty of light and a constant supply of pure water, with a daily application of curry comb and brush, are necessary to keep the animals in the best of health. The hair should be clipped from the tails, hips, udders and along the abdomen. This will prevent straw and other refuse from sticking to the body and will make it easy for the milker to clean off before milking. The stable for the winter should be warm and comfortable, well lighted, the whole whitewashed, which will add very much to the light and sanitary condition.—Henry Glendenning, Manilla, Ont.

SELECTING SEED POTATOES

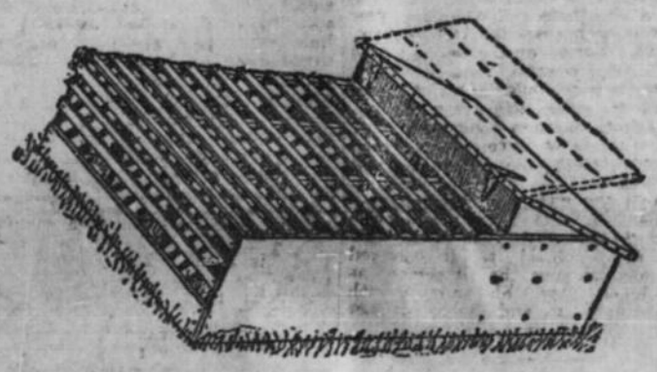
Selection of seed is just as important in connection with root crops as it is with cereals. Take potatoes, for example. There can hardly be any question as to the deterioration of quality that has taken place of late years. All householders know how difficult it is to obtain good potatoes now. It is becoming more and more difficult every year, and it seems highly probable that the state will be swept from end to end one of these seasons by a disease similar in character to that which destroyed the potato crops in Ireland in the forties. New Zealand is having a bad time with potato diseases now, and it is only a question of time when Australian growers will be in similar plight unless they exercise more care in maintaining the constitution of the potato. As pointed out by Mr. George Seymour, the potato expert employed by the Victorian Department of Agriculture, medium-sized or small are generally selected for seed; all the marketable ones are sold. No attempt is made to trace the history of what is chosen, and the whole tendency is to breed down instead of up. He feels sure that the introduction of new varieties of seed will not in itself do anything more than temporary good. The real cure for the ills that beset the potato industry is to be found in much greater care on the part of the individual grower, and one thing that requires to be placed on a new footing is the selection of seed. The selection, Mr. Seymour points out, must be made at the time the crop is dug, not months afterwards. As each root is dug, the whole of the potatoes it has produced, big and little, are spread out on the surface of the land, and the grower himself selects the necessary quantity for his next crop before they are bagged. Only those stalks are chosen that have produced a fair number of tubers, uniform in size and shape, and without a large percentage of small 'pig potatoes.' Uniformity of character and true to type are the most essential characters. If any farmer will take the trouble, year by year, to select the best seed in this way, he will find the quality of the potato will be maintained, and the yield improved, so long as the soil and moisture are right. In support of what he says, Mr. Seymour quotes the experience of Mr. Kenny, of the Ballarat Orphan Asylum, who has never changed his seed for 25 years, and says his potatoes (Early Rose) are better now than ever.

SHOWING A HORSE.



The art of showing a horse is gifted to the few. It is partly an acquisition, but chiefly an endowment. It is like the aptitude to judge live stock, which depends not so much upon the training as upon the natural eye. It would be very interesting if a reliable computation could be made of the number of animals which have lost prizes simply because they were badly shown. In order to illustrate the difference which good and bad training, and the tuition of knowing men makes, our artist has depicted the same horse standing in two different positions. In the one case he is bound to attract attention; in the other he is sure to escape it. Much tutoring is required before a man can enter the ranks as a successful showman, but very little progress will be made until the art of showing is thoroughly mastered. The moral of the sketches is too plain to require enlarging upon.—'Farmer and Stockbreeder.'

QUARTERS FOR BROODY HENS.



For several reasons it is best to keep a brooding hen within the range of her nest instead of being allowed to wander off, and perhaps, return to some other nest. For the small raiser of poultry a very good form of nests with runs is shown in the drawing. Any number can be constructed side by side. Each nest-run is 15 in. wide and high, and the boards should be not less than 4 feet long. Lath or thin slats can be used as a covering at the top and front, and at the lower edge of the front a board 6 in. wide is to be made fast. At the back the end is closed solid with boards, and a canopy is constructed with boards, having a lid on hinges so the hens and nests can be got at.

Boards are fastened 2 in. or 3 in. from the ground, and faced at the front with a narrow strip, to hold straw in place, and prevent the eggs from rolling out. This keeps the nest dry also, and when the whole crate is moved about for sanitary reasons, the nest is not disturbed. The lid should be covered with tarred paper, so as to make it waterproof, for the lid, being constructed of several boards, would have cracks large enough in it to let considerable water in during a storm. When it rains it would be well to have an old piece of canvas ready to throw over that part of the run next to the nest, so as to shed water, for a driving rain would sometimes wet a hen and nest.—'American Agriculturist.'

DROP FLOOR HOG HOUSE

Some men will object to the hog house with a slanting floor to aid in good drainage. Those who do will perhaps find the accompanying illustration a plan which will answer their purpose more satisfactorily. The figure represents a double hog house with a double roof. P is the passage down the centre while g g are the gutters on either side. F L, is a feeding platform a little lower

than B, which is the bed and yet higher than the passage. The feeding trough is placed in FL, next to the passage partition. By this plan all liquid manure or the water which may be used from time to time in washing down the cement floors runs to the front, where it strikes the gutter and thus finds an outlet to the outside of the hog house.

PROFITS FROM SPRAYING POTATOES

The results of numerous experiments made by or under the direction of the New York agricultural experiment station, shows that it pays to spray potatoes. At Geneva, the average gain during the past four years has been 148 3-4 bushels per acre from five to seven sprayings, and 121 bushels per acre from three sprayings. In similar experiments at Riverhead, L.I., the average from five to seven sprayings was 69½ bushels per acre and from three sprayings 39 bushels.

Farmers' business experiments, in different parts of the state have given the following results: In 1903, the average gain in six experiments on 61 acres was 57 bushels per acre, and the average net profit from spraying $23.47 per acre; in 1904, with 14 experiments, 180 acres gave an average gain of 62 1-4 bushels per acre and an average net profit of $24.86 per acre; in 1905, the 13 experiments on 167 acres gave an average gain of 46½ bushels per acre and an average net profit of $19.86 per acre. The average net profit for three years was $22.73 per acre. This shows what farmers can do.

Further evidence of the large profit in potato spraying is found in the reports of volunteer experimenters. In 1904, the 41 farmers reported to the station gains averaging 58¼ bushels per acre; in 1905, the 33 farmers reported gains averaging 60 3-5 bushels per acre. The total cost of spraying is $4 to $6 per acre.

To make bordeaux, use copper sulphate, blue vitriol, six pounds; quicklime, unslaked, four pounds, and water 50 gallons. Dissolve the copper sulphate in one barrel and slake the lime in another. Dilute each to 25 gallons and mix. Before using, strain through a fine brass wire strainer. Commence spraying when the plants are from 6 to 8 inches high, and repeat every ten to fourteen days throughout the season, making in all five to seven applications. In the early sprayings use one nozzle per row, applying 30 to 50 gallons bordeaux per acre. In the later sprayings use two nozzles per row, applying 60 to 90 gallons per acre. More will do no harm.

When bugs and flea beetles are plentiful, add poison to the bordeaux. Use one pound Paris green or two quarts arsenite of soda stock solution per acre. A good formula for arsenite of soda solution is as follows: White arsenic, two pounds; sal soda, washing soda, eight pounds, and water, two gallons. Boil 15 minutes or until the arsenic is all dissolved. Two quarts of the stock solution equal one pound Paris green in poisoning properties.

INDUCING EARLY MOULTING

A good deal has been heard about Henry Van Dreser's system of inducing early moulting, which has been submitted to test at the American experimental stations, with results to show that the majority of hens respond to the treatment. Here is Mr. Van Dreser's methods as explained by himself:—

When I first got enough poultry on my place (he writes) to consider poultry-keeping a part of my business, I naturally began to study ways and means of making it more profitable. The thing that struck me most forcibly was the scarcity and consequently the high price of eggs in November, December, and January. If I could but get my flock as a whole to moult early I knew that by proper feeding and care I could get eggs at the time when eggs meant big money. After some experiments I adopted the plan we now use, and which I shall describe as follows:—

About the first day of August the hens are shut up in the house and kept confined for two weeks, during which time they are fed, but about a quarter the usual amount, and the mash is omitted entirely. Of course, the houses are given all the ventilation possible, as it is no part of my plan to cook the birds. At the end of two weeks the birds are let out and fed liberally on a large variety of grains, including wheat, buckwheat, shelled oats, peas, whole corn, and sunflower seeds.

They are also fed a mash once a day which is richer in flesh-making material than we usually give them. On this diet they put on flesh rapidly, and commence moulting, which progresses evenly and rapidly, and in about six weeks the entire flock has new feathers.

By Nov. 1 it is possible to have them laying again, and you can make them keep it up all winter. I do not mean to say that you can get as many eggs at that time of year from hens as from pullets, but with a large flock like mine I can ket hundreds; when allowing them to moult in the usual way I got almost none. Sunflower seed is similar in its action to oil meal, which makes a fair substitute, although I prefer the sunflower seeds. Both have a laxative tendency.

When conditioning birds or putting them in shape for the showroom, I should hardly know what to do without sunflower seeds. It adds a gloss to their feathers, and makes them look very fit. It is a crop that does not greatly exhaust the soil. I have raised it on the same land three years in succession and over, and I raised 160 bushel of clean seed to the acre, and that was on ground that sunflower seeds had been grown on the two previous years. I can call 100 bushels to the acre a good average crop. I consider sunflower seed a crop that every poultryman ought to raise in quantities suitable to his needs.

CLIMATE AND FORMS OF APPLES

Very few people realize the important influence climate has upon the forms of the apple. Nearly all interior-grown apples are round, flat, or oblate. The same varieties taken to either the east or the west coast tend to become elongated. The apples of Oregon, Washington and British Columbia are peculiarly elongated and ribbed. It is probable that the long cool spring, with the slow developing influence, brings about the elongation of the axis of the apple, whereas in the interior the blossoming period is shorter and development quicker; the subsequent growth therefore takes place laterally instead of axially.

SETTING FENCE POSTS

To nine farmers out of ten it would seem a matter of indifference as to which end of a fence post comes to be placed in the soil but for many years we have known that a post set bottom end up—that is in the reverse position to which the wood grew as a tree—far out lasts one set the other way. The matter was once tested in the following way: The experimenter while running a small saw-mill had a lot of fence posts to cut. The posts were to be sawed tapering and to economize in lumber, the logs were first sawed square and then diagonally. Of course they were to be set in the ground large end down, which would bring one half of them bottom up in regard to the position in which they grew. The inverted posts were carefully marked and at the end of nine years were found to be practically sound while the others twin sections of the identical logs, showed very much more decay.

SIZE OF POTATO CUTTINGS

Many potato growers cut tubers into pieces containing one, two or more eyes, laying greater stress on the number of eyes than on the size of the cutting. extensive experiments at the Indiana station and elsewhere prove that of the two factors, number of eyes and weight of pieces, the latter is the more important. Whether it has one or many eyes it is important that the seed piece be heavy enough to furnish abundant nutriment to the shoots which spring from it. A single eye may give rise to several stalks, for each eye is a compound bud, or cluster of buds. In one series of experiments it was found that the number of stalks growing in a hill was less dependent on the number of eyes than on the size of the seed piece, whether cut or entire. After numerous experiments touching on almost every aspect of this subject the investigator advised that tubers be cut so as to make each piece of a consistent size or weight, whatever the number of eyes that might fall to its share.

FEEDING LAMBS WITH SELF-FEEDER

A short time ago the Illinois experiment station marketed some lambs which they have been preparing with a self-feeder and various rations. Here is the way the work was done and the sale made as reported by the 'Drovers' Journal':—

The feeding began on Feb. 3, and was continued for ninety-two days. The average weight per head at the beginning of the test was 65 pounds, and at the end 95 pounds. The following table shows the way each lot was fed and the kind of feed given:—

Lot 1.—Self-feeder, whole grain and chaffed clover hay mixed.
Lot 2.—Self-feeder; ground grain and chaffed clover hay mixed.
Lot 3.—Self-feeder; whole grain and whole clover hay separate.
Lot 4.—Self-feeder; ground grain and white clover hay separate.
Lot 5.—Hand-fed; whole grain and whole clover hay separate.
Lot 6.—Hand-fed; ground grain and whole clover, hay separate.

The average daily gain per head and the cost of a pound of grain are given in the following table:

	Average gain per head, lbs.	Cost per lb. gain, cents
Lot 1	0.36	5.09
Lot 2	0.40	4.90
Lot 3	0.42	4.77
Lot 4	0.375	5.11
Lot 5	0.368	4.76
Lot 6	0.372	4.66

While the whole sixty head sold for $6.40, those in lots 1 and 6 were worth about 20 cents less than the others. Lots 3 and 4 were the best in the test. Professor Coffey says the experiment was very successful, and proves conclusively than the self-feeder is very efficient in feeding lambs for market. All the lots received the same kinds of feed, the only difference being in the preparation and the amount and manner given.

MEDICATED NEST EGGS

Cut a hole about an eighth of an inch in diameter in one end of an egg. In the other end put a pin hole. Blow out the contents and you have an empty shell. Mix plaster of Paris and water to the consistency of cream and add a few drops of carbolic acid. Pour this into the shell until it is filled. In twenty-four hours it will be dry and you will have a medicated nest egg. Five cents' worth of plaster of Paris and carbolic acid each, will make a dozen of such eggs. Do not pay a dealer a great deal for them, when by a little work and the expenditure of a few cents you can make better ones.

MARKET POULTRY

A very practical suggestion is made by Professor Graham, of the Connecticut Agricultural College, who suggests that a prize for the best dressed poultry should be given at the agricultural fairs, or at field meetings held by the State Board of Agriculture on the subject of poultry, also a prize for the most meaty bird. The subject of dressed poultry has always been neglected, partly because it is a less prominent part of the business in this section than the production of eggs and partly because it is no special interest to breeders who have pure bred fancy stock to sell at high prices.

SAVE THE MANURE

An abundance of manure carefully preserved so as to retain its value, is one of the best indications of thrifty and successful agriculture. Neglect to properly care for and use it are sources of loss to the farmer that are faintly appreciated, but vast in extent. It is a common thing to see manure wasting, and many farmers seem indifferent to the silent leaching away of this important value.

THE NOON HOUR SPELL.

If trees and shrubs arrive from the nursery in dry condition, bury both roots and tops in moist earth for a few days to make the stems and twigs plump again.

Oats for dairy cows are exceedingly satisfactory. At the Wisconsin experiment station Prof. Woll compared ground oats and wheat bran. He found that oats produced ten percent more milk and butterfat than bran.

A Massachusetts man has produced a new carnation, for which he has been offered $8,000 by an Illinois carnation company. The new plant is perfectly white in color, of large size and a calyx that will not burst. Added to these qualities, it has fragrance, a feature very often lacking in large carnations. It can be raised only from slips, as it is sterile and will not produce seed.

Rolling pins should be carefully scraped with the back of the knife, washed in clean hot water and dried before putting away. It is not a good plan to wash rolling-pins and other wooden utensils in dishwater, as it is likely to impart an unpleasant flavor to the food.

As soon as cream has been separated it should be cooled immediately to as low a temperature as possible in the summer, and below sixty degrees in the winter. When different lots of cream are to be mixed, the fresh cream should always be thoroughly cooled before it is put in with the old cream. Adding fresh, warm cream to cream that has been separated and held for some time, causes the development of lactic acid, which, if not properly controlled, will produce bad flavors in cream and butter.

Break colts to harness in the winter or spring before they are three years old, hitch them up with their mother, if she is a good steady animal, or some other steady horse that they are acquainted with. Work them lightly until they get accustomed to the work. Never work a colt until it is very tired; some people think you should tire them out the first time you hitch them up. Do not do it, you may spoil them altogether.

Dunn Hollow Concrete Block Machines

are in use from coast to coast, and every one giving the best of satisfaction. Concrete blocks make the handsomest, most durable and cheapest building material. They are simply and quickly made on the Dunn machine; and the cost of outfit is very moderate. Full directions furnished.

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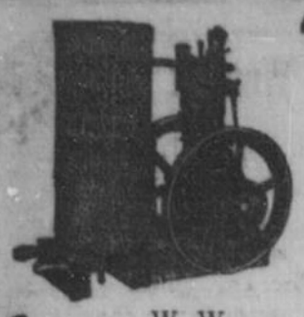

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BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLAND.

Dowlais is described as the most musical and insanitary town in Wales.

Birkenhead proposes getting a water supply from North Wales at a cost of nearly £2,000,000.

Nelson's bust is to be erected in the chancel of the church at Burnham Thorpe, the hero's birthplace.

A London company has failed, whose assets consisted of 600 automatic pianos, which were let out at 1s. 6d. per week.

An unsuspected spring of chalybeate waters ahs been discovered at Camberwell, in the course of boring operations.

A royal lamprey pie has been forwarded by the Mayor of Gloucester to the King, in accordance with the ancient custom.

At a countryside railway station in Yorkshire the garden plot has been arranged with flowers to read: 'Tickets, please.'

Allhallow's Church, at Exeter, has been demolished after an existence of nearly 700 years, the site being wanted for street widening by the City Council.

The picturesque old manor house of Rodcastle, which was Cromwell's country seat, has been sold with a hundred acres at Newport, Mon., for £5,000.

A North London chemist has the following announcement in his window:—'To travellers by Motor-'Bus—Medicated, odorless wool; suitable for car-stopping.'

Mrs. Hastings Parker, who was present at the coronation of William IV., celebrated her one hundred birthday at Dudwick Hall, Buxton, Norfolk, recently.

The Stockport Salaries' Committee has decided to advance the salary of a draughtsman from £149 10s. to £150 a year. This means an increase of 2d. a week.

Queen Alexandra collects boots and shoes of all periods worn by famous persons. The pair which she treasures most are those once worn by Mary Queen of Scots.

The reference department of the Leeds public library is overrun by rats, which have damaged a large number of books, including forty volumes on historical subjects.

A Bethnel-green, London, barber announces 'Genuine unemployed shaved and hair cut, free, every Tuesday and Thursday, if they agree to tell all their friends to come here.'

Thieves who have just visited the goods office at Uttoxeter Station laboriously opened an old disused safe, while another containing a considerable sum of money remained untouched.

Maintaining that every child should be taught a trade, the Bishop of Carlisle, speaking at Brampton, Cumberland, said that when he was a boy he earned to knit stockings and make shirts.

Mr. Wright, of Marshfield, Gloucestershire, was attacked by four badgers while walking across one of his fields. Mr. Wright managed to kill three of them with the help of his stick and his dog.

According to figures given by Sir Thomas Elliott, of the 158,000 women employed in agriculture in England, 100,000 are farming their own land, and 6,700 are engaged as gardeners, florists, and seed dealers.

At a recent public dinner given by a firm of soap boilers to their employees, instead of boring the company with speeches, a little pamphlet was given to each of the guests, in which the speeches were printed.

Mr. W. Simpson Cross, of Liverpool, has despatched from his zoological park at Southport a bulldog, which he is sending as a present to the Emperor of Japan as a memento of the Japanese sailors' visit to Southport.

The master of the City of London workhouse reports that the Tuesday's dinner, when tinned meat is served, has become very unpopular, and that one week 134 men and fifty-eight women absented themselves from the tables.

Clacton Urban Council has decided not to issue any licenses for donkey-riding on the beach unless the owners undertake that there shall be no cruelty to the animals, and no bad language on the part of the drivers or riders.

The great wheel at Earl's Court, London, which is to be demolished at the end of this season, cost £60,000, and took sixteen months to build. It began to revolve in 1894, since which time 2,500,000 persons have travelled on it.

A man who brought an action for damages for personal injuries in the Shoreditch County Court was asked by counsel, 'You are the plaintiff in this case?' He answered, 'I don't know what you call me, but I'm the man that got hurt.'

The Rev. A. C. Upsher, in drawing the attention of the Fareham (Norfolk) Guardians to the fact that they granted relief to a person whose family earned 23s. a week, declared that 191 clergymen in the Church of England earned less than 28s. a week.

To make sure of seats for Miss Ellen Terry's jubilee matinee, some people took up positions on camp stools outside the entrances to Drury Lane Theatre, London, thirty hours before the doors were thrown open. The performance realized about £6,000.

At several factories in Lancashire, the forewomen, of superior education, conduct weekly social gatherings, musical evenings, and dances for the 'hands.' One firm recently advertised for a lady factory superintendent who could play and sing to the workgirls.

Unveiling a memorial tablet at Bath to the memory of Henry and Sarah Fielding, Sir Conan Doyle said if it was the intention of Bath to put a tablet on every house that had been inhabited by a famous man, Bath would be the most spotted city in Europe.

The Rev. G. D. Shenton, curate-in-charge of Broadstone, Wimborne, has placed the parsonage lawn at the disposal of any who wish to use it for a game of bowls. He has provided the bowls and seats, and announces in the parish magazine that at any time after seven o'clock the lawn may be used.

A curious discovery was made the other day by Mrs. Henderson, Nether Oldwhat, New Deer. While looking for ducks' eggs the lady came on a nest on the top of an old whin-covered dike, and in it were three large ducks' eggs and four partridges' eggs. The duck's eggs were removed, but the partridge, not at all disturbed, has continued to occupy the nest and to add one egg to the collection each day. From the fact that none of the partridge's eggs were broken it may be surmised that the joint occupants of the nest are on good terms with each other.

The wild animals, birds and snakes presented to the Prince of Wales during his tour in India have arrived at the London Zoo, where they will form a separate collection. There are in all some fifty specimens, including a baby elephant, baby rhinoceros, a tiger and two cubs, two leopards, two bears, a Tibetan mastiff, and several monkeys. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by their children, inspected the animals in their new home before the collection was thrown open to the public. The cost of bringing the animals from India has been borne by the Duke of Bedford, president of the Zoological Society.

SCOTLAND.

A bird, known as a 'roller,' (common in Somaliland) has been seeen about Balnacoll.

A crèche at which only a penny a day will be charged is to be opened in Glasgow.

Loch Lomond and the streams connected with it have been restocked with 312,000 young salmon, sea trout, and trout.

At Buckie the other Sunday, the hydraulic engine that drives the South U. F. Church organ was choken by a trout, which got into the piston valve.

Lieut.-Colonel Duff, of the Salvation Army, is a sister of the Duke of Fife and sister-in-law of the Princess Royal. Her position at the Salvation Army headquarters in London is that of editor of 'The Young Soldier and The Young People.'

Edinburgh folk are greatly 'uplifted' by the announcement that King Edward intends visiting the Scottish capital in September and staying a few days at Holyrood. When, since his succession, he paid his state visit to Edinburgh, it will be remembered that he did not sleep in Holyrood, but merely used it during the day—the Lord High Commissioned to the General Assembly having raised a cry that the drains were out of order. On this occasion the King will occupy the apartments in the new southern wing of the palace. The King is no stranger to Holyrood, for he stayed there several months while attending classes at Edinburgh University, but since then he has only visited it twice. Between the days of Charles II. and Queen Victoria no British monarch ever slept in Holyrood. Queen Victoria's last visit there was in 1887.

IRELAND.

An Irish paper in reporting the invention of a new hat for men, describes it as being a straw hat made of felt.

The King has appointed Lord Castletown to be Chancellor of the Royal University of Ireland, in room of the Earl of Meath, resigned.

The O'Connor Don is lying seriously ill at his home, Clonmalis Castle, Castlerea. The origin of his illness was a cold which he contracted some weeks ago while serving on a Royal Commission in England.

It was announced at a recent meeting of the Omagh (County Tyrone) Urban Council that the clerk had received £1 from a woman, who stated that the amount had been due for rates for the last eighteen years.

A ton of coal was sold for a shilling in Dublin recently. It was the property of Mr. Patrick O'Carroll, a town councillor, and had been seized by the police owing to his not having paid a fine of 10s. inflicted on him for having his name printed in Irish on his carts.

The Duchess of Abercorn is one of the numerous society women who have undertaken commercial enterprises. She has started a large creamery in the neighborhood of Baronscourt, which supplies some of the leading firms in Belfast, and also several ocean liners, with milk and other dairy produce.

The Celtic Association, founded in Dublin a few years ago, have a broken column which they designate the 'Lia Cianail'—and each Celtic nation has a section apportioned thereto—which is carried away at the end of each Pan-Celtic Congress. At the opening of the Congress the 'Lia Cianail' is put together again.

A GOOD HORSE'S COLOR.

A good horse cannot be a bad color, it is said. It is certain that Derby winners are not drawn from certain colors. Has a grey ever won the race? or a dun or a skewbald or a piebald? Has there ever been a thoroughbred of the latter type Quite black thoroughbreds are rare; white still more so; grey, uncommon, even among the less exalted of public performers. The 'Stud Book' would not bear out these statements where colors uncommon on the racecourse are described. The explanation is, of course, that the horse is there described as he appeared as a foal. An owner of a bay thoroughbred looked up the 'Stud Book' to find his purchase pictured as a chestnut, and complained to the men of whom he had bought the horse. The former owner assured him that the description was correct at the time it was entered. Other owners, less certain as to what color may appear when the first coat has been cast, have before now made such singular entries, as 'grey, roan, or chestnut.'—'St. James's Gazette.'

CABBY'S RESOURCE.

The typical Irish carman is a person of much sagacity. One night the Rev. John Williams, a newly-returned missionary, took a car in a dubious frame of mind. He had been invited to dine with some friends at the house of an acquaintance whose name he had forgotten. He only knew that his host lived on Harcourt street.

'What am I to do?' he asked of the driver.

'Never mind, sor,' was the reply. 'I'll find him for you.'

'But you can't. You don't know his name.'

'Lave that to me, sor. Lave it to me entoirely.'

They drove to Harcourt street, and the man beginning at the top knocked at every door and made one inquiry. Half-way down the street he gaily rejoined his employer, and said, 'It's all right, sor. It's here.'

'How do you know?'

'I asked, sor, "Does the Riverend Misther Williams live here?" And the maid said, "No, but he's dining here."'—Edinburgh 'Scotsman.'

ANOTHER GAYNOR-GREENE CASE

THE SAME LAWYERS FIGHTING OVER BROWNE'S EXTRADITION.

New proceedings have been taken to once more secure the liberty of Charles G. Browne, now awaiting extradition for a second time on a charge of defrauding the United States Customs.

A few weeks ago, Mr. Justice Lavergne quashed a first writ of extradition issued by Judge Choquet, on the ground that the charge of conspiracy to defraud, upon which the writ was based, did not constitute an extraditable offence. Browne was again arrested, however, this time on a direct charges of fraud, and Judge Choquet once more committed him for extradition.

IRISH AFFAIRS

ROYAL COMMISSION TO BE APPOINTED TO EXAMINE INTO THEM.

London, June 27.—The 'Tribune' this morning says a Royal Commission will be appointed to investigate congested districts and other Irish affairs.

THANKS TO OUR FRIENDS.

The hundreds of blanks already pouring in with New Year end subscriptions (see Page 10) are another proof that 'our subscribers are our friends,' for it is through our old subscribers that we are winning this new ground. Friends, we thank you. We appreciate it when you do your best for us, for we try to do our best for you, first, last, and always. You can profit by this Year End offer, and we want you to do so.

EMPIRE BUILDING

Salvationists Bring 15,000 Settlers to Canada This Year

THIS IS ONLY A FRACTION OF WHAT THEY ARE PLANNING FOR NEXT SEASON.

Commissioner Cadman, from the London headquarters of the Salvation Army, is in Canada, on his second immigration trip. He came over on the Dominion SS. 'Kensington,' which arrived at Montreal last Monday morning, on her fourth and last voyage under charter by the Salvation Army. She carried over a thousand passengers, the third-class passengers disembarking at Quebec, and the second-class ones coming on to Montreal. It is considered remarkable that with such a large list only three or four persons were detained by the medical officers at quarantine or at Quebec.

Fully ninety percent of the passengers had been provided by the Army officers with situations, either while on the voyage or before starting, and had, moreover, secured their railway tickets to their various destinations. They came from all parts of Great Britain, but only about twenty percent were actual 'soldiers' of the Salvation Army. In most cases they had paid, entirely, their own passage. Commissioner Cadman was in charge of the party as the representative of the General.

Elijah Cadman is one of the Army's 'specials.' He is one of the most remarkable officers in its ranks, and has had a notable career. He was a poor chimney sweep when the Army rescued him from ignorance and degradation. He rose steadily until he reached, several years ago, the highest rank next to 'general'—that of a 'commissioner.' He has been singularly successful as an evangelist, and his plain, outspoken, unvarnished sayings as appealing as they were original, have proved a mighty power in convincing men of the error of their ways. The commissioner will give an account of his life's history next Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Citadel, University street.

The immigrants brought to Canada from the British Isles this year will total fifteen thousand. Five thousand have been brought over on the 'Kensington'; five thousand more have come across by other boats, under the Army's direction, to situations found for them before they left 'home.' and five thousand more are to come by the regular liners before the season closes. They will be in parties of from fifty to two hundred and fifty at a time, every person coming to situations or to carry on business for themselves.

PIONEERS FOR TISDALE, SASK.

There was a remarkable little company on board the 'Kensington' on her last trip. There was nothing to distinguish the members of this little band from the other voyagers. Probably few on board knew their secret—if secret it may be called. They were pioneers bound for Tisdale—a historic band of colonists—actually the first Salvation Army colonists to come to Canada and settle on the Foresters' lands recently purchased by the Army in the Saskatchewan district. There were fifteen families. The head of every family was a picked man, chosen for a certain purpose, and the members of his family were considered to be in every respect suitable for pioneer work. There was the storekeeper and the blacksmith, the shoemaker and the carpenter, the mason and the farmer—all tradesmen or farmers—capable, experienced, resourceful and ready to do whatever was to be done in laying the foundations of a model Salvation Army colony.

Commissioner Coombs, head of the Army in Canada, accompanied by Major Creighton and a few other gentlemen, went out to Tisdale last week to 'spy out the land' and select a site for the town—the future capital of the colony. Major Creighton will remain there to welcome the new settlers, who are expected to reach their destination to-day. A few houses and shops have been put up in preparation for their arrival. The crops were put in for them last spring, and they will be there to reap them. The Foresters have guaranteed food and fodder for man and beast for the first year. A big steam plough is being employed all summer breaking up the land, and next spring a large area will be put under seed.

FIFTY THOUSAND FOR NEXT YEAR.

Between Canada and Australia the Army purposes distributing 50,000 persons now living in England to 'green fields and pastures new.' A steamer will be chartered by the Army, according to present plans, and employed on the Canadian service for six months—March to August inclusive—and on the Australian service for the succeeding four months. Australia is said to be waking up to the benefits of securing selected and desirable immigrants, such as the Army sends abroad.

Another prospective field for immigration is South Africa. The Army has under consideration negotiations in that country which, if successful, will involve millions of dollars of money and the transportation of tens of thousands of immigrants. Colonel Jacobs has gone back to England to conduct these negotiations on behalf of the General. If it goes through, it is said, it will be the biggest thing of the kind since the Israelites left Egypt.

Rumors having been circulated through a section of the press to the effect that there was cause for complaint regarding some of the immigrants brought over on the 'Kensington,' the following information on this subject has been given out from Ottawa:—

Mr. Thomas Southworth, director of colonization, telegraphed to Brigadier Howell, the Army's secretary for immigration, that 'the Army immigrants coming to Ontario are of an unusually good class. Department well pleased with Army method of work, and people sent to province.'

Premier Whitney telegraphed: 'I am convinced that the Salvation Army is by far the best immigration agency which ever worked in this country. The carefully selected immigrants who have been brought here by the Salvation Army within the last two years, to my knowledge, and taken to the destinations arranged for them in advance, have shown themselves to be valuable additions to our population. I earnestly hope the Army will continue its good work.'

Mr. W. D. Scott, superintendent of immigration, writing to Commissioner Coombes, says that 'the fact that the Army takes care of these people upon their landing in Canada, by finding them situations upon farms, assists the department greatly in the disposition of incoming immigrants. Personally, I have no fault to find with the work as at present carried out. No doubt mistakes do occur, but no organization can be held responsible in all cases.'

In regard to a complaint that undesirable persons had arrived and settled in the city of Quebec, Staff Captain Patterson, the immigration representative of the Army at Quebec, wires: 'I have placed no women in Quebec this year; only one married couple and a single man have been placed in Quebec by us, and they are doing well. I emphatically deny this report.'

FAREWELL TO A PASTOR.

On Tuesday evening last, the Epworth League of the Wakefield, Ont., Methodist Church, invited the members of the congregation to unite with them in a farewell social to the Rev. Henry A. Young and Mrs. Young, who were about leaving for Westboro, Ont., their new field of labor. After an interesting programme of songs and readings had been rendered, and ice cream, cake, etc., served, a service of solid silverware, accompanied by an appreciative address, was presented to the pastor and his wife. The address expressed the affection and esteem of the congregation, and their sorrow at parting; also the deep appreciation of the Epworth League of the valuable help they had received from the Rev. Henry A. Young in their work.

A ROYAL CHRISTENING.

The baptism of Prince Gustavus Adolphus, Duke of Westerbotten and son of Prince and Princess Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, took place at the Palace of Stockholm recently. Among those who witnessed the rite was Prince Arthur of Connaught, uncle of the infant Prince. At the luncheon which followed, the King of Sweden proposed the health of his great-grandson.

A CENTENARIAN'S BEQUEST.

The treasurer of the Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society acknowledges with thanks the receipt of one hundred dollars, being the bequest of the late Roderick McLennan to the society, through his executor, Mr. J. A. Donovan, of Vankleek Hill, Ont. The late Mr. McLennan resided with Mrs. Annie McIntosh, of Lot No. 28, in the 8th Lochiel, Glengarry Co., where he died on April 14th, 1906, at the advanced age of 102 years.

ALLEGED FRAUDS

MANAGERS OF THE AMERICAN MINING AND SMELTING SYNDICATE ON TRIAL IN LONDON.

London, June 25. — At the opening of the prosecution to-day in behalf of the Treasury at the Guildhall police court in the case of Mark Anthony Young and Henry Jonas, local managers of the American Mining, Milling and Smelting Syndicate, who were arrested on June 18 on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the public by valueless shares, Mr. R. D. Muir, counsel for the Treasury, said the evidence in hand indicated that serious frauds had been committed. Since January the country had been flooded with advertisements of the American Mining, Milling and Smelting Company purporting to own mines in Alaska, California, Montana, Utah, Colorado and Mexico, which were paying 185 percent. interest. Documents sent out broadcast announced that the net profits of the company for nine years were upwards of $27,500,000, and that the dividends totalling $12,500,000 had been paid.

Mr. Muir concluded with saying that the correspondence seized showed the defendants had on foot a scheme by which certain financiers in France were to put $2,500,000 into the concern and a similar plan was in progress from which a sum not so large was to be obtained in England.

After the presentation of evidence regarding the printing of circulars, the hearing was adjourned. Young was admitted to bail in $25,000 and Jonas in $5,000.

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS.

Live Stock.

FOR SALE — RED SHORTHORN BULL, 17 months old; a show animal, in show condition. R. E. WHITE, Balderson, Ont., Lanark Co.

FOR SALE.—JERSEY COWS, HEIFERS in calf, and bulls, all A.J.C.C.H.R., and good stock; also a few high-grade heifers in calf. R. JAMIESON, Perth, Ont.

Seeds, Plants, etc.

FOR SALE — STRAWBERRY PLANTS. Decide now. Send for our free catalogue and prices. EUSTACE HARTLEY, Milton, Ontario.

CHOICE CACTUS DAHLIAS, ALL DIFferent for 50c; 12 for $1.50, postpaid. Descriptive list free. A. F. HOUSTON, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Agents Wanted.

SALESMEN WANTED FOR AUTO-SPRAY. Best Automatic Hand-Sprayer made. Absolute necessity for every farmer. Liberal terms. Sample machine free to approved agents. CAVER BROS., Galt, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED — WE NOW HAVE special arrangements for rush orders, insuring prompt shipment and quick dispatch. ALFRED TYLER, London, Ont.

WANTED, A RELIABLE LADY IN EVery town where we are not represented, to take orders for our tailor-made costumes and other specialties. DOMINION GARMENT CO., Box 269, Guelph, Ont.

MEN WANTED — RELIABLE MEN IN every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up show cards on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places; also distributing small advertising matter. Salary $900 per year, or $75 per month, and expenses $3.00 per day. Steady employment to good, reliable men. No experience necessary. Write for particulars. EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED FOR 'WORLD WIDE' in every City, Town and Village. Large commission allowed, netting Agents five dollars a day—often more. If no Agent has called on you, you may conclude your district is not being worked—and you have your opportunity. Address, at once, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

AGENTS WANTED, TO PUSH 'WORLD Wide' on special trial rate offer. Nothing nicer to canvass for. Generous commissions; it is just what intelligent people are looking for. Write for terms, samples, etc. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

Books, &c.

POSTCARDS. — CANADIAN VIEWS, Philadelphia or Atlantic City, 12c dozen; Comics, 10c. A. RICE, Granby, Que.

For Sale.

FOR SALE — 75 H. P. BROWN ENGINE; Wood and Iron Working Machinery; Blacksmiths' Tools; Birch Lumber Spokes, Hubs, Rims, etc. Retiring from business. JEFFREY BROS., Petite Cote.

FOR SALE, A BOARDING HOUSE, WITH one-half acre of land and frame stable; also, one acre lot with frame house; ill-health cause of selling; price $1,000. Apply A. READ, Tory Hill, Ont.

Farm and Other Lands.

TWO FARMS FOR SALE, IN GUELPH Township, containing 200 and 100 acres, respectively. These are first-class stock and grain farms, well fenced, good brick dwelling houses and first-class outbuildings. Seven miles from Guelph and the O.A.C. G. D. HOOD, Guelph, Ont.

Situations Vacant.

MEN WANTED—WE HAVE A POSITION open for one good man in each locality, local or travelling, at $840 a year and expenses $2.00 per day, tacking up show cards, and generally advertising a New Discovery. No experience necessary. Write for particulars. SALUS MEDICINAL CO., London, Ont.

WANTED, SALESMEN FOR TEA AND Coffee; must be well recommended; good salary and commission. J. A. PATERSON & CO., 72 York street, Westmount. Mention the 'Witness.'

Eggs and Poultry.

FOR SALE, BARRED PLYMOUTH Rocks, single comb black Minorcas, white Wyandotte eggs, capable of producing prize-winning stock, $2.00. JAS. W. BARBER, Brockville Station, St. John Co., N.B.

SINGLE COMB WHITE, BUFF AND Brown Leghorns; also White Plymouth Rocks. Eggs for hatching, 15, $1.00; 100, $5.00. Near Canada Line. No humbug pens. REV. C. F. VAN SANT, Jay, N.Y.

FOR SALE.—BUSINESS COMPELS ME to dispose of my entire stock of Black Minorcas, including my show birds, also a fine lot February and March chicks, bred right; speak quick if you want something good. Eggs $1.00 per 13, while I have the birds. E. R. FRITH, Maxville, Ont.

HIGH CLASS WHITE WYANDOTTE Eggs (Martin's Regal Strain), $1.50 per 15. WILLIAM FINLAY, Corriemulvie Cottage, Greenlay, Que.

FOR SALE — PURE BRED SINGLE comb White Leghorn Eggs, from first prize stock, including first cock at Ontario Show, Guelph, 1904; no better laying strain on earth. Pure bred White Wyandottes, Duston (Regal) strain. Also, pure bred White Pekin Ducks. Eggs from above, 13, $1.00. G. A. LUNNEY, Collingwood, Ont.

FOR SALE, MAMMOTH GOLDEN BUFF, buff Orpingtons, buff Rocks, bred to standard weight and color; 210 egg strain guaranteed; eggs $1 per setting. H. FORREST, Wardsville, Ont.

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

Training School for Nurses

HARTFORD HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

Unusual advantages for the study of Nursing in all branches. Special instruction in dietetics and massage. Graduates entitled to State Registration. Beautiful residence for nurses. Address Miss L. SUTHERLAND, Principal of Training School, Hartford Hospital, Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

Miscellaneous.

25 ENVELOPES PRINTED WITH Return name and address on corner, postpaid, 15c. Samples free. W. HOWIE, Printer, Beebe Plain, Que.

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.

'SAVED BY GRACE.'

Rose Bush.—The sacred song you ask for 'Saved by Grace,' is to be found in 'Church Hymnals and Gospel Songs,' published by Bigelow Main, in New York and Chicago.

'SONNY SAHIB.'

D.M.—Kindly tell me the name of the authoress of 'Sonny Sahib,' a serial story which appeared in the 'Youth's Companion' some years ago? Can the story be bought in book form? Ans.—The authoress is Mrs. Everard Cotes (Sara Jeanette Duncan). The book, 'The Story of Sonny Sahib' can be ordered at any book store.

VALUELESS MINERAL.

Spruce Grove.—Upon examination of the mineral specimen you sent, Dr. J. T. Donald, the Dominion Public Analyst, declared it to be of no commercial value whatever.

POEMS WANTED.

Mrs. T. T. asks for a poem entitled 'Nevermore—Evermore,' which is in two parts, author not known.

J.T. Vermont, asks if some one can furnish a copy of the little poem, by Geo. Macdonald, beginning:—

He said, 'Go work with me in the fields to-day;'
I said, 'No, let me work in the town.'

LEGAL.

ONTARIO.

GEESE TRESPASSING.

Old Subscriber, Indian River, Ont.—We own a farm, all in pasture, and we have a running spring near the boundary of our neighbor's farm. The water runs into a trough. Neighbor's geese are in the water nearly all the time; therefore cattle will not drink it. Can we compel our neighbor to keep his geese at home? Ans.—The Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, chap. 272, sec. 3, provides that 'if the owner of geese or other poultry refuses or neglects to prevent the same from trespassing on his neighbors' premises after a notice in writing has been served upon him of their trespass, then the owner of such poultry may be brought before a justice of the peace and fined such sum as the justice directs.' Under the same section you may distrain the geese for trespassing and doing damage, and deliver them to the local pound-keeper.

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, stipulation's fee, be enclosed with such question.]

FRECKLES.

B.B.M. is a girl, fourteen years of age. Has always had freckles. Her complexion is not good. Wishes to know if there is anything that will remove freckles and improve the skin. Ans.—First of all you must get your general health into the best condition possible. Eat well of good, plain food. Be sure that the bowels move daily. If they do not you had better take medicine occasionally for them. Drink a small tumblerful of cold water two hours after each meal. Milk or water is the best drink for you at meals. Do not eat much sweet stuffs, and avoid all fatty foods. If possible take a cold sponge bath every morning on rising. Go to bed early and get at least eight hours sleep. Sleep with the window open. Wash the face night and morning with hot water and follow with cold. Do not use the ordinary soaps, but preferably spirits of green soap. This should be rubbed on to the face and be allowed to remain there till almost dry and should then be washed off. Then apply a lotion composed of equal parts of water and glycerine, to which you have added lemon juice in the proportion of a teaspoonful of the juice to a cupful of solution. Massage the face with the finger tips night and morning.

BLEEDING FROM THE RECTUM.

'Violet' has had for several months a discharge of blood from the rectum. This only occurs once a month. There is little or no pain in that region. Is fairly healthy, but rather nervous. Is occasionally constipated. About a year ago used to take hot enemas with a flexible tube about 12 inches long. Asks if it is wrong to use a tube of this sort, and if it would cause the bleeding. Ans.—It is quite possible that you are suffering from hemmorrhoids, or 'piles.' They might be most obtrusive at the time you mention. There would usually, however, be pain with this. I do not think that the injections would cause it, though it is possible to injure the bowels with such a tube if carelessly used. Still this would produce only a temporary annoyance. Try keeping the bowels free with cascara, taken at bedtime. Do this for a month. If this does not cure it you should see a doctor and have an examination made. Sometimes small fissures in the bowel or sluggish ulcers cause bleeding.

FORCIBLE HEART ACTION.

H.H. has a strong pulse which jars the body with every pulsation. She feels the throbbing at the back of the head and in the small of the back, in fact, everywhere where there is an artery. The pulse is slightly intermittent. There is a tender spot at the top of the left breast, which can be covered with the finger tip. General health good. Ans.—Pulsation of the forcible character that you speak of is sometimes a sign of a run-down nervous system. In this case, the nerves are so susceptible that they take note of the slightest external impression. You probably need more rest than you are getting. You should have nine hours in bed. If possible go away for a change and rest. If the trouble persists see a doctor.

CANCER.

C.E.B.—A young girl is attending a friend ill with cancer, which is running and bleeding. Asks if there is any probability of her contracting the disease. Ans.—No, she cannot get cancer by attending to a case of this kind. Still as there is an open sore, which may become at any time infected with the germ of abscess formation or suppurative inflammation, it is well to be cleanly. After dressing or attending to the sore in any way it would be well to wash the hands, first in soap and water, and afterwards in a solution of carbolic acid, made by dissolving a teaspoonful of the acid in a pint of water.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

I.F. asks if there is anything that would take the hairs off the arms without causing them to grow worse than ever. Asks also if there is any cure for a red nose. The nose becomes red if she goes out in the cold. Asks if there is any cure for blushing. Ans.—I do not know of any treatment or of any remedy that could be taken which would remove the hair. Hairs can be removed by electricity or the X-rays sometimes when the spot is not extensive, but it probably could not be done in your case. For the red nose, eat plain food, drink plenty of milk, and keep the bowels open daily. Do not wear a veil. Redness of the nose sometimes comes from indigestion. There is nothing you can take for blushing. The fault is due to nervousness. Go out all you can into society. Do not think that you are of importance to other people. In other words, avoid self-consciousness. Try to forget your own personality. Take plenty of sleep and exercise a good deal in the open air.

VETERINARY

Conducted by M. C. Baker, D.V.S.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Old Subscriber, Ont.—I have reason to believe that my cows have tuberculosis. I want a cure, and instructions how to treat them in general. Also by what method I might disinfect the cow stables. Ans.—I do not know of any cure for tuberculosis, but the disease may be checked by liberal feeding, and having the stables very well lighted and ventilated. I would advise you to get rid of your tuberculous animals, and you can only determine which are tuberculous by the tuberculin test. Have your cattle all tested with tuberculin. Separate at once the healthy from the affected. If you have exceptionally good cows you may raise their calves from the affected cows by taking them from their mothers as soon as they are dropped, or at any rate only allow them to feed once, and feed the calves with milk of healthy cows, or if the mother's milk is used, sterilize before using; by this means you will be able to get a herd free from disease. In order to be sure you should, for two or three years, test the healthy herd, once or twice a year. Those animals that react, if not useful for breeding purposes, should be slaughtered; any that can, be got into condition for beef, provided on post-mortem examination only the lymphatic glands are affected; the flesh may be used for food if properly cooked. After you have made certain that you have only healthy animals, you must thoroughly disinfect your stables. First, clean them thoroughly, and to prevent the dust, which will contain innumerable Tubercle bacilli, from spreading the disease further, sprinkle or dampen the entire stable, floor, ceiling, partitions, with a solution of crude carbolic acid, five parts to the hundred of water. After the stables are scraped perfectly and clean, scrub them with the same solution of crude carbolic acid, and after this is dry, whitewash with fresh lime, and to each bucketful of the limewash, add a cupful of the carbolic acid. It is very essential that every part shall be most thoroughly done; if any part is neglected all the work done goes for nothing. If there is no veterinary surgeon near you whom you can get to test your cattle, you might write to the Veterinary Director-General, Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Ottawa, explaining the circumstances, and possibly an inspector may be sent to make the test for you.

FLATUS.

W.Y., P.E.I.—I have a mare about 14 years old that has a habit of letting off offensive wind while being driven. She does not do anything but drive, besides about a week's work in the spring. She is fed on hay and round oats. Is there anything I can do or give her to cure her of this habit? Ans.—This is due to food undergoing fermentation, and not being perfectly digested; possibly you may be feeding the mare more than she can digest. I would advise a reduction in her feed, giving occasionally a small bran mash in place of the feed of oats, and give her night and morning in a little mash two drachms of hyposulphate of soda, or if you cannot get this, bicarbonate of soda, and one half drachm each of powdered ginger, gentian, and nux vomica; mix well together and stir into the feed.

FRENCH BUDGET

MILITARY PREPARATIONS DURING MOROCCAN CRISIS RESULTS IN LARGE DEFICIT.

Paris, June 28.—M. Poincare, French minister of finance, introduced the budget in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday showing a considerable deficit in consequence of the extraordinary military preparations during the Moroccan crisis, amounting to $50,000,000, and also $30,000,000 owing to increased expenditure resulting from internal reforms.

Definite proposals have not yet been formulated, but the minister suggested that in order to meet the first indicated deficit a loan would be necessary, and that as to the other items a rearrangement of taxation would be necessary, comprising an increase of thirty percent. in the succession duty, an augmentation of duties on spirituous liquors and the transfer of real estate and the suppression of fraud in the manufacture of alcohol.

NORTH ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

Uxbridge, Ont., June 28.—For the first time in its history, the Liberal-Conservative Association of North Ontario held its convention in Uxbridge to-day. There was a large gathering from all over the riding, the township of Rama being the only municipality not fully represented. The principal business of the convention was the nomination of a candidate to contest the next Dominion election. Captain Sam. Sharpe, of Uxbridge, was the unanimous choice of the convention.

The colored blank enclosed is for NEW subscriptions only. Please pass it to your neighbor.

THE GAULT INSTITUTE

CLOSING EXERCISES AND DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

Valleyfield, Que., June 26.—The Gault Institute closed for the holidays on Friday last, June 22. The usual public entertainment and distribution of prizes was held in the assembly hall, which was, as usual on such occasions, altogether incapable of holding all those who attended, many having to stand in the corridors. Dr. Sutherland, the chairman of the board of trustees, presided, and with him on the platform were Mr. Louis Simpson, general manager of the Montreal Cotton Company, and Mayor James A. Robb, both trustees of the Gault Institute, and the Rev. J. E. Duclos, B.A., the Rev. R. G. Ascah, B.A., and Principal Messenger.

An interesting programme of songs, choruses, recitations and dialogues was rendered by the pupils, after which the principal read the list of promotions. Dr. Sutherland then presented the prizes to the successful pupils. All the general proficiency prizes were the gift of Mrs. A. F. Gault, the regular attendance and punctuality prizes were given by Dr. Sutherland, except those to the Kindergarten and Old Academy School, which were given by the late Mrs. Sutherland; Mrs. S. H. Ewing gave the prizes in sewing, and Mrs. D. F. Smith donated the prizes to the kindergarten children. Mr. Achille Bergevin, M.P.P., presented a gold medal.

Mayor Robb, on being called upon, spoke highly of the work done during the past year, and exhorted the pupils to take advantage of all the opportunities placed within their reach for they would soon be filling the offices now held by their elders. Mr. Robb regretted the lack of interest shown by the ratepayers in the election of school trustees.

Mr. Simpson complimented the pupils on their appearance, and congratulated them on the educational advantages they enjoyed. He contrasted the present school with the school they had nineteen years ago.

Miss Janet Robb, a pupil of the Model department, then presented Miss Douglas, the teacher of that department, with a cut glass bon-bon dish, expressing the regret of the pupils at her resignation and assuring her of their best wishes. After the applause had subsided, Principal Messenger, on behalf of the staff, presented Miss Douglas with a cut-glass berry bowl. Principal Messenger spoke of Miss Douglas's faithful and efficient work during the four years she had been connected with the school and her great interest in everything pertaining to its welfare, and of the esteem in which she was held by teachers and pupils alike. The proceedings closed with the National Anthem.

The following is a list of promotions and prize-winners:—

Grade I., Model.—Willie Lamb, Ruth Anderson, Bessie Ellis, Willie Weddell, Austin Loy, Robert Boyd, Amy Chadwick, Wallace Shaw, Florence Boyd, Roderick Fraser, Annie Jamieson, and Campbell McPherson.

The prizes in the above class will be awarded in September.

Grade IV., Elementary.—Edrik Hindle, scholarship of free tuition; Douglas Foster, first prize, gen. prof., and prize for regular attendance and punctuality; Nellie Birtwistle, second prize, general proficiency, and prize for regular attendance; Stanley Walsh, prize for application to study; John Biron, the 'Bergevin' medal for highest rank in final examinations; Arthur Connell, Hazel Brown, Zephyrine Proulx, prize in sewing; Avila Fortier, Ernest Weaner.

GRADE III.—ELEMENTARY.

Robt. Carson, first prize for gen. prof.; John Prudence, second prize for gen. prof.; Ella Clyde, prize for reg. attend.; Evelyn Birtwistle, prize for English; John Hill, Harold Campbell, Raoul Weaner, Elmer Robson, Ida Vinette, Rhoda Whitham, Herminia Proulx.

GRADE II.—ELEMENTARY.

Bertha Pomfret, first prize for gen. prof.; McDonald Scott, second prize for gen. prof.; Mary Heyes, prize for English; Harold Anderson, Wallace Goodwin, Albert Marsden, Harold Mortimer, Harry Marsden, R. Weaner, Chas. Potter, Emma Harrington, Mabel McBride, E. Waddington, A. Weaner, Rose Beffre, F. Houghton, Harry Hartley, Ruth Sharpe, Harry Gaskell, J. Houghton, Harry Burton, Mabel Johnston, J. Ducksworth, H. Cookson.

GRADE II.—ELEMENTARY JR.

Milton Hindle, first prize for gen. prof.; prize for reg. attend.; Harry Thatcher, second prize for gen. prof.; Alice Wildblood; Gertie McCuaig, prize for sewing; Geo. Swanston, Bella Fraser, Thos. Cronshaw, prize for reg. attend.; Inez McCallum, Eva Wood, Willie McMeekin, Hy. Lawrence, Jas. Boyd, Gertie Cardwell, A. Cardwell, E. Hindle, Lena Stapleton, Grace Prudence, Lou. Walsh, Doris Percival, Myrtle McVicar, Aubrey Atkinson, A. Cardwell, Rich. Fortis, Godfroi Montpetit, D. Cookson.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT—CLASS A.

Daisy Jones, first prize for gen. prof.; Maggie Duffy, second prize for gen. prof.; Annie Heyes, prize for English; Hy. Fyland, prize for progress; Honore Proulx, prize for progress; Geraldine Duclos, prize for progress; Bertie Hindle, Harold Connell, Daniel Blondin, Ettie Fyland, Rose Goodwin, Clothilde Vinette, prize for sewing; Edith Gray, Zephyr Tremblay, Bessie Wilkins, Freddie Marsden, Walter Boyd, Hilda Sweeting, Marion Messenger, Harry Braithwaite, Bertha Weaner, Ethel Eastman.

CLASS B.

Arthur Baron, first prize for gen. prof.; Ella Campbell, second prize for gen. prof.; Irene Boyd, Roy Sharpe, Earle Greene, Maggie Waddington, Willie Robson, Alice Cardwell, Hy. Eastman, Wm. Winter, Beatrice Johnston.

TRANSITION CLASS.

Alfred Eastwood, prize for writing; Eliz. Duffy, Bessie Stapleton, Rachel Wilkins, Ethel McBride, Dorothy Hill, Edna Thatcher, Joyce Goodwin, Rhoda Hill, Pearl Britcliffe, Martha Thompson, Thos. Cook, Daniel Cronshaw, Willie Clyde, Arthur Howarth, Ettie Prudence, Eben Potter, Thos. Perryman, Munroe Wood, Alfred Whitham, Josie Heaton, Bertie Talbot, Stanley Johnston, John Winter, Harold Cook.

KINDERGARTEN.

Nellie Howarth, Marion Walsh, Ellen Christensen, Pearl Greene, Annie Duckworth, Alice Isherwood, Ada Neville, Aubrey Messenger, Arthur Waddington, Edwin Christenden, Bertram Ogden, Willie McVicar, Arthur Barton.

OLD ACADEMY SCHOOL.

GRADE IV.

Ernest Clark, Mrs. D. F. Smith's Scholarship prize for regular attendance; Percy Cassidy, first prize gen. prof.; Mrs. Smith's prize for conduct; Kathleen Martin, second prize gen. prof.; Lena Laviolette, prize for punctuality and regular attendance.

GRADE III.—ELEMENTARY.

Myrtle Cassidy, first prize for gen. prof.; Annie Moore, second prize for gen. prof.; Carrie Wilkins, Conrad Scott, Gustav Cazeiais, Frankie Delisle, prize for reg. attendance.

GRADE I.—ELEMENTARY.

Wilfred Martin, first prize for gen. prof.; Donald McIntosh, second prize for gen. prof.; Omer Grenier, Armand Dubrule, Freddie Baylake, Leo. Leduc, Blanche Leduc, Lena Kitchen.

CLASS A.—PRIMARY.

Bessie Watt, first prize gen. prof.; Rachel Baker, second prize gen. prof.;

CLASS B.

Florence Rice, first prize gen. prof.; Stewart Swanston, second prize gen. prof.; Phyllis Wildblood.

CLASS C.—PRIMARY.

May Hale, first prize gen. prof.; Jeanie Hale, Helene Delauriers, second prize gen. prof.

WINNIPEG SUNDAY CARS

BY-LAW CARRIED BY A LARGE MAJORITY.

Winnipeg, June 28.—Every one of the four by-laws carried, every one of the 32 polls in the city of Winnipeg voting in their favor.

	For.	Agst.	Maj't.
Sunday cars.. 2,890	1,647	1,243
Power 2,393	375	2,016
Schools 2,385	321	2,064
Board of Control..3.512	817	2,695

The Sunday car by-law provided for the operation of cars in Winnipeg on Sunday. Following are the terms of the city's agreement with the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company:

Full car service shall be operated every Sunday from 7 a.m. to midnight.

When Sunday cars are operated the double fare now in force from 11 o'clock until 12 o'clock at night shall be abolished and postmen shall not have the right to ride free of charge.

Sunday car tickets shall be same as workingmen's tickets, being sold at eight for twenty-five cents. School children's tickets shall be good on Sunday, and shall be sold at the rate of ten for twenty-five cents.

No motorman or conductor shall be obliged to work more than six days a week, ten hours to be considered a working day.

The power by-law was for the purpose of raising $3,250,000 for the acquisition of power sites and rights-of-way and the construction of maintenance of a power plant at some point on the Winnipeg river. The council was not committed to any particular scheme.

The school by-law was to create a debt of $200,000 for purchasing new sites and erecting new schools.

The Board of Control by-law provided for the formation of a board of control, the members of which would be elected at the same time and place as the aldermen.

STATUS OF CONSULS-GENERAL

THE LATTER ARE NOT ENTITLED TO BE SPECIALLY RECEIVED AT PUBLIC FUNCTIONS.

Ottawa, June 28. — For the last two or three years it has been noticeable that consuls-general for the different countries which are represented in Canada have absented themselves from the Governor-General's levee at the opening of Parliament. This is due to the fact that a few years ago the order of precedence was changed. Formerly they were allowed to enter ahead of the deputy ministers, the sheriff of the county of Carleton, and the mayor of Ottawa, but in the changed order they were moved below local men. Consuls resented this as reflecting on their official position. In Australia, also, the same difficulty has arisen. The question has been considered by the imperial authorities and a circular letter has been received from Lord Elgin, colonial secretary, stating that consuls-general and consuls are not entitled to be specially received at public functions, and should not be given any precedence over local officials, but the Governor-General need not be prevented from receiving them on special occasions, such as the King's Birthday or on the Governor's arrival in Canada.

STANSTEAD COLLEGE

INTERESTING CLOSING EXERCISES AT METHODIST INSTITUTON.

(From a Correspondent).

Stanstead, Que., Tues., June 27.—For the past ten days Stanstead College has been all aglow with life and expectancy. In touch and tune with the full vitality of summer-time, she is now at the goal of her year's endeavors, reaping the fruitage of her winter's work. Both within and without this famous institution there is much to call forth the best of such fruitage. Within the boundaries of the collegiate area there is now a pile of buildings devoted to many departments of the educational realm. From the consolidated school, known as the 'Holmes Model,' to the second year work of McGill is a far way, but every foot of it is fully covered and much of it amplified and adorned. For upwards from the foundation of the common school, with three efficient teachers, there arises the academy, the business college, the conservatory of music and elocution and the university classes. By way of amplification, there is a splendid gymnasium, while 'Sunnyside Hall' supplies the adorning. This old family mansion, designed and furnished at the dictates of wealth, has now passed into the hands of the college authorities, and has been by them devoted to the purposes of a ladies' residence, where all the culture and grace of a refined home are excellently conserved. But the buildings and equipment are not the strongest features of the college. The strength of the institution is the strength of its faculty, and here indeed there is virality. The principal, Rev. Chas. R. Flanders, D.D., deserves the greatest credit for bringing Stanstead College to its present high position, but he has been splendidly aided by as competent and complete a staff of teachers as can be met with anywhere. The fact that many of them have met temptations to fly to other fields and have rejected them speaks volumes at once for the reputation of the faculty and their loyalty to the institution.

Four students have graduated, in these closing days of the session, from the Toronto College of Music, and that with honors. Miss Myrtle Pedley, of Ayer's Cliff, and Mr. Theodore Sunbury gave a recital of pianoforte music which was at once a surprise and a delight. Surprise at the intricacy of the compositions attempted, and delight at the success and sweetness of the result. This recital began the closing exercises, and was followed by another concert given by the Misses Edna Caswell, of Derby Line, Vt., and Ruth Flanders, daughter of the principal. Another crowded audience, a further satisfaction of the critics, another great display of skilful technique and soulful interpretation was registered. It is right to note here that the dean of the pianoforte department of the Boston Conservatorium has passed upon Miss Caswell's playing with high words of commendation.

A students' recital of vocal and instrumental numbers and elocution, a display of gymnastics by ladies and young men athletes occupied Friday and Saturday evenings of last week.

But Convocation Sunday, with its Baccalaureate sermon is always the piece-de-resistance. The capacious and classic Methodist Church is always crowded on this occasion. Sister denominations waive their 'rights,' and choirs find communion and a common song. Last Sunday saw a repetition of other well remembered scenes. The preacher was the Rev. Dr. Young, of St. James Methodist Church, Montreal, and in addition to an enlarged choir, the McGill quartette rendered several uplifting numbers. Every seat in the spacious edifice was filled. The students occupied almost all the centre bank of pews. On the platform, besides the principal and Rev. Professor Holmes, with Rev. G. S. Clendinnen, the pastor of the church, were the Revs. W. R. Harvey, minister of the Congregational Church, and a member of the Faculty, and J. N. Emery, pastor of the Universalist Church.

Addressing specially the students, who rose to receive his words, the preacher bade them, in four things, to be true: '1, Be true to yourselves; 2, Be true to principle; 3, Be true to the word of God; 4, Be true to Jesus Christ as your personal Saviour.'

On Sunday afternoon, the residents of the Three Villages and the students filled 'Pierce Hall,' where a beautiful and inspiring song service was led by the McGill Quartette.

In the evening Dr. Young preached in the Congregational Church.

The convocation exercises were held in Pierce Hall on Tuesday evening. This large auditorium was again filled, the greater part of the audience consisting of exultant students and expectant friends.

Of course, from the standpoint of the students, the important part of the evening's proceedings was the distribution of certificates and prizes. And indeed this was not only theirs to enjoy, because rarely in the history of the college has so much genuinely good work come up for well-merited recognition. In the first place the Eastern Townships College of Music, working in affiliation with the Toronto College, had the pleasure of presenting four graduates, each one of whom has taken a first class with honors. In the Misses Edna Caswell, Ruth Flanders, Myrtle Pedley and Mr. Theodore Sunbury the musical faculty have four young people who will forward the rapidly growing reputation of this school in the Townships.

Then followed rewards to the academy grades I., II., and III., to the students of the Bugbee Commercial College, and to the undergraduates of the College of Music. When one remembered that the Model School prizes had been given in the same hall under the same auspices last week, the comprehensive nature of the educational facilities offered by Stanstead College became very evident indeed.

A WELL-KNOWN CONGREGATIONALIST.

The Rev. Ernest H. Weekes, the representative of the Colonial Missionary Society in London, England, at whose challenge the Canadian Congregational Churches so successfully raised the Jubilee Fund, is in the city, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gurd, McGill College avenue, and was entertained at an informal lunch by members of the Montreal Congregational Council, under the presidency of Mr. S. P. Leet, K.C., on Tuesday afternoon. In the course of a short speech, Mr. Weekes, who is a young man, bright, earnest and forceful, expressed the pleasure it gave him to see something of the Dominion which is bulking so largely in the thought of Englishmen, and hoped during his trip to Victoria, B. C., and back, to acquire a practical knowledge of the size, resources and religious outlook of Canada.

MR. HILL'S LINE AND JAPAN.

A ten-year contract has been signed between the Great Northern Railway and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the leading Japanese steamship line to this country, providing for an exchange of traffic.

Hot Weather HEADACHES

Tablets, powders, drugs, of any kind will NOT cure headaches. Simply because they never reach the CAUSE of the headache.

What causes headaches? Poisoned blood, always.

If the bowels are constipated—

If the kidneys are weak—

If the millions of pores of the skin are not active—

There are bound to be headaches.

Fruit-a-tives

OR "FRUIT LIVER TABLETS"

cure headaches because they cure the cause of headaches. They do not drug the nerves. They go to the root of the trouble, invigorate and strengthen the liver and increase the flow of bile into the bowels, which cure constipation. Act directly on the kidneys, heal all kidney irritation. Act on the skin, stimulate and open the pores.

With bowels, kidneys and skin all healthy and working in harmony, the blood is kept pure and rich and there can be no headaches.

FRUIT-A-TIVES are pure fruit juices—combined by a secret process with tonics and intestinal antiseptics.

50c. a box or 6 boxes for $2.50. Sent on receipt of price if your druggist does not handle them.

FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED - OTTAWA.

TRAMP BURNS CAMP

CANADIAN CAMP CLUB SUFFERS LOSS OF OUTFIT AT WAKAMI.

The members of the Canadian Camp Club, an organization of well-to-do American sportsmen, have just had the misfortune to have one of their camps, situated at Wakami, formerly Winnebago, on the main line of the C. P. R. destroyed by fire.

The indications are that it was the work of a tramp. Fortunately it was one of the smaller camps, so that it will not be much missed during the rebuilding, which is to be taken in hand at once.

Colonel Henry Van Wagenen, of New York, went up to the Canadian Camp brook trout rivers known as the 'Echo' and the 'Garden,' north of Desbarats, on Wednesday.

T. E. WAGGAMAN DEAD

A MAN WHO HAD FAILED FOR MILLIONS.

Washington, June 27.—Word has been received here that Thomas E. Waggaman, of this city, former treasurer of the Catholic University, who failed for over $4,000,000 about a year ago, died to-day at a farm house near Annapolis, Md., where he had been for a number of months. The cause of death was cancer of the face. He was sixty-nine years of age. Waggaman's failure startled this city, where hundreds of persons had placed with him various sums of money for investment. His art collection, which was regarded as one of the most valuable in the country, was sold at auction in New York, in order to partially satisfy his creditors.

MEAT INSPECTION

A DEADLOCK ON AMENDMENT TO AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Washington, June 27.—An absolute deadlock on the meat inspection amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill was reported by Senator Proctor to the Senate late to-day after three sessions of the conferees had been held. The Vermont Senator said that the House conferees had declined to consider any compromise on the subject of the payment of the cost of inspection by the packers.

'The Senate conferees offered to compromise,' he said, 'upon a tax of five cents a head on cattle and three cents on hogs, sheep and goats, to be collected and converted into the treasury the same as any other revenue.'

He read the compromise proposition, showing that the $3,000,000 appropriation provided by the House would remain in the bill, and the cost of inspection would be paid therefrom. He stated that the tax would amount to about one-half of the appropriation.

Senator Proctor said the effect of the position taken by the House would be to cause the failure of the legislation and the general arrest of business.

Mr. Hale then pointed out the gravity of the situation, and advised that the Senate refrain from further comment that might excite feeling, and moved an adjournment, but he subsequently withdrew the motion in order to permit an executive session.

DEATH OF MRS. TAYLOR.

The death took place on Wednesday at No. 91 Fabre street, of Mrs. Andrew Taylor, jr., daughter of the Rev. James H. Beatt, formerly of Montreal, but now stationed at Spruce Grove, Alberta. Mrs. Taylor, who was only twenty-two years old, had been a sufferer for several months. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at half-past two.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

STEEL COMPANY REPORT

Bounties and Industrial Development—Marvellous Yearly Record of C.P.R.—Mr. Lawson Back Again—Market Steadily Declines

The most important financial events of the week were, of course, the publication of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company's annual report and the annual meeting of the shareholders of that company. The profit and loss account as shown in the report has already been analyzed in the financial columns of the 'Witness,' and it showed a rather disappointing record of earnings. Mr. Plummer hopefully stated, however, at the meeting, while the earnings were not altogether satisfactory, the development of the industry was quite satisfactory. The general finances of the company are in a better condition than they were a year ago, but the heavy bonded charges practically swallowed up all the earnings, after working expenses had been allowed for. Without the bounties, the earnings amounted approximately to $767,000, while the interest charges and sinking fund payments were $753,711, leaving a balance of only about $13,000 in favor of the profit and loss account for the working year. There was a further debit of $1,021,708 to be added to the general statement, the amount brought forward from the previous year. Total liabilities were, therefore, $1,775,419, with an amount of $1,406,305 on the credit side, making a deficit of $369,113 to be carried forward to next year. The earnestness of Mr. Plummer, when addressing the crowded meeting last week, must carry confidence to every shareholder and to the people who recognize the importance of the industry to our country. Mr. Plummer probably stands alone as the man who has the executive ability, together with the hope and confidence that everything will yet be well with the concern. His is an uphill climb. With a capital stock of twenty-five million dollars and a bond issue of nearly ten million dollars, he has to depend on the spoon-feeding of a paternal government. That the company shows a deficit on its business to date, and has to ask an indulgent government for pecuniary aid, is a crying disgrace to the system that allows overcapitalization and water-logging of otherwise worthy concerns. If the twenty-five million dollars of capital stock had all been available there would have been no necessity for bond issues to the present extent, and the company would have been working on a profitable basis, instead of being supported by the people in the shape of bounty receipts. The 'Witness,' while deprecating the manipulation of the stocks of the company, on information purporting to be from a 'semi-official' source, congratulates Mr. Plummer on his self-imposed task of freeing the concern from its past tangles and misfortunes.

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Saturday was the close of tre financial year of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and president, directors and every departmental head of the system are to be cordially congratulated on the marvellous achievements of the past year. To have piled up an aggregate of gross earnings of over sixty million dollars, or an average of one million one hundred and fifty thousand odd dollars for every week in the course of twelve months, is a record of which they may well be proud. The increase in gross receipts amounts to over ten million dollars, contrasted with last year, and an increase of over twenty million dollars over the year 1902, a state of progression that has not been equalled by any other railway on this continent that has to run through so much unproductive country as is served by the Canadian Pacific system. Net earnings for the eleven months ending May 31 were $21,035,262, a remarkable increase over the figures for the same period of a year ago. The expansion in net returns amounted to a shade over fifty percent. Operating expenses for the eleven months were at the rate of 62.56 percent. of the gross earnings, and on that basis the net returns for the complete fiscal year may be estimated approximately at $22,850,000, compared with $15,475,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905. Not only in earnings has the company succeeded in making railway history, but also in development of property and widening of spheres of operations on land and sea. The inauguration of a fast transatlantic service was a splendid undertaking, and is greatly appreciated by the travelling public.

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An almost continuous daily slump has been the record of New York market quotations during the past week, and the hammering has been so persistent and so sure that the independent boom in a few of the Canadian specialities had, perforce, to be shelved in face of the desperate straits of the bulls on Wall Street. A week ago, there was an extremely active local market in Montreal Street, Toronto Street and Montreal Power, but it has all subsided and rest and quiet reigns in stock market circles. It has always been rather difficult to maintain a campaign of advancing prices on this market, in face of outside declines, and even the individual good news offering on account of the better class of Canadian securities has been found to be of no avail in forcing prices onward. Wall Street is undoubtedly in the hands of a merciless bear clique, but they are only 'getting their own back,' as the other side of the market has had an eighteen months' innings. Mr. Lawson, the picturesque and chronic bear, has come out of his retirement, and that means immediate support to the market, as Mr. Rodgers, Rockefeller's first lieutenant, is the party aimed at more than Wall Street itself; but with a 'backing' of something like eight hundred million dollars, there is not much chance of Mr. Lawson permanently damaging the market. When Mr. Lawson made his first famous attack on American securities, there is no doubt that the Rodger millionnaire group sustained the market, which fact did more than anything to discredit Lawson, and if it is to be a battle of strength measured by dollars and cents, Mr. Lawson will pretty certainly soon be 'down and out himself.' There is a phase in the situation, however, that is worthy of more consideration, and that is the public attitude towards the corporations, and it is certainly not a peaceful one. The distrust against corporate bodies is growing greater daily, and this is an influence which must be taken into account in all market considerations. The large capitalist concerns will naturally leave the market severely alone if legislation is threatened against their different interests. Trading was of very small volume on this market all the week, but there was considerable liquidation in Iron common and Montreal Power. As a general rule, however, stocks were very well held, and there is nothing to fear in the present situation regarding the more local of market securities.

RECORD OF STOCK CHANGES

The tables show the fluctuations of inactive and active stocks, respectively, their dividends, and the return on the investment at the last sale, up to Friday noon.

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1905	High 1906	Low 1906	Last sale	Returns
BANKS							
Mont....	2½	Q. Sept.	269½	261	253	255	3.9
Merch..	2½	Q. Sept.	172½	170	160½	166½	4.1
Hoche..	2½	H. Sept.	154¾	153½	144	150	4.6
E. T....	2½	Q. July	168	165	160½	165	5.4
Mols....	2½	Q. July	232	230	224	224	4.0
Toronto.	5	H. Sept.	247	240	224¼	236½	4.2
Quebec..	3½	H. Sept.	143¾	142	139½	145	4.8
Union...	3½	H. Sept.	145¾	155	143½	155	4.5
M. S....	5	Q. Aug.	280	280	275¾	276	3.6
Comm...	3½	H. Sept.	170¼	182½	170	176	3.9
Sovereign	1¼	Q. Aug.	133½	158¾	135	139¾	4.7
BONDS							
Coal....	2½	H. Sept.	104	102½	101	101	4.9
Scotia..	3	H. July	110¾	108¾	106½	108	5.5
M. S. R.	2½	H. Aug.	106	105	104	104	4.3
Col.Cot.	3	H. Oct.	93	109	97	97	6.1
Lke. Wds	2	H. Dec.	113	112¼	110	110	5.4
PREFERRED STOCKS.							
Scotia..	2	Q. July	117	122	118	120	6.7
Iron....			80	85¾	73	78½	...
Coal....	3½	H. July	116¾	121	116	119	6.6
Ogilvie..	1¾	Q. Sept.	140	130	123	124	5.4
Switch..	1¾	Q. July	115	115	110	112	6.1
Mackay.	1	Q. July	75¾	75¾	73	73	5.5
Lke. Wds	1¾	Q. June	127½	113	111	114	6.1
MISCELLANEOUS							
Bell Tel.	2	Q. July	167¼	168¾	150	153½	5.1
Mon. Tel	2	Q. July	165	179	165	167	4.7
Mon. Cot	1¾	Q. Sept.	134	129¾	124	125	5.9
Halifx Ry	1¼	Q. July	110	106¼	101¼	107	5.6
Trinidad	1¾	Q. July	94¾	91	85	87	5.7
Toledo..	1	H. Nov.	37	36¼	29	33	6.9

	1906. Div.	Payb'l	This week. High.	Low.	Last. High.	Low.	Last sale.	Price per share.	Returns.
C. P. R.	3H	Oct.	177	131¼	177½	155¾	160	159	$159.00	3.7
Power	1Q	Aug.	96	77	97¾	86	98	96½	97.50	4.1
M. S. R.	2¼	Aug.	240½	212	283¼	230½	280	278	139.50	3.5
Twins	1¼Q	Aug.	122½	104½	122	109¾	112	110	110.88	4.5
Tor. Ry.	1½Q	July	114	103	126	104½	117	116	116.00	5.1
Detroit	1¼Q	Aug.	97	89¼	122	90¼	94	93½	93.63	5.3
Richelieu			77	61¾	85	60¾	83	83	83.00	...
N. S. Steel			69½	51¼	73½	59½	66¾	66	66.00	...
Dom. Coal			86¼	60	81½	73¾	78½	77¾	78.50	...
Iron bonds.	2½H	July	86¼	80	87	83	86½	85¾	86.00	5.8
Iron Com.			30⅝	17	34¼	26	28¾	27	27.25	...
Mackay Com.	1Q	July	59¾	38	77	57¾	74½	71½	71.88	5.6

ATLAS LOAN COMPANY

Closed Doors in 1903 and Cedirtors Will Now Receive 4o Cents on Dollar

Toronto, June 29.—The creditors of the Atlas Loan Company, which closed its doors in St. Thomas on July 3, 1903, will receive a little over forty cents on the dollar, according to a statement made today by Mr. R. Home Smith, of the National Trust Company, Limited. The latter company were appointed liquidators shortly after the failure, and have been acting in that capacity ever since. Mr. Smith further stated that this showing was much more satisfactory than had been generally anticipated, a number of reports being to the effect that the creditors would not receive more than half that amount. The Atlas Loan was incorporated in 1887 with an authorized capital of $2,000,000, of which half was taken up, and $200,000 in stock subscribed and paid thereon. Besides, there were $100,000 unpaid and uncalled for at the time of liquidation. According to a statement of Mr. Smith in St. Thomas, on June 26, 1903, the assets of the Atlas Company were $416,864.31. The liabilities amounted to $837,252.86. The stockholders will receive absolutely nothing.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT.

London, June 28.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, decreased .. .. ..£	20,000
Circulation, increased..	414,000
Bullion, increased	394,330
Other securities, increased	1,839,000
Other deposits, increased	1,906,000
Public deposits, decreased.... ..	115,000
Notes reserve, increased	5,000
Govt. securities	Unchanged

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 47.41 percent, as compared with 49.04 percent last week.

The rate of discount of the Bank of England remained unchanged to-day at 3½ percent.

RAPID BUILDINC DEVELOPMENTS OF C.N.R.

In Two Years Road Has Nearly Doubled its Length, and Taps Rich Country

The rapidity with which the Canadian Northern Railway is being built is well illustrated by the mileage figures as reported for the month of May during the past three years. The comparison is not carried back any further because the monthly mileage figures have been reported only since 1904.

The mileage of the system in May of the past three years has been as follows:

Year.	Mileage.	Increase.
1906	2,370	26 percent.
1905	1,876	38 percent.
1904	1,350	.....

In two years the road has nearly doubled its length, the mileage increasing from 1,350 to 2,370 miles, a growth of 1,020 miles. The expansion last year amounted to about 1½ mile per working day.

The Canadian Northern is probably the most typical of the pioneer class of road of any that is being built in Canada today, says the Wall Street 'Journal.' It has not, like the Grand Trunk Pacific, definite transcontinental pretensions, but nevertheless it seems entirely probable that it will ultimately reach the Pacific coast and plans are formulated for a fairly extensive eastern system.

The road is built to tap the rich grain growing area of the Canadian North-West, and it accomplishes its purposes fairly well. It is not built for heavy through traffic, and for that reason the initial construction expenses have been comparatively light, especially as much of the road has been across the prairie country.

Both gross and net earnings of the road have more than kept pace in May and the past eleven months of the year with the increase in the mileage. A comparison of last year's results with those of the current year is as follows:

Period.	Gross inc. Percent.	Net inc. Percent.	Mile. inc. Percent.
May	74.6	111	26
Eleven months .	42.1	50.7	26

The increase in gross is too large to be accounted for merely on the basis of the increase in mileage. The large increases in the spring months are in part due to the movement into the territory of the road of settlers with their effects.

C.P.R. ELEVEN MONTHS

Net Increased 50 Percent—Expenses Were 62 Percent of Gross

Canadian Pacific net earnings for eleven months ending May 31, 1906, show an increase of 50 percent over the figures for the corresponding period of the previous year. Operating expenses for the same period were 62.56 percent of gross receipts. The following are official records of earnings and expenses for May and the eleven months:—

STATEMENT OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

	July 1 to May, 1906.	May 31, 1905.
Gross earn.....	$5,579,003.15	$56,192,409.53
Working exp. .	3,391,340.52	35,157,146.66
Net profits . .	$2,187,662.63	$21,035,262.87

In May, 1905, the net profits were $1,287,934.88. And from July 1 to May 31, 1905, there was a net profit of $13,972,155.53. The gain in net profits over the same period last year is, therefore, for May, $799,727.75; and from July 1 to May 31, $7,063,107.34.

SUMMER FRUIT.

Californian Varieties Scarce—Effect of Special Conditions on the Trade

The holiday trade and the hot weather have created an unusually heavy consumptive demand for all lines of green fruit, and the wholesale fruit district from now till the end of the week will be the scene of great activity. Besides the purely local trade, Montreal dealers supply most of the cities in Eastern Canada, and the quantity of fruit sent to Quebec, Ottawa, and even as far west as Toronto, is measured in carloads in a busy season like the present one. Though the western cities look to Montreal for their supplies of imported fruit, this is the time of the year when large shipments come East, and as long as berries, plums, peaches, pears, grapes, and such fruits are in season, the balance of trade will be in favor of the Western dealers.

The strawberry season is in full swing at present, and a surprisingly large quantity of berries is distributed daily from the fruit auction. There was an advance in prices yesterday of 2c per box, and the offerings sold freely at 9c to 11c. Some Montreal berries are being sold, and they are bringing high prices.

Receipts of pineapples have not been any too large, and though three carloads have been received this week, the fruit sold readily on arrival at $2.50 to $3.25 per crate.

The delivery of Southern tomatoes to this market will total eight cars for the week, and there is a strong demand at $1.15 to $1.40 per 4-basket crate.

Several carloads of California fruit, intended for Montreal, have been diverted in transit to some of the large American markets to supply the requirements of their national holiday, and there is a resultant shortage of these lines at the disposal of local dealers. California peaches are selling at $1.25 to $1.60 per box; plums at $1.75 to $3 per case; apricots at $2.25 to $2.75 per crate, and cherries at $2.25 to $2.50 per box.

New Southern apples will be on the market to-day; they are held at $1.00 per basket to arrive.

Lemons are in good demand, and November cut stock is quoted to-day at $3.50 to $4. Verdilli lemons are worth $4.50 to $5.50.

The season for California navel oranges is over, but other varieties from that State are selling at $4.50 to $5.50 per box; Messina ovals are quoted at $2.25 to $2.50 per half box. Jamaica oranges came in very 'seasty' this week, and holders are asking from $8 to $9 per barrel.

Jamaica cocoanuts are dull at $3.50 to $3.75 per hundred.

New potatoes from the South are offered at $4 per barrel.

The quotations in the foregoing list are from the circular issued by Messrs. Geo. Vipond & Company, fruit merchants, of St. Paul street.

THE MARKETS.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES

This price list is corrected to noon daily and is the outcome of a thorough canvass of leading city houses:

FLOUR—Manitoba spring wheat patents, $4.20 to $4.40, and straight rollers, $3.90 to $4.10 in wood; in bags, $1.85 to $1.95; extra, in bags, $1.35 to $1.50.

ROLLED OATS—$2.15 to $2.20 in bags of 90 lbs.

CORNMEAL — $1.35 to $1.40 per bag; granulated, $1.65.

MILLFEED—Ontario bran in bulk, $17.50; shorts in bags, $21.00; Manitoba bran in bags, $17 to $17.50; shorts, $20.

OATS—No. 2, 45½c per bushel; No. 3, 43c; No. 4, 42½c.

BEANS—Prime pea beans, in car load lots, $1.55 to $1.60 per bushel; handpicked, $1.80 per bushel.

HAY — No. 1, $9.50 to $10 per ton on track; No. 2, $8.50 to $9; clover, $8; clover mixed, $6.50.

PEAS—Boiling in car load lots, $1.00 to $1.02½ per bushel.

POTATOES—75c to 80c per bag of 90 lbs.

HONEY—White clover in comb, 13c to 14c; buckwheat, 10c to 11c per pound section; extract, 7c to 7½c; buckwheat, 5½c to 6c per pound.

PROVISIONS — Barrels heavy Canada short cut pork, $22.00; light short cut, $21.50 barrels, clear fat back, $22.50; compound lard, 7½c to 8c; Canadian pure lard, 11½c to 12c; kettle rendered, 12½c to 13c; hams, 13½c to 15c, according to size; breakfast bacon, 17c to 18c; Windsor bacon, 16c to 16½c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, $10.50 to $10.75; alive, $7.75 to $8 per 100 pounds.

EGGS—Straight receipts, 15½c to 16c; straight candled, 17c.

BUTTER—Choicest salted creamery at 20½c to 21½c; unsalted, 22½c to 22¾c.

CHEESE—Ontarios, 11⅝c to 11¾c; Quebecs, 11¼c.

ASHES—First pots, $5.40 to $5.50; seconds, $4.70 to $4.80; thirds, $4.70; pearls, $6.50 to $6.75 per hundred pounds.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—June 29.

There were not so many farmers from a distance in attendance at the Bonsecours market this forenoon, but the market-gardeners and truck farmers were out in full force, with enormous quantities of green truck of superior quality, which they sold at pretty low rates in many cases. A farmer from St. Martin sold ten baskets of new potatoes at $1.25 the basket, or about $3 the bushel. There were several lots of green peas of home growth, which sold at 15c to 20c the peck; Montreal cabbages of good size, 75c the dozen heads; Mr. Felix Lariviere, of Cote St. Paul, sold celery at 50c the dozen, and superior cauliflowers at $2 the dozen. There is a great deal of cauliflower that have been damaged by the hot weather, which are sold at 40c to 50c the dozen. Montreal cucumbers sell at 40c to 50c the dozen. Oats sold at about $1.05 the bag; buckwheat, $1.30 do.; potatoes, 70c to 80c the 80 lb. bag; turnips, 75c do.; carrots, 90c do.; young carrots, 25c to 50c the dozen bunches; radishes, 8c to 12c do.; rhubarb, 10c to 20c do.; lettuce, 8c to 25c do.; young turnips, 5c to 12c the bunch; green onions, 7c to 10c do.; dead turkeys, 13c to 17c per lb.; geese, 12c to 13c do.; fowls, $1 to $1.50 the pair; spring chickens, 95c to 90c do.; tub butter, 18c to 22c per lb.; print butter, 20c to 25c do.; new laid eggs, 25c the dozen; older eggs, 18c to 20c do.; American apples, $1.25 the basket; California peaches and plums, $2 to $2.25 the box; oranges, $5 do.; lemons, $3.50 to $4 do.; cherries, $1.50 the basket; tomatoes, $1.25 the crate; strawberries, 8c to 12c the box; bananas, $1.25 to $2.25 the bunch; hay, $7.50 to $9 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $4 to $5 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—June 27.

About 350 head of butchers' cattle, 40 milch cows, 1,200 calves, 400 sheep and lambs, and 400 fat hogs, were offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. Trade in cattle was rather slow as the butchers' had supplied most of their wants in this line on Monday. Prices were a little lower all round excepting good lots of fat hogs, which continue to bring high figures. Prime beeves sold at 5¼c to 5½c per lb.; pretty good cattle, 4¼c to 5c, and the common stock 2¾c to 4c per lb. Milch cows sold at $35 to $60 each. Calves sold at from $2 to $7 each. Shippers paid 4¼c per lb. for good large sheep, and the butchers paid from 3½c to 4¼c per lb for their sheep. Lambs sold at $3 to $5.50 each. Good lots of fat hogs sold at about 7¾c per lb.; heavy fats at 6c to 6¾c per lb.

ONTARIO MARKETS

Toronto, Ont., June 30. — Flour continues firm in tone; exporters are bidding $3.15 and $3.20 for 90 percent patents, in buyers' bags, for export; millers ask $3.25 to $3.30. Manitoba first patents, $4.40 to $4.60; seconds, $4 to $4.10; bakers, $3 to $4.

Bran—$16 outside.

Wheat—Manitoba No. 1 northern, at 86½c to 87c on track, lake ports; No. 2, 84½c to 85c, and No. 3 nominal at 81½c.

Oats lower; No. 2 white, 40c asked outside at 35½c bid.

Peas—82c.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, 59½c; No. 3 yellow, 59c, delivered, Toronto.

Rye—63c.

Barley—None offering; quoted at 50c to 52c.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Toronto, June 29.—Trade was good at the City Cattle Market this morning, with the prices firm all around. The stock offering was generally of a kind that caused lively buying, though the run in some lines was heavy. The scarcity in hogs does not seem to have been overcome yet, and the prices hold to the figure at which they advanced on Tuesday. Export cattle are coming in only in sufficient numbers to maintain firm prices. Good butcher cattle find ready purchasers, though it is said on the market that they have reached about their top figure for a while. This, however, is simply a market prediction. Spring lambs are coming in freely, but this does not seem to lessen their value. The total run this morning was 104 loads, which included 1,500 cattle, 2,043 sheep and lambs, 1,000 hogs and 362 calves.

Export Cattle.—Choice cattle were eagerly taken up at $5 to $5.20; a few lots bringing $5.25. Choice are quoted at from $5 to $5.25; medium to good, $4.85 to $5; bulls, $4 to $4.25; bulls, light, $3.50 to $4; cows, $3.75 to $4.25.

Butchers' Cattle — Activity was manifest for choice, but prices were a little easier at $4.65 to $5; medium to good, at $4.40 to $4.55; bulls, $3.25 to $3.50; cows, $3.25 to $3.75; canners, $1.75 to $2.

Stockers and Feeders—Good cattle were soon bought, at slightly better prices. Choice demanded $3.50 to $3.85; common, $2.75 to $3.25; short keep feeders, $4.75 to $4.90; heavy feeders, $4.60 to $4.70; stock bulls, $2 to $2.25.

Milch Cows—Prices remained steady at from $25 to $50 each. Choice sold at $40 to $50; common, $25 to $35; springers, $25 to $40.

Calves—A good supply was on the market, but prices ruled steady at from 3½c to 6c per lb.

Sheep and Lambs—An exceptionally large number of fine spring lambs were offered and they brought good prices. Export ewes are quoted at $4.25 to $4.40, with prospects for even lower figures; bucks at $3.50 to $4, while spring lambs were from $3.25 to $6.

Hogs—The market is unchanged from the advanced figures reached at the first of the week. They are quoted at $7.50 for selects, and $7.25 for lights and fats, fed and watered.

Chicago, June 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; steady; beeves, $4 to $6.10; cows and heifers, $1.25 to $5; stockers and feeders, $2.65 to $4.40; Texans, $3.50 to $4.30; calves, $4.75 to $6.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 14,000; slow, 5c higher; mixed and butchers, $6.45 to $6.80; good heavy, $6.65 to $6.80; rough, heavy, $6.40 to $6.55; light, $6.45 to $6.80; pigs, $5.65 to $6.45; bulk of sales, $6.70 to $6.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 10,000; 10c lower; sheep, $4.60 to $6.30; lambs, $5.50 to $7.75.

East Buffalo, N.Y., June 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 150 head; demand light; firm; prime steers, $5.60 to $6; shipping, $5 to $5.50; butchers, $4.50 to $5.25.

Veals—Receipts, 1,400 head; slow and steady; $4.25 to $6.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,600 head; active and 10c to 20c higher; heavy, mixed and yorkers, $7.10; pigs, $7 to $7.10; roughs, $6 to $6.25; dairies, $6.80 to $7.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,400 head; active; wethers, 10c lower; others, steady; wethers, $6 to $6.25.

LIVE STOCK SHIPMENTS.

The shipments of live stock from the port of Montreal for week ending June 23 were 3,544 cattle, contrasted with 6,507 cattle and 149 sheep for the same period of 1905.

DAIRY EXPORTS

Exports of butter and cheese from ports of Montreal and Quebec for Europe, for the week ending June 23, 1906:—

CHEESE.

	Local.	Thro'.	Total.
To Great Britain . .	65,907	15,193	81,100
Corr. week, 1905	67,122	19,200	86,322
Corr. week, 1904	55,140	17,084	72,224
Since May 1	330,368	112,487	442,855
Corr. period, 1905 ..	306,984	84,347	394,331
Corr. period, 1904 . .	264,468	72,959	337,427
Shipments via Quebec	256	2,747	3,003
Since May 1,1906....	911	3,722	4,633

BUTTER.

	Local.	Thro'.	Total.
To Great Britain . .	13,294	1,596	14,900
Corr. week, 1905	11,286	524	11,810
Corr. week, 1904.....	5,663	968	6,601
Since May 1	60,119	5,001	65,120
Corr. period, 1905 ..	60,120	3,912	64,032
Corr. period, 1904	47,623	4,485	52,108

MONTREAL TRADE

Dun's Bulletin, of Saturday, June 30, said of Montreal trade:—

'With the advent of midsummer the wholesale trade movement is assuming its usually quieter phase, and in most lines the distribution is less active. Groceries are quiet, with sugar quotations unchanged on the basis of $4.20 for standard granulated in barrels. Fall orders for boots and shoes are coming in very fairly, but the factories are not yet cutting much stock, and leather is not moving very briskly, except in an export way, the English demand for splits being particularly active, while there is some difficulty in obtaining stock. Raw wool is very dull, and the depression in the woollen manufacturing industry is unrelieved. Receipts of hides are light, and business not especially active; lambskins are advanced. For the season the movement in iron and heavy metals is well sustained; best Scotch iron is quoted at $22; No. 1 English, at $18.50; domestic, $20.50; some cutting in local prices of metal sheets is apparent. A free export movement is still noted in dairy products, shipments last week aggregating 81,100 boxes of cheese and 14,900 packages of butter.

NEWS OF THE CROPS

Winnipeg, Man., June 29.—One hundred and sixty-six agents of the Canadian Pacific Railway sent reports yesterday to the general superintendent regarding the condition of the grain, and in all these accounts there was not one complaint of bad weather or unsatisfactory conditions. Everywhere the account is the same, grain rapidly growing and now on the point of heading out for a splendid yield of wheat. At Indian Head the growth is said to be a week in advance of that of last year, and in all parts of the country it is safe to say that the crop is a full week earlier than in 1905 at the same period. Moisture is abundant and fine warm weather prevails.

Between Winnipeg and the Swift Current section there are thirty-eight reporting stations, every one of which gives favorable accounts of the condition of the grain.

Toronto, Ont., July 2.—The crop correspondents of the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association, in their reports covering the month of June state that the season this year is from one to two weeks behind last year owing to the frequent rains and lack of warm weather. This condition prevailed throughout the province. Warm weather is badly needed to bring on the crops, and if it prevails, it will result in a great improvement. The frequent rains and cloudy weather have resulted in a rank, quick growth of some crops, which has done considerable damage. Several of the correspondents fear that grubs and insects are likely to do great damage this year.

FOREIGN CROP OUTLOOK

The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, have received the following cable from their Liverpool office on the foreign wheat situation:

Roumania crop prospects are bad, shrinkage on the whole crop is estimated over forty percent under last year.

Russia south-west harvest has begun, and is progressing rapidly, and the wheat crop promises to be a large one. Russia East, poor, and in the important districts of Volga and Kama, seed failed to germinate, owing to drought. Certain districts will suffer famine. Total Russian crop expected largely less than last year. Shipments continue large.

Italy and Spain expect crop will exceed last year. France equal to last year. Germany, crops very promising.

FRUIT IN ONTARIO.

Indications Point to Unexampled Production—Strawberries are in Fine Condition

St. Catharines, Ont., June 26.—Other years have seen bountiful fruit and grain crops in the Niagara Peninsula, but by present indications this present year will outdo all the rest. Peaches are looking exceptionally promising, and the product to the acreage will perhaps exceed any previous year, fruitgrowers say. A big crop is now almost absolutely assured as the point of all danger is about past. While peaches will be a good crop the yield of plums will be comparatively small, this being the off year for plums. The Japanese variety are almost a complete failure, while the blue and all other varieties are very shy. Peaches and apples will be a very good crop from present indications, and apples will be a great deal better than last year. Few apple trees comparatively speaking are left around here now because of the ravages of the San Jose scale. Strawberries are an immense crop, mainly due to the wet weather we have had of late, which also caused the fruit to grow of unusual size. The flavor is also very good and never were better strawberries grown in the fruit belt than this year. If the weather continues fairly moist the raspberries will also be abundant, as they are full of promise just now. Dry, hot weather would shrivel up the fruit and prevent growth. Gooseberries, currants, etc., will be plentiful.

The farmers are in the midst of haycutting at present, and the yield per acre is very large, though a few weeks ago it looked as though the hay crop was going to be a complete failure, due to lack of rain. The abundant moisture of late has helped the hay along wonderfully. The same thing applies to fall wheat. The straw is short, which is rather an advantage than otherwise, farmers say, but the head is very heavy. The wet weather has also greatly benefited the spring crops. Corn, potatoes, tomatoes all look exceptionally well.

WEEKLY CHEESE BOARDS.

The following table shows the offerings and sales of butter and cheese on the Canadian board between June 25 and June 29, inclusive:—

CHEESE BOARDS.

Date.	Place.	Offerings.	Sale s.	Price.
June				
25—Sherbrooke.. . .		x500	x500	11
25—Farnham.. . . .		x100	x150	11 1-8
25—Perth		2,200	2,200	11 1-8
25—Kemptville . . .		x1,000	——	11⅛ B
25—Lindsay.. . . .		1,400	1,400	11 1-8
26—Campbellford . .		1,695	1,695	11¼—11 5-16
26—Lawrenceville . .		1,228	1,228	11 1-8
26—Three Rivers . .		396	396	11
27—Sterling		945	945	11 3-16
27—Picton		1,505	1,505	11¼
27—Woodstock . . .		4,656	3,500	10⅝—11⅛
29—Ottawa		1,305	1,305	11⅜—11 9-16
29—Napanee		3,445	3,445	11⅜
29—Listowel		x2,000	x1,000	11¼—11⅜
29—Iroquois		1,320	1,320	11⅜
29—South Finch . .		1,250	1,250	11⅜
29—Huntingdon. . .		657	657	11⅜—11 7-16

BUTTER BOARDS.

June				
25—Sherbrooke		x500	x500	21¼—22⅜
25—Farnham		960	960	21⅝—22⅜
26—Lawrenceville . .		100	100	21
26—Three Rivers . .		396	396	21¼—21⅜
29—Huntingdon . .		445	401	21⅜

x Estimated. B, Bid.

WEEKLY RAIL AND CANAL RECEIPTS

The following table shows the receipts by rail and canal in the port of Montreal for the week ending June 30 and for the week previous:]

	June 30	June 23
Wheat, bush	276,457	218,831
Corn, bush	159,535	146,482
Peas, bush		
Oats, bush	164,985	48,629
Barley, bush	6,313	2,988
Buckwheat, bush	1,200	
Flaxseed, bush	155,311	65,172
Flour, brls	24,223	34,114
Meal, brls	4,985	4,971
Eggs, cases	4,406	6,671
Butter, pkgs	29,962	23,089
Cheese, boxes	102,993	72,317
Pork, brls	11	5
Lard, pkgs	12,645	18,607
Meats, pkgs	9,893	8,600
Hams and Bacon, pkgs	2,918	3,599
Tallow, brls	17	32
Leather, rolls	3,071	2,078
Raw Hides	693	643
Potatoes, bags	219	58

THE CLEARINGS.

Montreal Clearing House returns for the week ending June 28,

1906	$27,637,170
1905	24,159,838
1904	18,262,934

New York, June 29.—The following are the weekly bank clearings, as compiled by Bradstreet's, for the week ending June 28, showing percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:—

Montreal	$27,637,170	inc. 14.4
Toronto	20,344,155	inc. 14.2
Winnipeg	18,770,877	
Ottawa	2,128,688	inc. 5.3
Halifax	1,507,771	dec. 17.4
Vancouver	2,147,490	inc. 46.2
Quebec	1,786,358	dec. 4.6
Hamilton	1,838,290	inc. 7.8
St. John, N.B. . . .	1,632,181	inc. 10.5
London	905,277	inc. 47.5
Victoria	746,166	Dec. 13.5
Calgary	941,861	

PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found a list of Canadian and American patents recently granted through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C. Information relating to any of the patents cited will be supplied free of charge by applying to the above-named firm:—

Canada—Nos. 99,537, Messrs. Blais & Pilodeau, Bromptonville, Que., nut lock; 99,559, Alfred Ed. Watts, Wattsburg, B.C., fire alarm; 99,564, Harmas Bricault, Coaticook, Que., sink; 99,595, Joseph Moreau, St. Germain de Grantham, Que., potato digger.

United States—Nos. 833,831, James L. Strickland, Westport, N.S., rotary engine; 834,147, Hubert Nap. Rivard, Montreal, Que., cream pasteurizer and cooler

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE 'CENTURY' MAGAZINE.

There is an unusual amount of writing on Canada in the 'Century' for July. One of its stories, rather a tough one, by the way, tells of streets and hotels in Montreal. 'M'sieu Dubois hof Mon'real' is a rhyme in French-Canadian dialect, telling how an old bricklayer though living in the United States and not expecting to return to the home of his youth, took a pride in building chimneys with precision, and mentioning on every occasion that it was done so in Montreal. The closing lines are in good English (except for the curiously illiterate colloquialism of rhyming ideal to feel) and are rather pretty.

M'sieu Dubois: Like you, forsooth,
All have their Mon'real in youth;
A land of royal heights, it seems,
With joy alight, and paved with dreams:
Nor go so far through life, alack!
But they like you, look fondly back.

And smile content if they can feel
They shape their toil to their ideal:
Like you who build each hearth, it seems,
An altar to that land of dreams.
I hope the smoke-blown wreaths that rise,
From mine will speed through azure skies,
And homing back to Youthland, fall,
Dream-crowns, how blest! on Montreal.

In an editorial the 'Century' takes note of the Canadian position in world politics, as recently elucidated by Lord Grey and Mr. Carnegie: good reading for Dominion Day.

The annexation idea, as proclaimed in former times, may be said, to have received its 'coup de grace' at last spring's 'Pilgrim' dinner in New York, at the hands of Earl Grey, the present high-minded and extremely popular Governor-General of Canada, and our own Secretary of State, Mr. Root. . . . . Our modern prophet of peace, who by the way would reap more profit than any other man in the preparation of those armaments which he passionately condemns, may not be wrong when he declares that never again are English-speaking men to stand face to face in battle; and if they ever do fight, it will be side by side in defence of a noble cause, and only when that cause insures future peace. Nor may he be far from the possibilities when he suggests that the English-speaking nations, united with France, may yet be able to prevent war among other nations, by 'intimating' that such an act would be 'unfriendly.' The unarmed peace of our border is, indeed, a symbol and promise of the complete peace which arbitration and a closer union are to bring to the English-speaking peoples.

BY W. F. HATHEWAY.

'Canadian Nationality, The Cry of Labor and other essays,' by W. Frank Hatheway (Briggs. Toronto), is a little volume illustrative of several forces in the national life. Very rightly does the author show that it is not material resources, but life and character that make a nation. Other valuable thoughts are given, which, unfortunately, are weakened by discursive treatment. Mr. Hatheway, who is an influence in New Brunswick, deprecates the provincialism that so long has militated there against a truly national sentiment.

We have no need of a Schiller to weave songs of freedom, for we have always been free. We need not a Whittier to herald the breaking of slavery chains, for Canada was the home and goal of the fleeing black man. It is a satisfaction to know that at last we are learning to have some reverence for the word 'Canadian.' We do not now look upon Ontario and Quebec as Canada, and we are gradually dropping the words New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. It is time we stepped out of the provincial leading strings and held that reverence for our national life that shows the true Canadian. . . . . We should have such faith in ourselves, and such reverence for our institutions and country, as not to be afraid to affirm their principles and beauty when occasion demands it. It is well to look outward to help human life, but to get most of our force we should look inward too. If we live on the wine of our best inward life, then are we not better fitted for religion, or politics, or trade?

ANGLO-SAXON AMITY.

At the Canadian Club banquet at Boston last December, Mr. J. S. Willison, of Toronto, gave an eloquent address on the cordial relations between the United States and Canada as part of the British Empire. The spirit as well as the form of this address was so excellent that Sir James Gowan suggested its publication. The suggestion has been carried out by a committee of prominent Canadians, whose names are given in the preface to the publication, which is a beautifully printed pamphlet entitled 'Anglo-Saxon Amity.' While expressing admiration and good wishes for the neighboring republic, Mr. Willison expresses the hope and conviction that Canada will retain her position as the leading colonial state of the British Empire. Politically and commercially separate the two neighboring powers will remain, yet there is no reason why they should not be truly neighborly in 'an enduring peace, and labor together for the high and beneficent ends of a common civilization.'

ALSO RECEIVED.

'Things that are Caesar's,' by H. N. Dickinson (London: William Heinemann). 'Second Annual Report of the Henry Phipps Institute, for the Study, Treatment and Prevention of Tuberculosis,' 'Students and the Modern Missionary Crusade,' Nashville Convention, 1906. (New oYrk: Student Volunteer Movement), 'English Studies in Interpretation and Composition,' by M. S. Woodley and O. I. Woodley. (Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd.); 'A Desk-Book of Errors in English,' by Frank H. Vizetelly, F. S. A.; McClure's Magazine for July, the Century, 'From the Cotton Field to the Cotton Mill,' by Holland Thompson (Toronto: The Macmillan Co., of Canada, Limited). 'The Sin og George Warrener,' by Marie van Vorst (Toronto: The Macmillan Co., of Canada, Limited). 'The Canadian Magazine' for July. Scribner's Magazine, Outing, the American Monthly Review of Reviews.

LITERARY NOTES.

IN THE CLOUDS.

That clouds differ in form and nature is patent to all, but there is little understanding of how many distinct varieties there are, except among meteorologists, and they even have not as yet decided on suitable names for each. What an interest they really possess when discussed as Arthur W. Clayden discusses them in 'Cloud Studies' (New York: E. P. Dutton) is best understood by a perusal of his book. The New York 'Post' notices that:—

The story of a thunder-shower is scientifically, even dramatically, told, with careful description of changes in the cumulus headquarters of the storm, and with remarkable attendant photographs. The author's views as to the causes of differing cloud forms are exceedingly probable, and the book is full of suggestiveness for further investigation. Exact personal observation forms the basis of the entire volume, which cannot be too highly recommended to students of this delightful branch of celestial research.

AMERICANS ABROAD.

The John Lane Co. has recently published two books of essays, 'The Champagne Standard,' a comparison and study of English and American ways and manners, by Mrs. John Lane, and 'The Secret Life,' anonymous. The latter has occasioned some curiosity as to its authorship. Both are bright and chatty, there being much to praise and some things to blame in the surroundings and acquaintances of both authors. Mrs. John Lane sometimes pokes a little good-natured fun at the English, among whom she is, nevertheless, very happy, and the anonymous writer, another American lady is apparently even willing to poke fun at her own countrymen.

GREGORY THE GREAT

Mr. F. Homes Dudden has a large and worthy subject in 'Gregory the Great: His Place in History and Thought' (London: Longmans & Co.). His two volumes necessarily owe somewhat to the labors of those who have treated the matter before, more especially French and German scholars. He has, however, a strong interest in his subject and does not merely serve up rehashed material. After noticing one or two minor faults in the work the London 'Spectator' continues:—

Such criticisms are, however, mere motes in the sunlight. We have no doubt that the great length of this work is fully justified, for 'a work of reference on the Gregorian age' must of necessity leave no aspect of the age out of sight. The elaborate treatment of 'Gregory's life before his Pontificate' enables the author to give a vivid description of the dying civilization of Rome in the days of Gordianus, the patrician father of the future Pope. Gregory's Pontificate forms the great centre, of course, of the work. More than four hundred closely printed pages testify to the enormous activities of this period.

ALMA TADEMA.

The Cassell Company of New York is issuing a series of lives of living artists, of which the first volume, by Percy Cross Standing, is on 'Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, O. M. R. A.' The volume is small but sufficient to its purpose. The success of this artist is assured, and the appreciation of his work, on the increase. A man of sixty years of age, he is in health and vigor, and this account of his life and work is straightforward, without undue laudation, as might be expected, knowing the man and his personal share in its production. For, as the New York 'Times' notices:—

Mr. Standing's volume possesses the advantage—usually abused by biographers dealing with living subjects—of having been written under the direct sanction and with the practical co-operation of the artist himself. And this advantage in the present case is of real value, not only on account of authenticity of the facts set forth, but because Sir Lawrence's consummate sense of detail is herein visible, not only in setting down for the reader what is worth while, but in the selection, disposition, and reproduction of the illustrations, which, whether in color or black-and-white half-tones, are splendid examples of pictorial work.

BY AN AUTHORITY.

Perhaps the summer bride will be thankful to have 'The International Cook Book,' by Alexander Filipinni, formerly of Delmonico's, and Travelling Inspector of the International Mercantile Marine Company (New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.). The meals are planned for six, but that need not deter the resourceful bride, and even the fact that arrangements are rather more elaborate than may be generally demanded, can be overlooked, since the other fact remains that here are many new dishes culled from countries all the world over, and many a direction for judicious spicing as disguise for the continuous round of beef, mutton, pork.

'The Up-to-Date Waitress,' by Janet McKenzie Hill (Boston: Little, Brown & Co.) is another aid to the inexperienced. The author dedicates her book to 'faithful waitresses,' but it is of great value to any one wanting to know the niceties of serving a dainty meal.

IN THE 18TH CENTURY.

Out of a convent into a court, out of its gaiety into the horrors of the French Revolution, out of prison into America, and at last back to her home and the court of the first Napoleon, is the history of Julie de Chesnil in 'A Lady in Waiting,' by Charles Woodcock Savage (Appleton). She is a sweet and gentle lady. In that court of callous indifference to human misery romance has found many a sweet flower of gracious womanliness. That is the right of romance, and it is fiction. Such is the make-up of this book, although its author would almost persuade his readers that this diary of impressions and wonderful events was the work of a real fair lady in waiting.

BACK TO NATURE.

How much of the savage there yet is in the educated man of the day is easily evidenced by the sale of such books as 'On the Spanish Main,' by John Manfield (Macmillan) and 'Nicanor, the Teller of Tales,' by C. Bryson Taylor (A. C. McClurg). The savagery is done up in the respectable guise of history, but it is there. Speaking of the first of these books, the New York 'Tribune' says:—

Human life seems to have been as little prized among them as in China to-day. When Morgan captured Porto Bello it was proposed to put the Spanish soldiers to the sword, but, officers and men having been hustled into a room over the powder magazine, one of the buccaneers set a train and blew them and the fort all up together. 'Much the better way of the two,' calmly says a chronicler who saw the explosion.

The author of the second book has chosen British ground for his scenery, and tells with no little realism of the days when the Romans lived in Britain and the early Britons suffered and revenged themselves, and yet loved their land and their life.

EDWIN DROOD.

One mystery that bids fair to remain so to the end of time is 'The Mystery of Edwin Drood.' Of course each reader is at liberty to form some conclusion for himself, but a satisfactory solution for all is not likely to be found. The 'Pall Mall' contains an article by Dickens's daughter, Mrs. Perugini, in which she supports the statement that of Dickens's son and intimate friends, of his hero. There seems little reasonable doubt now, after the statement Dickens's son and intimate friends, that Edwin Drood really was dead, but that does not end the discussion as to what Dickens had in mind for the conclusion of this his last work. He might not himself, if called back, be able to inform us.

A LIVING WAGE.

Not every one has a desire to study ethics and economics, but one's income is every man's interest and concern. Prof. John A. Ryan has lately published, through the Macmillan Company, 'A Living Wage,' dealing with the present-day slavery in civilized countries. Its drift is easily gathered in the following selected sentences from the New York 'Times Review':—

The slavery is by deliberate choice, to be sure—the choice between unavoidable alternatives—but it is under the compulsion of an economic duress hardly distinguishable from the highwayman's pistol. . . . The employer is no more justified in using his superior economic strength to reduce wages than he would be justified in using physical strength to exclude one starving from food. . . . The harvest field provides orchids for a few and scarcely feeds the multitude. . . . . All protected industries, having been protected in order that they may raise wages, should be compelled to raise them. . . . Underconsumption is not the result of overproduction, but of unsatisfied wants, and wants are unsatisfied because of underpayment of wages to producers, in order that capitalists may exploit labor. . . . Sooner or later protection must be mended or ended, and if it is to survive it must do more for the common people than leave them to the tender mercies of a 'free' wage contract. . . . As an alternative to Socialism, as an antidote to Anarchism, as a stimulator of thought, the book seems to us well described in Dr. Ely's words—'a meritorious performance.'

REVIEWED BOOKS FOR SALE.

For the convenience of our readers any book reviewed in these columns may be ordered through us at Montreal booksellers' prices, plus postage, which for an ordinary cloth-bound novel comes to ten cents. Price of book and approximate postage to be remitted when ordering.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers.
'Witness' Block, Montreal.

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.'

'I wish I might tell you what you are
To me—you seem so firm and strong and true,
So bold, and yet so gentle, so apart.
From petty strivings that confuse men's minds,
I wish that I might make you understand
How your unaided life has made me brave,
How I am cheered and strengthened and upheld
When I consider that the world holds you.'

I was reading the other day this sentence: 'The only life worth living in the long run is a life of love and service to others,' and in the same spirit a friend remarked: 'After all, that is the true missionary spirit, whether preaching to the Hottentots, or helping mother at home.'

But there are few who do not enjoy a meed of praise, and work better for getting it.

Even 'Garden Talks' feels a little glow of pleasure when this department is said to be helpful, and is encouraged to go on.

For unless we tell each other, how can we know whether our work is appreciated?

There are so many of this world's quiet earnest workers who feel discouraged if they do not see the result of their labors. More than this is the feeling that those who should appreciate their love and sacrifice often appear to fail to do so.

The sweetest reward for such a soul is the consciousness of duty done, and of striving to follow the footsteps of the Master who 'went about doing good.'

BETWEEN THE THORNS.

We were pruning rose bushes, and the novice was more intent upon pricked fingers than upon anything else. At last I said: 'If you would grasp the branch between the thorns, you would get along all right.'

No sooner said than done; it only required a little foresight and attention, and the thorns were robbed of their terrors.

The sentence came to me with deeper meaning afterwards, and seemed to apply to so many things. As we go through life, and many vital questions have to be handled, there is always need for caution in grasping both dead and living ideas, and a little care gives us enjoyment of its roses without the thorns.

And how many of our little pleasures are robbed of their charm, and our little duties robbed of their joy, but the thorny word that meets us, and that we have not always the needed caution to avoid.

But it is well to study the happy faculty attained by those who are fortunate enough to grasp their roses 'between the thorns.'

A COMPLAINT.

'Old Fashioned' complains that the roses of to-day seldom have perfume; that is, the garden roses we seem to cultivate, and he wonders why they have none of the old fashioned fragrance.

Perhaps our correspondent has only met those of the Victor Verdier type among hi hybrids. They are from La Reine, crossed with a monthly rose, and consequently of rather tender habit for out of door, though good for forcing. Among them are Capt. Christy, Pride of Waltham, Countess of Oxford, and many others. And it is true as you write that fine feathers do not make fine birds, and that fragrance in a rose, is what song is to a bird. Consequently, these roses never take first rank, but are very useful, and besides, there are people who take 'rose fever' as others do 'hay fever,' and they should grow roses of this type. So even want of fragrance has its uses. But come into my garden, my 'Old Fashioned' complainer, and you will find to-day all the fragrance of your heart's desire.

PLANT FOR NAME.

Mrs. M.E.B.—The plant sent for name is the old-fashioned greenhouse plant called Kalbeanthes Cocoinea.

The plant belongs to the Crassulacea, or Live-for-ever family, and is seldom seen in greenhouses nowadays. It will require to be cared for in winter, and protected early from frost.

WINTER PROTECTION OF ROSES.

C.A.—There is a certain risk in lifting rose bushes, and wintering them in the cellar unless one has had experience in the cold storage business. For my part, preference will be given to out of door protection, with proper conditions and careful handling.

Two years ago the Hybrid Perpetual Roses here were laid down, and sods brought from a field to cover them. It was a winter of deep snow, and they did not see the light from November till April, coming out in good condition. Last winter, with the same treatment, they were uncovered, as regards snow, most of the winter, and the sods did not protect sufficiently.

The fact is, the roses must be covered at the roots, and up the stems, and a bank of earth around the lower end will be of more value than anything else, even if the tops are left to die. How often do we find the tops green in spring, and at first sight it seems as if they were promising and safe. But lower down the thick stems are often found to be brown and mouldy, with the result that the decay of the branch follows.

In my garden just now the Crimson Ramblers have to be trimmed and pruned for this very reason, and the only remedy is to give the protection at the branches and stems nearest the earth, regardless of the tops. The rose, like many other beautiful things in life, has many persecutors, and Ellwanger, in his book on roses, remarks that 'all things hostile and bad, animate and inanimate, seem to combine in greater degree to prevent the successful cultivation of the rose, than any other well known flower.'

But we can wage war on insects, and subdue them, but if the roses are neglected, when the first hard frost comes, they will suffer harm. Take a mild day, bend them over, and cover with earth; it is better than anything else for the purpose. Straw and boards harbor mice and other vermin, but the earth gives safe covering, and fits closely.

A notable rosarian truly said of this flower: 'He who would have beautiful roses in his garden must have beautiful roses in his heart.'

DAHLIAS AND PETUNIAS.

Maggie E. D.—You can grow dahlias as easily as potatoes if you give them the same care and treatment.

They can be kept all winter in a cellar that will keep vegetables from frost, and can be put into a box with a little dry sand. As for petunias, it is better to keep them in a box in the kitchen; they are not likely to live all winter kept in a dark cellar.

A VINE TO NAME.

Miss McC. — The twiner, of which leaf was forwarded, is a native of Canada, and its proper name is Menispernum Canadense. It is commonly called Moonseed, because of the curious crescent shaped seeds. It is a slender vine, and will climb twenty or more feet in a season. Neither flowers nor fruit are conspicuous, the latter resembling grapes. Rhodendrons are very uncertain, and can only be wintered in a cool room, but free from frost.

LATER WILD FLOWERS.

'Little Girl.' — You must not conclude that the woods are uninteresting because hepaticas and blood root have passed, for there are many both curious and beautiful plants at this and a later season.

The Solomon's seal gives its red berries soon after its inconspicuous flowers in May, and you can find honeset and St. John's wort huckleberries and raspberries and heal-all.

Ox-eye daisies and sweet cloves will meet you at every turn, and later the golden rod and asters.

In the woods the mosses spread their carpets, and are worth study and attention, and ferns grow shyly in the shadows.

Prince's Pine and Rattlesnake Plaintain give color to a collection, while goosegrass and stitchwort grow in the swamps.

Everything is restful to tired eyes, and the world, with its turmoil, seems far away, as we feel a measure of content and quiet in the midsummer woods.

INSECTS.

'Dennis.'—It seems to be a year in which plant destroyers are very plentiful, probably on account of the mild winter, and in some localities the mischief has its foundation in the wholesale destruction of our birds.

Only the other Sunday some, who called themselves men, came out from the city with cages and tramped over the farmer's field of grain and hay in their attempts to catch bobolinks.

It is a general complaint that cutworms are plentiful and doing great damage, being particularly severe upon tender young plants when first set out.

The best remedy is a bait, composed of bunches of clover, grass or weeds, treated by dipping them into a poisonous solution, or of a mash of poisoned bran scattered about.

The Squash vine borer is difficult to treat, as the caterpillar bores through the stem, causing it to rot, and often doing such injury as to kill the plant. Sometimes the lengths infested can be cut off and burned, and the growth of new roots encouraged by covering the stems at the joints with moist earth. The plants must be kept in good vigor to outgrow the setback.

GARDEN REMINDERS.

Shrubs that have finished blooming should now be cut back and trimmed, and seed cut off before ripening.

See that the lawn is mown once a week, and that the grass is left on as a mulch; this can easily be done if it is kept short.

No rubbish or decayed matter must be left in garden corners, to become a breeding place for insects and disease.

Have the eave troughs in country houses where there are cisterns well cleaned out before a rain. It sometimes happens that the pipes need attention; otherwise the water is lost, and much inconvenience caused.

It is time to sow seed of perennials for next year's blooming; they should be put in a shaded place and kept watered.

If strawberry runners have rooted, they can be carefully lifted after a wet time and transplanted to a new bed.

Tie up raspeberry canes to stout stakes in order to prevent breakage.

Keep up the war on weeds; this is the season when one year's weeding saves any amount of seeding.

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SCHOOLS THAT HAVE TRIED THEM.

Kamloops, B.C.

Dear Sir,—The flag arrived in good order a few days ago. It is in every way satisfactory. We are all very much pleased with it. The pupils saw me coming with the parcel, and immediately there was great excitement, but on opening the parcel their enthusiasm almost went beyond bounds. There is no doubt of their being good, loyal Canadians, and that you have helped them along this line. . . . .

Thanking you for enabling me to place so fine a flag in this school.

I am yours truly,
ALLAN BENNETT.

Saskatoon, Sask.

Dear Sirs,—Your flag is a flag. No one thought it would be half as good, as, generally speaking, premiums are made of the cheapest material; but not so this time. The people in this section (Dlova) are now satisfied at having obtained their flag so easily, and wonder why more of the neighboring schools did not take up the grand offer. Thanking you for your prompt attention to our subscription.

Yours truly,
E. C. COUPLAND.

ONCE RAISED—ALWAYS RAISED.

A SCOTCH VERDICT.

The objection usually taken to the verdict 'not proven' is that it leaves an unfair stigma upon the prisoner when admittedly there is not sufficient evidence to convict him of crime. It is said by some of those who defend the verdict that the stigma is left, not by the verdict, but by the facts which are disclosed at the trial and upon which it has rested. But then, while the public may at the time be acquainted with the facts disclosed in evidence, what they remember after the lapse of years is simply the verdict of 'not proven'; and I cannot doubt that if it is found in the case of a prisoner who is really innocent, the injury to character and future prospects must inevitably be great.

But there is another and a more serious objection to the verdict. In the main, 'not proven' is a verdict favorable to a criminal, and there are many cases in which, if the jury were driven to chose between the verdicts of 'guilty' and 'not guilty,' they would probably find the prisoner 'guilty.' In my personal experience—I mean, in cases in which I was engaged as counsel or judge—I do not remember a single case in which a prisoner, whom on the evidence I believed to be innocent, was accorded merely a grudging verdict of 'not proven'; while I remember many cases in which, through that verdict, those whom I thought guilty, escaped. Generally speaking, the verdict 'not proven' simply means that the jury think that the prisoner is guilty, but that being of opinion, or holding in deference to the opinion of the presiding judge (though they are not bound to follow his view of the facts), that the evidence is not sufficient, they will not take the responsibility of convicting. But why, in that case, do they not find the prisoner 'not guilty'? The verdict would seem to be used by juries in order to relieve their consciences and preserve their self-respect, or perhaps as a convenient basis for compromise. They will not find the prisoner guilty, and they will not find him not guilty; they acquit him, no doubt, but they place indelibly on record their view that in their opinion the innocence of the accused is extremely doubtful. Now, if a prisoner is innocent, this is an unfair verdict; but whether a prisoner is or is not innocent, he should be given a verdict of 'not guilty' if the prosecutor has failed to prove his case.—Lord Moncreiff, in 'Blackwood's Magazine.'

SLUMS ALWAYS IN THE EAST.

'A city's slums,' said a globe trotter, 'are always in its eastern quarter. I wonder why?

'Take New York. Its East side is its slum side. So it is with London. The East end is the slum end. Of Philadelphia, Chicago, Canton, and Madrid the same place holds good, as I know from personal experience.

'The only possible ground I can give for a city's slum being invariably in its eastern quarter is that this quarter is the one that is exposed to the harsh and unpleasant rigors of the east wind.'
—'Tales and Talk.'

QUITS.

(By the Baroness Tautphoeus.)

CHAPTER I.

IN THE MIDST OF LIFE WE ARE IN DEATH.

The bell of the steamer tolled. A hissing sound of escaping vapor, and the gradual cessation of even the slight motion of a Rhine boat, informed the passengers that they had reached their destination for the night, and induced those who had taken refuge in the cabins from the heat of a July afternoon to commence a tumultuous rush on deck. Stretched on one of the sofas in what is called the pavilion, and perfectly unmoved by the bustle around him, lay a young Englishman, apparently in a precarious state of health, and in such very deep mourning that some inquisitive tourists took the trouble to make inquiries about him, and, without much difficulty, discovered that he was a nobleman returning home to take possession of his estates on the death of his father. Yet great as had been the attention lavished on him during the day by most of the English travellers who had become acquainted with his name and rank, they now all hurried past him without word or look, so wholly intent were they on securing their luggage and obtaining apartments at the usually crowded hotels. Two persons who had entered the steam-boat but a couple of hours previously, stopped, however, at the door, looked back and spoke to each other, but in tones so low, that no sound reached the invalid's ear, though, from the direction of their eyes, he had little doubt that he was himself the subject of discussion. Father and daughter they seemed to be, and had attracted his attention directly on their entrance, from the evident desire of both to remain unobserved. The gentleman had the remains of considerable beauty of face and person, disfigured by an unusual degree of corpulence, which, however, he seemed in no way disposed to lessen, for during his short sojourn in the steamboat he had left the pavilion no less than three times to strengthen and refresh himself with soup, beefsteak, and coffee, each time inviting his daughter to join him, and receiving for an answer a quick shake of the head, followed, after he had left her, by a still closer drawing into the corner of the sofa, from which she never moved, and a pressing nearer to the adjacent window, while she raised towards it, to catch the waning light, a volume of Tauchnitz's edition of 'British Authors.' Perhaps this last circumstance, as much as the mysterious whisperings of the travellers, had excited his lordship's curiosity, for he concluded that if she were not English, she at least understood the language, and perfectly too, as her quick reading and expressive changes of countenance proved beyond a doubt. Certain it is that his eyes had seldom wandered from the face of the young girl from the moment of her entrance; and a charming youthful face it was, with its small undefined nose, lustrous black eyes, well-formed mouth, and high intellectual forehead partially covered by braids of raven hair. But it was the smile that had most of all attracted, for it was the brightest he had ever seen, and the more remarkable as the general expression of the countenance was pensive. She stood now leaning against the cabin door, while her father satisfactorily proclaimed his country, by offering, in very good English, to secure rooms for the invalid, in case he should reach the hotel before him.

'Thank you—you are very kind,' he replied, slowly rising, 'but as I have discovered that this boat goes on with us to-morrow, I have made arrangements for remaining in it. Landing, or rather getting myself under way so early in the morning, fatigues me too much.'

He advanced towards them while speaking, and then followed them up the stairs to the deck, where their perfect composure, during the scene of confusion then ensued, proved them to be experienced travellers. They exhibited none of the anxiety about their luggage, that put the whole ship's company into commotion when the tarpaulin was removed, which had during the day-time covered the innumerable trunks, boxes, bags, and portmanteaux that had lain heaped together, not a few, as is usual on such occasions, without an address, or even the name of the proprietor. It seemed as if each individual expected at once to have his property, and the murmuring, growling voices of the men mixed strangely with the sharp impatient tones of the women. Many, though surrounded by packages of all kinds and dimensions, neither trusting their eyes nor memories, imagined that something must still be failing, and eagerly watched each piece of luggage as it was drawn forward, while the different emissaries from the hotels thrust cards into their hands, and vociferated recommendations into their bewildered ears. Some oddly-shaped cases, that seemed to have once belonged to a carriage, were pointed out with a silent gesture by the Englishman, and then instantly seized by the nearest porters, while he turned to the invalid, and, taking off his hat, politely hoped to have the pleasure of seeing him the next day. A few minutes afterwards, he and his daughter disappeared in the long procession of travellers, emissaries, porters, and truck-drivers, who hurried towards the different hotels.

An unusually brilliant sunset had left a bright orange-colored sky that served to render the chief buildings of the town still conspicuous, and which, reflected in the broad tranquil river, gave the warmth of coloring and distinctness of outline to the numerous boats and their picturesque rigging that is supposed to be peculiar to warmer climes. That recollections of similar places crowded on the memory of the traveller, as he stood alone near the rudder of the steamboat, is possible, but not very probable, for Englishmen are not prone to meditations on past scenes or scenery; it is more likely that he was thinking of home, and what awaited him there, while his eyes followed slowly the golden ripple on the water, or rested in reverie on the lounging figures of the surrounding boatmen. The colors of evening changed imperceptibly from violet to blue, from blue to grey, but it was not until the landscape had faded in the twilight, and lights from the suburbs of the town began to glimmer redly through the intervening mist, that he turned and descended to the pavilion.

It is unnecessary to follow him. We have but to record that he was reminded of his dark-eyed countrywoman by finding the book she had been reading where she had probably placed it when putting on her bonnet. The name written on the yellow cover was 'Nixon,' and, though neither euphonious nor remarkable, it seemed to attract his attention in no common degree, for he repeated it several times, and then murmured, 'Surely a relation of ours married a man of the name of Nixon—yes—certainly, that was the name—and it was Harry Darwin's mother—the man a merchant, or something of that sort, who became a bankrupt, or—no—squandered his fortune and was obliged to live abroad—that was it. Harry never liked speaking of his mother's second marriage or his stepfather; however, I am rather surprised he did not mention this half-sister of his, whom he must have seen repeatedly, for before he began to live in his yacht, he was continually making excursions abroad, and especially to Germany. I wonder is this the man I mean? My mother said he was a vulgar parvenu—parvenu he may be—vulgar he is not—and as to his daughter — one of whose grandmothers I strongly suspect to have been the black-eyed Susan of nautical celebrity—she is the nicest creature I have seen for an age, and may turn out to be a relation of ours. Let me see; her maternal and my paternal grandfather having been brothers, we should be second cousins—or first cousins once removed—or third cousins—or—at all events the name is a sufficient pretext for commencing an acquaintance with both of them to-morrow, and that I shall certainly do.'

At a very early hour the next morning most of the passengers of the preceding day, reinforced by many others, began to crowd noisily into the steamboat; not one, however, descended to the cabin until long after the boat had left her moorings, and our traveller was given more than time to finish his breakfast in undisturbed solitude. Tapping rather impatiently on Mr. or Miss Nixon's book, which he had placed beside him on the table, he awaited the entrance of a group of English who seemed to have chosen the stairs as the place for discussing the events of the previous night; and the words that he overheard proved them to have been

'Dreadful—awfully sudden—enormously stout man—looked apoplectic—must have taken place just after he went to bed—the body was quite cold when they broke open the door this morning—the poor girl fainted—I saw her being carried across the passage to her room.' With a degree of anxiety and interest that surprised himself, he approached the speakers, and learned from them that Mr. Nixon, their fellow-passenger of the previous day, had been found dead in his bed about half an hour before they had left the hotel.

'And is his poor daughter quite alone?' he asked, compassionately.

'It seems so, but really I had no time to make inquiries,' answered a gentleman, endeavoring to pass into the cabin.

'Oh, I dare say the people at the hotel will do everything that is necessary,' observed a lady, apparently of a more inquisitive and communicative disposition; 'and, at all events, the young lady seemed to me extremely well able to take care of herself under all circumstances. We joined the table d'hote yesterday, when we found that we could not procure a sitting-room, for you know it is only Germans or French who can drink tea in a bedroom! She and her father were not far distant from us, and my attention was attracted towards them by the variety and quantity of meat and sauces devoured by him in the course of half an hour. Poor man! I did not know it would be his last dinner, or supper, whichever he called it—nor he either, of course. But I must say, at a public table I should be sorry to see my daughters so perfectly at their ease as she seemed to be. The manner in which her father made acquaintance with all the people about him was quite extraordinary, and the young lady joined in the conversation with a fluency scarcely becoming her years and not at all English!'

'I wish,' said the invalid traveller, languidly, 'I wish I had gone on shore yesterday evening. I might, perhaps, have been of use. Going back to the aw—aw—town, what's its name? is aw—out of the question now, as my return home has already been provoking protracted, one way or another.'

'Very kind of your lordship to feel so much interest about a stranger,' rejoined the lady, 'but you may be assured the people at the hotel will pay the greatest attention to this Miss Nixon; my daughters were actually refused a room they particularly wished to have, in order to let her be near her papa, and the whole household was so occupied with her this morning that we came away without breakfast.'

This seemed to have been the case with many other passengers also, and a clattering of cups and saucers, and a hurrying to and fro of waiters, which apparently disturbed his lordship's meditations, for he went on deck and watched the swift motion of the steamer, as, aided alike by art and nature, it hurried forward with the stream: the water widening, the banks sinking, and windmills serving as landmarks from the time they entered the territories of Holland.

Flow on, river, as you have done for ages! press forward, steamboat, to complete your daily task—forward as quickly as your impatient passengers can desire—there is but one among them who in the course of the day bestows a passing thought on the orphan girl whose sudden bereavement had that morning so unpleasantly reminded them that, 'In the midst of life we are in death.'

CHAPTER II.

A SHORT PEDIGREE.

Though few people could be induced by the sudden death of a stranger at a hotel to protract their journey in order to be of service to the survivor—even supposing that person a young and helpless girl—a return to the town on the Rhine, and a short delay with the daughter of Mr. Nixon, will scarcely be objected to by any humane novel-reader. After the body of the deceased had been examined, and the cause of death ascertained, the civil authorities requested an interview with Miss Nixon, and questioned her respecting her parents, her age, her past life, and future prospects, exhibiting very evident satisfaction on learning that she had two uncles in London, was related to the Earl of Medway, and had a step-brother, whom she described as being of no profession, but a gentleman and a baronet. On being advised to write to this brother without delay, she was obliged to confess that she did not know his address—her mother had always sent her letters to him under cover to Lord Medway, who had been his guardian, and who had also managed all their English affairs with them. She had never corresponded with her uncles, but had written to inform Lord Medway of her mother's death, which had taken place some months previously, and she had received a very kind answer; her brother also had written, but had not come to see them—he and her father had never been on good terms.

These few particulars had been in a manner extorted from the poor girl, as, scarcely recovered from the shock she had so recently received she leaned her head weeping on the table beside her; but when on being asked if she had money to defray her expenses to London she silently produced a purse full of English sovereigns, they recommended her, without further hesitation, to the care of the landlady of the hotel, who was present; and after a whispered proposal to the latter to give her, in some more convenient place, the necessary directions about the interment of the Englishman, they all withdrew, and Leonora Nixon found herself, for the first time since she had known her bereavement, alone.

She instantly sat upright, pushed her dark hair from her pale face, seemed to listen intently to the sound of the retreating footsteps; and, when silence was restored to the corridor, she rose, and murmuring the words, 'Once more—I must see him once more,' left the room and ran quickly towards a door at the opposite side of the passage, which she opened with a precipitancy that proved the violence of feelings she had thought it necessary to control in the presence of strangers during the preceding hour. In the doorway, however, she stood amazed, at first incapable of uttering an articulate sound. No trace of her father was there; the bed in which he had died was deprived of all its furniture, and a woman with water and a brush stood scouring the interior, as if death had infected the very boards. Strips of carpet hung pendent at the wide-open windows, from which the curtains had been removed, and a housemaid was busy deluging the painted floors with fresh water, after having placed the chairs and tables in an adjoining room. Somewhat startled by Leonora's sudden appearance, the girl stopped her work, and leaned on her long-handled brush, while Leonora advanced, stammering, 'Where is—is—my—father?'

'The room must be got ready for the steamboat passengers this evening, miss,' answered the girl, evasively.

'Where have they laid him?' she asked, with assumed calmness.

'Surely, miss, you don't want to see the corpse again after being so frightened this morning?'

'I do wish to see it, said Leonora, 'and you must take me to the room directly.'

'But I have got orders not to let any one into it until the coffin comes.'

'Such orders cannot concern me. Give me the key, and I promise to bring it back to you in half an hour.'

'I must first ask the landlady,' said the girl, evidently impressed with involuntary respect by Leonora's decided manner; and passing her quickly, she was soon after heard speaking to her mistress at the other end of the passage. They then both advanced towards Leonora; and after a few words of remonstrance on the part of the landlady, which of course made no sort of impression, the latter proposed herself accompanying the orphan to take leave of the remains of her parent.

They descended the stairs, traversed a broad corridor, and, to Leonoras infinite surprise, entered the ball-room. She looked round her with a bewildered air, while her companion slowly and reluctantly unlocked the door of an adjoining refreshment-room, and then silently pointed to a long table, where, stretched on a mattress, and covered with a linen cloth, the outline of a human figure could be distinguished.

The windows were open, but the green jalousies so arranged that little light fell on the features, uncovered with eager haste by Leonora's trembling hand. If the landlady had dreaded being witness to a violent ebullition of grief, she was soon convinced that her apprehensions had been unnecessary. Large tears gathered slowly in the eyes of the youthful mourner, and fell heavily on the face of the dead: alas! that we should have to record they were the only tears likely to be shed for Frederick Nixon! No bad criterion of our worth and usefulness in this world would be these tears could they but be collected; and not without deep meaning was the Roman lachrymatory and many funeral customs of other nations of antiquity. In the present civilized states of the world, it has become a sort of maxim that of the dead we should only speak advantageously. The Egyptians thought otherwise; and their post mortem trials, where every one was at liberty to accuse the deceased, and the defence alone depended on the good will and affection of surviving friends and relations, may often have found a place in the thoughts of the living, and prevented many a sin of omission as well as commission.

Not a few would, in such a case, have been Frederick Nixon's accusers, his sole defender the orphan girl, who, with the prospect of dependence on unknown relations before her, and uncertainty as to her reception among them, nevertheless sincerely mourned the parent who had squandered her inheritance and left her homeless. We regret the necessity of recording the story of his life, which, in its dismal details, is too common either to create interest or serve as warning.

His paternal pedigree had been of a more respectable than brilliant description, until his father became a man of importance in the commercial world. This father had commenced his career in the manner hereditary in the family, that is, as shop-boy in his father's old established house in the city, and had wisely preserved through life a vivid recollection of having carried parcels to their destination, and considered it an honor when permitted, in his turn, to stand behind the counter and weigh sugar and spice for the numerous customers; or, on receiving an 'order,' to make up with dexterous hand the various packages and consign them to the care of his successor in office, the attendant boy, who had been especially commanded to say 'Sir' to him. Being without brothers or sisters, he found himself, on the death of his parents, in possession, not only of an extensive business, but also a considerable sum of money; the latter he increased by a judicious marriage, and, being of an enterprising disposition, engaged in successful speculations during the war, which raised him to a state of opulence quite beyond his powers of enjoyment; so that the accumulated money amounted, by means of interest and compound interest, to sums of such magnitude that the shop was at length closed, and an emigration commenced beyond the precincts of the city. He had now an office and warehouses, and when death deprived him of his wife, he found no difficulty in obtaining the hand of one of the very handsome daughters of an Irish gentleman of wonderfully ancient family and distinguished poverty, whose name, preceded by the ephonious particle O, satisfactorily proved that he belonged to one of the illustrious races said to be of royal lineage.

In the course of time, Mr. Nixon was made fully to comprehend that a name is by no means so insignificant a thing as Juliet Capulet supposed it to be; for his wife, ardently desiring to regain what she considered her proper position in the world, made many and desperate efforts to rise in the social scale, and, as a first step thereto, unceasingly endeavored to induce her husband to remove to the 'West End.' From the house in Russell square, purchased and furnished at the time of their marriage, he could never be induced to move; neither would he give up old friends or habits, and to the last day of his life continued proud of having been Lord Mayor, and gloried bona fide in the title of alderman.

The two sons of his first wife, born and educated while he was still a hard-working man, acquired his tastes and habits, and in process of time became his partners; but the only son of his second wife, when rendered unmanageable at home by indulgence, had been consigned to the care of,—

'A clergyman, married, of much experience, with extensive premises at the West End,' who would 'receive into his family Eight Young Gentlemen. The course of Instruction securing a solid preparation for the universities, etc., etc., etc. The treatment of the pupils truly parental.'

Parental it was in one sense certainly, for parents are almost always careless instructors; but while lazily construing Virgil and Homer, Master Frederick grew healthy and handsome, and acquired taste, habits and manners that his mother pronounced exquisite, and which raised expectations of future triumphs in life, the disappointment of which was spared her by an early death.

With half a dozen of the 'eight young gentlemen' Frederick Nixon afterwards went to Oxford, where he proved notoriously idle and indolent. Good-humored and lavishly profuse in his expenditure, he was, however, universally called and considered a 'capital fellow,' and in this opinion his father probably concurred, for he paid his debts without expressing much astonishment at their amount, was easily convinced that his son's talents were more of a military than civil description, got a commission for him in the Guards, and dying soon afterwards used his plebeian privilege of dividing his fortune with perfect equality among his sons, thereby leaving them all well provided with what is but too generally considered the greatest blessing in life.

The step-brothers, unlike in disposition, temper, education, and habits, dissolved partnership, and in the world of London seldom met again. Frederick, freed from all restraint, possessed of a large fortune and handsome person, fell at once into the disorderly, if not actually profligate, mode of life of his companions and nominal friends, and, without being worse than others, contrived to give himself an unpleasant kind of notoriety by the numerous foolish things he said, and did, to obtain tolerance, if not a position in society where a total want of connection nevertheless ever caused him to feel himself isolated. His efforts to remedy this latter evil were unremitting, and at length partially successful, when he persuaded Lady Darwin, the widow of a baronet of good family and daughter of an Honorable Augustus Thorpe, to become his wife. It is true, her cousin, the Earl of Medway, did not receive his new relative with any demonstration of satisfaction; it was even said that he had openly pronounced him to be a weak-headed spendthrift, and given Lady Darwin to understand that, in consequence of her marriage, he should consider it necessary to send her only son (his ward) to school without further delay. She resigned the youthful Harry to the care of his guardian, and perceived not at all the boy's gradual but total estrangement, as year after year he spent less of his holidays with her, and began completely to identify himself with the Medway family.

Lady Darwin was still young and handsome, and for some years her career was as brilliant as apparently inexhaustible wealth could make it; but Frederick Nixon had, even before his marriage, considerably encroached upon his capital, which placed in the Funds, was completely at his disposal; and, totally averse to business of any kind, he continued to supply all deficiencies of income in the same manner. His wife, purposely kept in ignorance of the state of his affairs, thought not of making retrenchments; and in the course of time, was eager to plunge deeper into the dissipations of the world to escape from the society of her husband, who, after having frittered away a noble fortune in the vain pursuit of selfish pleasure and ostentation, began altogether to lose the good temper for which he had once been so remarkable. He became irritable and restless, continually changing his place of residence, and relieving immediate want of money by the sale of one house, while incurring debt, at the same time, by the purchase of another; and thus he struggled on until the crash, long foreseen by every one, took place; when the sale of his effects, and his wife's resignation of thirty thousand pounds, his wedding gift to her, having satisfied his creditors, he was at liberty to retire to the Continent, there to live on her jointure from her first marriage.

They had lost many children while in England, but Leonora, born at a quiet town in Germany, during the time of their first fresh grief, lived; and the change produced in their small household, and cares imposed upon them by her birth, turned their thoughts into a new channel, and greatly alleviated their useless regrets. While, however, Lady Darwin quickly resigned herself to her loss of fortune, and continued to devote herself exclusively to her child, her husband, suffering intolerably from ennui, began, by degrees, to indulge in the roving propensities common to his countrymen when they had left England in search of a foreign land. As far as was possible, too, he fell into his former habits, and squandered, and wandered when and where he could during his wife's lifetime. Her death, just as his daughter had attained her fifteenth year, left him and his child in a state of painful destitution, and to the two brothers he had so openly despised in the days of his prosperity, Frederick Nixon was at length obliged to apply for assistance. It was not refused; each brother consented to give an annual sum of money for his support; and in order to be near England in case of pecuniary difficulties, he had commenced a Rhine pilgrimage, uncertain where he should finally establish himself with his daughter, and contrive to live on an income, of the smallness of which he complained as only those do who have spent but never earned.

His faults and follies were alike forgotten by his mourning daughter, as she bent over the well-known face, and drew towards her the cold, stiff hand, that, but a few hours before, had, warm with life, pressed hers. The landlady's various movements of impatience—jingling of keys, opening of windows, and displacing of furniture in the adjacent room—were unheeded by Leonora until she became conscious of the approach of two men, who, talking loudly, and walking heavily, carried between them a coffin of large dimensions. As they deposited it on the end of the table, they took off their caps and looked towards the landlady for orders. Leonora shuddered, and allowed herself to be led from the room without remonstrance, receiving a chilling sort of consolation from the assurance given her that her father should be interred with all the consideration due to his rank.

That this promise had been fulfilled she had no doubt, when, a few days afterwards, the bills were laid before her by the hostess. In fact, the purse of sovereigns which had afforded such general satisfaction a few days previously, became so greatly reduced in its contents, that she felt it was time to decide on her future plans, and, having bolted her door, she drew towards her, and unlocked her father's writing desk. It contained even less money than she expected, and some letters which shocked and grieved her beyond measure, for, from their perusal, she had ascertained that her father had already considerably overdrawn the allowance made him by his brothers. His bills had been honored, but the letter informing him of the fact contained, from his eldest brother, not only a reprimand of extreme severity, but a threat of retaining payment by instalments on any future similar occasion. An angry correspondence had ensued, followed by a quarrel, and Leonora at length discovered that she had been, during the last two days, unconsciously on her way to England, where her father had hoped, by his presence, to appease the ire of his justly-incensed step-brothers.

(To be continued.)

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BUSINESS GIRLS

Need Rich, Red Blood to Stand Worry and Strain of Business Hours.

Business overtaxes a woman's strength. Weak, languishing girls fade under the strain. They risk health rather than lose employment, and the loss of health means the loss of beauty. Thousands of earnest, intelligent young women who earn a livelihood away from home in public offices and business establishments are silent, suffering victims of overtaxed nerves and deficiency of strength because their blood supply is not equal to the strain placed upon them. Fragile, breathless and nervous, they work against time, with never a rest when headaches and backaches make every hour like a day. Little wonder their cheeks lose the tint of health and grow pale and thin. Their eyes are dull, shrunken and weary; their beauty slowly but surely fades. Business girls and women look older than their years, because they need the frequent help of a true blood-making, strengthening medicine to carry them through the day. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are actual food to the starved nerves and tired brains of business women. They actually make the rich, red blood that imparts the bloom of youth and glow of health to women's cheeks. They bring bright eyes, high spirits, and make the day's duties lighter. Twelve months ago Miss Mary Cadwell, who lives at 49 Maynard street, Halifax, N.S., was run down. The least exertion would tire her out. Her appetite was poor and fickle, and frequent headaches added to her distress. The doctor treated her for anaemia, but without apparent results. A relative advised her to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after using but six boxes she says she feels like an altogether different person. She can now eat her meals with zest, the color has returned to her cheeks, and she feels better and stronger in every way.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure bloodlessness just as food cures hunger. That is how they cured Miss Cadwell, and it is just by making rich, red blood that they cure such common ailments as indigestion, rheumatism, headaches and backaches, kidney trouble, neuralgia, and the special ailments which make miserable the lives of so many women and young girls. Sold by all medicine dealers, or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

FISHES' EYE FOR COLOR.

'Fish know colors,' said one of the biologists of the University of Pennsylvania. 'They can distinguish between red and blue, or white and green, as well as you and I.'

'So you say,' said a skeptical lawyer.

'It is the truth.'

'So you say,' the lawyer repeated.

'I'll prove it,' cried the biologist, and he led the way to his huge aquarium.

In this aquarium were some red and some yellow and some green fish, and in it were artificial grottoes painted respectively red and yellow and green. The biologist roiled the water with his hand, and the fish fled, the red ones to the red grotto, the yellow ones to the yellow grotto, and the green ones to the green grotto.

'They know which color shields them from observation best,' said the biologist. 'Now, I'll change the grottoes so as to prove my statement a second time.'

He moved the grottoes to different places in the aquarium and again roiled the water.

The same thing followed as before. Each fish darted like a shot to the grotto of its own color, where it knew it would be best concealed.—Philadelphia 'Bulletin.'

TURBAN ON AS A SIGN OF RESPECT.

(Madrid 'Liberal.')

The Moorish delegates visited the Alcazar, the cathedral and the Cartuja. In the cathedral some guides, rather impolite, told them they ought to take off their turbans if they wished to visit the chapels. Mohammed Torres, annoyed by the remarks, said: 'The greatest proof of respect of which we are capable is by keeping our turbans on our heads.' And immediately the Moorish delegates refrained from continuing their visit, and left the building.

AN OLD SORE

takes a good deal out of one's pleasure.

MISSION OINTMENT

has Cured many cases of ten to twenty years standing. It is a **Painless and Reliable Cure** for Boils, Blood Poisoning and Ulcers. At stores 25c and 50c, or sent prepaid for 35c small size; 50c large size. Name your nearest Express Office and P.O.

Mission Ointment and Chemical Company, Toronto, Canada.

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826. HAVE FURNISHED 60,000 CHURCH, SCHOOL & OTHER BELLS. MENEELY & CO. PUREST, BEST, GENUINE. WATERVLIET, N.Y. BELL-METAL CHIMES, Etc. CATALOGUE & PRICES FREE.

MOSQUITOES! MOSQUITOES!

THE BEST ANTI-BITE FOR MOSQUITOES IS

Asl.'s Forest Friend,

Price 25c & 50c.

BLOOD PURIFIER—The best Spring Medicine is

HARTE'S BLOOD PURIFIER

Better than Sarsaparilla. Price 50c.

J. A. HARTE,

1776 Notre Dame Street.

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

(By the Rev. L. L. Taylor, Brooklyn.)

Text.—Mark x., 14: 'Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not: for of such is the kingdom of God.'

Here is the Magna Charta, the great charter of children's rights. The kingdom is their kingdom. The Christ is their Christ. He recognizes their right to be; their right to be children: their right to a blessed life as children.

Christ's blessing rests upon every plea for children's rights, upon every law enacted for their protection from inhuman parents, guardians and employers; upon every provision for their welfare when orphaned, or deserted, or sick, or feeble minded, defective or delinquent. But the children who are thus afflicted, the children who are beaten and sent out to beg and steal, the children who are compelled to work long hours and under unwholesome conditions, the children whose parents are dead or unable to provide for them, are not the only children who need to have their rights examined. In what we call the best homes certain rights of the children are in danger of being overlooked, are in need of being declared, championed and secured.

First and foremost, I would put the right of children to be children. They have as good a right to be children as we have to be grown up folks; a better right, probably. Childhood is as much a part of the framework of this universe as earth or sky or sea. The right to a childhood is inalienable. Your child has a right not only to live, but to live as a child. We are not to infer that Paul was ashamed of his childhood because he said: 'When I became a man I put away childish things.' Such real men as Paul was are generally discovered to have had a real childhood. He certainly had had a childhood sufficiently marked to be well remembered. Some men and women are not so fortunate. They seem to have forgotten that they ever were or were meant to be children. But Paul said: 'When I was a child, I spoke as a child, I understood as a child, I thought (or reasoned) as a child.' And there seems to have been nobody to interfere with him. 'Childhood and youth are vanity,' said the preacher. But perhaps he was simply lamenting their brevity. Make the most of childhood and youth for they are soon gone.' The fulness of life's worth and meaning is nowhere writ so large as in the soul of youth. Is it just a lie writ large? Oh, no, for God wrote it thus. The men who retain childhood's sense of the reality and eagerness of life are the men who never grow old and never get through learning. 'There is no substitute for a genuine, free, serene, healthy, bread-and-butter childhood. A fine manhood or womanhood can be built on no other foundation.' Let us then be content with this foundation. God says the foundation shall be childhood. Why, then, should we be impatient? Why should we fear to trust what he puts nethermost for all the rest to stand upon? It is well enough to think of the manhood and the womanhood we want our children to attain and to give to the world. But I am persuaded that we think less than we should of the childhood which it is our first duty to give them.

The second right of childhood which I shall mention is the right to be governed. By a real childhood I do not mean an unrestrained childhood. A child left to itself will not have a natural childhood. That which is most distinctive and beautiful in childhood is contributed to it, or developed in it, by wise and loving restraint. The street Arab is not the ideal child. Nor is the child who grows up in a home where the political maxim that 'governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed' is accepted as applying to parental authority. The authority of father and mother is derived from the Fifth Commandment and from the constitution of nature which lies back of that commandment. There is no authority more august, more sacred, more God-given than parental authority. We abdicate it to our shame and sorrow, to the shame and sorrow of the church, to the shame and sorrow of the state, to the shame and sorrow of our children themselves.

But, having said this, let me make haste to say that in the endeavor to maintain the control of our children, our steadfast aim should be to put them at last in control of themselves. Our control should be the scaffolding of self-control. A child has a right, I say, to an intelligent, firm, consistent government that shall represent in a way, adapted to its years, the conditions under which some day it will have to shift for itself. In a sense, we cannot begin too early to put a child in control of himself; that is, to teach him self-control. We have no right to gratify a child's every wish. The child has a right to be denied some things; to be restrained; to learn from us, in love, something of the inexorable conditions of mature life. We have no right to interfere with the law of cause and effect to such an extent as to send our children out into the world unprepared for real life. Along the New Jersey coast there are signs at many railway crossings, which state the hours during which a flagman is on duty. When the season is over, as many of the less important crossings these signs give place to others, saying, in bright letters: 'Danger! No flagman!' Let us provide as carefully for our children, with as wise a forethought of the swift coming day, when their watchfulness must take the place of ours.

The third of the inalienable rights of children is the right to be taught, involving the right to be ignorant. A child has a right to be ignorant and to be kept in ignorance of many things. It is a difficult right to maintain in these days, especially after a child has learned to read. But I question whether our children do not learn more of the dark and sinister facts of life from what they read. And I speak not only of conversation relating to gross crimes, but of unkind criticism, of ordinary gossip, of distrust, insinuation and ridicule. Many of us, I fear, are in no position to complain of the newspapers, nor even of the unwholesome books from which our children learn so many things they might better never know.

If only this right of our children, to be spared for a time the disclosure of certain aspects of life, were more clearly recognized, and at the same time the safeguarding of their innocence more carefully distinguished from the foolish withholding of necessary knowledge!

. . . . . .

In the religious instruction of children there can be no substitute for father and mother. Sacred history and religious truth may be taught by others. Relationships with others may be established which will greatly promote spiritual life. But nothing can take the place of a religious parentage and of parental instruction, in the religious development of a human life. The fundamental truth of our religion is the Fatherhood of God. The only natural medium for the realization of that truth is a godly parentage. No parents are in a position to do the best that might be done for their children unless they are truly religious persons, unless they know God and serve Him and represent His Fatherhood to their children.

Among the rights of a child which should be considered in connection with the right to be taught, and bearing particularly upon his religious training, are the rights of childhood's faith. How simple it is! How ready to receive what we teach! In childhood, faith has its golden opportunity to establish itself for all life's pilgrimage. We have no right to discourage a child's faith. It is wicked to make light of it, to ridicule it, to embarrass it in any way. But we have no right, on the other hand, to impose upon it, to trifle with it, to burden it. It is the supreme right of children under the royal charter of their Christ to come to him. Their faith and their spirit are exactly what he wants. 'Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God.' I believe that the threshold of life is meant to be the threshold of the kingdom.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

July, 15, 1906.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

Luke x., 25-37.

Memory verses, 33, 34. Read Matt. xxv., 31-46. Luke x., 1-24.

GOLDEN TEXT.

'Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy.'—Matt. v., 7.

SUGGESTION.

The lawyers mentioned in the Scriptures were students and interpreters of the Mosaic Law and the many additions which rabbis had made to that law. One of these lawyers on hearing Jesus preach, undertook to test his theology to see if it agreed with the teaching of Moses. With this end in view, he asked before all the congregation:—Master (rabbi or teacher), what shall I do to inherit eternal life? Our Lord gently returned the question asking how the lawyer would answer it from his own knowledge of the Scripture. The lawyer replied with the Scriptural summary of his duty to God and man, taken from Deut. vi., 5, and Levit, xix., 18: 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind; and thy neighbor as thyself.

Jesus commended this reply, capping it with another quotation from the law. (Lev. xviii., 5.) He who perfectly keeps the law of God shall indeed live forever. But even this skilful lawyer realized that it was not possible for man in his own power to love God perfectly, much less to love his neighbor as himself. He felt his own lack in this regard and wishing to justify himself before the congregation, who were also aware of the difficulties in this doctrine, he asked the Master who his neighbor was. He wished limits to be set, within which he could fulfil his ideal. If our neighbors were only those whom we naturally loved it would be comparatively easy to fulfil this commandment.

Jesus answered with a parable, showing how a man of another race could be neighbor to a Jew. The Jews were so proud of being the race chosen by God as his own peculiar people that they considered themselves better than all other people of the world and held themselves aloof specially from the despised Samaritans, who were a mixed race living in Samaria, holding the law of Moses but hold also many heathen ideas of religion. (II. Kings xvii., 24-41; John iv., 9.) This parable, therefore, though now so familiar to us, came to those who first heard it rather as a shock as some might feel today if bidden to honor 'the good Chinaman,' or 'the good Negro.'

A man, travelling between Jerusalem and Jericho must go by a long stretch of unprotected road, scarcely more than a footpath passing through deep ravines, on either side were caves in the hills which were generally infested by robbers. The man in the parable was robbed of everything he had and left half dead by the wayside. A priest passing down the road saw him. Seeing at a glance what had befallen the wretched man and knowing that the robbers might be still lurking near, ready to pounce on another victim, the priest hastily passed by on the other side of the narrow road. This priest had doubtless many excuses which he could have brought forth for not helping the sufferer, but these are not asked or given, the simple fact is recorded that he passed by on the other side. (Obadiah i., 11; Prov. xxiv., 11; 1. John iii., 16-20.)

The Levites were those of the tribe of Levi whose special business it was to help with the temple services; only those of the house of Aaron might be priests, but the Levites were the caretakers of the temple as well as acting as choristers.

A Levite next came down the road. Perhaps the dying man groaned and looked appealingly up at him. The priest might have hesitated to touch the sufferer for fear of ceremonial uncleanness, but here was a Levite who might naturally be expected to take an interest in a case of this kind. Would he help? Doubtless the Levite's heart was stirred with pity, somebody ought to help that man, something ought to be done to keep these roads in better condition, so that they would be safe for travellers; now if he were the Emperor of Rome, he would see that every road in the province was made safe and pleasant—perhaps when he grew richer and more influential he would just speak about it to the governor and see if he could not in some way get something done. With these comfortable thoughts he walked on, leaving the wounded man to what thoughts he might have of the bitter selfishness of mankind in general.

When hope of deliverance must have been almost gone the sufferer again heard someone approaching. This time it was a Samaritan, who, reining up his beast, jumped off and came to his side. The Samaritan had real compassion; he did not just think it would be nice to help the man, he got down and helped him. At considerable trouble and expense to himself he had him taken care of until he was well again.

Which, now, of these three was neighbor unto him that fell among the thieves? The lawyer was an honest man, although he probably did not like the parable, he saw the point, and promptly acknowledged the superiority of the man who showed mercy, in contrast to those who thought they loved their neighbor, but did nothing for him.

Go thou and do likewise—put into practice what you already know of God's will and God will reveal more to you. Your neighbor is the man who needs your help. Your neighbor is the man whose help you may need some day. Your neighbor is the man who is being dragged down to ruin by the saloon, the man who has been robbed and wounded and left half dead by that villainous traffic.

Your neighbor is that young girl who needs your protection and help; that wayward boy who is just choosing between the broad and narrow path; that little child who ought to be brought into Sunday-school.

Your neighbor is that little orphan in Turkey whose parents have been robbed and massacred for their faith; the suffering Jew in Russia is your neighbor; the child-widows of India, the thousands in China reaching out for light and education, the millions of souls whom the bonds of cruel heathenism have robbed and wounded and left half dead. From India, Africa, South America and the Islands of the Sea, your neighbor is pleading for your compassion and help.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, July 9.—Luke x., 25-37.
Tuesday, July 10.—Luke x., 1-24.
Wednesday, July 11.—Matt. xxv., 31-46.
Thursday, July 12.—II. Kings vii., 24-35.
Friday, July 13.—John iv., 9-24.
Saturday, July 14.—James ii., 14-26.
Sunday, July 15.—James ii., 14-26.

BIBLE TRUTHS.

This Psalm is called 'A Psalm of David.' There are men who deny his authorship. The Lord Jesus declares that David wrote it under the control of the Holy Spirit. It is quoted or referred to over twenty times in the New Testament. It is always applied to Jesus Christ. The Messiah was to be David's lord, and yet be his son after the flesh. The Jews could not reconcile the two. We lose the force of the first verse by our English rendering. Read it, 'Jehovah said to my Lord.' That is, God the Father said to His Son. Jesus was of the seed of David, yet He was the Son of God, and thus David's lord. Use the references to this Psalm in the revised Bible and see the light thrown upon it in the New Testament. Our Lord claimed to be David's son and David's lord. He is the real and only successor to David's throne. Solomon and his successors were not the rightful claimants of what God meant by David's throne. His throne was to be based upon righteousness and to last forever. The line of descent was from an earlier son than Solomon, hence the genealogy of Matthew is not that which proves the right of Jesus to David's throne. Luke gives the true genealogy. As Christ's priesthood is after the pattern of Melchizedek, so His kingship is after the pattern of David's. Melchizedek was the pattern priest, Moses the pattern prophet, and David the pattern king. In fact, all three were combined in him. Jesus is his true successor.

THE CUNNING SHAH.

The Shah of Persia is supposed never to be off Persian soil. As a matter of fact he never is, though he does travel. To his boots there is a false sole; between the false and the real a portion of the holy earth of Persia is packed. He thus strictly obeys the law.

HORRORS OF THE FRENCH DUEL.

The duel has been so modified in France that the most important features now are not the weapons and the surgeon, but the affidavits and the notary. . . . To bring it up to date the code duello will have to be revised; that is the only way to avoid interminable disagreements. It would have to consist, first, of a statement of the offence; second, of the rejoinder; third, of the 'come-back'; fourth, of the reiteration; fifth, of the denunciation; sixth, of the 'you're another'; seventh, the 'double-dog dare'; eighth, the challenge; ninth, the meeting; tenth, the spurn; eleventh, the joint debate; twelfth, the slap on the wrist, and, thirteenth, the testimony of the witnesses. If the duellist should knock off his opponent's hat or punch him in the ribs, of course, the victory would be decisive; but if he should succeed in disarranging his opponent's necktie while his own collar was soiled, the affair would be more difficult of determination. It is in such delicate points as these that the genius of the French courts shines most brightly.—Baltimore 'Sun.'

HELP NEAR AT HAND

Is what you want when sickness happens at night.

Can you possibly find the equal of Nerviline? No, for it stands unequalled in curing pain, internal or local.

Earache, toothache and neuralgia disappear in a jiffy. Rub it on, and away flies the pain.

For cramps, vomiting or indigestion all you need is ten drops in sweetened water.

Sick or well, you'll find Polson's Nerviline invaluable in your home. Get a large 25c bottle to-day.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE LOST KITTY.

(By Camilla J. Knight, in 'Union Gospel News.')

'Mamma, I can't find Jetty anywhere,' said Grace, very mournfully, one morning. Her litle black kitten was her dearest pet, and she always looked for it the first thing after coming downstairs.

'O, I guess she will come,' answered mamma, cheerily. 'She is probably out playing with some other little cat.'

But Grace refused to be comforted, and went to school with a very long face. Lessons were no fun that morning, for all the time she had before her the vision of poor little Jetty being eaten up by some awful dog. At noon she ran all the way home, but no frisky little cat came to meet her, and scramble up her dress to her neck, as Jetty used to do. She went all over the house and barn, calling and hunting, but Jetty did not appear. By night poor little Grace was nearly sick with grief for the loss of her pet.

Then big brother Ned came home. Grace brightened up a little, for she had great faith in Brother. He could do most wonderful things—surely he would find Jetty. After supper, he took Grace's hand, and said:

'Let's go for a walk, and you tell me all about Jetty, and where you think she likes to go, and what other kitties she visits, and maybe something will happen.'

So they went along the street till they came to a house that was vacant. Here they stopped and sat down on the steps while Ned went on telling a delightful story about a cat he once knew, that would come to his dinner when they rang a bell for him. Suddenly Grace jumped up.

'Hark!' she said. They listened, and surely heard a faint 'Miaou!' 'Kitty, kitty, kitty, kitty,' called grace. 'Miaou' answered kitty from somewhere—but where? Ned tried the door; it was locked, of course.

'Do you suppose she is in the house?' asked Grace. 'O, do let's get a key and try to get it!'

'I don't see how she could possibly be in the house,' said Ned, 'for this house has been empty for months.' Another 'Miaou' louder than before, interrupted him.

'O, where is she?' sobbed Grace. 'She'll starve to death.'

Ned put his head on one side and listened very hard. Then he got up and walked around the corner of the house.

'Where are you going?' called Grace.

'Hark!' he said, 'Kitty, kitty!'

'Miaou! Miau!' was answered, and Ned dropped quickly on his hands and knees. Grace had followed him, and cried out:

'O, do you suppose she is down there?' A cellar window was open, and Ned was trying to look down into the darkness.

'There is a kitty there,' he answered, 'but maybe it isn't Jetty.'

'O, it is. I'm sure it is! O, how shall we get her? Jetty, Jetty, is that you?'

'Miaou—aou!'

'O, it is Jetty! I know it is! How can we get her out! Can't you get in and hand her to me?'

'Then how should I get out? Besides, it's a deep cellar, and I don't know as I want to jump down into it.'

'Well, then, get the key. I'll stay here and talk to Jetty so she won't get lonesome.'

'That's not so easy, little one,' said Ned. 'The agent's office is way down, and he wouldn't be there now, anyway.'

'But we've got to get her out! O, hear her try to climb up! Poor little Jetty! Brother Ned will get you out some way, I know he will.'

'I have it!' said Ned, suddenly, and was off like a shot. Soon he came back, carrying a length of old blanket.

'Nora is talking yet,' he said, laughing, 'wondering what I am going to do with her ironing blanket, but I told her I'd bring it right back.' Then he lowered it through the window into the cellar, and Grace kept calling:

'Kitty, kitty; come, Jetty, come Jetty,' till kitty did get on the blanket, and then she scrambled up in a hurry. It really was Jetty, and you never saw such a happy little cat as she was when she was all cuddled up in Grace's arms. She purred and purred, and seemed to enjoy being talked to and stroked, as they went toward home.

Suddenly Grace said: 'Why, Jetty cat! You never thanked Brother Ned!'

'That's a nice way to get out of it,' laughed Ned. 'You forgot it yourself!'

'Well, I thank you now, lots and lots,' answered Grace, 'and when we get home I'll give you a great big hug.'

Then she held Jetty up and made her bow and shake hands, and she purred so loud that Ned said he was sure she meant 'Thank you.' The whole family stood around and watched Jetty drink her milk when she got home, for they were as glad as Grace that the kitty was found.

THOSE MAPLE LEAVES.

Our Dominion Day rush did not exhaust our stock of Maple Leaves. We made large preparations and will still supply, for a short time anyway, those who could not send in their order for that day. Read our big advertisement through carefully, and mail your letter at once.

Are you working for that locket and chain on page 11? It is very dainty.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

NOTWITHSTANDING.

'Here, hold my horse a minute, will you?'

'Sir! I'm a member of Congress!'

'Never mind. You look honest. I'll take a chance.'—Louisville 'Courier-Journal.'

'I don't know which is worse,' muttered young Blunderheels at the swell reception, retreating to a corner and wiping his perspiring brow: 'but I believe I would rather be run over by a train than step on one.'

Sure Regulators.—Mandrake and Dandelion are known to exert a powerful influence on the liver and kidneys, restoring them to healthful action, inducing a regular flow of the secretions and imparting to the organs complete power to perform their functions. These valuable ingredients enter into the composition of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, and serve to render them the agreeable and salutary medicine they are. There are few pills so effective as they in their action.

'DEATH AND KNIGHT.'

A buzz—a whirr
A cloud of dust—
A wild, blood-curdling yell—
A ghastly object flashes by—
Then silence—and a smell!

They Wake the Torpid Energies.—Machinery not properly supervised and left to run itself, very soon shows fault in its working. It is the same with the digestive organs. Unregulated from time to time they are likely to become torpid and throw the whole system out of gear. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills were made to meet such cases. They restore to the full the flagging faculties, and bring into order all parts of the mechanism.

State pride takes strange forms. Wisconsin notes that more rats than ever before are being caught within her borders. She attributes this fact to the increased production of cheese.

'I declare,' exclaimed a talkative youth in a smoking room one day, 'I believe I have forgotten all I ever knew!'

'Sorry to hear it,' growled a ferocious old individual. 'However, you can put in an hour some day learning it all over again.'

In Fields Far Off.—Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is known in Australia, South and Central America as well as in Canada and the United States, and its consumption increases each year. It has made its own way, and all that needs to be done is to keep its name before the public. Everyone knows that it is to be had at any store, for all merchants keep it.

Mr. Ghout—'All my money cannot give me health, doctor!'

Dr. Bolus—'No, perhaps not, but it is of inestimable value, nevertheless. It gives your physician great confidence.'

'Why did you have the sun-dial moved, Amy?' 'I wanted it where the moonlight would shine on it, so we could tell the time of night.'—'Life.'

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

'Is your daughter going to make her debut this season, Mrs. Parvenu?'

'No, indeed. Mme. Pakin attends to all that. We don't have to do our own sewing no more.'—Baltimore 'American.'

NO REPLY.

'That little girl has one bad habit. She always answers back.'

'It is easy enough to break her off that. Get her a place as a telephone girl.'—Translated from 'L'Illustration for the 'Literary Digest.'

Where can I get some of Holloway's Corn Cure? I was entirely cured of my corns by this remedy and I wish some more of it for my friends. So writes Mr. J. W. Brown, Chicago.

'My ancestors were all soldiers, Bridget.' 'Indeed, were they, ma'am?' 'Yes; do you know what it is to come from a fighting family, Bridget?' 'Sure I do, ma'am. That's why I left my last place, ma'am.'—'Yonkers Statesman.'

Stranger (to individaul who rather fancies himself)—'Have you got a match?' Immaculate Individual (blandly) — 'No, I shouldn't think so.'—'Judy.'

Parents buy Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator because they know it is a safe medicine for their children and an effectual expeller of worms.

'Were you frightened when you arose to make your first speech?'

'What should frighten me?'

'The audience.'

'The audience left as soon as my name was announced.'

'How did you come to get mixed up in this altercation?' asked the prosecuting attorney. 'Oi didn't come to git mixed up in it,' answered Pat; 'Oi come to collect a bill av foor dollars an' twinty-siven cents.'—'Judge.'

The Boys' Page.

PRIZES AWARDED

Some Fine Collections

BUDDING POETS—GOOD SILHOUETTES

Spring Flowers Competition

FIRST PRIZE.—Eunice May Davidson, Lake Charles, Ont. 'Birdcraft,' by Mabel Osgood Wright, or 'Kindred of the Wild,' by Roberts, and 'The Plant World,' by Vincent, or other books to the value of $3.00, selected from a long list.

SECOND PRIZE.—Alexandra Braemer, 271 Marquette street, Montreal. 'A Guide to Wild Flowers,' by Lounsberry, or 'The School of the Woods,' by Long, or other books to the value of $2.00. Your own selection from a long list.

THIRD PRIZE.—J. Scott Parke, 602 Hutchison street, Montreal. 'My Woodland Intimates,' by Effie Bignell, a general favorite, or books to the value of $1.00. Your own choice from a selected list.

HONORABLE MENTION.

Lizzie Mills, Tatehurst, Que.
Jessie M. Telford, Strabane, Ont.
Charlotte Armstrong, Golden, B.C.
Jennie A. Spur, Round Hill, N.S.
Clyde T. Wilson, Clarence, Ont.

OTHERS COMPETING.

Ray E. Cumming, South Gower, Ont.
Marjorie B. Nicol, Strabane, Ont.
Alice Burley, Port Franks, Ont.
Norman Stephens, Campbellford, Ont.
F. W. Kemp, Hamilton, Ont.
Lyla Smith, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
William A. Smith, Stirling Falls, Ont.

The Completed Silhouette.

FIRST PRIZE.—E. Oughtred, 28 Lincoln avenue, Montreal. A box of student's moist water colors, containing twenty-one colors and three good brushes, or books to the value of $3.00, chosen by yourself from a long list.

SECOND PRIZE.—E. Durlin Fletcher, St. George, N.B. Holden's 'Stories of Animal Life,' Vincent's 'Plant World,' and Wood's 'Natural History,' or other books to the value of $2.00, chosen by yourself, from a selected list.

THIRD PRIZE.—Dorothy Rhynas Coles, 174 Mance street, Montreal. Baskett's 'Story of the Fishes,' or other books to the value of $1.00, chosen by yourself from a long list.

HONORABLE MENTION.

Hilton P. M. Carter, St. Lambert, Que.
H. Perrigard, Bourgeois street, Montreal.
Pearl Lockerby, Cascumpec, P.E.I.
Melville J. Anderson, Coderich, Ont.
H. Eardley Pinney, Hudson Heights, Que.

OTHERS COMPETING.

Leonard T. Leeman, Salisbury, N.B.
Otta Fletcher, St. George, N.B.
Roman R. McArthur, Graburn, Ass.
Lawrence Laffoley, Montreal.
J. Rowe Jeffrey, Montreal.
Dora R. Harris, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
F. Juanita Pinhey, Hudson Heights, P.Q.
Emmie Harrison, Eden Mills, Ont.
Beatrice Harrison, Eden Mills, Ont.

The Poet's Work.

FIRST PRIZE.—A. Barlow Whiteside, Star, Alta. 'A Thousand and one Gems of Poetry,' edited by Mackay, and 'History of the Union Jack,' by Cumberland, or other books to the value of $3.00, chosen by yourself form a selected list.

SECOND PRIZE.—Arnot J. Coles, Clarence, Ont. Kipling's 'Jungle Book,' or other books to the value of $2.00, as chosen by yourself from a selected list. for the purpose.

THIRD PRIZE.—Ruth C. Hislop, Clarenceville, Que. Tennyson's 'Idylls of the King' and Macaulay's 'Lays of Ancient Rome,' or other books to the value of $1.00, chosen by yourself from a long list.

HONORABLE MENTION.

A. B. Robb, Kazubazua, Que.
Gordon P. McNaughton, Monck, Ont.
Constance Pinhey, Hudson Heights, Que.
Pearl Lockerby, Cascumpec, P.E.I.
Lena I. Currie, Campbellton, N.B.

OTHERS COMPETING.

Dora R. Harris, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Dorothy Rhynas Coles, Montreal.
W. J. Dougherty, Montreal.
Walter Clark, North Wiltshire, P.E.I.
William H. MacEwen, Hensall, Ont.
Harold Perrigard, Montreal.
M. Adelaide Ricker, Upper Hayneville, N.B.
Arthur Clements, Sherbrooke, P.Q.
F. Juanita Pinhey, Hudson Heights, P.Q.
Hugh Donald Henry, Montreal.
Norman R. McArthur, Graburn, Ass.
Beatrice Harrison, Eden Mills, Ont.

Will the prize-winners kindly let us know their choice.

1st Prize—E. Oughtred, Montreal.

OUR SHARE IN THE COMPETITION

That, after all, is not the very easiest part, for the judges. For editor and judges, however, there could be only one opinion about the collections of pressed flowers—these were remarkably good. There were some from localities where the flowers bloom later than others, and these were necessarily smaller. The number of specimens, the state of preservation of the flowers and the neatness in mounting them were considered. It was the first consideration that barred out one particularly pretty collection from Golden, B.C. Each specimen in this collection is separately mounted, and the cards are little pictures, the work is so neatly done. There are 111 specimens in the first prize collection and some of the others ran this pretty closely. One needs a quick pair of eyes to discover all the little flowers that show up in the spring days, for some of them are very retiring.

The judging was done by a gentleman who has made flowers his study and whose garden has taken prizes not only for general beauty but for special treatment of plants. He gave warm praise to all the work, and wanted to give at least five prizes.

About the silhouettes—the conditions called for the completion of the three figures showing what the boys were doing, and some of the ideas were quite good. 'Stealing apples,' 'Follow my leader,' 'Skating,' all were given, but the favorite theme was either running or hop, skip and jump. Some of the figures were very good but were without any connection with each other, and some of the ideas were so good that it was a pity the figures were not better.

Probably quite a number were quite 'discouraged' themselves when they came to write poetry, but on the whole the poems received were very good, although we might better, as one competitor suggested, call them rhymes. The position of the poor little hero in the picture was most sympathetically realized, by the majority; in fact, it looked as though there might be a good deal of personal experience behind the expression. As to the rewards generally held out for the completion of his job, the two favorites were, 'A chance to go fishing,' and 'Good things to eat.' 'Billy,' 'Johnnie,' 'Teddy,' or whatever other name he was given was generally considered as one in a hard place with a good right to be discouraged; but it is to be hoped that the good moral encouragement he was given helps the young poets themselves when they too get into hard places. The prize poems had the great merit of sustained rhythm, while some of the others, though they started out in good order, seemed to strike pretty frequent snags and get twisted. There was one that started out with great promise of a good parody:—

'I was seated one day at the woodpile,
I was weary and weak at the knees,
And my arms were tired with chopping
The trunks of the fallen trees.'

was not a bad beginning, but, alas! all the verses that followed wanted each to go its own way.

2nd Prize—E. Durlin Fletcher, St. George, N.B.

A Grand Business Chance

for Any Boy or Girl.

The wide-awake boys and girls who read the 'Witness' will already be at work gathering in New Year-End Subscriptions—as per our offer on Page 10. Good hard cash, or first-class premiums will be the reward of their industry.

REMEMBER! This is a limited offer. Time will be up on July 31. Lose no time in beginning.

3rd Prize—Dorothy E. Cole, Montreal.

DISCOURAGED.

The Three Prize Poems.

FIRST PRIZE—A. Barlow Whiteside, Star, Alta.

There was a little boy, his face had lost its joy,
As he had to cut so much wood for his pa.
His parents, they were poor, and he had to work the more,
And to carry all the water for his ma.

His name was Johnnie Strong, and he worked the whole day long,
While his pa was in the forest felling trees.
His ma—she washed the clothes, knit the mittens and the hose,
And mended up the holes in his trousers knees.

No wonder he sits there, the very picture of despair;
While before him is the axe; behind, the saw;
He looks so very tired, and wishes help were hired—
For his arms are aching with the draw, draw, draw.

He has sawn and split a pile, that might surely reach a mile,
If end to end he placed them in a row,
You know what is the matter—he is mad as a hatter,
Sitting on the barrow discouraged as you know.

You have done well, my boy; you should be filled with joy,
To have sawn and split so big a pile of wood.
You should be very glad, instead of being sad,
Your pa will say, 'My boy, you're very good!'

SECOND PRIZE—Arnot J. Coles, Clarence, Ont.

If I were a poet I'm sure I would say,
This poor little lad would seem better at play.
It is plain to see by his woebegone face,
This sad little man is quite out of his place.

Chorus—

There's fishing in the brook, and such fun at the lake;
But he'll not leave his work, for his dear mother's sake.

The pile is very big, and he so very small,
It seems his feeble strength must fail, tho' duty call.
He works away a while, that seems to him like years;
And all the time it's hard to stop the burning tears.

Chorus: There's fishing, etc.

It is hard for him to wheel and pile up the wood;
But when he thinks how hard his mother earns their food,
He works away with all his heart, and strength, and will.
He is tempted oft to go away and play, but still:

Chorus: There's fishing, etc.

The cause I do not know. It may be death, or drink.
It may be crime. Or let it be what e'er you think,
In such a world as ours, his lot is very slow.
And tho he often is discouraged, still we know:

Chorus: There's fishing, etc.

Now, if I were a prophet, then this I would say:
This brave little chap will see a much brighter day.
For those who in boyhood, will thus persevere,
The skies of good fortune will surely be clear.
There's fishing in the brook, and such fun at the lake;
But still he'll play the man, for his own mother's sake.

THIRD PRIZE.—Ruth C. Hislop, Clarenceville, Que.

This sad little boy, with discouraged face,
All will admit, seems in a hard place;
His father, I think, must be one of the men
Who expects a man's work from a small boy of ten.

That the lad is discouraged, we plainly see,
But, by sitting down, what gain has he?
The shed and the wood will be waiting still,
Unless he commences to work with a will.

He looks as he sits there on that wheelbarrow,
As if he were wishing for wings like a sparrow,
To fly far away, for many a long mile,
Where he never would see an immense wood pile.

Go to work, little boy. If you're not a dunce,
You will know you can't do the whole job at once;
One load at a time, and the pile will diminish,
But never give up till the whole thing you finish.

For each and every little boy, must do the best he can,
If he expects to ever be a strong successful man;
And in life's earnest battle those only will prevail,
Who nobly meet its hardships, and never think of fail.

IMPERIAL EMBLEM.

The three symbols of the imperial house of Japan are the mirror, the crystal and the sword, and they are carried in front of the emperor on all state occasions. Each has its significance. 'Look at the mirror and reflect thyself,' or, in other words, 'Know thyself,' is the message of the mirror. 'Be pure and shine' is the crystal's injunction, while the sword is a reminder to 'Be sharp.'—'Leslie's Weekly.'

Boys! Get up that Maple Leaf Club NOW. Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day. See advt.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Sympathetic.

(Burges Johnson, in 'Rhymes of Little Boys.')

Whenever I start out to walk, our dog he seems to know,
And runs ahead of me to show he's coming too;
And when there is a reason why he really mustn't go
The hollering 'Go home' to him is awful hard to do.

He wags his tail and jumps around, and seems as if he said,
'I guess you didn't mean it, you were only jokin' then!'
But when he sees I'm serious he kinder droops his head,
Or looks up at me sorrowful, an' looks away again.

And then at last he minds me if I keep an angry tone—
It's awful hard to do it, but I try with all my might;
And sometimes when I look around I see him all alone
A-watchin' me and watchin' me until I'm out of sight.

You see I know how it is, 'cause some days when I find
My brother's got to hurry off with bigger boys to play,
And when he says I mustn't go and tag along behind,
He leaves me sittin' somewhere and a-feelin' just that way!

DOGS TOOK TRAIN DAILY.

Sam Major, one of the best known sportsmen in Boston, prides himself in having two of the best as well as the most remarkable hunting hounds that there are in the Green Mountain state.

The remarkable feature of his two dogs, Sport and Spot, is that they go hunting for game whether the master is with them or not. And in doing so these dogs travel anywhere from 12 to 25 miles each way, going and coming on a train. Sam is an expressman, and was at the St. Albans's station on the Central Vermont road on the afternoon of Washington's birthday, talking with some friends, when a train from Richford pulled in. As the train came to a stop two dogs ran from the baggage car to the platform and were starting for home, when the master discovered them and called them to his side. While he was positive the dogs were in his kennel on South Main street, he thought that one of his friends had borrowed them for the day without his knowledge to go hunting. But there was no one he knew on the train and there was not a passenger with a rifle or shotgun. How the dogs happened to be on the train was a mystery; but he took the dogs home and paid no more attention to it.

The next morning the dogs were in the kennel when he fed them, and half an hour later Sam was called to the station to remove some trunks. As he reached the platform the Richford train was pulling out and on the rear platform attempting to force open the door were his two dogs. The train was moving too rapidly for him to catch it, and fearing that his favorites were being stolen, he telegraphed to the next station to have the agent take the dogs off and, if any one was stealing them, to have him arrested. A few minutes later a reply came that the dogs were being taken care of by one of the train hands and they would be back later in the day. It was almost noon when the train returned to St. Albans, but this time the dogs were securely tied in the baggage car.

Sam was waiting in the station and greatly excited over his dogs he boarded the train and went through every car until he reached the baggage. When he opened the door he was almost overcome with joy, and asked the baggage master if he recovered them from a dog thief.

'Dog thief!' exclaimed the baggage master. 'don't you know your dogs go up to Sheldon on my train nearly every day and meet it there again when we are coming back?'

Sam admitted that he did not, and when he was informed that they were almost daily passengers, he inquired further and learned that his hounds boarded the train frequently at St. Albans and went as far as Sheldon, where there is excellent hunting. Almost as though they understood the name of the town, the dogs would be ready to alight after the conductor shouted 'the next stop is Sheldon.' The hounds were accustomed to leaving the train there and, going out into the woods, would be back again and waiting on the platform until the train pulled in.

How his dogs got into this habit Major does not know. He had taken them to Sheldon on a few occasions, and the dogs had accompanied Sam's brother-in-law, Richard Monette, to the same hunting grounds. In that way he believes his dogs, which he declares are very intelligent, learned to make the trip.

Time and again Sam has lost his dogs while out hunting, and while he worried greatly the first time, he found them at home, some 15 miles away, on his return. Once while he was hunting near Burlington, more than 30 miles from St. Albans, he missed them again, and that night the dogs reached home completely covered with mud and greatly fatigued. The older dog, 'Sport,' is 8 years and the other 4. Wherever one is seen on the street, the other is trailing a short distance behind.—Boston 'Herald.'

ROBINS IN THE PANTRY.

There is a pretty little story, the accuracy of which is vouched for, in 'Nature Notes.' At a house at Shanklin, Isle of Wight, at which he was recently staying, a correspondent was shown the window by which a robin entered daily into the larder. At his first coming the bird was summarily ejected by the maids, but the little intruder was not to be denied, and soon found a friend in the lady of the house, who gave orders that he should be allowed carte blanche of the domestic stores. The bird's visits were continued until one day the robin introduced his lady love to the household, bringing her close to the bounteous hostess, and chirping cheerily the while. Henceforth the pair paid daily visits, until the claims of the nest unavoidably prevented the little lady from attending her spouse. Eventually, however, the couple again made their appearance together, but they now proudly brought with them a promising family of five tiny birds, and, after a courteous farewell to their kind patroness, they departed for the season.

THE VALUE OF WILD ANIMALS.

The following curious advertisement appears in the 'Globe Trotter,' a new journal which has just been started at Nairobi, British East Africa. It is headed: 'Wanted to Purchase; Wild Animals':—

'The undersigned is prepared to pay the following prices for full grown or half grown animals delivered alive in good condition at any railway station on the Uganda Railway: Rhino., half-grown, £65; hippo., half-grown, £50; giraffes, half grown, £40; baboons and monkeys, males full grown, 13s; at good prices, lions, leopards, cheetahs, according to age; scavenger birds, delivered alive, according to specie.'

PUZZLES.

NUMERICAL ENIGMAS.

It is not always a question of 1 2 3. She may not be able to life a 4 5 6—no one wants her to; but she does her work as 1 2 3 4 5 6 perfectly.

We are invited to visit at the old 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 a 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9. It is very gay there at 5 6 7 8 9.

A TEA-PARTY.

Prefix T to each of the following words and change to perform into discretion; a number into sound; a border into neat; a knock into a snare; anger into part of a wheel; a pronoun into an adjective; skill into bitter. The finals spell something that, according to an old proverb, has been seen in a teapot.

WORD SQUARES.

1. A substance used for seasoning food; a drug; learning; small mounds of sand made by a golfer from which to drive the ball.
2. A cleansing process; a pain; a Norse god; a brave man.

CAN YOU FILL IN THE BLANKS?

'Begin at the bottom and work to the top,'
Is first-rate advice to be giving,
Still it isn't the very best hint we can drop
To the man who — — for a living.
And though they believe that if they would excel,
They must relish the work they're pursuing,
The — — oftentimes gets a long well,
Though he's quite above what he is doing.
(With apologies to S. E. P.)

Answers to Our Last Puzzles.

Riddles: 1, Silence. 2, Co. nun, drum. Conundrum. 3. Devil, evil, live, veil, vile, Levi.

Floral conundrums.—Ladies' slipper, heartsease, stocks, pink, everlasting flower.

James George Brown's guesses were correct. He should have tried the remaining four conundrums.

The half-hearted are not fit for the Kingdom of God. Are they fit for any kingdom worth the having?
—W. E. BLOOMFIELD.

BOYS! A FLAG FOR YOU,

DO YOU WANT ONE?

There are plenty of boys—yes, and girls, too, who could win a handsome flag for themselves during vacation, if they were willing to do a little work. Two new 'Daily Witness' subscriptions, and the flag is yours, for a two-yard flag is large enough for a private house or a boat. You can win it also with four 'World Wides,' and with our other papers in proportion to price. As you go visiting your uncles or cousins, or friends in other places, take a 'World Wide' with you, show it, let your friends know of our three weeks' free trial offer constantly appearing in that paper, and just see if they will not promptly hand you their subscription after they have made the trial. Send us in the names as fast as you get them. We will start the subscriptions and credit you with the amount. Then when your limit is reached and the flag won, we mail the flag free anywhere in Canada. Write at once to our 'Flag Department,' and get our flag cards and samples to start work. When you write state whether you are working for a flag for yourself merely, that we may judge how many samples to send. And tell us whether or not your school has a flag already. Our advertisement is on another page.

That article on the British Columbia School will interest you in this issue.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

From Sumatra, the Rhenish missionary society reports a year of harvest such as it has never before seen. The number of pagans baptized during the year was 4,712, besides 136 Mohammedans. The total of Christians is now 61,764. In 307 schools 14,519 boys and girls are under instruction.

At a meeting in Swanbourne, Lord Cottesloe, speaking of the progress of Christianity in India, remarked: 'It was often said that converts are only from the lower caste. Yet at King Edward's coronation, out of 20 representatives of Indian Christians, six were actual ruling princes. It took 400 years to convert the Roman empire. India contains from three to four times as many people as the Roman empire in the days of Augustus, and it is only about 100 years since modern missionary enterprise began there in earnest. Nevertheless, in India proper (excluding Burma), Christianity stands third in the list of religions.

The Rev. Charles Collins, of the London Missionary Society, writes of a special week of meetings at Ambihimahasoa, Madagascar, when 341 persons professed conversion, the whole church being changed into a spiritual force, and the revival not being confined to the city. At many places charms were collected and burnt. A missionary also, at a crowded meeting invited all those present who had repented and decided to turn to God, to manifest it. A young man well-known for his bad life and the harm he had done, intelligent, but a drunkard, a debauchee, corrupt to the core, came, sat down and wept, and spoke with much feeling of his shame and repentance, crying: 'Lord Jesus, have pity on me!' Another, who had disappeared for a considerable time, having squandered part of his father's fortune, some weeks after, also came back in rags, having wandered about, sometimes in the forest, and having almost died of hunger. He told about his wretched life, and the meeting with his old boon companion, now converted, was most melting.

A NIGHT SCHOOL IN AMATONGA.

(By L. E. Hertslett, M.D., British Tongaland, South Africa, in 'Missionary Review of the World.')

Imagine a long, low, dark building with three large, unbarked tree trunks supporting a roof covered with thatch. The walls are made of reed outside and plastered with black mud inside. There are two doors, six small holes for windows, rustic wooden seats (very rustic), a sort of palisade enclosure for a pulpit, and a mud floor.

The proceedings begin with a hymn and prayer, at which not many are present, but they soon begin to flock in, and then follows what can only be faintly described as a very remarkable performance. About sixty children and young people are present, in all stages of dress and undress. Two men act as head teachers. The light having begun to fade, they all crowd around the windows and doors, some even standing outside. No attempt is made at order or classes, every one seems to choose his own place, both in the room and in the book. Everybody shouts their syllables, words or sentences, some from spellers, and some from reading-books, some from hymn-books, and some from Bibles, and during part of the time the head teacher sits in the pulpit and reads aloud to himself. After a time five old-fashioned, smoky, malodorous, tin lamps are lighted, but only serve to render the picture more striking, the darkness more palpable, the hubbub more indescribable, and the smell and the heat more unbearable.

At last a vigorous bang on the desk by the superintendent restores some semblance of order, a rush is made for the seats, the lamps are placed around the pulpit, the roll is called, and a hymn announced. They simply yell the words. I think I never heard such an appalling volume of sound in a small space in all my experience. The girls here are by far the most noisy; they throw back their heads, their large mouths open to the fullest extent, and 'let go.'

This school, though in our district, is not under our control. The church was built and the work is maintained by the natives themselves. I think only one other white man ever paid them a visit before I went there.

Notwithstanding the amusing circumstances, it was the most impressive and interesting sight to see these young people, so keen on learning, so ready to help one another, and so willing to listen.

ARMENIAN ORPHANS PREACHING.

Those who have contributed toward the work of saving and training the orphans of Armenia will be glad of this little glimpse into their lives given by Miss Salmond, of Marash:—

'One of my boys went in the winter months to a village to teach the children of some men who had at one time lived in Marash. There was no church and no schoolhouse there, so this lad had a little room given him, and that he used for bedroom, dining-room, kitchen, parlor, church and school. He had to attend to all these duties himself, and found it very hard at first; but when he remembered how he was once ignorant, hungry and almost naked, and how through the orphanage he had been cared for, also when he saw the desire of these parents to have their children learn of Jesus, and how to read of him, he forgot his own discomfort, and give his time and strength to the work. After a few weeks these village men came to him and said, 'We thank you for what you are doing for our children; they learn their lessons because they love you; but now we wish you to speak to us from the Good Book.' By showing very strong desire they overcame the difficulties he presented, and so on the following Sunday he preached to them, choosing John iii., 16, as his text. "Oh, how I trembled," he said, "but when a good brother at the close laid his hand on my shoulder and said, "I got good, do not fear," I was glad." For four months this lad continued this work. Now I hear that these men are wondering if they cannot have a preacher or teacher always.

'Another lad who was sent to another village to do similar work, on his return told me with such a beaming face, and in a very modest manner, of one of his pupils, a boy of his own age, who had made wonderful progress in reading, and said, 'I know that boy has been really converted, too"; and said he, "I found it very hard to part from that boy; he loved me and I loved him. He came with me on foot one whole day, and ere we parted we knelt down on the road and prayed God to help us both.'

'Am I not justified in asking money to send these lads to college, so they may be fitted to do greater and better work for God, as I believe they will? I give these two samples, though I had five lads at work in this way last winter.'

AN EXTRAORDINARY CHRISTIAN GATHERING IN THE KHASSEE HILLS, INDIA.

(The Bombay 'Guardian.')

Some most wonderful services were held from the 15th to the 18th of March at a little village called Mairaug situated about thirty miles from Shillong, in the Khassee Hills. This was the Annual Assembly of the Welsh Presbyterian Mission. For years now the entertaining of the Assembly has been such a serious undertaking that many questioned the advisability of holding it in such a small village. Hitherto it has been held in one of the chief stations, such as Shillong, Cherrapoonjee, Iowai and Shang poon, and these places feel that it is a great tax on their resources; but the few Christians in Mairaug, headed by the Raja of the district, who is a deacon in the Church, pleaded so hard for the privilege of entertaining the Assembly, that at last their request was granted; but the Assembly of 1906 being the first after the breaking out of the Revival was unique in every respect, in the number present, in enthusiasm, in power and in blessing.

Men have to find their way to Mairaug on horse-back or be carried on men's backs, or by walking, as there is only a bridle path from the Shillong main road to the village, a distance of about fifteen miles. Some few had ponies and a few were carried in a kind of basket-chair on men's backs, but most of the people walked there, some of them travelling for four or five days in order to reach there in time.

Paul's injunction to 'be given to hospitality' is faithfully observed in the Khassee Hills; all the Christians were entertained free of charge at Mairang and on their way to and fro at the Christian villages where they stayed. The system of charging so much from each person for entertainment has never been introduced into the Khassee Hills, and I hope it never will be. The Raja entertained over two thousand persons daily, and others provided for some hundreds, and even the heathen threw open their doors and welcomed the Christians to their houses.

The Khassies, like the Jews of old, went up rejoicingly unto the House of the Lord,—many sang as they marched along, some parties halted here and there on the roadside to hold prayer meetings. When they turned into any Christian house it was an excuse for a service, and the conversation all along the way was about the revival and the wonderful work that God is doing and is going to do in the near future.

As soon as the people reached the place they crowded into the chapel for a prayer meeting. The chapel is not a large one, but the friends had removed, one side-wall and had put up a temporary roof over a good area in order to increase the accommodation, but in spite of all this, one-tenth of the people could not enter though the place was literally packed. All the seats had been removed, and men and women sat on the floor.

Is it a prayer meeting or a praise meeting? Listen to the singing, it is only a short hymn of two or three stanzas, but it takes nearly an hour to go through it, sometimes a line is repeated hundreds of times, and all seem lost in joyful praise. One hymn ending with

Jesus only
That can satisfy my wants,

made some of the people wild with joy at one service. Several new hymns were introduced and these were called 'The Heavenly Songs,' or 'The Angels' Hymns,' because they were sung first of all by some girls in a trance and noted down at the time. It is said, and this is verified by the missionary of the place, that a girl in a state of trance sang a hymn which was dotted down in Solfa by her brother at the time, but he failed to write down the words. When the girl had come out of the trance her brother asked her to sing the hymn again and to give him the words, but she was not aware that she had sung any hymn and had no recollection at all of the tune even when it was sung to her. Some days afterwards when in another trance she sang the same hymn again, and this time the brother was able to take down the words as well. The people soon picked up the words and music and it was a favorite hymn at the Assembly. The air is a taking one and the words forcibly appeal to the emotions.

Many Christians at first would have been shocked at the dancing, if it can be called dancing; the way they sway their bodies, their hands and their feet; but there is something wonderfully fascinating in it. Some hundreds went into trances and the way they trembled and shook was extremely painful to witness, but they seemed quite unconscious of it. It is difficult to account for these trances and quakings. I believe that the Spirit comes so powerfully upon them that their weak bodies cannot stand the strain. I feel certain it is not merely physical, for some would be shaking violently for hours and then come out of their trance and feel as well as ever. Some ungodly men have been attacked in the same way, without any warning, but they came out of the trances as new men. No doubt they had been the subjects of prayer and their sudden conversion was due to this. There is a ring of reality about everything, the people are tremendously in earnest; this can easily be seen by the behavior of the people as well as by their singing and prayers.

I shall never forget the prayer of a young man on the Saturday afternoon. A long ordination service had been held in the open air in the presence of over five thousand people; it was characterized by intense earnestness and the service lasted for hours, though a cold wind was blowing the whole time. At the close of the service a letter was read from a New Zealand minister asking for the people's prayers on behalf of the two thousand Europeans in his parish. Two persons were asked to lead the vast congregation in prayer, one in Khassee and one in English; then as the service was closing a young man came forward, and said that he wished to pray. Oh! the agony of his face, and his words—they pierced the heart of every one present. He is the young man that was powerfully moved by the Spirit months ago, but he said that he had disobeyed God, and oh, how he pleaded for forgiveness, he was using the interjection generally used by the Khassies when in great distress, waw! waw!! waw!!! and every time he repeated the word it shook the whole congregation. One of his friends came to him, but almost immediately he fell on his face and he began to pray also; then another man who has been deeply moved by the Spirit came forward to join them in prayer, and did so with much sobbing and weeping. Some of the missionaries also joined them, and in a few minutes the whole vast congregation seemed to be praying and weeping at the same time, and the piercing cry of the young man could be heard through it all 'Waw' 'Waw,' and he used a sentence which children use when punished by their parents, 'I shall never do it again,' 'I shall never do it again,' 'Enough, enough, I shall never do it again.' The scene was awful, it was not excitement but agony, anguish, excruciating spiritual pain. One seemed to realize something of the grieved expression of our loving Father's face when his beloved children sin against him. Some one tried to sing, but the Spirit of Prayer was too strong, but after fifteen or twenty minutes the scene changed, a quiet peace came over the people and then the praise began, and many became wild with joy.

On the Sunday, thousands more had come in from the neighboring villages. Very early in the morning—before dawn even—the sound of prayer and praise was heard from the chapel and school-room; even at that early hour the two places were crammed with earnest intercessors.

At ten o'clock the service commenced in the open air with a congregation of over eight thousand people. It was a wonderful sight to watch the eager, reverent faces of the multitude; one could see that the people had come together expecting a blessing. Two persons had been appointed to preach, but the rush of praise and prayer made preaching impossible, but a few earnest addresses were given.

Look at that man standing in the middle of the crowd with his hands uplifted to Heaven, what a stern, expressive face! and listen to his burning words, oh, how he appeals to men to repent; he reminds one of one of the old prophets, his words are so piercing that they are distinctly heard by all. His attitude as well as his words are such, that he commands attention; he is silent for a few minutes, then he utters a terrible warning, then another solemn silence and again an agonizing appeal to men to repent. His face is a study; one feels in looking at him that he has a message from the unseen world, and he is determined to deliver it. He comes from one of the distant villages and has been powerfully used by the Spirit in his own neighborhood. By his side another man rises and begins to pray, his prayer like his face is full of tenderness—full of love, oh! how he prayed, how he pleaded with God. I thought that Sinai and Calvary had come down—one man thundered terrible words to men, the other lovingly pleaded with God for men. It was a sight never to be forgotten.

There is no doubt that many were convinced of sin at that meeting, for the presence of God at times was over-powering.

A party of Lushais had come to the Assembly, hoping to get some of the revival fire and carry back the flame to their own country. It had taken some of them over a fortnight to reach Mairaug, and all were delighted to see that they had all been greatly moved, though they did not understand a word of the Khassee language. Let us pray that they may be the means of setting north and south Lushai Hills ablaze on their return. Thousands prayed for them on the hills, and we feel assured that their prayers will be answered.

The morning service in the open air lasted over four hours, then it began to rain and the service had to be closed, but many parties remained on the field for a long time to sing and to pray. In the afternoon and evening services were held in the chapel and school-room, where short sermons were preached. The earnestness and joy were beyond description. Some good men, who had hitherto refused to join the multitude in yielding themselves entirely to God, were forced to bend at these services and their confession of pride and stubbornness was most heartrending. There are a few still who look very critically upon the enthusiasm of the people, but these are men who are known to have secret sins, not heinous sins in the sight of men, but no doubt they are terrible sins in the sight of God—pride, selfishness, laziness, debt, etc.,—and sin and the Holy Spirit cannot remain long in the same person. One could not help admiring the humility of many of the people; some who had been manifestly used of God in certain districts of the hills were present, but they shrank from coming forward. I only noticed one or two who appeared anxious to show themselves. The thousands of earnest prayers that had ascended to Heaven for the presence of God at the Assembly were manifestly answered, and Satan was not allowed to interfere.

The missionaries had some precious seasons among themselves; many if not all of them had a wonderful uplift the last twelve months, and are full of joy for they are now reaping the fruit of years of patient sowing, and there is every prospect that a still richer harvest will soon be gathered in. Over five thousand souls have been brought into the Church during the twelves months that the revival has been going on, but there are yet over two hundred thousand to be gathered in. When will this be? This is the great test of the revival. If the thousands that attend the Assembly will only go forth in the name and power of God to their several villages the demon-worship of the hills will soon be driven from the land.

Some may think that the revival in the Khassee Hills is a thing of the past, but this is not the case. It was never so general as it is now and never as powerful. May it continue, and map it spread all over India, and over all the world, so that our Saviour's name may be abundantly glorified.—J. Pengwern Jones.

Sylhet.

THE FOUNDING OF AN ENGLISH MISSION.

The London Bible-women and Nurses Mission was founded by Mrs. Ranyard, (better known as L.N.R.), in June, 1857. Its Jubilee is being inaugurated this month.

Mrs. Ranyard was born in 1890 into a family deeply imbued with love and veneration for the Bible. In her early womanhood she dedicated herself to the systematic study of the Scriptures, and to the circulation of the Bible among her poorer neighbors. By weekly visits to cottage homes she collected the pence that were to purchase the Book, and learned by experience what a key to the heart and home these friendly visits, with a directly spiritual aim, could become.

A woman of extraordinary energy, force of character, and untiring industry, devoted to her home and her children, she yet found time for literary work. She wrote the Bible Society's Jubilee volume, 'The Book and Its Story,' which met with immense success, running into many large editions. The one aim of her busy life was to bring the Bible, which she implicitly believed was a message from God to every human soul, within the reach of all. She was, however, well on in middle life when she founded the Mission, and found Marian, her first Bible-woman.

'Marian's' was a strange story. She had lived for thirty-three years in 'Seven Dials,' picking up a living by cutting fire-papers, making bags for silversmiths, and so on. She was of fairly respectable birth; but her father had been a drunkard and had broken her mother's heart. He died in a low lodging in St. Giles, leaving Marian, quite a young girl, with a little sister of five. At times the poor orphans passed the night on a doorstep.

An old man, who had been a fellow-lodger with her father, taught Marian to write a little, but told her never to read the Bible, as it was full of lies. She had a thirst for knowledge in those days when there were but few schools, and taught herself to read chiefly by studying the shop windows. At eighteen she married. When they went to church she was without shoes and stockings, and her husband had no coat; still they were both sober and steady, and in time got together a home. Four years before she and Mrs. Ranyard met, one rainy night she took shelter in a little mission hall, where she learned that a lending library was to be opened the next evening. She went hoping to borrow 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' then talked about by everybody; but a strong impulse came over her—it was as if she heard a whisper telling her to borrow a Bible instead. She obeyed the voice. The City missionary lent her a Bible; she took it home and read it. It went straight to her heart. Afterwards came a time of great suffering and want for Marian and her husband, but they fought through it; and when Mrs. Ranyard, after her memorable walk in St. Giles's, asked the missionary if he knew of a good, poor woman who would venture with a bag of Bibles into every room, he put his hand into his pocket and drew out a letter from Marian, in which she told him of her wish to offer her time, her only treasure, to the Lord, and that she desired to visit and help in any way she could those whom no one else would approach. Marian had been ill in hospital herself, she longed to help those she calls 'the desolate sick.'

Marian's letter revealed not only the power of the Word to convert the heart, but to educate the whole mental and spiritual being. Mrs. Ranyard was convinced that in her the right person was found, and Marian received the offer of employment of selling Bibles, feeling it was the work which, of all others, she should delight to undertake.

Thus, so quietly that scarcely anyone except Mrs. Ranyard, Marian and the Bible Society knew of the attempt, the Bible-woman's Mission began. Even Marian, long as she had lived in St. Giles's, was amazed at the state of the rooms into which she penetrated; still more amazing was the willingness of the poorest to subscribe their pence. Marian reported that the women she gathered for her first little tea-party said 'they thought they would try to be cleaner.' 'Thank God for that,' exclaimed Mrs. Ranyard; 'we will help them to try!' And the rest of her life was devoted to helping the poor women to help themselves. She gathered a few into a class to listen to the reading of the book they had bought, and so the Mothers' Meeting sprang up. To L. N. R. the Christian Church owes both the Bible-woman and the Mothers' Meeting. She soon had a large number of women under her own supervision working in te poorest parts of London, seeking in every womanly way to reach the mother and through her the home. Her work might almost be called 'The Mission of the Fruitful Word,' so much sprang out of it.

The Bible-women's visits revealed the terrible state of 'the desolate sick,' untended or ill tended in their wretched homes. L. N. R. saw there was 'hospital work to do outside all hospitals,' and in 1868 a nursing branch was added. L. N. R. passed away early in 1879. Almost her last published words were:—

'The great need of Christians is faith in the Word of God. Not infidelity, nor superstition, nor idolatry, nor strong drink, nor any other vice, if they really trusted in that weapon, the sword of the spirit, would stand before them. Hereto we set our seal after twenty-two years' work in the slums of London.'

MISSIONARIES WANTED.

A stirring appeal is addressed to all Christians in Great Britain and Ireland as to Northern Nigeria, which, in 1900, came under the British flag, and with a vast population, six times as large as England, of 10,000,000 half Mohammedan and half pagan. Hitherto it has been practically closed to missions by intertribal wars. Now it is accessible. The pagan tribes ask for the white man's teachers, but Mohammedan traders and missionaries push forward with energy and zeal, flooding the country with their influence, and at the present rate of progress it is computed 'there will scarcely be a heathen village on the banks of the Niger by 1910.' They would all be Mohammedan, and much less accessible to the Christian missionary. While Christians hesitate, the door is gradually closing.

Only one solitary Christian missionary was working among these heathen tribes up to July, 1904. At present there are about ten missionaries, five having been sent out by special effort to meet this crisis—two in July, 1904, and three in October, 1905. Even from the political standpoint, it would be disastrous to abandon these lands to a fanatical religion like Mohammedanism, which has shown its fruits in the Armenian massacres and in the revolution in the Eastern Soudan which led to Gordon's death.

The field is unoccupied, the climate comparatively healthy, and the High Commissioner, Sir Frederick Lugard, strongly encourages missionary effort among the heathen tribes. It would be a disgrace to allow these tribes, now British subjects, to pass under the rule of the false prophet, when waiting to be won for Christ. And the appeal is to all who love the Lord Jesus Christ to do their utmost, in God's strength, to realize their high privilege, responsibility and unparalleled opportunity.

The appeal is signed by Dr. Monro Gibson, ex-Moderator of the English Presbyterian Church, and eleven other leading representatives of the various denominations.—'Missionary Review.'

REVIVAL IN HARPOOT.

Mr. Fransen has for more than thirty years given himself to evangelistic work, and the last three years have been spent in missionary lands. We are sure God sent him to Harpoot in answer to prayer. Ever since September there has been earnest effort on the part of the pupils, so we seemed ready for a revival, and Mr. Fransen seemed to be the match sent of God to light the fire. For one week there was a daily public meeting, besides one in each of the schools, in which many rose for prayers, and there were many confessions with weeping. It is very markedly a children's and young people's revival, and the orphans are deeply affected. We have never before had such a week of prayer, and every word spoken and the feeling expressed is all so genuine. It is too early to speak confidently of results, but all our senior girls have given themselves to Christ, and most of the boarding girls are rejoicing in the same blessed hope. In one of the boys' orphan homes where among seventy only ten called themselves Christians, now all but ten are said to have decided for Christ. Many of the college boys, too, are genuinely converted. Such beaming faces as we see, and how these young converts are working for their mates! We need your prayers as never before, for we feel keenly the responsibility of caring for these young people. During our short vacation some of the older boys visited the villages for Christian work with great success.

Sincerely yours,

—Emma M. Barnum.

WITNESS LABRADOR FUND.

In addition to the amount already acknowledged there has been received for this mission the sum of $17.40, part proceeds of the Sunday evening services held in the Cartierville Boating Club during 1905, and $1.00 towards the cots from Eldred, Ruby, Cecil and Frank Russell.

FAMINE FUNDS.

Since last acknowledgment the 'Witness' has received $6.55 for the Japanese famine fund: From 'a friend in Lancaster,' $3; from the Y. P. S. C. E., Sunny Hill, Sask., $3.55. Also from 'A friend in Lancaster' the sum of $3 for the Armenian Relief Fund.

STORIES OF HENRY IRVING.

(London 'Academy.')

In his Reminiscences of the late Sir Henry Irving, Joshua Hatton gives some anecdotes which show the great actor in the role of a humorist. Two of these we repeat:

A certain man, says Mr. Hatton, used to go about purloining as it were, an occasional glint of Irving's fame by dressing as much like him as he could, wearing his hair long in the Irving manner, and getting as near as he could, with economy, to the style of his hat. One day this gentleman stopped Irving in a quiet street, and, with a touch of pride, said:

'Mr. Irving, I find myself a good deal embarrassed by being so often mistaken for you.'

'Cut your hair, my friend; cut your hair,' was the prompt reply.

The second anecdote is characteristic of Irving's generosity, as well as shown in his quiet sense of honor.

A widow of an old Lyceum servant applied to him for some sort of occupation about the theatre, whereby she might earn a living. Irving appealed to Loveday, his manager.

'There is absolutely no vacancy of any kind,' said Loveday.

'Can't you give her a job to look after the theatre cats? I think we've too many mice about, not to mention rats.'

'No,' said Loveday; 'there are two women already on that job.'

'Hum, ha, let me see,' said Irving, reflectively, then suddenly brightening with an idea: 'Very well, then give her the job of looking after the two women who are looking after the cats.'

The widow was at once engaged on

MACKENZIE'S BIBLICAL VICTORY.

('Saturday Night.')

Old-time Liberals still like to recall the way in which Sir John Macdonald once quoted Scripture to the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie to his own discomfiture. Mr. Mackenzie had brought up an inconvenient subject, and Sir John sought to close off the discussion. 'Art thou he that troubleth Israel?' he asked, forgetting that he was using the words of Ahab the wicked king.

But Alexander Mackenzie was well up in his Bible and promptly replied in the words of Elijah: 'I have not troubled Israel, but thou and thy father's house, in that ye have forsaken the commandments of the Lord and have followed Baalam.'

Red Rose Tea "is good tea"

Just notice the color—a rich amber, which is always a token of quality.

Sold by the best grocers in Canada

T. H. ESTABROOKS, ST. JOHN, N. B. WINNIPEG.
TORONTO, 2 WELLINGTON ST., E.

To Improve Ill Temper.

Relieve the physical suffering of corns. Quickly done by the old reliable Putnam's Corn Extractor. Beware of acid, flesh-eating substitutes, and insist on 'Putnam's'; it's the one sure and painless cure.

THE MAPLE LEAF FOREVER AND EVERYONE.

'DIDN'T EXPECT ANYTHING LIKE THEM FOR THE MONEY.'

That's what everyone thinks; but we secured a manufacturer's supply, and printed our badges and flags ourselves, so that the loyal school boys and the loyal school girls in Canada, as well as loyal Canadians out of school, could get a really fine thing for a very little money, and be in a position to show their colors at all patriotic celebrations.

There is still time to send in your order if you do it at once.

Grainfield, N.B., June 25, 1906.

John Dougall & Sons: —

Dear Sirs,—I received the Maple Leaf brooches and pins some time ago. All were well satisfied with them, and did not expect anything like them for the money. Thanking you very much for extra premium, and wishing the 'Witness' every success, I remain, yours truly,

RETA M. HAMBROOK.

West Royalty, P.E.I., June 21, 1906.

John Dougall & Son:—

Dear Sirs,—I received the Maple Leaf pins and brooches, also the badges and flags, some time ago. We were all well pleased with them, and I thank you very much for the one you sent me as a premium. Thanking you for your kindness, I remain, yours truly,

CHARLOTTE PICKARD.

Point Pleasant.

Home Department.

No Fears or Doubts are Mine.

Because I hold it sinful to despond,
And will not let the bitterness of life
Blind me with burning tears, but look Beyond
Its tumults and its strife;

Because I lift my head above the mist,
Where the sun shines and the broad breezes blow,
By every ray and every raindrop kissed
That God's love doth bestow—

Think you I find no bitterness at all,
No burden to be borne, like Christian's pack?
Think you there are no ready tears to fall
Because I keep them back?

Why should I hug life's ill with cold reserve
To curse myself and all who love me? Nay!
A thousand times more good than I deserve
God gives me every day.

And in each one of these rebellious tears,
Kept bravely back, He makes a rainbow shine.
Grateful, I take His slightest gift. No fears
Nor any doubts are mine.

Dark skies must clear, and when the clouds are past,
One golden day redeems a weary year,
Patient I listen, sure that sweet at last
Will sound His voice of cheer.
—Selected.

Jade---A Chinese Missionary Romance.

BY GRACE EATON.

(The author of this story is a native of China, who, after being educated in England, returned to her own land, and the story of Jade is full of facts and incidents which actually occurred.)

Now, a few words concerning our friends, Chon-Poa and Fong Wing. Though their chief business was to look after the safety of their water-home, the house boat named 'Ho-Sun-Man' or "Good News' which they dared not let out of their sight, at the same time Chon-Poa often travelled into the villages to distribute books and tracts, and the good seed he tried to scatter among the boatmen brought forth in some cases an hundredfold to his credit in Heaven. Whenever Chon-Poa returned from his colporteuring, Fong Wing would go on to other districts along the banks to sell or give the people the testaments. He was not gifted with the ready tongue, but the few words he spoke were uttered with such sincere earnestness that people were nearly always much impressed.

Meanwhile the 'Ho-Sun-Man' was always ready in case of trouble, for Jade and Kyma to take refuge in when they were driven out by the angry mobs as at times they were. Also, in case of indisposition, they could find rest until strength returned to work again.

Thus, for nearly fifteen months, our little missionary band went on doing their Master's work along the banks of the Soo-Chow Creek and the Woo-Sung river, in the numerous villages and hamlets situated thereon. Sometimes they were cheered by encouraging evidence of the seed they had been planting. Then again at times they were cast down on account of the opposition of the greater number of those with whom they came in contact, many of whom declared that it was an evil thing for women of their own country to seek to change beliefs as old as the hills and substitute in their place doctrines of nations who had always treated their countrymen with cruelest contempt and hatred. It was hard indeed to combat these arguments, but the little women were not disheartened, for the Friend whom they served was with them always.

Among the converts whom Jade had the joy to gather into the fold, was a couple named Lee Ping. He was a poultry farmer and did a thriving business. Therefore, was in comfortable circumstances, and was looked up to by a very large number of the Lee Clan, living in two large villages, his purse being always open to the needy. His shop was situated on the bank of the Creek which was large enough to furnish roots for thousands of ducks, convenient for them to flap right into the water to swim to their feeding grounds, which were composed of a green scum with countless insects and tiny fishes floating on the watertop, which were found on the inlets floating to or from the Creek. It was a novel sight to anyone who had never seen it before, to watch thousands of these ducks swimming on the surface of the rivers or lakes guided along by men or boys on the banks with a long bamboo pole. The duck is a favorite dish with the Chinese, either fresh or smoked, and therefore a duck farm is very profitable. A smoked duck is cured like an English ham and split open like a finnan haddie to dry.

The conversion of Lee Ping and his wife was brought about by Jade's medical ministrations, for his only little son had been very sick and hopes of his recovery had been given up by all the Chinese doctors. As a last resource, however, throwing all prejudice aside, for sake of his precious child, he called for Jade's help, and she, by her patient skill and prayerful trust in God's help at last pulled the little one safely through to health again. From this time forth, Lee Ping and his family could not be grateful enough, and before long, seeing the blameless life of the missionaries, he, with four of his family, were joyfully baptized.

In some of the wealthier houses the women were more curious about Jade, because of her foreign education. They were very inquisitive in particular concerning the clothing of the people who had been so good to her, and so were not backward to ask her to satisfy their curiosity by dressing herself in them. And Jade was always very willing to please their harmless wishes. In fact, she was very glad indeed to have the chance to array herself again in European clothes.

As a rule Jade was accompanied in her visitations by Kyma, but sometimes, especially after she became acquainted with families or some of the inmates and had established a friendly footing, she would go now and then alone to carry the glad tidings and to visit the sick. Our little missionary possessed a sweet voice with which she often charmed the people with her singing of the many beautiful hymns translated into the Chinese language, and everyone who heard her experienced delight in listening to the tuneful, comforting songs and were never tired of listening and sometimes joining in the singing of them. Many were the occasions she was invited into the better class houses, when our party came nearer Soo-Chow in larger and more prosperous villages.

One of the houses, the wealthiest for miles, Jade and Kyma often visited to teach and give help. This house belonged to the wealthiest and most influential man between Shanghai and Soo-Chow. His family was composed of his mother, six wives and about fifteen children, with a numerous train of servants and slaves. The poor pale frightened uner wives were always very pleased with the visits of the two teachers, but the head wife was very disagreeable. She was known as a haughty tyrant to the members of her household, but this was attributed to the fact that she in turn had to bow to the tyrannical authority of a mother-in-law, whose age and feebleness, combined with a bitter temper, made her almost unbearable.

Jade and Kyma were hopeful that they would be able, with God helping them, to bring this houseful of immortal souls to the blessing of the redeemed, and found great happiness in the anticipation of delivering these poor women from physical and moral slavery. When they thought everything was most encouraging and all the signs giving hope of a ripe harvest—the master of the house, Wing-Ching Foo, blocked their way. He conceived a great desire to annex our Jade as his seventh wife. He thought he could easily get her by offering her elder companions, Vo-Ling and Kyma a good sum. So he was greatly surprised and chagrined when they informed him that our heroine was a British subject, and the beloved adopted daughter of an English lady, and that therefore they had no power to dispose of her, even had they been willing to oblige him—and that they were not—for as believers in Christ, they would never assist in any way to make their beloved child, a pure Christian girl, the seventh wife of Wong-Ching Foo.

When Wong found that he could not obtain Jade in the manner that most secondary wives were obtained—that is, by purchase—he was determined to make her his by force. He thought that this would not be so hard as she and her companions were far away from foreign protection, and that when it should come, it would be so late that she would be his and far from interference from any source.

One day he sent an urgent message to Jade by a couple of servants bearing a sedan chair. The message stated that his mother had been taken with a sudden bad form of fever and he would be glad to have Jade come to her assistance. Our poor heroine, unsuspicious of any evil designs, hastily put on her walking attire and taking her satchel containing a supply of medical materials went with the bearers. Kyma did not accompany her, much as she wished to do so, because the coolies said that the chair was but for one and they were to bring the young teacher back within an hour.

When about three hours had passed and Jade did not return and no message came to tell Kyma not to be uneasy, as it had been the rule whenever Jade was detained, unless in the company of Kyma, our friends became very uneasy and felt that something very wrong must have happened. They blamed themselves for allowing Jade to go unattended, knowing the designs of Wong Ching Foo to make her his seventh wife. Finally they took counsel together and planned a means of rescuing Jade, if possible—so sure were they of Wong Ching Foo's perfidy. It was agreed that the three, viz.: Vo-Ling, Chon-Poa and Kyma, should go up to the house, and that Kyma being well acquainted with nearly all the female servants, should get into their quarters and obtain what information she could whilst Vo-Ling and Chon-Poa were to keep close watch outside, and as well, try to gain all the news they could. Fong-Wing was to guard the boat and be prepared to start immediately in case of trouble. Poor Kyma joined her husband and Chon-Poa after an hour's vain endeavor to find something by word or hint from the slaves. She said they seemed too frightened to utter a word, all having been forbidden on pain of most dreadful punishment, to say anything at all, the oldest servant only whispering in Kyma's ear that it was false that their old mistress was at all ill. The three friends were greatly cast down at the terrible misfortune that had apparently overtaken Jade. They had no doubt whatever that Wong Ching Foo had trapped the dear girl into his house in order to compel her to become his seventh wife, and he being so powerful, with every means at hand and a very large clan at his back and call, what could four such poor creatures as they do.

(To be Continued.)

Home Thoughts.

TOO MUCH CANDOR.

Can there be too much candor? Undoubtedly, there is often too much of it in the family. Do you ever think, my plain-spoken friend, what an armor of defence for people who meet in everyday society is found in politeness? It is possible to associate agreeably for years with men and women, who are in many points our opposite, perhaps our inferiors, simply because we do not blurt out, in a blunt way, our inner thoughts about everything concerning them. It is only in our own houses that some of us do not take the trouble to utter thanks as we ought for little services kindly rendered, that we remark on pale or sallow complexions and unbecoming dresses with amazing frankness and that, in short, we make ourselves disagreeable, when, with ease, we could be charming. Many a good man, following the Lord in singleness of heart, does anything but command religion at home, because he is bitter when he ought to be sweet, snappish when he should instead be patient, or satirical when a soothing word from his lips would smooth household frictions away. Many a saintly woman is fretful and unreasonable, and though often in her closet, does not come from it with a shining face. If religion is genuine it should help us to triumph over little troubles, and in most lives the little troubles, too petty to be spoken of, far outweigh the great losses and calamities.

One of the petty home faults, from which springs a brood of perplexities and heart-burnings, is a brusque and pitiless candor, which hurts the sensitive, and jars upon the irritable. Be truthful, honest, and open, but do not plume yourself on the possession of these qualities, because with rude and needless criticisms you go on your way, giving thrusts instead of carresses, and setting matches to home explosives, when instead your speech should distil as the dew—'Christian Globe.'

A TRANSFIGURED LIFE.

There is no other way in which one's life will be so surely, so quickly transfigured, as in the faithful happy, cheerful doing of everyday tasks. We need to remember that this world is not so much a place for doing things as for making character. Right in the midst of what some people call drudgery is the very best place to get the transformed, transfigured life. The doing of common tasks patiently, promptly, faithfully, cheerfully, makes the character beautiful and bright. But we must take heed always that we do our tasks, whatever they are, with love in our heart. Doing any kind of work unwillingly, with complaint and murmuring, hurts the life.—J. R. Miller.

With the Children.

HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS.
(Eugene Field.)

A funny little chin,
And a funny little nose,
A funny little grin,
Ten funny little toes.
Two funny little eyes,
And funny little hands,
How funnily he tries
To give his wee commands.

A funny little sigh,
A funny little head,
That funnily will try
To miss the time for bed.
A funny little peep
From funny eyes that gleam,
A funny little sleep
A funny little dream.

A RECIPE FOR A PARTY.

Dorothy with radiant eyes and flushed cheeks a very June rose of a girl, stood waiting the family's verdict. It was her first real party. Of course she had been to parties all her life, but never before to one where they had an orchestra and city caterers and florists.

'You may each,' Dorothy declared, 'give me a piece of advice.'

'Hold up your head and remember that you're as big as anybody.' That was Jack, of course.

'Do be careful of your sash when you sit down,' Vera urged

TELL YOUR FRIENDS ABOUT IT.

Thousands of the best women in Canada regularly read with pleasure and profit this 'Home Department,' as well as the other parts of the 'Witness,' but there are women right round each of our subscribers who do not read it, for they do not know it. They are waiting for a word from you about it. Particularly is this true of the new colonists pouring into our land. Make a neighborly call on them, and tell them what you think of the 'Witness' as a family newspaper, and let them know that it will pay them many times over to take advantage of our Special Year-End Offer now open. See Page——

'Just have a happy time, that's all,' mother said, with such undisguised pride in her face that Abby Ann hastened to add a wholesome bitter. Abby Ann had been with the family all her life, and had privileges.

'Pretty is that pretty does,' she warned. 'You just mind that, Dorothy.'

But grandmother amended it instantly. 'Party is that party does. You'll find plenty of times to remember that, too, dear.'

The carriage came then and the little June rose was put into it, and for the next two hours had no time to think. Then came a change, a few minutes when it happened that Dorothy had no partner. It felt very queer and 'left-out.'

Of course some girls had been left out all the evening, but she had not thought about it before. Then suddenly grandmother's words came to her: 'Party is that party does.' If the party did not come to her she would make a party herself.

She walked across to the next lonesome girl and said a word or two to her, and then they went to the next and the next, till there were no lonely ones any more, but a big merry group. And suddenly Dorothy, in the midst of her fun, made a great discovery.

'Why it's you, and not things that make the party!'

When Dorothy was twenty-four she married. It was a happy marriage, but there were ten years when things had to be carefully contrived in the little home and luxuries were bravely denied. Yet somehow they had many good times in the small house. One day Dorothy heard the matter discussed between her little daughter and a neighbor's child.

'You don't have anything but cambric tea and gingerbread at your doll's parties, and Lena Tolman has frosted cake, but I like yours best. Some way your mother always acts as if it's a party, and Lena's doesn't.'

'My mother says it's the way you feel inside, not what you eat, that makes a party,' Dorothy's daughter replied.

And Dorothy, overhearing, smiled to herself. 'Party is that party does,' she murmured.—'Youths' Companion.'

The Confessions of a Vegetarian

(By the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, in the 'Independent.')

I became a vegetarian before reading 'The Jungle' and the Packinghouse Committee report. Hence I am not to be classed with those who have been scared into a good habit. I have acquired mine after a deliberate, purposeful and cheerful study of my own dietary needs and practical experimentation which has amounted to a demonstration satisfactory to myself as to what is good for me to eat, no matter what may be good for some one else.

It may be stated as a general fact that most people eat too much. In the year 2006, when the saloon will be a thing of the past and drunkenness from drink no longer known, societies will arise to arouse a nation drunk with the intemperance of too much food. The ordinary bill of fare in a hotel is a monstrosity. It is, however, no less so in nearly every farmhouse. I recall with a feeling of shame the immense amount of work it put upon my mother and sisters, the bill of fare we men demanded on our farm for breakfast. We thought we must have, and did have, beefsteak and potatoes, eggs, hot biscuit, coffee, griddle cakes, molasses, apple sauce and very often some kind of pie. Dinner was, in the language of the card table, several better than this, and supper was a resounding echo of breakfast. We had meat three times a day, and thought we could not live without it. It is a marvel to me now that we have any of us lived so long with it.

Six years ago I tried the experiment of going an entire year without any breakfast. I drank two coffee cups of hot water, and on the strength of that bill of fare I did a healthy man's regular forenoon's work. At the time I preached or lectured, on an average, once a day for six months, and did not miss a single engagement or have a headache or a pain. And I date from that experiment the experience which has led to these confessions.

Near the close of that breakfastless year I had the good fortune to meet a Scotch family in Dundee. They were all vegetarians—father, mother, grandmother and seven children. None of the children had ever tasted either meat or fish. A healthier or happier family I have never seen. The good housewife did confess that there were certain seasons of the year when it was difficult to provide a varied and interesting bill of fare without meat, but there was no lack on the table during any of the meals I was privileged to take with them, and the dishes were without exception palatable and nourishing.

I may be said to date from that visit in Dundee my own conversion to a meatless diet. Since that time I have eaten meat more or less, but increasingly less, until at last I have entirely ceased to eat meat, and do not see why I shall ever again pay my toll to the Beef Barons. It would not concern me in the least, indeed, if all flesh of beasts and birds should perish off the face of the earth except cows and hens. Milk and eggs are a part of the daily fare. Potatoes, beans, peas, all green and succulent herbs, radishes, lettuce, beets, corn, celery and onions. The vegetarian (i.e., the one whose definition of the word is the same as mine) also adds to his bill of fare two other worlds of supply, namely, fruits and nuts. All fruits, so far as I have tried them, are healthful, especially apples and oranges. The most ideal way of getting fruits upon the vegetarian's table is for him to go out into his garden and pick them off the trees or vines. When that cannot be done one must fall back on or into the cold storage plant. But judicious marketing can be resorted to at different seasons of the year with success. Nuts are not understood by one person in a thousand. They (that is, the nuts) contain vast nutriment packed away in a little compass. The idea of putting nuts and raisins in the 'dessert' on the hotel bill of fare is to make the vegetarian smile. Nuts should be eaten as a part of the main bill of fare, not the finishing touch. There is great nourishment in peanuts, walnuts, pecans, butternuts, almonds and Brazil nuts. They are distinct in flavor and in properties, and eaten with liberal sprinkling of salt are harmless to the most delicate digestion.

There was a man once who, when the dew was on his strawberry vines, and the wren that had her nest in the box elder near his bedroom window had begun her morning thanks, arose and dressed him leisurely and strode out into his little garden at the back of his lot and without losing any of the wren's melody plucked him a bunch of radishes, cut a liberal supply of heads of tender lettuce, picked a pan of strawberries and while in the garden took out of the soil several handfuls of young beets with their tops and also picked a dish of green peas. Going back to the house he picked over and washed the vegetables and berries, laying the peas and beets aside to be cooked for dinner. The radishes, lettuce, berries, together with a pitcher of milk and a plate of crackers or bread go on the table. Breakfast is ready. There has been no banging of stove lids. No frantic stirring of the hot fire on a hot summer morning. No greasy odor of bacon or beefsteak pervading the house. No toilsome and lengthy preparation on the part of a flushed faced 'hired girl' to get ready coffee, steak and hot biscuit for reluctant stomachs of people who are going to leave half the breakfast on their plates to be wasted or served up again in hash. The time this man uses to get his breakfast ready is the time spent by the wren in her morning devotions, but it is enough. I could tell the name of this man and of this wren, but these confessions are already too personal.

Not only do civilized people eat too much, but they spend twice the time necessary in getting food ready to eat. I do not see why my wife should be expected to spend more than half her lifetime planning meals and getting them on the table, or why another woman called the 'help' should spend three-fourths of her time in washing a multitude of dirty dishes and putting them back on the table to be dirtied again. The vegetable habit simplifies life. It helps us do other things besides get our meals. Ten minutes is time enough to get breakfast. Then we have leisure to eat slowly the little we have. The general American plan is to spend half an hour getting twice as much food on the table as the family needs and then omit family prayers and hurry through breakfast in fifteen minutes.

If this article is printed I foresee trouble for myself. People are going to write to ask what the vegetarian does when he is invited out; when he is one of the victims at a banquet; when apples are two for a quarter in New York; when the frost has taken the peaches in Delaware and the potato bug has eaten all the visible supply in Nebraska. These things do not trouble me. Most of my friends have enough on their tables besides meat to keep me from starving until I get home. If apples fail I fall back on prunes. At most banquets there are radishes, celery and olives. If potatoes are high, I can thrive on rice.

Meanwhile I have the satisfaction of unusually good health and the consciousness every day that, so far as I am concerned, no man need work in an abattoir, and the double satisfaction of the consciousness every day that, so far as I am concerned again, the Beef Trust can get nothing out of me.

What to Wear When Camping.

Of the first consideration is the material for a camping suit. Don't get the popular khaki—it looks very neat and dashing at first, but a few days association with camp fires and meals will cause an eruption of spots and dirty streaks from which it will never recover. Denim of a dark brown or blue looks infinitely better and wears almost as well, lasting two summers of hard use. Except for very warm climates a corduroy skirt is best. The material is soft and graceful, and wears splendidly, and in the darker tones of brown and green is particularly suited to the woods. If you expect to meet warm weather use Japanese crape or the cotton material known as galatea for your blouses, for as these do not require ironing they look well after washing. Avoid gingham or any thin material that will crumple easily. A man's flannel shirt makes a very pretty waist, either the blue army shirt or the fireman's red one being attractive to wear with a corduroy skirt—Marion Randall in 'Woman's Home Companion.'

Advertisements.

KEEP CHILDREN WELL.

Stomach and bowel troubles kill thousands of little ones during the hot weather. Diarrhoea, dysentery and cholera infantum sometimes come without warning, and if prompt aid is not at hand the child may be beyond aid in a few hours. If you want to keep your children hearty, rosy and full of life during the hot weather give them an occasional dose of Baby's Own Tablets. This medicine prevents illness and cures it when it comes unexpectedly. And the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that this medicine is absolutely safe. Mrs. W. J. Munroe, Sintaluta, Sask., says: 'For more than three years Baby's Own Tablets is the only medicine I have given my children, and I think the Tablets invaluable for stomach and bowel troubles.' Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Keep the Tablets in the house.

For the Housekeeper.

STAINS.

I do not suppose any one who has ever conducted a woman's page has not been asked, over and over again, for some way to take stains out of linen. The trouble, too often, is that stains on table linen are seldom treated promptly and hence become indelible. All berry stains succumb to hot water treatment. Stretch the stained portion loosely over a bowl and pour boiling water directly from the tea kettle on the spot, if it does not all quite disappear drain the water from the bowl and repeat the scalding bath. But if the spot has been dipped in soap and water it is likely to be set like a dye. Fruit and tea stains disappear before the same treatment, but if the linen is washed and boiled without removing the tea stain the spot will remain until the cloth is nearly worn out.

Coffee and chocolate spots are removed successfully by soaking first in a solution of borax and cold water and then treating with boiling water.

If a cloth becomes mildewed by being laid away carelessly while damp saturate the spot in lemon juice and lay in the bright sunlight; repeat if necessary.

The safest way to take iron rust is to sprinkle it with salt, then saturate with lemon juice and expose to strong sunlight. This may need repeating, but is better than treating with acids.

Many fruit stains that do not surrender to boiling water can be taken out with Javelle water, using four tablespoons to one-half pail of water. Soak the spots five minutes, then rinse well in half a dozen waters, because otherwise the fabric will be weakened. To make Javelle water put one pound of washing soda into one quart of boiling water and let it boil ten minutes in an agate kettle. Put in one-quarter pound of chloride of lime, stirring well with a stick. Cool partly, pour into bottles, and after settling use the clear liquid.

These rules should be cut out and pasted into your kitchen scrap-books. You all keep them, don't you?—Minneapolis 'News.'

Selected Recipes.

A delicious dessert drink is lime sherbet. Squeeze the juice from four limes; strain and add a cup of raspberry vinegar, two cups of pulverized sugar and half a cup of grated cocoanut. Cover and place directly on the ice for two hours, then pour in gradually a cup of iced tea, adding three sliced oranges and the stiffly whipped whites of two eggs. Prepare a lime syrup by boiling two quarts of water with one quart of sugar for twenty minutes, adding the juice and grated rind of four limes; remove from the fire, and when thoroughly chilled add to the rest.

Skin stalks of rhubarb, and cut them into small pieces; arrange these in layers in a stone crock or jar, sprinkling with powdered sugar, ground cinnamon, and a tiny pinch of baking soda; now pour over slowly half a cupful of strained honey, to which three tablespoonfuls of warm water have been added, and bake for an hour and a half in a moderate oven, covering the crock closely. When tender stir thoroughly until smooth, pressing through a fruit sieve, and flavor with the juice of half an orange—placing directly on the ice to chill and ripen; just previous to serving, fold in lightly the whipped whites of two eggs and serve in ice cold grape fruit glasses garnished with cherries.

OUR MAPLE LEAF PINS.

Even if you did miss them for Dominion Day, you can still have them by sending in your order at once. Read our advertisement, and let us hear from you.

BLANKETS WHILE YOU WAIT

FROM SHEEP'S BACK TO BED-CLOTHES IN ONE DAY.

(London 'Daily Mail,' June 9.)

At sunrise on Friday some sleepy sheep were grazing in a field at Witney, near Oxford. On Friday night the Duke of Marlborough slept under an all-wool blanket made from their fleeces at the Witney mills of Messrs. Charles Early & Co.

The feat was inspired by the case of the famous 'Throckmorton Coat,' which held a record that has stood from 1811 until Friday. In that year, on June 25, two sheep were sheared, and their wool was converted into cloth, from which a coat was made between sunrise and sunset.

Friday's achievement, by the courtesy of Messrs. Early, was witnessed by a 'Daily Mail' representative, who writes:

'At 3.45, a minute before sunrize, four shearers faced forty sheep. At 3.46 the word 'Go' was given. In just five minutes the first fleeces had been weighed, and were passed into the 'shaker,' which got rid of the worst of the impurities.

'Then a dozen bewildering technicalities took place, and leaving the spinning mules the blanket, which seemed more like a coarse canvas textile, began to evolve itself under the skilled fingers of the girl experts in the weaving factory.

'It was an unappetizing-looking, damp, pale sepia mass that went to the 'teazer.' Under its scarifying influence, however, the limp fabric suddenly sprang into life, and became a real, unmistakable blanket.

'It had taken exactly ten hours and twenty-seven minutes to manufacture from the moment the first shearer wrestled with his first sheep, and the famed Throckmorton cloth was beaten but not disgraced by the narrow margin of thirty-two minutes.'

CANADIAN-BORN.

Although I'm not unduly proud,
Inordinately vain,
But humble, as will be allowed,
And modest in the main;
I must confess to pride of birth,
And all detractors warn
To let alone one land on earth:
I am Canadian-born.

In one respect I fill the bill
As well as any man
Between Vancouver and Brazil,
Morocco and Japan.
From Hobart Town to Hammerfest,
From Greenland to the Horn,
My native land is much the best:
I am Canadian-born.

The Greeks beside their Hellespont
Thought all but they were scum;
The Latins loved the classic vaunt,
'Civis Romanus sum.'
I'm not so impudent as they
To hold the world in scorn,
But have a better boast to-day,
'I am Canadian-born.'

My land is Beauty's flag unfurled,
A garden of increase,
The crowning wonder of the world,
Creation's masterpiece;
And deathless deed and kingly name
Her chronicles adorn;
I'm pardonably proud to claim
I am Canadian-born.

I love her cities old and new,
Her crested mountain-chains,
Her lakes and rivers fair to view,
Her meadows and her plains,
Her tented fields of yellow sheaves,
Her spears of towering corn,
Her forests with their maple leaves:
I am Canadian-born.

I love her verdant spring-time sweet,
Her autumn red and gold;
I love her summer's tropic heat,
Her winter's arctic cold,
The splendor of her evening glow,
The glory of her morn;
And day and night I love to know
I am Canadian-born.

All honor to her pioneers,
The gallant sons of France;
All honor to their British peers,
Who aided her advance;
To workers like the great Champlain,
And Dufferin and Lorne,
And those who could take up the strain,
'I am Canadian-born.'

Here my allotted time I'd live
And play my little part,
My service here to Nature give,
To Industry and Art;
Here pluck life's roses when I may,
And when I feel the thorn,
Look up with fortitude and say,
I am Canadian-born.

And should unfriendly circumstance
(Which Providence forbid!)
Decree that from my latest glance
My country should be hid,
Ah, then 'twill ease my parting sigh
And cheer my heart forlorn,
To think, wherever I may die,
I am Canadian-born.

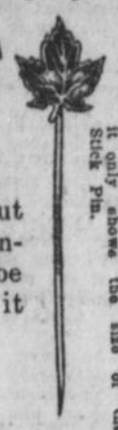
W. M. MACKERACHER.

THE MAPLE LEAF

FOR EVER AND EVERYONE

This cut gives no idea of the color and beauty of the original, it only shows the size of the Brooch Pin.

The happy suggestion that everyone, old and young, throughout the Dominion should wear a Maple Leaf on Empire Day and Dominion Day, is gaining ground like wild-fire, and you will not want to be without one. If you get our Maple Leaf Pin you will be proud of it as well as of the day you celebrate.



This cut gives no idea of the color and beauty of the original. It only shows the size of the Stick Pin.

DAY OR SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASS BADGES AND PINS

greatly increase the esprit de corps—the fellowship of the members of any class or school. Nothing could be more appropriate than our fine colored hard enamel Canadian Maple Leaves. These are exceedingly dainty and pretty and would serve to pin on a small silk Union Jack for Empire Day, a badge bearing the arms of your Province for Dominion Day, and scholars will find it the right thing to hold their school or class colors safe and fast.

SINGLE ORDERS TWENTY CENTS EACH.

The price for these brooch or stick or cravat pins ranges in the city stores from twenty-five to thirty cents, but we are able to send these pins postpaid for the remarkably low price of twenty cents each, because, knowing that thousands of our readers will want them, we have made special arrangements with the largest manufacturers to supply their needs. Each person who remits for a pin is entitled to order the 'Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead' and the 'Northern Messenger' for one month free trial to any single address they like in the Dominion, and we must ask all those sending for sample pin, to give us this address without fail, except where they do not already receive these papers and would like them sent direct to themselves.

BE A LEADER IN YOUR CLASS.

Send twenty cents for a sample stick pin or brooch pin and we will promptly send it to you—then call a meeting of the boys and girls at recess—show them your pin and tell them that

IN ORDERS OF TEN OR MORE THEY ARE ONLY TEN CENTS EACH

and that if they will each pay you ten cents and give you their name and address, or if they already take our papers, the name and address of some friend, anywhere in the Dominion to whom we may send the month's free subscriptionto the two papers mentioned above, we will promptly send the pins to you to distribute, and will, moreover, send with each pin a silk Union Jack to wear on Empire Day, and a silk badge bearing their Provincial Coat of Arms for Dominion Day. This is a liberal offer. Act promptly. Don't let your school be behind in this important matter.

Maple Leaf Order Form for all.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers,
'Witness' Block, Montreal.

Please find enclosed the sum of twenty cents for Maple Leaf .....
Pin in fine hard colored enamel.

	NAME.	POST OFFICE ADDRESS AND PROVINCE.
Send Pin to	.....	.....
Send Witness and Homestead to	.....	.....
Send Messenger to	.....	.....

No extra charge is to be made for the papers which are being sent on trial to those who have not taken them.

Special Notice to Scholars. Scholars sending for these pins as a sample to show to their classes will please give the name of their class teacher and also the name of the school. Those who do will receive an extra premium free of charge.

COWS TRADED FOR DIAMONDS.

J. B. Robinson has been recounting to an interviewer his early experiences, in 1879, while in search of South African diamonds. Having given eight oxen and a waggon loaded with sugar and tobacco to a Griqua in exchange for a twenty-three-carat gem, 'the news spread like wildfire through the countryside that a white man was giving away waggons and oxen for bits of stone. 'I set all the natives who came to work to seek diamonds, on one side of the river,' says Mr. Robinson, 'and I fetched up my own fifty men to hunt for diamonds among the bushes and scrub on my side of the Vaal. I may say that I had bought the land on both sides of the river, so that I was working on my own property. . . . . Next morning, at sunrise, when I was having my coffee, I was startled by a loud hallaobullooing, and looking out I saw the whole gang of my men rushing toward me in a state of great excitement. One of them had found a diamond of good size; they all had come to see what I would do with it. "What will you give me for it?" says he. "I will give you ten cows," I replied, and sent the man into the herd to take his pick, and he marked ten of the best cows as his own. They had never dreamed of making such a bargain. Ten cows for a bit of stone! Off they went again and found diamonds every day; they all became rich and I accumulated a good store of precious stones. After we had accumulated a large quantity we decided we had better send them to London. We made a belt full of small pockets, in each of which we placed a diamond. When the belt was filled my partner girded it about his body and started for Capetown. He never took off his belt until he reached London. And it was in this way that the first consignment of African diamonds reached London.' —'South Africa.'

THE DANDY OF OLD DAYS.

What has become of the dandy of the old days, of whom Mansfield's Beau Brummel has preserved the type? Is there now anything to compare with him?

Dandyism went out when Queen Victoria came in. The Prince Consort was more scholar than fop.

To be a dandy three things were requisite, according to the expert of the London 'Saturday Review.' The man had to dress himself in a more artistic and original fashion than his fellows; he had to be in the best society, and he had to be possessed of brains. Brummel was not a man of birth, but both he and D'Orsay were men of brains, or wit, as it used to be called.

Lord Lamington, in his recent book on dandies, gives us a picture of Count D'Orsay riding down to Richmond on a superb hack dressed in blue coat and brass buttons, buff waistcoat, wide expanse of snowy shirt front, tight-fitting leathers, broad-brimmed glossy hat and spotless white kid gloves. And he tells us that this faultless make-up was stared at by the passers with respect and the greatest admiration.

He set the styles for New York and Philadelphia as well as London. The London mob of seventy years ago knew who Count D'Orsay was, and cheerfully admitted his claims upon their attention. To-day the mob knows nobody by sight except 'the royals' and Mr. Chamberlain. This comes from the indefinite extension of the bounds of what is called society, and from the multiplication of celebrities by cheap newspapers and photography. There are so many 'well-known men' nowadays that none are known.

Then the modifications of male costume have helped to kill the dandy. Most of the smart man's costumes are for different kinds of sport, and dandyism in tweeds is not attainable. The modern, well-dressed man of fashion in London probably spends more on his clothes than the dandy. For if a man hunts and shoots, and plays golf and polo, and goes to Court, he requires a large wardrobe, not to be bought for less than $1,500 or $2,000 a year.

WHERE DOES CONSUMPTION BEGIN?

That first little tickle becomes a cough, the cough grows severe, is neglected and travels down to the lungs. Treat throat trouble before it gets severe. Catarrhozone heals, allays inflammation, cures throat and bronchial trouble quickly. A marvel worker is Catarrhozone, which prevents thousands of Catarrh victims from contracting consumption. Recommended by doctors, proved by time to be unfailing. Catarrhozone is just what you need. 25 cts. and $1.00; sold everywhere.

THE JAPANESE AS GARDENERS.

The Japanese excel as much in gardening as in warfare. This has long been recognized in Europe, and, seeing how similar the climate of that country is to our own, it is a little remarkable that some of the Japanese 'specialties' in vegetables have not been introduced more freely over here. For instance, they grow a kind of bean known as 'Munyo,' each pod of which contains a dozen beans of different colors. Among other ways of using them is that of pounding up the beans and making of them a delicious preserve, known as 'kokau,' the necessary consistency being obtained by the addition of a kind of gum produced from seaweed. Another kind of climbing vegetable, the 'kudzu,' is used both for its roots and its fibre. from the former a kind of flour being obtained and from the latter a species of cloth which is absolutely waterproof. The bulbs of certain lilies are a favorite food in Japan. After being carefully peeled and washed, they are blanched in boiling salt water and cooked either in butter or in a gravy sauce. The flowers are treated as vegetables or used as a flavoring for soup. A large white melon indigenous to Japan, when cut into slices, fried in butter, and powdered with sugar, is esteemed a great delicacy, tasting somewhat like pineapple. Other Japanese vegetable delicacies which may be mentioned are the edible flowers of a kind of garlic much used for salads; the young shoots of bamboo, which are eaten as we eat asparagus; and the 'naikou,' which resembles our small red radishes.—London 'Globe.'

AN AUTOCRATIC SOLDIER.

Marshal von Wrangel is one of the most autocratic officers of the German army. On one occasion he noticed that a young cavalry lieutenant was wearing a pair of spurs that were not of the regulation pattern. The Field-Marshal promptly gave him twenty-four hours' arrest. The lieutenant, who belonged to the self-sufficient school of officers, took it upon him to point out that the Field-Marshal was wearing just such a pair of spurs. 'Good, person,' was the reply; 'you can just do twenty-four hours extra for my shortcomings.'

MORE AND MORE DOG.

(From the Badische 'Landes-Zeitung.')

Two sorts of animals for slaughtering purposes have never until now reached as large a consumption as in the fourth quarter of 1905, namely, horses and dogs. While the number of horses slaughtered in the fourth quarter of 1904 amounted to but 44,659, and in the first quarter of of 1905 amounted to but 35,966, it rose in the fourth quarter of 1905 to 52,584. . . . In Meckenburg-Strelitz were slaughtered 29 steers and 136 horses; in Mecklenburg-Schewerin seven hundred and eighty-three horses and only 256 steers. . . . . Very high figures are reached by Anhalt, with 608 horses slaughtered, as against 312 steers, and at Lubeck, with 369 horses and 114 steers—all in the fourth quarter of 1905. The number of horses slaughtered in South Germany is comparatively small, as also in Saxony, where only about half as many horses as steers were consumed. On the other hand, in the matter of slaughtering dogs Saxony took second place with 1,464 head. According to official records, there were 2,405 dogs slaughtered during the fourth quarter of 1905, as against 1,762 during the same period of 1904. Hence it will be seen that our nation's food depends more and more on the dog.

RAIN ON THE MOUNTAIN.

Over the high June blue,
The dark clouds one by one,
Surged up the snarling west,
And swathed in a dusky hue,
The mount asleep in the sun,
The sun asleep on its crest.

A soft low wind awoke
In the expectant woods,
The trees begin to grow blind
With mist, to shimmer, and smoke,
Contending with the moods
Of sun, and shadow, and wind.

The first soft syllables now
Of the sibilant rain fell low
on the lips of the leaves, and amain,
Over the mountain's brow,
Over the city below;
Rushed the wraiths of the rain.

Rushed and roared for a space,
And wept themselves to a ghost,
That faded out in the blue—
Once more in a fond embrace,
Sun and mount that were lost,
Clasped and kissed in the dew.

J. C. M. DUNCAN.

A NOBLE STOCK

PRIDE, DIGNITY AND BEAUTY OF THE MODERN SPANIARDS.

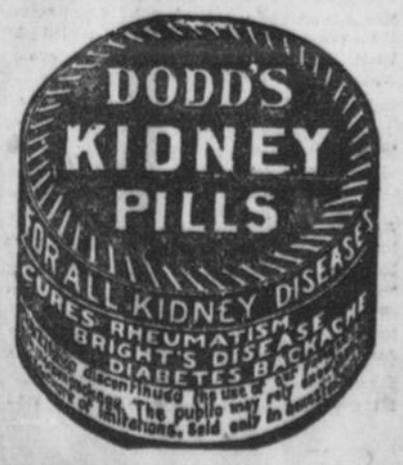
('Nineteenth Century.')

You may see to-day in any church portal in Spain the sombre dignity of expression immortalized in the portraits of Velasquez; the sinister cast of countenance of Philip the Second; the nose and proud bearing of a Roman centurion. In the Basque provinces the dignity and pride of the peasantry are reflected in the graceful carriage and symmetry of movement for which the men of that coast and the girls carrying pitchers on their heads are justly celebrated. There is no trace of awkwardness in a Spanish peasant, on whose features is stamped the pride of Rome, who will talk to you with the ease and volubility of a Spanish courtier. It is a noble stock.

Though to-day the glory of Spain has departed, and the modern Spaniard favors a Western 'bowler,' and the women wear Parisian hats, the national type of Spain persists with all its dignity and characteristics. Living types of Murillo's street urchins may be seen in any Spanish village. A group huddled together in some shady retreat; brown, chubby, curly-headed, merry little rascals, lunching off a watermelon picked up in the market, happy as princes in their hempen rags and with their meagre morsel. Or you may see the sunny side of Spain as Goya painted it. A dance in the open square, a bridal feast, a bull-fighters' carousal, a brawl, an elopement; the apparel is less gaudy to-day, but the sun and the types and the spirit are the same.

That brawny picador, with his wide-brimmed sombrero, his swarthy countenance, aquiline nose and raven locks, looks for all the world like a Roman gladiator. The lad at his side, with his finely chiselled features, might have waited on Poppaea. And that young girl in her white lace mantilla and the red roses in her warm black hair—such a one Goya would have delighted to portray as she stands there with her delicate head defiantly thrown back, her lustrous eyes aglow with mischief, that graceful line of figure and those pursed and pouting lips.

An ancient beggar woman known to her neighbors as 'Old Mother Snuff,' was found dead in her house in Paris. A search of the place revealed £3,200 in banknotes and £800 in gold, hidden in a mattress.



ALEXANDER MUIR PASSES AWAY.

Was the Author of Canada's National Anthem 'The Maple Leaf.

Toronto, June 27.—Mr. Alexander Muir, B.A., principal of the Gladstone Avenue School, Toronto, died suddenly last night, of heart failure, at his residence, 60 Churchill avenue, at 11.20 o'clock, aged seventy-two years. Mr. Muir was the well-known author of Canada's national song, 'The Maple Leaf.'

One of the earliest pictures of Alexander Muir is as attractive as it is Scotch. One lovely summer day, away back in the 'forties,' in the village of Scarboro, a little east of Toronto, the little curly-headed son of the village schoolmaster was being held in the kindly grip of a visiting minister and being gently 'catechized.' The minister found him remarkably proficient, and said so.

'And he has made a poem, too,' said the minister of the village, who was also his Sunday School teacher, 'and he has put it to the music of "Scots wha hae."'

The child sang it readily, and with such combined simplicity and power that the visiting minister was more than usually touched, and laying his hands on the little curly head, he said: 'Ye'll be weel ken'ed yet before ye dee.'

And the mother, after the manner of mothers, 'kept the saying,' and as the years went on encouraged the little poet to better endeavor.

The visiting minister was the eminent Scottish divine, Dr. Norman Macleod.

Muir was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, in 1834, but came to Canada when yet an infant. He attended his father's school at Scarboro and later Queen's University, where he took his B. A. in 1851. He taught afterwards in Scarboro until 1860, in Newmarket, Beaverton and other places until 1880, when he went to Toronto, and has been for many years principal of the Gladstone Avenue School.

THE LATE ALEXANDER MUIR, B.A.

But few men in Toronto were better known. At social and political gatherings he was everywhere welcomed. At the Sergeants' mess of the Queen's Own Rifles, with which he had long been connected, he was lionized, and the regiment for his sake and his song's sake carries the maple leaf as its regimental emblem.

The portrait is from a painting by Mr. W. A. Sherwood, painted some ten years ago, and is said to depict most accurately his open, noble countenance.

His prominent characteristics were simple frankness, cheerful contentedness, kindly humor, high integrity. He is called by those who know him best 'a noble husband, a loving father, and an admirable model for Canadian youth.'

The following is the full text of the song:—

'THE MAPLE LEAF FOREVER.'

In days of old the hero Wolfe
Britain's glory did maintain,
And planted firm Britannia's flag
On Canada's fair domain.
Here may it wave our boast, our pride,
And joined in love together,
The Thistle, Shamrock, Rose entwine
The Maple Leaf forever!

CHORUS:

The Maple Leaf, our emblem dear,
The Maple Leaf forever!
God Save our Queen and Heaven bless
The Maple Leaf forever!

On many hard-fought battle fields
Our brave fathers, side by side,
For freedom, home and loved ones dear,
Firmly stood and nobly died;
And those dear rights which they maintained
We swear to yield them never!
We rally round the Union Jack,
The Maple Leaf forever!

In autumn time our emblem dear
Dons tints of crimson hue;
Our blood would dye a deeper red,
Shed dear Canada for you!
Ere sacred rights our fathers won
To foemen we deliver,
We'll fighting die—our battle-cry
The Maple Leaf forever!

God bless our loved Canadian homes,
Our Dominion's vast domain;
May plenty ever be our lot,
And peace hold endless reign;
Our Union, bound by ties of love,
That discord cannot sever,
And flourish green o'er Freedom's home,
The Maple Leaf forever!

On merry England's far-famed land
May kind heaven sweetly smile;
God bless old Scotland evermore,
And Ireland's emerald isle;
Then swell the song both loud and long,
Till rocks and forests quiver;
God Save our Queen and Heaven bless
The Maple Leaf forever.

In 1890, Mr. Muir wrote 'Canada, Land of the Maple Tree,' of which the first verse is:—

No foreign power shall o'er us rule,
Our liberties enthral;
Fair British play shall hold the sway,
With equal rights for all.
No other race shall e'er displace
The sons from Britain sprung;
Our school shall teach our noble speech
The Anglo-Saxon tongue.

CHORUS:

We're Britons born, are Britons still,
And Britons aye shall be,
The Union Jack, the flag we love,
Shall guard our maple tree.

A copy of the above was sent by Mr. Muir to the late Sir John A. Macdonald, who replied that he would adopt the chorus as his life motto, and in well-known phrase,

'A British subject I was born,
A British subject I will die,'

is said to have been suggested by this chorus.

LIMITATION OF CHICAGO SALOONS.

Chicago, June 26. — After July 31 of this year, no more saloons than are in existence can be opened in Chicago until the population of the city is nearly double that of the present time, according to an ordinance passed by the City Council last night.

ENDED HIS LIFE.

Toronto, June 27.—Q. D. McCulloch, secretary of the Bennett and Wright Company, Limited, died from a self-administered dose of carbolic acid, at his home yesterday morning. Worry caused by the civic investigation and other matters is thought to have preyed on Mr. McCulloch's mind.

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.

BARRINGTON — In this city, on June 28, 1906, to Mr. and Mrs. Thos. M. Barrington, a daughter.

COOKE.—At Montfort, Que., on June 18, 1906, to Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Cooke, a daughter.

FULTON — On June 26, 1906, to Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Fulton, a daughter.

NELSON — At 10 Souvenir avenue, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Albert Nelson, a son, June 28, 1906.

THOMAS — On June 27, 1906, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Thomas, of 1016 Esplanade, Montreal Annex.

TRUAISCH.—At 3 Platt street, Montreal, on June 27, 1906, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Francis J. Truaisch.

YALE.—On Sunday, June 10, 1906, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Milton M. Yale.

MARRIED.

BROUGHTON—YOUNG.—At the parsonage, Thornbury, Ont., the residence of the bride's parents, on June 21, 1906, by the Rev. Jos. Young, father of the bride, Elizabeth (Bessie) Young to Harry P. Broughton, of Sault Ste. Marie.

CRAIG—MOTTRAM.—On June 27, 1906, at All-Saints' Church, Toronto, by the Rev. Arthur Baldwin, Annie Harper Mottram, R.T.C.M., eldest daughter of Dr. J. H. H. Mottram, Los Angeles, California, to Andrew Thomas Craig, of Toronto.

CRIPPS—RITCHIE.—On June 27, 1906, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. A. J. Mowatt, D.D., Mr. Bernard H. Cripps to Miss Jessie Pearce Ritchie, daughter of Mr. Wm. A. Ritchie, of Montreal.

DARLING—SMITH.—On June 21, 1906, at the residence of the bride's father, Chas. Smith, by the Rev. T. H. Richards, Miss Agnes Mabel Smith to Mr. Charles F. Darling, both of Latimer, Township of Starrington.

DAVIES—McCAIG.—In Kingston, Ont., on June 25, 1906, at the residence of the bride's parents, 23 Pine street, by the Rev. Archdeacon McMorine, Ethel Maud McCaig to Wm. George Davies, of Montreal, formerly of Kingston.

EAVES—OGDEN.—At St. Luke's Church, Montreal, on June 27, 1906, by the Rev. W. W. Craig, M.A., Florence Ogden, daughter of Mr. G. H. Ogden, to John Loudon Eaves.

FERGUSON—LEGG.—At London, Ont., on June 20, 1906, by the Rev. E. B. Lancely, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. James Legg, 697 Dundas street, John Alexander Ferguson, of Ottawa, son of the late J. H. Ferguson, was united to Maybelle, daughter of the late James Legg, London.

HALPENNY—WINTER.—At the Methodist Church, Winchester, Ont., on June 26, 1906, by the Rev. D. Winter, assisted by the Rev. W. P. Halpenny, B.A., B.D., and the Rev. W. W. Jones, the Rev. F. A. Halpenny, B.A., of Montreal, to May, eldest daughter of the Rev. D. Winter, of Winchester.

HAWTHORN — NELSON — On June 16, 1906, by the Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., Joseph T. Hawthorn to Agnes B. Nelson, both of Montreal.

HOWE—HYDE.—At the 4th Avenue Baptist Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. W. W. McMaster, on Tuesday, June 26, 1906, Alfred Howe to Marion May, second daughter of Wm. Hyde, 118 First Ave., Glebe.

JOHNSON — STEPHENS — On Thureday, June 28, 1906, at the residence of the bride's mother, 20 Summerville avenue, Westmount, by the Rev. John E. Ducloe, B.A., B.D., of Valleyfield, assisted by the Rev. C. T. Scott, Robert Billings Johnson to Claira Luella (Lulu), youngest daughter of Mrs. W. Barclay Stephens.
Toronto and Winnipeg papers please copy.

JONES—TAGGART.—On June 27, 1906, by the Rev. Geo. F. Salton, Ph.B., at the residence of the bride's father, 403 Albert street, Ottawa, Helen Maude, only daughter of C. B. Taggart, Esq., to Frank Arthur Jones, B.A., eldest son of W.R. Jones, Esq., Brantford.

LADD—KEYS.—At St. Mark's Church, Orangeville, Ont., on June 26, 1906, by the Rev. George Keys, Arthur B. Ladd, of Buffalo, to Beatrice Pauline, daughter of the Rev. George Keys, of Orangeville.

LAMBKIN—McCALLUM.— At St. John's Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. Canon Pollard, on June 27, 1906, Herbert James Lambkin, of Halifax, to Evely S. W., youngest daughter of Daniel McCallum, of St. Thomas, formerly of Ottawa.

LESTER—REPPEN.—On June 23, 1906, at Christ Church, Highbury, London, England, William Henry Lester, of Nottingham, to Florence Annie, eldest daughter of William and Sarah Reppen, 20 Collier street, Toronto, Ont.

LOVE—BELL.—On June 26, 1906, at the residence of her father, 500 Parthenais street, by the Rev. J. T. Pitcher, assisted by the Rev. E. E. Scott, Ruth Bell to Herbert J. Love, of Toronto, Ont.

LUSK—ROUTLIFFE.—.—On June 20, 1906, by the Rev. Rural Dean Taylor, at the residence of the bride's parents, Emma Lydia, eldest daughter of Albert Routliffe, Mountain View, Ont., to Elliott Eddy Lusk, of Aylmer, Que.

McCOY — BROWN — At the residence of the bride's parents, Huntingdon, Que., on June 26, 1906, by the Rev. T. C. Cassidy, Edna M., daughter of Mr. Samuel Brown, to E. C. McCoy, of Huntingdon.

M'CRACKEN—BAXTER.—At the home of J. B. Sutherland, Esq., 1 McMillan ave., Toronto, by the Rev. A. B. Winchester, minister of Knox Presbyterian Church, on June 20, 1906, Robert McCracken, of Belfast, Ireland, to Isabell Baxter, of Fossley, Ireland.

McKAY—MOORE.—On June 19, 1906, at the home of the bride, by the Rev. Churchill Moore (Congregational), of Keswick Ridge, N.B., Mr. Alex. McKay, of Wickersham, Washington, U.S., to Miss Linda M. Moore, eldest daughter of Mr. Jesse C. Moore, of Springfield, N.B.

McKERGOW—RIDDELL.— On June 27, 1906, at the residence of the bride's parents, Oliver avenue, Westmount, by the Rev. E. Bushell, Mary Mabel (Birdie), daughter of Mr. J. M. Riddell to Mr. Charles M. McKergow, of Westmount, Que.

McKERNAN—KANE. — At St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, on June 25, 1906, by the Rev. John A. Kane, C.SS.R., of Roxbury, Mass., brother of the bride, John R. McKernan, of Montreal, to Mary A. (Baby), daughter of Daniel Kane, of Quebec.

McWILLIAMS—McKEE.—At the residence of Dr. Wightman, Peterborough, Ont., on June 20, 1906, by the Rev. J. G. Potter, Edith, daughter of the late R. B. McKee, Esq., to Theodore McWilliams.

MELLING—TURNER.— At Christ Church Cathedral, Ottawa, by the Rev. Lennox Smith, on June 18, 1906, Walter Richard Melling, of Ottawa, to Lily, eldest daughter of William Turner, of Heaton Chapel, Manchester, England.

PACK—MATTHEWS.—On June 26, 1906, at St. Alban's Cathedral, Toronto, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, assisted by Canon McNab, Barbara, daugter of Marmaduke Matthews, Esq., R.C.A., to Ralph Edward Pack, son of Mr. George H. Pack, of London.

ORD—BUTTEMER.—On June 20, 1906, at St. John's Church, Bury, Que., by the Rev. C. B. Washer, George Arthur, youngest son of Henry Ord, to Ethel Mary Florence, second daughter of A. E. Buttemer.

PURCELL—ROARKE.— At Christ Church Rawdon, Que., on Monday, June 25, 1906, by the Rev. W. Davies, incumbent, Mr. Benjamin Purcell to Miss Annie V. Roarke, daughter of Mr. R. Roarke, all of Rawdon, Que.

SARGENT — BURBIDGE. — At Christ Church, Rawdon, Que., on Wednesday, June 27, 1906, by the Rev. W. Davies, incumbent, Mr. John H. Sargent, of Montreal, to Miss May Burbidge, daughter of Mr. F. Burbidge, of Rawdon.

SCHNEIDER— NUGENT. — In Mitchell, Ont., on June 27, 1906, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. D. Rogers, president of London Conference, and uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. W. G. Howson, Mr. J. Benjamin Schneider to Miss Luella Nugent, only daughter of the late Rev. F. E. Nugent, both of Mitchell, Ont.

STRANGE—DELAMERE.— At the Church of the Ascension, Toronto, on June 23, 1906, by the Venerable Archdeacon Hill, M.A., uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. W. H. Vance, B.A., Henry C. Strange, of Berlin, Ont., to Eva Mary, daughter of Lieut.-Col, J. M. Delamere.

SUTHERLAND—WYLIE.— At the family residence, in Almonte, Ont., on June 26, 1906, by the Rev. Ferguson Miller, B.A., Mary Maitland, eldest daughter of Mr. William Hamilton Wylie, to Mr. Alexander Knowles Sutherland, of Pittsfield, Mass., U.S.A.

TANNER—RAYSIDE.—At Lancaster, Ont., on June 19, 1906, by the Rev. Chas. A. Tanner, of Windsor Mills, Que., assisted by the Rev. John S. Burnett and the Rev. J. D. McKenzie, Janet, second daughter of the late James Rayside, to the Rev. John U. Tanner, B.A., both of Lancaster, Ont.

VAN WYCK-MILLER.— On June 28, 1906, at Trinity Methodist Church, Toronto, by the Rev. Mr. Hincks, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Edith Collins, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Morton Miller, Carlton street, to the Rev. James Roy Van Wyck, of Hamilton.

WHITHAM — DOCHSTEADER — On June 27, 1906, at the residence of the bride's father, Township of Winchester, by the Rev. D. Winter, Mr. J. P. Whitham, Hintonburg, to Millie, daughter of Mr. Nelson Dochsteader.

WILLIAMS—DENISON.—On June 20, 1906, at the home of the bride, by the Rev. Churchill Moore (Congregational), of Keswick Ridge, N.B., Mr. William R. Williams, of Schenectady, N.Y., U.S., to Miss Anna T. Denison, youngest daughter of U. S. Consular Frank C. Denison, of Woodstock, N.B.

WILLIS — CASTLE. — At St. George's Church, on June 26, 1906, by the Lord Bishop Coadjutor, assisted by the Rev. J. J. Willis, Laura E., daughter of Mrs. T. Castle, to Alexander Parker Willis.

WILSON—McKINNON—At Manotick, Ont., on June 27, 1906, by the Rev. Thos. A. Mitchell, Lindsay A. Wilson, of Manotick, to Mary E. McKinnon, of McDonald's Corners, Ont.

WOOLLEY—BAYLEY.— At St. Martin's Church, Montreal, on Tuesday, June 26, 1906, by the Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., Louisa Barbara, daughter of the late Mr. James Bayley, of Montreal, to Edwin Thomas Woolley, of St. Albans, Vt.

WRIGHT—JOHNS.—On June 19, 1906, at the residence of the bride's father, Albert Mills, P.Q., Gladys Llewellyn, daughter of Mr. John Johns, to Arthur C. Wright, of Sherbrooke, P.Q.

DIED.

ABREY.—At Toronto Junction, Ont., on June 25, 1906, George Brokitt Abrey, Dominion and Ontario Land Surveyor, in the 68th year of his age.

ARMSTRONG.—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Fred. Hope, 47 Law street, Toronto Junction, on June 24, 1906, Amanda Armstrong, aged 79 years, widow of the late Rev. John B. Armstrong.

BEATTIE.—At Pierceton, Que., on June 18, 1906, Mary Burgess, wife of George Beattie, in her 78th year.

BINGHAM—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Geo. Pim, 57 Alexander street, Toronto, on June 26, 1906, Clarissa, widow of the late Joseph Bingham, of Bradford, Ont., in her 87th year.

CAMPBELL.—At St. Louis Station, Co. Beauharnois, on Sunday, June 24, 1906, after a short illness in her 23rd year, Catherine Mary (Katie) only and beloved daughter of Alexander and Isabella Campbell. Her end was peace.

CLARK.—At 514 Clark ave, Westmount, on June 25, 1906, William Clark, aged 63 years, late of the Custom House.

CLEMENTS — At St. Hyacinthe, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. S. T. Ducloe, on June 26, 1906, Mary A. Burns, wife of the late S. Clements, formerly of Joliette, Que., at the age of 75 years.

CRAIK.—At No. 1 Prince of Wales Terrace, Sherbrooke street, in this city, early on June 28, 1906, Robert Craik, M.D.LL.D., in the 78th year of his age.

DAVIDSON.—At his late residence, Rideau View, Ont., on June 28, 1906, Robert Davidson, in the 87th year of his age.

DAWSON.—At New Liverpool, Que., on June 27, 1906, Patrick Dawson, third son of the late Patrick Dawson, aged 43.

FRASER.—On June 22, 1906, at Florence, Italy, Sophie Robinson, wife of the late J. H. Fraser, K.C., London, Ont., and eldest daughter of the late Wm. Elliot, Judge of the County of Middlesex.

HALL—At Brome, Que., on June 27, 1906, Adelah V., beloved wife of Geo. F. Hall, in her 57th year.

HENDRIE.—At his late residence, 'Holmstead,' Hamilton, Ont., on June 27, 1906, William Hendrie, in the 75th year of his age, born Glasgow, Scotland, Nov. 11, 1831.

HOBSON — At her late residence, No. 4838 Sherbrooke street, Westmount, on Tuesday night, June 26, 1906, Prudence Bell, wife of Thomas Hobson, and second daughter of the late John Bell.

HOPE — Suddenly, at 'Dalmeny,' Dorchester street, west, in this city, on Tuesday, June 26, 1906, John Hope, in the 76th year of his age.

JONES.—At Villa Mastai, on June 27, 1906, John Jones, son of the late John Jones of Quebec, aged 82 years and ten months.

KAY.—At Aylmer, P.Q., on June 23, 1906, of pneumonia, Emma M. Dover, wife of James Kay, boiler inspector.

KIRBY. — At Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., on June 23, 1906, William Kirby, F.R.S.C., formerly Collector of Customs, Niagara-on-the-Lake, in the 89th year of his age.

KIRKPATRICK.—At 45 Wellington Place, Toronto, on June 24, 1906, Eliza Addison Stevenson, widow of the late John Cockcroft Kirkpatrick.

KOLLMAR.—At No. 7 Iberville Terrace, St. Cunegonde, on June 30, 1906, E. L. M. Kollmar, aged 68 years, son-in-law of the late Thomas Fessenden, Esq.
Stuttgart papers please copy.

LEAVITT.—At Leavitt's Mills, Que., on June 18, 1906, Vashti Jane Leavitt, wife of Daniel Leavitt, aged 61 years, 11 months and 24 days.

MACDONALD.—At Williamsport, Pa., on June 25, 1906, Hugh Macdonald, aged 54 years, manager of the Demorest Sewing Machine Co., and only brother of J. K. Macdonald, of Montreal.
Interred at Williamsport.

MACDONALD.—At Columbus, Ohio, on June 28, 1906, George Townsend Macdonald, grandson of the late George Macdonald, of Montreal.

McARTHUR.—On June 24, 1906, at her late residence, Howick, Que., Isabella Tait, relict of the late Daniel McArthur, in the 87th year of her age.

McLAGGART.—At Palmyra, Ont., on June 20, 1906, Grace Campbell, beloved wife of David McLaggart, aged 50 years.

MOHR.—Entered into rest, at Toronto General Hospital, on June 24, 1906, after a brief illness, Mr. Andrew T. Mohr, son of the late William Mohr, son of the pioneer lumbermen of the Ottawa Valley.

MORRISON.—In this city, on Sunday, June 24, 1906, John Morrison, son of the late David Morrison, of Alloa, Scotland, aged 73 years, 11 months.

NEWERS.—On May 21, 1906, at Topsfield, England, Isabel Marian, second daughter of the Rev. James Edward Lawrence Nowers

NICHOLS.—At the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. F. Beck, Harriston, Ont., on Sunday, June 24, 1906, Elizabeth Mosgrove, relict of the late William Gibson Nichols, aged 94 years, 3 months and 24 days. Her end was peace.

OLIVER.—Entered into rest, at her late residence, 13 Eighteenth street, Buffalo, N.Y., Florence Cecil Oliver, on June 7, 1906.

RAVENSCROFT.—In Kingston, Ont., on June 26, 1906, Elizabeth, beloved wife of Walter Ravenscroft, aged 46 years.

ROSS.—Suddenly, at Niagara Falls, Ont., on June 24, 1906, Annie, beloved wife of Charles W. Ross, and youngest daughter of Mr. Heber Budden, Quebec.

ROSS.—At the residence of his brother-in-law, Roskeen, Man., on June 21, 1906, Gustavus Ross, aged 52 years.

SEARS.—At 50 Amelia street, Toronto, on June 25, 1906, Jeremiah Sears, in his 83rd year.

TAYLOR.—In this city, on June 27, 1906, Jean Beatt, beloved wife of Andrew Taylor, jr., eldest daughter of the Rev. J. H. Beatt, Strathcona, Alta., aged 22 years.

WESLEY.—At Toronto, on June 25, 1906, William, eldest son of the late Elisha Wesley, in his 69th year. Was on frontier during Fenian raid in 1866.

YALE.—On June 14, 1906, Grace Reta, infant daughter of William and Ella Yale.

IN MEMORIAM.

McINNES.—In loving memory of our dear mother, Mrs. Peter McInnes, who departed this life on June 27, 1905.

TAYLOR.—In loving memory of Robert A. Taylor, accidentally drowned on July 1, 1905, aged 21 years and 7 months.

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The astonishing rate at which the colored blanks with NEW subscriptions are coming back to us proves that those who hear of our great Year-End Offer recognize it at once as a rare chance. See page 10.

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