# Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTY-NINTH YEAR. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1904. MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS, $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.

## THURSDAY'S NAVAL BATTLE.

### Admiral Togo Sends in the Story of His Latest Success.

### EIGHT SEPARATE ATTACKS WERE MADE BETWEEN DARK THURSDAY AND DAWN ON FRIDAY.

Tokio, June 26.—Following is Admiral Togo's report of his latest operations at Port Arthur:

'Early on Thursday the Russian battleships 'Peresviet,' 'Poltava' and 'Sebastopol,' and the cruisers 'Bayan,' 'Pallada,' 'Diana,' 'Askold' and 'Novik,' following dragging steamers, gradually issued from Port Arthur. Our picket boats notified me by wireless telegraph, and our fleet assembled in a prearranged position, except the vessels engaged on a certain mission. Meanwhile two flotillas of destroyers and one of torpedo boats watched the Russians.

'At 11 o'clock in the morning the battleships 'Czarevitch,' 'Retvizan' and 'Pobieda' came out. The flotillas repeatedly obstructed the steamers that were actively dragging the field of Japanese mechanical torpedoes.

'At three o'clock in the afternoon two flotillas attacked seven Russian destroyers,' one of which, in flames, fled back to the harbor. The 'Novik' advanced, covering the destroyers, and the Japanese flotilla retired and joined the fleet.

'At four in the afternoon the entire fleet, the 'Novik' leading, gained the high sea. The third Japanese fast detachment led the Russians south. The first heavy detachment was hiding south of Yu Rock. At six in the evening we sighted, eight miles to the north-west, the 'Czarevitch' leading the battleships and cruisers in a single column of ten ships. The 'Novik' and seven destroyers were on the right, steaming south. The Japanese hoisted their battle-flags and awaited their opportunity. At 7.30, in wedge formation, they obliquely approached the Russian front nine miles distant, causing the enemy to veer to the right. After eight o'clock the Russians were steaming due north, apparently for Port Arthur. The Japanese simultaneously formed a wide front and pursued them. At 8.20 I ordered a torpedo attack, and simultaneously ordered all the destroyers into single columns. The torpedo boats passing from the rear rushed to the first attack. At 9.30 the Russian rear was five miles from the harbor entrance, towards which the Russians fled in confusion. They were unable to enter and anchored in the roadstead at 10.30.

'During the night the flotilla delivered eight attacks, despite a hot fire from the fleet and batteries and the use of searchlights. Only one result was observable. The battleship 'Peresviet' was hit by two torpedoes in the bows, and was blown up and set on fire. One battleship of the 'Sebastopol' type and a cruiser of the 'Diana' type were seriously damaged. The Russian disposition, exposing a small area, made the result unexpectedly small. The Japanese casualties were light, considering the hot fire.

'On Friday all the Russian vessels entered the harbor successfully, some of them being towed. At four p.m. on Friday the Japanese fleet returned to its base.'

Vice-Admiral Baron Yamimata, minister of marine, has congratulated Admiral Togo on the crushing damage inflicted on the Russians after fifty days' waiting.

ALEXEIEFF'S REPORT.

St. Petersburg, June 26.—Under date of June 26, Viceroy Alexeieff telegraphed to the Emperor as follows:

'Our Port Arthur squadron, commanded by Rear Admiral Withoeft, consisting of six battleships, five cruisers and ten torpedo boats, put to sea at eight o'clock on the morning of June 23.

'According to reports received from the signal station on the Liao ti shan promontory, the ships went out without accident.

'When our vessels reached open water, the enemy's fleet, consisting of nine large ships, of which three were battleships and twenty-two torpedo boats, was sighted on the horizon.

'Our squadron attacked the enemy. Up to the present I have received no news of the result of the fighting.'

DETAILED ACCOUNT.

London, June 27.—The 'Central News' has received the following despatch from its Tokio correspondent, dated June 26, evening:

'A detailed account of the naval battle at Port Arthur has just been published here.

'The Russian battleships 'Peresviet,' 'Poltava' and 'Sebastopol' and the cruisers 'Bayan,' 'Askold' and 'Novik' attempted to emerge from the harbor at dawn on June 23, led by steamers used for clearing the mines. At eleven a.m. the battleships 'Czarevitch,' 'Retvizan' and 'Pobieda' joined the others.

'All the ships then advanced, endeavoring to dispose of the mines laid by the Japanese, but they were hindered by two Japanese torpedo boat destroyers, which had been guarding the mouth of the harbor.

'At three p.m. the Japanese torpedo boats exchanged shots with seven Russian destroyers, which were covering the clearing operations. One of the Russian destroyers was set on fire and retired inside the harbor.

'Subsequently, the Japanese decoyed the Russians out to sea and awaited an opportunity to begin a general action, but between eight and nine p.m. the Russian ships made for the harbor. The Japanese torpedo boat destroyers and torpedo boats chased the Russians, and at 9.30 delivered the first attack, in consequence of which the enemy was thrown into disorder. During the night eight separate attacks were delivered, lasting until dawn of Friday.

'In one of these assaults the 'Chiratska' twice torpedoed a battleship of the 'Peresviet' type, and sank her. A battleship of the 'Sebastopol' type and a cruiser of the 'Diana' type were disabled and towed away.

'The Russians re-entered the harbor during Friday night.

'The newspapers publish eulogistic articles upon Vice-Admiral Togo's prompt action.'

'PERESVIET' SUNK.

Paris, June 26.—(Special Cable).—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Echo de Paris' says that the battleship 'Peresviet' sank in ten and a half minutes after she was torpedoed. Those on board of her were saved. The battleship 'Sevastopol' was seriously injured. The cruiser 'Diana' was struck amidships.

London, June 27.—A despatch to the 'Daily Mail' from St. Petersburg, says that sufficient confirmation has been received of the sinking at Port Arthur of three Russian ships of the types of the 'Sevastopol' or 'Poltava,' the 'Peresviet' and the 'Diana.' The vessel of the last-named type succumbed to a torpedo, and it is stated that she sank in deep water. The loss of life is said to have been enormous.

The Russians claim that they sank a four-funnelled torpedo boat destroyer and seriously injured by shell fire two cruisers, which were taken in tow by other Japanese vessels. Crowds returning to St. Petersburg from the country, last evening, were greeted with the news of the loss of the Russian ships, which drove them to frenzy.

COUNT TOLSTOY'S VIEWS.

The 'Times' this morning prints a ten-column dissertation on the Russo-Japanese war, written by Count Tolstoy, in his most violent style. The trend of this remarkable document is, first, against all war, but it is principally a thunderous philippic against the Russian Government, and the Russian orthodox church and generally against the existing order of things. Tolstoy says the reservists throughout Russia are 'dissatisfied, gloomy and exasperated, and the old appeal of faith to King and Fatherland has lost its spell over the Russian masses. The ten columns breathe gloomy forebodings and preach revolution. Tolstoy holds the Emperor up to contempt as an 'unfortunate and entangled young man, recognized as the leader of a hundred and thirty millions of people, continually deceived and compelled to contradict himself.'

Tolstoy, however, does not stop with Russia, for Japan is given a share of his stinging comments for having forcibly resisted what he terms the 'unprovoked aggression of Russia.'

## FACE TO FACE.

### INDICATIONS THAT A GREAT BATTLE IS IMMINENT, IF NOT NOW IN PROGRESS.

St. Petersburg, June 27.—Despatches received here from Ta tche kiao indicate that both the Russian and Japanese armies are moving into contact for a great battle, which even now may be in progress.

General Kuropatkin yesterday assumed the offensive against General Oku, while General Kuroki, from a position fourteen miles to the eastward, was moving against the Russian flank at Hai cheng.

All direct news from the land side indicates an immense and decisive battle near Ta tche kiao. According to the Associated Press advices Gen. Kuropatkin is there, personally in command. The presence of the military attaches and newspaper correspondents is also significant. Kuropatkin's purpose seems to be to try to prevent a juncture of Gen. Oku's and Gen. Kuroki's armies. The outposts are in touch all along the line.

Liao yang, June 26.—The armies of Generals Oku and Kuroki, aggregating at least six divisions, are confronted by the huge force under General Kuropatkin. The tension here is most acute at the approach of the important battle of the war, in which three times the number of troops engaged at Kiu lien cheng, Kin chou and Vafangow will take part. The proximity of the rainy season makes the battle unavoidable.

Reports of fighting between the advance guard regiments are continually coming in. The battles are indecisive, but they show that the Japanese are moving forward regularly on each front.

The Japanese continue their advance from the eastward. The southern Japanese army advanced ten miles beyond Senu chen, and halted awaiting the arrival of General Kuroki. Several days must elapse before General Kuroki and General Oku can get into position, and jointly attack Ta tche kia and Kin chou, which it is believed will be the most likely point for an important battle.

It is understood that the armies of Generals Oku and Kuroki when combined will consist of eleven and a half divisions, exclusive of cavalry and artillery, divided as follows:—

With Oku, four divisions and one and a half divisions in reserve, including the fifth, eighth and elevnth.

## ROAD TO BE IN OPERATION WITHIN EIGHT YEARS.

Ottawa, June 21.—The Trans-Canada Railway Company's Bill was approved by the Railway Committee of the House of Commons this morning, making the capital stock two million dollars, and specifying that no one call shall exceed ten percent of the shares subscribed. The company binds itself to expend fifteen percent of its capital in construction work within two years, and binds itself to have the road in operation within eight years.

## THIRTY-FOUR DROWNED

### AWFUL RESULTS OF THE FLOODING OF A PIPE.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 27.—Thirty-four men were drowned, and seventeen are missing as the result of accidental flooding of a large pipe leading from the electric power house at Bogwalk to-day. Sixty-seven men were engaged in cleaning the pipe, when, through some accident, water was turned into it and the men were washed into the river. Sixteen of them are known to have escaped.

## MINISTRY RESIGNS.

### GOVERNMENT OF QUEENSLAND STEPS OUT AS RESULT OF RECENT VOTE IN LEGISLATURE.

Brisbane, Queensland, June 28.—The ministry has resigned owing to the recent vote in the Legislative Assembly on an amendment to the address in reply to the speech of the Governor of Queensland, Major-General Sir Herbert Chermside, when 36 votes were cast for the government against 35 for the Opposition.

## THE TREADGOLD SYNDICATE

### ORDER-IN-COUNCIL PASSED FREEING IT FROM ITS CONTRACT.

Ottawa, June 27.—The Treadgold syndicate has asked to be freed of its contract with the Dominion to supply Yukon gold miners with water to operate their claims. An order-in-council has accordingly passed cancelling this concession which was the object of such bitter attack by the Opposition in parliament last session. An enquiry has since been in progress to ascertain the best solution of the water problem in the gold fields.

## BISHOPRIC OF NOVA SCOTIA.

### DR. CODY, OF TORONTO, ELECTED, BUT REFUSES TO ACCEPT.

Halifax, N.S., June 27.—The Rev. Dr. H. J. Cody, of Toronto, on the eleventh ballot, was on Saturday evening elected Bishop of Nova Scotia by the Diocesan Synod, which met for the express purpose. The election was a hard fought one, the clergy and laity finding it difficult to reconcile their somewhat opposite ideas. In Dr. Cody they came at last to unite, but the result, while hailed with joy by the whole synod, came with particular pleasure to the laymen. The joy was short-lived, however, for Dr. Cody has declined the bishopric. The final ballot was taken shortly after five o'clock, and when its result was announced the Synod sang the doxology. An effort will be made to-day to select a substitute. It is probable the Rev. Herbert Symonds, vicar of the Cathedral, Montreal, will be nominated. If he is nominated he will be largely supported by those in the Synod who voted for Dr. Cody.

## MOROCCAN BRIGANDS.

### MESSRS. PERDICARIS AND VARLEY SET AT LIBERTY.

Tangier, June 25.—12.55 a.m.—Ion Perdicaris and Cromwell Varley, who were captured by the bandit Raisuli, have just arrived here. Both Perdicaris and Varley are much thinner, especially the former, who has aged considerably.

Nothing unusual occurred during the exchange of the prisoners, who started immediately for their respective homes.

The delay in turning over the prisoners was apparently merely a mistake as to the date set for their release.

London, June 27.—The Tangier correspondent of the 'Daily Telegraph' says that the city of Tangier has resumed life, as though nothing had happened. The Perdicaris affair is over, he says, and no developments are expected.

## A DOUBLE DROWNING.

### SEVEN YEAR OLD HERO LOSES HIS LIFE IN TRYING TO SAVE HIS SISTER'S.

Grenville, Que., June 25.—A very sad drowning accident took place here in the canal yesterday afternoon, by which two little children, aged nine and seven years, lost their lives. They were the only children of Mr. Alfred Poulin, and the older of the two fell in while trying to take a drink. Her little brother, although but seven years of age, heroically set to work to save his sister, but fell in too. The little girl never sank, holding on to some branches, yet when she was brought to shore life was extinct. The boy's body was also recovered soon after.

## ROOSEVELT RENOMINATED.

### The Republican Platform Adopted.

### RUNNING MATE WILL BE SENATOR FAIRBANKS.

The nomination of candidates in a national convention is the feature that appeals most strongly to the public, and the number of visitors on Thursday morning in Chicago at the closing day of the Republican National Convention gave ample evidence of that fact. Half an hour before the time set for the opening there were as many visitors in the galleries as witnessed the entire opening session of Tuesday.

The clerk called 'Alabama,' and immediately Mr. Oscar B. Hundley, of that state, mounted a chair and announced that Alabama requested the honor and privilege of yielding its place on the roll to the State of New York. Instantly the convention was in an uproar. The New York delegation was on its feet like one man, waving flags and shouting wildly. Ex-Governor Black of New York immediately started for the platform and nominated President Roosevelt, and at the conclusion of his nominating speech the greatest demonstration yet seen in the convention broke out, continuing for fully twenty minutes.

The clerk began calling the roll by States at 1.10. When Alabama responded with her entire vote for Roosevelt, there was a cheer. As the States followed in alphabetical order and each response ended with the words: 'Theodore Roosevelt,' the cheer was repeated and when finally Mr. Cannon, the chairman, announced the nomination of Roosevelt, a demonstration followed.

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

The roll call for nomination of vice-president was then begun. Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, nominated Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, and Senator Depew, of New York, seconded the nomination.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The platform adopted by the convention declares constant adherence to the following principles:

'Protection which guards and develops our industries is a cardinal policy of the Republican party. The measure of protection should always at least equal the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad. We insist upon the maintenance of the principles of protection and, therefore, rates of duty should be readjusted only when conditions have so changed that the public interest demands their alteration, but this work cannot safely be committed to other hands than those of the Republican party. To entrust it to the Democratic party is to invite disaster. Whether, as in 1892, the Democratic party declared the protective tariff unconstitutional, or whether it demands tariff reform or tariff revision, its real object is always the destruction of the protective system. However specious the name, the purpose is ever the same. A Democratic tariff has always been followed by business adversity; a Republican tariff by business prosperity. To a Republican Congress and a Republican President this great question can be safely entrusted. When the only free trade country among the great nations agitates a return to protection the chief protective country should not falter in maintaining it.

'We have extended widely our foreign markets, and we believe in the adoption of all practicable methods for their further extension, including commercial reciprocity wherever reciprocal arrangements can be effected consistent with the principles of protection and without injury to American agriculture, American labor, or any American industry.

'We believe it to be the duty of the Republican party to uphold the gold standard and the integrity and value of our national currency. The maintenance of the gold standard, established by the Republican party cannot safely be committed to the Democratic party, which resisted its adoption and has never given any proof since that time of belief in it or fidelity to it.

'While every other industry has prospered under the fostering aid of Republican legislation, American shipping engaged in foreign trade, in competition with the low cost of construction, low wages and heavy subsidies of foreign governments, has not for many years received from the government of the United States adequate encouragement of any kind. We, therefore, favor legislation which will encourage and build up the American merchant marine, and we cordially approve the legislation of the last Congress, which created the merchant marine commission to investigate and report upon this subject.

'A navy powerful enough to defend the United States against any attack, to uphold the Monroe Doctrine, and watch over our commerce is essential to the safety and the welfare of the American people. To maintain such a navy is the fixed policy of the Republican party.

'We cordially approve the attitude of President Roosevelt and Congress in regard to the exclusion of Chinese labor, and promise a continuance of the Republican policy in that direction.

'We favor the peaceful settlement of international differences by arbitration.

'Combinations of capital and of labor are the results of the economic movement of the age, but neither must be permitted to infringe upon the rights and interests of the people. Such combinations when lawfully formed for lawful purposes are alike entitled to the protection of the laws, but both are subject to the laws, and neither can be permitted to break them.

'The great statesman and patriotic American, Wm. McKinley, who was re-elected by the Republican party to the Presidency four years ago, was assassinated just at the threshold of his second term. The entire nation mourned his untimely death, and did that justice to his great qualities of mind and character which history will confirm and repeat.

'The American people were fortunate in his successor, to whom they turned with a trust and confidence which have been fully justified. President Roosevelt brought to the great responsibilities thus sadly forced upon him, a clear head, a brave heart, an earnest patriotism and high ideals of public duty and public service. True to the principles of the Republican party, and to the politics which that party had declared he has also shown himself ready for every emergency, and has met new and vital questions with ability and with success. The confidence of the people in his justice, inspired by his public career, enabled him to render personally an inestimable service to the country by bringing about a settlement of the coal strike, which threatened such disastrous results at the opening of the winter in 1902.

'Our foreign policy, under his administration, has not only been able, vigorous and dignified, but in the highest degree successful. The complicated questions which arose in Venezuela were settled in such a way by President Roosevelt that the Monroe Doctrine was signally vindicated, and the cause of peace and arbitration greatly advanced.

'His prompt and vigorous action in Panama, which we commend in the highest terms, not only secured to us the canal route, but avoided foreign complications, which might have been of a very serious character.

'He secured the tribunal by which the vexed and perilous question of the Alaskan boundary was finally settled.

'Under his guidance we find ourselves at peace with all the world, and never were we more respected or our wishes more regarded by foreign nations.

'Pre-eminently successful in regard to our foreign relations he has been equally fortunate in dealing with domestic questions. The country has known that the public credit and the national currency were absolutely safe in the hands of his administration.'

The platform concludes by commending President Roosevelt's administration without reservation, to the considerate judgment of the American people.

ROOSEVELT'S FINE HAND.

London, June 23.—The 'Times,' in an editorial on the platform adopted by the Republican National Convention at Chicago, says that the platform bears the stamp of the individuality of President Roosevelt and excites admiration for its adroitness as well as as for its strength.

'Adroit it unquestionably is,' says the 'Times,' 'but save in the few points where the hand of the politician is visibly impressed upon it it seems to be bold and clear and consistent. What the judgment of the people will be it would be neither prudent nor politic at present to forecast, but be it what it may, it must determine great issues, not for the United States alone, but for civilized mankind.'

## SIR FREDERICK CARRINGTON

### TO MAKE A TOUR OF THE DOMINION.

Sir Frederick Carrington, who commanded the Rhodesian field force in the Boer war, is no stranger in Canada. He was here last year, and returns to examine Canada more at his leisure. He is accompanied by Lady Carrington. He came out on the 'Tunisian,' and passed through.

He first saw service in the Transvaal war of 1877; in all, he has been in a dozen campaigns of more or less importance, culminating in the distinguished service he rendered the Empire during the Boer war.

## AUDITOR GENERAL.

### APPLIES FOR SUPERANNUATION.

An Ottawa despatch states that Mr. J. L. McDougall, Auditor-General of Canada, applied for superannuation last week.

## MORE FIGHTING IN THIBET

### PETERSON'S MOUNTED INFANTRY COMES INTO CONTACT WITH THE ENEMY.

Sastano, Thibet, June 25.—The Thibetans again attacked Palla village last night, having failed to blow up the post the previous night. Reinforcements have arrived here from Kangma, passing the Redidol Gorge without opposition. Peterson's mounted infantry in advance came in contact with the enemy at Niani, six miles beyond Sastano. The Thibetans are entrenched at Niani and a mud fort, four hundred feet above, opened fire at three hundred yards on the British, wounding one. The Thibetans were driven out of the fort, but were returning when the British retired.

SIR PERCY GIROUARD.

London, June 24.—The Canadian Associated Press learns that in connection with the resignation of Sir Percy Girouard and the circumstances attending it, instructions have been despatched by the government to Lord Milner to prepare a report on the working development of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony railways. The belief is expressed in Colonial Office quarters that the construction work undertaken has been too rapid in view of the comparatively slow progress of the new colonies.

## ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

### The Sultan at Last Consents to Make Restitution.

### HARROWING TALE OF MURDER AND RAPINE.

Paris, June 25.—A despatch to the Foreign Office from Constantinople, today, announced that the Sultan signed an irade last night, approving the Porte's decision to make complete restitution and redress to the persecuted Armenians. The Sultan's reluctant yielding is believed to be due to his desire to forestall the international convention in behalf of Armenia, which is announced to assemble in London, on June 29.

London, June 27.—The Paris correspondent of the 'Daily Mail' claims to have indisputable authority for the following details of recent events in Armenia:—'The villages of Darmet, Adekelpoum, Arniz, Kari, Verlok and Mekrokon were sacked and burned. The inhabitants in many cases were massacred and the corpses cast into the wells of Mouradsou. Mekrokoum was pillaged by Kurds, who were accompanied by Turkish soldiers. Its church was plundered and profaned. The objects of worship were sold at auction. Every able-bodied man was stabbed, most of them in the back. During the night Turkish soldiers entered the houses and violated the women in them. On the arrival of the British and French consuls, women, streaming with blood, rushed to them begging for mercy. Mouch is occupied by Turkish soldiery. More than two thousand women and children from the destroyed villages have taken refuge there. These are wretched, and wander through the streets half dead from hunger and fear. Judging from a trustworthy estimate, founded on an enquiry made by the British and French consuls, 28 villages have been destroyed, and 6,000 persons massacred.

## DOINGS OF ROYALTY.

### KING EDWARD GETS WARM WELCOME AT KIEL FROM HIS ROYAL NEPHEW.

Kiel, June 27.—The royal yacht 'Victoria and Albert,' with King Edward on board, entered the Moltenan lock, at the mouth of the Baltic canal, shortly after three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, amidst salutes from the assembled German warships.

The Emperor William, who was accompanied by Prince Henry of Prussia, the Crown Prince Frederick William, and a brilliant suite, awaited his uncle here. The meeting between the two sovereigns was most hearty.

Long prior to the meeting of the monarchs, dense crowds of people thronged the banks of the lock and waited for hours in the drenching rain for a glimpse of the royal personages. The guard of honor and the bodyguard had hardly taken up their appointed positions when the Emperor William arrived and inspected them. Shortly thereafter the 'Victoria and Albert' hove in sight with an escort of British cruisers and a squadron of German cavalry, who had trotted alongside the royal yacht the whole length of the canal.

King Edward, wearing the uniform of a German admiral and having across his breast the ribbon of the Order of the Black Eagle, was on the deck of the 'Victoria and Albert' with a large retinue. Immediately after the gangway had been laid, the Emperor William boarded the British yacht and greeted his uncle in the heartiest manner, kissing him several times on both cheeks. After greetings between King Edward and Prince Henry of Prussia, and the Crown Prince, the King landed, witnessed a march past of the guards and returned to his yacht which afterwards entered Kiel harbor. All the warships, yachts and other vessels in the harbor dressed ship and the shore batteries and warships fired royal salutes.

A heavy rain fell the whole time, marring what otherwise would have been a picturesque scene.

After the 'Victoria and Albert' had moored at Kiel the two monarchs boarded the Imperial yacht 'Hohenzollern,' where King Edward was received by the Empress, and had presented to him the royal entourage.

The weather had by that time improved. The rain which sent the drenched spectators scurrying towards Kiel through the mud, after the arrival of the 'Victoria and Albert' at the canal lock, and the meeting of their Majesties ceased. Consequently the reception by the King on the deck of the 'Hohenzollern' of the high military and naval officials was held under better auspices.

There was a gala dinner at 8 p.m. on the 'Hohenzollern,' which was attended by King Edward and the members of the Royal family, a large company of high dignitaries of state and military and naval officers.

Their Majesties yesterday attended divine service on board the German Imperial yacht 'Hohenzollern,' and afterward took lunch on board the Empress's yacht 'Iduna.' Later King Edward, accompanied by Prince Henry and other members of the Royal party, paid an informal visit to the Royal Yacht Club. Among those present at the luncheon were the Emperor and the Empress, King Edward, Count von Bulow and the Marquis of Ormonde.

The Emperor and the Empress dined last evening with King Edward on board the 'Victoria and Albert.'

RUSSIAN FERRY BOAT GOES DOWN WITH ALL ON BOARD.

St. Petersburg, June 25.—The 'Rossotofu' ferryboat while crossing the Khoper river (a tributary of the Don), sank with all on board. Sixty bodies have been recovered and sixteen persons are missing.

# IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

## A Matter-of-Fact Romance.

(By Charles Reade, D.C.L.)

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

The story opens on the 'Grove' farm of George Fielding, near the town of Farnborough, Berkshire, England. Fielding's farm is a poor one, and he can scarcely eke out an existence. The Honorable Frank Winchester endeavors to induce George to go with him to Australia to act as his bailiff, or agricultural adviser and manager. George Fielding and his brother, William, both love Susanna Merton their cousin. William recognises his brother's prior claim, and buries his love in his breast. John Meadows, a cool-headed, iron-willed, wealthy corn-factor, who has earned the name of a 'lucky man' also covets Susanna Merton, and tries to bring about the ruin of the Fieldings. Robinson, an adventurer, who has been staying at the Grove Farm, is arrested for forgery, convicted and sentenced to twelve months in prison, and ten years transportation. The cruel, even barbarous treatment, to which the prisoners in the ——— Jail are subjected, is depicted by the author with rare fidelity. The Justices visit the jail, and are hoodwinked and humbugged by the governor. Even the chaplain cannot make them believe the cruelties that exist, in the face of the word of Hawes, the governor, and, not having the moral courage in keeping with his rather weak convictions, he finally resigns with a consciousness of having entirely done his duty. A new chaplain is appointed. The Rev. Mr. Eden is his name. Mr. Eden experiments as to effects of crucifixion on himself, and also on Evans, a warder. 'All ye who enter here—abandon hope.' The horrors of the dark cell. The 'jacket.' Mr. Eden teaches Robinson to pray. 'Forgive me my sins as I forgive Mr. Hawes his cruelty to me.' Mr. Eden will appeal to the Home Office. Evans advises Mr. Eden to leave the prison, but the latter spurns the thought. Mr. Eden becomes ill. A visit from Susan and her aunt. The letter to the Home Office. Mr. Eden sends Susan on a mission of life or death. A carnival of cruelty. The horrible torture of Josephs, and his suicide. Mr. Eden's life saved. Hawes reads 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' Mr. Eden's sermon hits Hawes hard. He demands the chaplain's dismissal. Mr. Lacey, from the Home Office, swoops down on the jail. A searching enquiry. Hawes is dismissed from the jail. Mr. Levi was too many for Meadows. George sails for Australia. George falls in with Jacky. The vicissitudes of life on an Australian sheep farm. Robinson prepares to leave the prison. Robinson reaches Australia. A new temptation.

### CHAPTER XLVIII.

A snow-white suburban villa standing alone with its satellites that occupied five times as much space as itself; coach-house, stable, offices, greenhouse, clinging to it like dew to a lily, and hot-house farther in the rear. A wall of considerable height enclosed the whole. It looked as secure and peaceful as innocent in the fleeting light the young moon cast on it every time the passing clouds left her clear a moment. Yet at this calm thoughtful hour crime was waiting to invade this pretty little place.

Under the scullery-window lurked brutus and mephistopheles—faces blackened, tools in hand—ready to whip out a pane of said window and so penetrate the kitchen, and from the kitchen the pantry where they made sure of a few spoons, and up the back stairs to the plate-chest. They would be in the house even now but a circumstance delayed them—a light was burning on the second floor. Now it was contrary to their creed to enter a house where a light was burning, above all, if there was the least chance of that light being in a sitting-room. Now they had been some hours watching the house and that light had been there all the time, therefore, argued mephistopheles, 'It is not a farthing glim in a bedroom or we should have seen it lighted. It is someone up. We must wait till they roost.'

They waited and waited and waited. Still the light burned. They cursed the light. No wonder. Light seems the natural enemy of evil deeds.

They began to get bitter, and their bodies cold. Even burglary becomes a bore when you have to wait too long idle out in the cold.

At last at about half-past two the light went out: then keenly listening the two sons of darkness heard a movement in the house, and more than one door open and shut, and then the sound of feet going rapidly down the road towards Sydney.

'Why it is a party only just broke up. Lucky I would not work till the glim was out.'

'But, I say, Bill- he is at that corner—the nobs must have passed close to him—suppose they saw him.'

'He is not so green as let them see him.'

The next question was how long they should wait to let the inmates close their peepers. All had been still and dark more than half an hour when the pair began to work. Mephisto took out a large piece of putty and dabbed it on the middle of the pane; this putty he worked in the centre up to a pyramid; this he held with his left hand, while with his right he took out his glazier's diamond and cut the pane all round the edges. By the hold the putty gave him, he prevented the pane from falling inside the house and making a noise, and finally whipped it out clean and handed it to brutus. A moment more the two men were in the scullery, thence into the kitchen through a door which they found open; in the kitchen were two doors—trying one they found it open into a larder. Here casting the light of his dark lantern round, brutus discovered some cold fowl and a ham; they took these into the kitchen, and somewhat coolly took out their knives and ate a hasty but hearty supper. Their way of hacking the ham was as lawless as all the rest. They then took off their shoes and dropped them outside the scullery window, and now the serious part of the game began. Creeping like cats, they reached the pantry, and sure enough found more than a dozen silver spoons and forks of different sizes that had been recently used. These they put into a small bag, and mephisto went back through the scullery into the back garden and hid these spoons in a bush—'There, if we should be interrupted we can come back for them.'

And now the game became more serious and more nervous—the pair drew their clasp knives and placed them in their bosoms ready in case of extremity; then creeping like cats, one foot at a time and then a pause, ascended the back stairs, at the top of which was a door. But this door was not fastened, and in another moment they passed through it and were on the first landing. The plan, correct in every particular, indicated the plate closet to their right; a gleam from the lantern showed it; the key-hole was old fashioned as also described, and in a moment brutus had it open. Then mephisto whipped out a green baize bag with compartments, and in a minute these adroit hands had stowed away cups, tureens, baskets, soup-spoons, etc., to the value of three hundred pounds, and scarce a chink heard during the whole operation. It was done; a look passed as much as to say this is enough, and they crept back silent and cat-like as they had come, brutus leading with the bag. Now, just as he had his hand on the door through which they had come up—snick! click!—a door was locked somewhere down below.

brutus looked round and put the bag gently down. 'Where?' he whispered.

'Near the kitchen,' was the reply scarce audible. 'Sounded to me to come from the hall,' whispered the other.

Both men changed color, but retained their presence of mind and their cunning. brutus stepped back to the plate-closet, put the bag in it, and closed it, but without locking it.

'Stay there,' whispered he, 'and if I whistle—run out the back way empty-handed. If I mew—out with the bag and come out by the front door; nothing but inside bolts to it, plan says.'

They listened a moment, there was no fresh sound. Then brutus slipped down the front stairs in no time; he found the front door not bolted; he did not quite understand that, and drawing a short bludgeon, he opened it very cautiously; the caution was not superfluous; two gentlemen made a dash at him from the outside the moment the door was open; one of their heads cracked like a broken bottle under the blow the ready ruffian struck him with his bludgeon, and he dropped like a shot; but another was coming flying across the lawn with a drawn cutlass, and brutus finding himself overmatched, gave one loud whistle and flew across the hall, making for the kitchen. Flew he never so fast mephisto was there an instant before him. As for the gentleman at the door he was encumbered with his hurt companion, who fell across his knees as he rushed at the burglar. brutus got a start of some seconds and dashed furiously into the kitchen, and flew to the only door between them and the scullery-window. The door was locked.

The burglars' eyes gleamed in their deep caverns. 'Back, Will—and cut through them,' he cried—and out flashed his long bright knife.

### CHAPTER XLIX.

While the two burglars were near the scullery-window watching the light in the upper story a third man stood sentinel on the opposite side of the house; he was but a few yards from the public road, yet hundreds would have passed and no man seen him; for he had placed himself in a thick shadow flat against the garden-wall. His office was to signal danger from his side should any come. Now the light that kept his comrades inactive was not on his side of the house; he waited therefore expecting every moment their signal that the job was done. On this the cue was to slip quietly off, and all make by different paths for the low public-house described above, and there divide the swag.

The man waited and waited and waited for this signal; it never came; we know why. Then he became impatient—miserable; he was out of his element—wanted to be doing something. At last all this was an intolerable bore. Not feeling warm towards the job he had given the active business to his comrades, which he now regretted for two reasons: first, he was kept here stagnant and bored; and second, they must be a pair of bunglers; he'd have robbed a parish in less time. He would light a cigar. Tobacco blunts all ills, even ennui. Putting his hand in his pocket for a cigar, it ran against a hard square substance. What is this?—oh! the book mephisto had sold him: no he would not smoke, he would see what the book was all about; he knelt down and took off his hat, and put his dark-lantern inside it before he ventured to move the slide; then undid the paper, and putting it into the hat, threw the concentrated rays on the contents, and peered in to examine them. Now the various little pamphlets had been displaced by mephisto, and the first words that met the thief's eye in large letters on the back of a tract were these, 'The Wages of Sin are Death.'

Thomas Robinson looked at these words with a stupid gaze. At first he did not realize all that lay in them. He did not open the tract; he gazed benumbed at the words, and they glared at him like the eyes of green fire when we come in the dark on some tiger-cat crouching in his lair.

Oh that I were a painter and could make you see what cannot be described—take features of this strange incident that sounds so small and was so great! The black night, the hat, the renegade peering under it in the wall's deep shadows to read something trashy, and the half-open lantern shooting its little strip of intense fire, and the grim words springing out in a moment from the dark face of night and dazzling the renegade's eyes and chilling his heart:

'THE WAGES OF SIN ARE DEATH.'

To his stupor now succeeded surprise and awe. 'How comes this?' he whispered aloud, 'was this a trick of ——'s? No! he doesn't know—This is the devil's own doing—no! it is not—more likely it is—The third time!—I'll read it; my hands shake so I can hardly hold it. It is by him—yes—signed F. E. Heaven have mercy on me!—This is more than natural.

He read it, shaking all over as he read. The tract was simply written. It began with a story of instances, some of them drawn from histories of prisoners, and it ended with an earnest exhortation and a terrible warning. When the renegade came to this part, his heart beat violently; for along with the earnest, straightforward unmincing words of sacred fire there seemed to rise from the paper the eloquent voice, the eye rich with love, the face of inexhaustible intelligence and sympathy that had so often shone on Robinson, while just words such as these issued from those golden lips.

He read on, but not to the end; for as he read he came to one paragraph that made him fancy that Mr. Eden was by his very side. "You, into whose hands these words of truth shall fall, and find you intending to do some foolish or wicked thing to-morrow, or the next day, or to-day, or this very hour—stop! —do not that sin! on your soul do it not!—fall on your knees and repent the sin you have meditated; better repent the base design than suffer for the sin, as suffer you shall so surely as the sky is pure, so surely as God is holy and sin's wages are death."

At these words, as if the priest's hand had been stretched across the earth and sea and laid on the thief's head, he fell down upon his knees, with his back towards the scene of burglary, and his face towards England, crying out 'I will, your reverence. I am!—Lord help me!' cried he, then first remembering how he had been told to pray in temptation's hour. The next moment he started to his feet, he dashed his lantern to the ground, and leaped over a gate that stood in his way, and fled down the road to Sydney.

He ran full half a mile before he stopped; his mind was in a whirl. Another reflection stopped him: he was a sentinel, and had betrayed his post; suppose his pals were to get into trouble through reckoning on him; was it fair to desert them without warning? What if he were to go back and give the whistle of alarm, pretend he had seen some one watching, and so prevent the meditated crime, as well as be guiltless of it himself; but then, thought he, 'and suppose I do go back what will become of me?'

While he hesitated, the question was decided for him. As he looked back irresolute, his keen eye noticed a shadow moving along the hedge-side to his left.

'Why, they are coming away,' was his first thought: but looking keenly down the other edge which was darker still he saw another noiseless moving shadow. 'Why are they on different sides of the road and both keeping in the shadow?' thought this shrewd spirit, and he liked it so well that he turned at once and ran off towards Sydney.

At this out came the two figures with a bound into the middle of the road, and, with a loud view-halloo, raced after him like the wind.

Robinson, as he started and before he knew the speed of his pursuers, ventured to run sideways a moment to see who or what they were. He caught a glimpse of white waistcoats and glittering studs, and guessed the rest.

He had a start of not more than twenty yards, but he was a good runner, and it was in his favor that his pursuers had to come up at a certain speed, while he started fresh after a rest. He squared his shoulders, opened his mouth wide for a long race, and ran as men run for their lives.

In the silent night Robinson's high-lows might have been heard half a mile off, clattering along the hard road. Pit, pit, pit, pat! came two pairs of dress-boots after him. Robinson heard the sound with a thrill of fear. 'They in their pumps and I in boots,' thought he, and his pursuers heard the hunted one groan, and redoubled their efforts as dogs when the stag begins to sob.

He had scarce run a hundred yards with his ears laid back like a hare's, when he could not help thinking the horrible pit, pit, pit got nearer; he listened with agonized keenness as he ran, and so fine did his danger make his ear that he could tell the exact position of his pursuers. A cold sweat crept over him as he felt they had both gained ten yards out of the twenty on him: then he distinctly felt one pursuer gain upon the other, and this one's pit, pit, pit crept nearer and nearer, an inch every three or four yards; the other held his own—no more—no less.

At last so near crept No. 1, that Robinson felt his hot breath at his ear. He clenched his teeth and gave a desperate spurt, and put four or five yards between them; he could have measured the ground gained by the pit, pit, pat. But the pursuer put on a spurt, and reduced the distance by half.

'I may as well give in,' thought the hunted one—but at that moment came a gleam of hope; this pursuer began suddenly to pant very loud. He had clenched his teeth to gain the twenty yards; he had gained them, but had lost his wind. Robinson heard this, and feared him no longer, and in fact after one or two more puffs came one despairing snort, and No. 1 pulled up dead short, thoroughly blown.

As No. 2 passed him, he just panted out: 'Won't catch him.'

'Won't I!' ejaculated No. 2, expelling the words rather than uttering them.

Klopetee klop, klopetee klop, klopetee, klopetee, klopetee, klopetee klop.

Pit pat, pit pat, pit pat pat, pit pat pat. Ten yards apart, no more, no less.

Nor nearer might the dog attain,
Nor farther might the quarry strain.

'They have done me between them,' thought poor Robinson. 'I could have run from either singly, but one blows me, and then the other runs me down. I can get out of it by fighting, perhaps, but then there will be another crime.'

Robinson now began to pant audibly, and finding he could not shake the hunter off, he with some reluctance prepared another game.

He began to exaggerate his symptoms of distress, and imperceptibly to relax his pace. On this the pursuer came up hand over head. He was scarce four yards behind, when Robinson suddenly turned and threw himself on one knee, with both hands out like a cat's claws. The man ran on full tilt; in fact, he could not have stopped. Robinson caught his nearest ankle with both hands, and rose with him, and lifted him, aided by his own impulse, high into the air and sent his heels up perpendicular. The man described a parabola in the air, and came down on the very top of his head with frightful force; and as he lay, his head buried in his hat and his heels kicking, Robinson without a moment lost jumped over his body, and klopetee klop rang fainter and fainter down the road alone. The plucky pursuer wrenched his head with infinite difficulty out of his hat, which sat on his shoulders with his nose pointing through a chasm from crown to brim, shook himself, and ran wildly a few yards in pursuit—but finding he had in his confusion ran away from Robinson as well as Robinson from him, and hopeless of recovering the ground now lost, he gave a rueful sort of laugh, made the best of it, put his hands in his pockets, and strolled back to meet No. 1.

Meantime, Robinson, fearful of being pursued on horseback, relaxed his speed but little, and ran the three miles out into Sydney. He came home with his flank beating and a glutinous moisture on his lip, and a hunted look in his eye. He crept into bed, but spent the night thinking, ay and praying too, not sleeping.

### CHAPTER L.

Thomas Robinson rose from his sleepless bed an altered man; altered above all in this that his self confidence was clean gone. 'How little I knew myself,' said he, 'and how well his reverence knew me! I am the weakest fool on earth—he saw that and told me what to do. He provided help for me—and I, like an ungrateful idiot, never once thought of obeying him; but from this hour I see myself as I am and as he used to call me—a clever fool. I can't walk straight without some honest man to hold by. Well, I'll have one, though I give up everything else in the world for it.'

Then he went to his little box and took out the letter to George Fielding. He looked at it and reproached himself for forgetting it so long. 'A letter from the poor fellow's sweetheart, too. I ought to have sent it by the post if I did not take it. But I will take it. I'll ask Mr. Miles's leave the moment he comes home, and start that very day.' Then he sat down and read the tract again, and as he read he was filled with shame and contrition.

By one of those freaks of mind which it is so hard to account for, every good feeling rushed upon him with far greater power than when he was in —— prison, and, strange to say, he now loved his reverence more and took his words deeper to heart than he had done when they were together. His flesh crept with horror at the thought that he had been a criminal again, at least in intention, and that but for heaven's mercy he would have been taken and punished with frightful severity, and, above all, would have wounded his reverence to the heart in return for more than mortal kindness, goodness and love. And, to do Robinson justice, this last thought made his heart sicken and his flesh creep more than all the rest. He was like a man who had fallen asleep on the brink of an unseen precipice—awoke — and looked down.

The penitent man said his prayers this morning and vowed on his knees humility and a new life. Henceforth he would know himself; he would not attempt to guide himself; he would just obey his reverence; and to begin, whenever a temptation came in sight he would pray against it then and there and fly from it, and the moment his master returned he would leave the town and get away to honest George Fielding with his passport—Susan's letter.

With these prayers and these resolutions a calm complacency stole over him: he put his reverence's tract and George's letter in his bosom and came down into the kitchen.

The first person he met was the housemaid, Jenny. 'Oh, here is my lorn!' cried she. 'Where were you last night?'

Robinson stammered out, 'Nowhere in particular. Why?'

'Oh, because the master was asking for you, and you weren't to be found high or low?'

'What, is he come home?'

'Came home last night.'

'I'll go and take him his hot water.'

'Why, he is not in the house, stupid. He dressed the moment he came home and went out to a party. He swore properly at your not being in the way to help him dress.'

'What did he say?' asked Robinson, a little uneasy.

The girl's eyes twinkled. He said, "How ever am I to lace myself now that scamp is not in the way?"

'Come, none of your chaff, Jenny.'

'Won't you give me a morsel of breakfast?'

'Well, Tom, I can give you some just for form's sake; but bless you you won't be able to eat it.'

'Why not?'

'Gents that are out all night bring a headache home in the morning in place of an appetite.'

'But I was not out all night. I was at home soon after twelve.'

'Really?' — 'Really!' — 'Tom!'

'Well, Jane!'

'Those that ain't clever enough to hide secrets should trust them to those that are.'

'I don't know what you mean, my lass.'

'Oh, nothing; only I sat up till half-past one in the kitchen, and I listened till three in my room.'

'You took a deal of trouble on my account.'

'Oh, it was more curiosity than regard,' was the keen reply.

'So I should say.'

The girl colored and seemed nettled by this answer. She set demurely about the work of small vengeance. 'Now,' said she, with great cordiality, 'you tell me what you were doing all night, and why you broke into the house like—a—hem! instead of coming into it like a man, and then you'll save me the trouble of finding it out whether you like or not.'

These words chilled Robinson. What! had a spy been watching him—perhaps for days—and above all a female spy—a thing with a velvet paw, a noiseless step, an inscrutable countenance, and a microscopic eye.

He hung his head over his cup in silence. Jenny's eye was scanning him. He felt that without seeing it. He was uneasy under it, but his self-reproach was greater than his uneasiness.

At this juncture the street door was opened with a latch-key. 'Here comes the head scamp,' said Jenny with her eye on Robinson. The next moment a bell was rung sharply. Robinson rose.

'Finish your breakfast,' said Jenny, 'I'll answer the bell,' and out she went. She returned in about ten minutes with a dressing-gown over her arm and a pair of curling-irons in her hand. 'There,' said she, 'you are to go in the parlor, and get up the young buck; curl his nob and whiskers. I wish it was me, I'd curl his ear the first thing I'd curl.'

'Why, Jane, did you take the trouble to bring them down for me?'

'They look like it,' replied the other tartly, as if she repented the good office.

Robinson went in to his master. He expected a rebuke for being out of the way; but no! he found the young gentleman in excellent humor and high spirits. 'Help me off with this coat, Tom.'

'Yes, sir.'

'Oh! not so rough, confound you.

'Ah! Ugh! Coat's a little too tight, sir.'

'No, it isn't—it fits me like a glove; but I am stiff and sore. There now, get me a shirt.'

Robinson came back with the shirt, and aired it close to the fire; and this being a favorable position for saying what he felt awkward about, he began.

'Mr. Miles, sir.'

'Hallo!'

'I am going to ask you a favor.'

'Out with it!'

'You have been a kind master to me.'

'I should think I have, too. By Jove, you won't find such another in a hurry.'

'No, sir, I am sure I should not, but there is an opening for me of a different sort altogether. I have a friend, a squatter, near Bathurst, and I am to join him if you will be so kind as to let me go.'

'What an infernal nuisance!' cried the young gentleman, who was like most boys, good-natured and selfish. 'The moment I get a servant I like he wants to go to the devil.'

'Only to Bathurst, sir,' said Robinson, deprecatingly, to put him in a good humor.

'And what am I to do for another?'

At this moment in came Jenny with all the paraphernalia of breakfast.

'Here, Jenny,' cried he, 'here's Robinson wants to leave us. Stupid ass!'

Jenny stood transfixed with the tray in her hand. 'Since when?' asked she of her master, but looking at Robinson.

'This moment. The faithful creature greeted my return with that proposal.'

'Well, sir, a servant isn't a slave, and I suppose he has a reason?'

'Oh, they have always got a reason, such as it is. Wants to go and squat at Bathurst. Well, Tom, you are a fool for leaving us, but of course we sha'n't pay you the compliment of keeping you against your will, shall we?' looking at Jane.

'What have I to do with it?' replied she, opening her grey eyes. 'What is it to me whether he goes or stays?'

'Come, I like that. Why, you are the housemaid, and he is the footman, and those two we know are always in league.'

'Mr. Miles,' said Jenny, very gravely, like an elder rebuking a younger, 'you must excuse me, sir, but I advise you not to make so free with your servants. Servants are encroaching, and they will be sure to take liberties with you in turn; and,' turning suddenly red and angry, 'if you talk like that to me I shall leave the room.'

'Well, if you must, you must, but bring the tea-kettle back with you. That is a duck!'

Jenny could not help laughing, and went for the tea-kettle. On her return Robinson made signals to her over the master's head, which he had begun to frizz. At first she looked puzzled, but, following the direction of his eye, she saw that her master's right hand was terribly cut and swollen. 'Oh!' cried the girl. 'Oh, dear! oh, dear!'

'Eh?' cried Mr. Miles, 'what is the row?'

'Look at your poor hand, sir!'

'Oh, ay! isn't it hideous. Met with an accident. Soon get well.'

'No it won't, not of itself; but I have got a capital lotion for bruises, and I shall bathe it for you.'

Jenny brought in a large basin of warm water, and began to foment it first, touching it so tenderly. 'And his hand that was as white as a lady's,' said Jenny pitifully, 'po-o-r bo-y!' This kind expression had no sooner escaped her than she colored and bent her head down over her work, hoping it might escape notice.

'Young woman,' said Mr. Miles, with paternal gravity, 'servants are advised not to make too free with their masters; or the beggars will forget their place and take liberties with you. Ha! Ha! Ha!'

Jenny put his hand quietly down into the water, and got up and ran across the room for the door. Her course was arrested by a howl from the jocose youth.

'Murder! Take him off, Jenny; kick him: the beggar is cursing and laughing at the same time. Confound you, can't you lay the irons down when I say a good thing. Ha! Ha! Ha!'

This strange trio chuckled a space. Miles the loudest. 'Tom pour out my tea; and you, Jenny, if you will come to the scratch again, ha! ha!—I'll tell you how I came by this.'

This promise brought the inquisitive Jenny to the basin directly.

'You know Hazeltine?'

'Yes, sir, a tall gentleman that comes here now and then. That is the one you are to run a race with on the public course, put in Jenny, looking up with a scandalized air.

'That is the boy; but how the deuce did you know?'

'Gentlemen to run with all the dirty boys looking on like horses,' remonstrated the grammatical one, 'it is a disgrace.'

'So it is—for the one that is beat. Well, I was to meet Hazeltine to supper out of town. By-the-by, you don't know Tom Yates?'

'Oh,' said Jenny, 'I have heard of him, too.'

'I doubt that, there are a good many of his name.'

'The rake I mean lives a mile or two out of Sydney.'

'So do half-a-dozen more of them.'

'This one is about the biggest gambler and sharper unhung.'

'All right! that is my friend! Well, he gave us a thundering supper—lots of lush.'

'What is lush?'

'Tea and coffee and barley-water, my dear. Oh, can't you put the thundering irons down when I say a good thing? Well, I mustn't be witty any more, the penalty is too severe.

I need hardly say it was not Mr. Miles's jokes that agitated Robinson now; on the contrary, in the midst of his curiosity and rising agitation these jokes seemed ghastly impossibilities.

'Well, at ten o'clock we went up stairs to a snug little room, and all four sat down to a nice little green table.'

'To gamble?'

'No! to whist; but now comes the fun. We had been playing about four hours, and the room was hot, and Yates was gone for a fresh pack, and old Hazeltine was gone into the drawing-room to cool himself. Presently he comes back and he says in a whisper, "Come here, old fellows." We went with him to the drawing-room and at first sight we saw nothing but presently flash came a light right in our eyes; it seemed to come from something glittering in the field. And these flashes kept coming and going. At last we got the governor, and he puzzled over it a little while. "I know what it is,' cried he, "it is my cucumber glass." '

Jenny looked up. 'Glass might glitter,' said she, 'but I don't see how it could flash.'

'No more did we, and we laughed in the governor's face; for all that we were wrong. "There is somebody under that wall with a dark lantern," said Tom Yates, "and every now and then the glass catches the glare and reflects it this way."

(To be continued.)


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# LITERARY REVIEW.

## AN INDUSTRIAL STORY BY DR. CLARK MURRAY.

To reach the widest audience ideas are best conveyed in story form. And if this is the most modern way for the thinker to give his thoughts currency, it has also the distinction of being the oldest. Professor J. Clark Murray has given to the ordinary novel-reading public the benefit of some of his thoughts on the ethics of business in a narrative, pleasant and sometimes humorous, called 'He That Had Received the Five Talents.' (T. Fisher Unwin, London.) The local color is Scotch, and there is a good deal of dialect. The purpose of the book is not immediately forced upon the reader. Instead, a series of quiet village scenes lead one quickly down the years till the grandson of the character first introduced suddenly turns out to be the man with five talents. His father's death leaves him with a fortune he had never dreamed of, and a large manufacturing business. It seems to him a call to work for the social and industrial interests of the poor, so he gives up studying for the ministry and takes into partnership his business manager, a man of liberal culture who had helped to form the young millionnaire's ideas of the duties of the rich. They agree to use the bulk of the money for the benefit of the employees. With them consults a city clergyman who from observation in the slums has gained much practical experience. The illustrative reflections on the ethical aspects of property, introduced at this point, will be not unfamiliar to some of Dr. Murray's students.

'Has it ever struck you that in the Parable of the Talents it's the comparatively poor man—the fellow with only one talent—that appears in the worst light, morally paralyzed by a niggardliness that's feckless for good, while it's the rich men that are commended for rising to the requirements of their duty?'

'I'm glad you point that out. It never occurred to me before. And yet that's the parable that seems to me of profoundest meaning for the drift of Christian morals. I suppose it's that parable that has given us the figurative application of the word talent.'

'I fancy it must be,' said Downes. 'But—to come back to the point I noticed in the parable—something of the same sort is implied in the parable of the Laborers in the vineyards. There is the capitalistic landowner, the wealthy employer of labor, that represents the spirit of generous justice, and it is the laborers who fail to rise to his ideal in regard to the remuneration of labor. It's worth noting, too, that the fact of his owning property is not regarded as a moral disadvantage. On the contrary, it is that very fact—the fact of his having a lawful right to do what he will with his own—it is that that gives him the power to carry out the requirements of an ideal justice.'

'By the way,' Forbes broke in, 'did you see from the newspapers how that millionnaire ironmaster—what's his name?—misapplied the words of the householder in the parable? It seems he treats his workmen in the most niggardly spirit, refuses to do anything for them but pay their bare wages, while he spends in races horses and gambling enough to carry out vast improvements in their condition; and he vindicated himself the other day against some criticism by asking, apparently in the indignant tone of an injured man, 'Is it not lawful for me to do what I will with mine own?" It would be difficult to find a more monstrous perversion of Scripture language to the very opposite of what it was intended to mean.'

Forbes paused, and Downes went on, as if with a fresh look from his old point of view. 'Yes, I don't see that the world is likely to gain much by simply abolishing private property. If the Communists succeeded in levelling all men down to the rank of the fellow who had only one talent, the world in general might very probably be governed by the same niggardly spirit, and would soon relapse into material as well as spiritual poverty.'

'On the other hand,' exclaimed Forbes, with young enthusiasm in his look and voice, 'level men up to the spiritual rank of the fellow who had the five talents, and I believe their feverish eagerness in the pursuit of wealth will very soon cool down. In fact, they will rather dread the possession of a great wealth under a sense of its tremendous responsibilities.'

The experiment, enthusiastically taken up, is carried out with caution and success. The picture drawn of the village changed in ten years time into a far more healthful and beautiful place is not fanciful, for such things have been done in more than one well-known instance by public-spirited manufacturers.

The work people, with good wages and various well-planned advantages, are in this story, so prosperous that a business man of the narrower type complains that there are no poor in the place. He considers it quite unscriptural. One of the partners retorts that if it is really necessary that the poor should be always with us, those who think so would be justified in embracing poverty for their own vocation, but not in forcing it upon those who do not think so. He continues:

'We don't compel our poor to proclaim their poverty in rags, and in faces pinched with hunger and cold. You probably saw that they were tolerably well fed, well clad, and well housed.'

'I confess I can't understand what you mean by calling people poor when you say they're so well off.'

'I call people poor if they're unable to earn a living—unfit for the labor by which alone the necessaries and comforts of life can be produced. Now, we have widows and orphans, we have a few workers laid aside from old age, and we have more laid aside by temporary sickness and accident. I was one of the poor myself, no further gone than last month, when I was laid up for a week with influenza. All that week I couldn't earn a penny, and yet my salary wasn't stopped. What conscience could I have if I stopped the wages of our workers when they're laid up in the same way? I don't want to feel when I'm laid up, and I don't want them to feel when they're laid up, as if we were a set of beggars depending on any charity that may be doled out to us. And, consequently, we insure one another against the accidents of life, as well as we can, and so every one of us can take advantage of the insurance, to which he contributes, without feeling at all reluctant on the score of giving up his independence.'

Several worthy characters of differing walks in life vary the narrative. Not the least of these in interest is Mike, the low bully of the village school, who, being taken in hand at the right time, becomes a happy and efficient member of the community. The man who helps him to a start is Duncan McKillop, one of those Scotch workmen who read deep books and think over them to good purpose. At a time when it is of the highest importance to Canada that the adherents of two different philosophies should regard each other's opinions with respect, it may be pertinent to quote good Duncan's remarks on Calvinism. Dr. Murray has here skilfully selected a simple way of saying profound things:

'Weel, you see, Tommy was a bit haverin' body they made an elder o' in Kilmarnock aboot the time that Mr. Morrison was steerin' a hornet's nest wi' lecturin' on the ninth chapter o' the Romans. Weel, I heerd him ae day telling Bob Dickie that he had gane tae hear Morrison; "And would you believe 't," he said, "I just got a hash o' fushionless Armeenianism.' Bob was a Wabster tae his trade, and a wonnerfu' clever chiel, though he did not care a bodle about Arminianism or Calvinism. But he was unco' fond o' drawing oot baith sides till he got them into a temper, and he was aye lauchin' in his sleeve at them a' the time. So Bob says to him, "But, Tommy, what do you mak' o' the text, "Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling?" Man, ye should hae seen the puir doited body. He lookit sair puzzled for a minute, and then, scartin' his head, he said, "Gin it had been the Lord's will, I would raither that passage had na been in the Bible."'

During the merriment excited over Dugald's story, Mr. Nicoll turned to his wife and said, 'That's as good as the Frenchman's "Tant pis pour les faits."' Then turning to the carpenter, he added, 'I'm afraid, Dugald, you're not a very sound Calvinist.'

'I canna' say that I ken muckle aboot Calvinism,' was the reply. 'Ye see, Mr. Nicoll, I'm no a scholar like you, and I never had time to read Calvin. I'm no so sure that I ever saw ony o' his works, or ken very weel what they're aboot. But I would be sorry to think that ony man pretended to believe the gospel o' Christ, and thocht that God does nae want a' men to be saved, but just wales a wheen favorites, and then lets a' the lave gang daunderin' tae perdition ony way they like best for a' He cares. Surely, that's no Calvinism, though it's maybe the doctrine o' some folk that ca' themsel's Calvinists. I would say raither it's the very opposite o' Calvinism.'

The talk of Dugald was becoming a revelation to Mr. Nicoll. He had more than once heard his wife speak of the carpenter as a remarkable man; but her words had been to him little more than the complimentary utterances of a generous heart. He was certainly not prepared to hear Dugald handle the popular theology with so much rough vigor. He himself had for years been far from satisfied with that theology; but he had always been accustomed to associate it with the Calvinistic system. He was, therefore, taken somewhat by surprise when he heard Dugald declare genuine Calvinism to be incompatible with any narrowing of the Divine love, such as is commonly connected with the creed of ordinary Calvinists. Accordingly, he objected to the carpenter's last remark, 'I'm not quite sure that I understand what you mean by Calvinism. But if you're right, what are we to make of all the peculiarly Calvinistic doctrines of Predestination, and Election, and Eternal decrees, and God's overeignty, and His doing everything according to the pleasure of His will, and so forth?'

'Ah! there ye hae me again, Mr. Nicoll. I tell't ye I wasna' a scholar, and I'm no sure that I unnerstaun' thae lang-nebbit words. But d' ye think that they mean onythin' except'—and he paused a moment—'except maybe just that God is God. They just tell ye that, because God is infinite in power, naething can keep Him—nae passions or prejudices like oors can keep Him—frae predestination 'or fore-ordainin' or decreein' or electin' just what pleases Himself. But then ye maun keep in mind that it's Himself that maun be pleased—a Being infinite in wisdom and justice and goodness. In fack, predestination or election could na be the wark o' God ava', if it just took tent o' a wheen peta o' His ain that He takes a fancy for. It maun tak' in the puir ragged weans o' every drucken ne'er-dae-weel, and every African niggar, wi' just as muckle care for them as for the preevileged bairns o' ony minister or philosopher, aye, or for the bairns o' the Queen hersel'.'

# LITERARY NOTES.

It would be immensely interesting to know something of the garb in which Shakespeare arrayed himself as he went about his daily avocations. He might have belonged to the ancient calling of a tailor, or have been the son of a glover, as some aver that he was, or indeed belonged to almost any other trade, from the accuracy and frequency of his allusions to dress. Of his personal attire we know little, and the clothes receptacles of the period in his classic town have been searched and re-searched for the purpose of finding the least thing to indicate the fashions followed by the poet. But in vain! It would probably be the best thing, under the circumstances, to consult the effigy on the monument in the parish church at Stratford-on-Avon, which was placed in position shortly after Shakespeare's death, and might naturally be expected truthfully to portray the fashions of the day, as well as the features which had been his. This effigy was originally colored, but there appears to have been a fault from the first, for how could the bard's face and hands have acquired the carnation hue attributed to them? We have not hitherto thought of Shakespeare as a 'man of color,' like his own Moor, but perhaps he was—though the other tints would not correspond sufficiently with nature under such circumstances. The eyes were represented as light hazel, and the sharply-pointed beard and wavy hair were auburn. The clothes there depicted comprised a scarlet doublet, fastened with a close row of small buttons down the middle, over which hung loosely a black gown without sleeves, and the collar was turned down after the manner of the 'Shakespeare" collar to-day. The fashion, if it were ever a fashion, of coloring the effigy, was displeasing to Malone the commentator, who, with daring lawlessness, washed off all the colors, and in their place covered the surface of the monument with white paint. Charles Lamb relieved his irritation and indignation on the subject thus: 'The wretched Malone bribed the sexton of Stratford Church to let him whitewash the painted effigy of old Shakespeare, which stood there, in rude but lively fashion depicted, to the very color of the cheek, the eye, the eye-brow, the hair, to the very dress he used to wear—the only authentic testimony we had, however imperfect, of these curious parts and parcels of him. . . . If I had been there, I would have both commentator and sexton fast in the stocks for a pair of meddling, sacrilegious varlets!'

Throughout the plays there is a constant conversational allusion to cloaks, hats, gloves, suits, liveries and apparel generally, which would indicate that the men and women of that day were as great slaves to the gentle custom as they now are. Shakespeare must have been a connoisseur in hats and their significance in wearing, from the number of times he alludes to them. In 'Macbeth,' during one of the most painful scenes, Malcolm says to Macduff:

'Merciful heaven!
What, man! Ne'er pull your hat upon your brows.'

And again in 'Love's Labor Lost':—

With your hat
Pent-house like over the shop of your eyes.'

As if the angle indicated the idea of mourning or the unmistakable sign of a mana in love. When Hamlet, feigning madness, terrified the gentle Ophelia by unexpectedly entering her room, he comes without his hat. Clinging to her father, the poor girl in fear relates the incident soon after:

'My Lord, as I was sewing in my chamber,
Lord Hamlet, with his doublet all unbraced;
No hat upon his head; his stockings foul'd,
Ungartered and down, gyved to his ankles;
Pale as his shirt; his knees knocking each other;
And with a look so piteous in purport,
As if he had been loosed out of hell
To speak of horrors—he comes before me.'

In 'Much Ado About Nothing,' Claudia, possibly making covert game of him, says of Benedict:

'If he be not in love
There is no believing old signs,
He brushes his hat o' mornings,
What does that bode?'

'Concerning Gloves' might be the heading of a considerable paragraph, for we find, without much seeking, that Shakespeare had the lore, if not the articles, at his fingers' ends! In the days of Elizabeth, gloves were luxuries, elaborately embroidered and very costly, only for the wealthy and principally for ornament. At that time, too, as in the present, it was the custom to present the judge presiding over a court devoid of prisoners with a pair of white gloves. The poet knew much about gloves, as he did of everything else, and thus, no doubt, he learned at Nuneaton and Stratford-on-Avon, where gloves were made in his day. In 'Twelfth Night' he speaks of a 'cheverel' glove. Viola is talking with the clown, who has just been singing one of his quaint little snatches of song, and the dialogue proceeds thus:

Viola—Save thee, friend, and thy music. Dost thou live by thy labor?

Clown—I live by the church.

Viola—Art thou a churchman?

Clown—No such matter, sir. I do live by the church, for I do live at my house, and my house doth stand by the church.

Viola—You have said, sir. To see this age! A sentence is but a cheverel glove to a good wit. How quickly the wrong side may be turned outward. A cheverel glove is a kid glove, and it is easily stretched. Mercutio, in 'Romeo and Juliet,' also speaks of the cheverel glove in even more characteristic terms than Viola: 'Oh, here's a wit of cheverel, that stretches from an inch narrow to an ell broad.'

The clothes lore of Shakespeare is indeed not the least agreeable and amusing part of the plays.

Those who are familiar with the earlier volumes of Sir Grant Duff's 'Diary' need no introduction to the record of these later years, and those who have yet to make acquaintance with the genial recorder may as well begin here as anywhere; the notes are all of the same character, and will continue the same, no doubt, to the end. These diaries are tempting books to review, for column after column of good stories might be conveyed from them and still the store would not be exhausted. Certainly, as Professor Norton says, they prove that the social art is not extinct in London. In these scraps of private talk jotted down after returning from clubs or dinners, we seem to see the great world passing before our eyes in easy and insouciant undress. Oftenest it is some gossip of famous names picked up in foreign courts or literary centres. Perhaps the most amusing of the passages are merely humorous stories and puns which may be as 'old as the hills,' but are good enough to be told again. The following may have been heard before, but we cannot recall it:—Some people were discussing the intelligence of animals, and after many present had said their say, a quiet man remarked:—'I had an elephant who played very well on the piano. I used to take him out with me to dinners, and afterwards he would perform, to the delight of everybody. One day he sat down to play, and after wiping the keys with his pocket-handkerchief, he suddenly burst into tears. "What is the matter?" said a lady. "Oh, madam," he replied, "I seem to know again the teeth of my mother."'

William H. Fleming, A.M., the well-known lecturer, author and editor of Shakespearean subjects and plays, is preparing for Doubleday, Page & Co., the fourth series of his work on 'How to Study Shakespeare.' This volume will contain the plays of 'Richard II.,' 'Cymbeline,' the first and second parts of 'Henry IV.,' and the 'Taming of the Shrew.' The study of each play in this volume, as in the former three, contains an account of the source of the plot, explanatory notes, table of acts and scenes in which characters appear, questions and the pronunciation of names.

Ford Maddox Brown, who is co-author with Joseph Conrad of 'Romance,' just published by McClure, Phillips & Co., is a nephew of the Rossettis. Although he has not had such adventures as his collaborator, he has travelled widely. He resides chiefly at Winchelsea, a quaint, old, walled town overlooking the English Channel. His first book, 'The Brown Owl,' was written when he was only seventeen years of age, and has gone into seventeen editions.

The Scribners have recently published an 'American Natural History,' by William T. Hornaday. Though intended for the higher forms of schools, it is of great general interest, coming between the works intended for university specialists and the pleasant vagaries of some popular tales about animals. The author, who has been collector and taxidermist of specimens for the Smithsonian Institution and Bronx Park, gives opportunities, and these he has used well. He writes entertainingly of the habits of animals in captivity. 'Deer are the greatest fools: wolves are the meanest; apes the most cunning; bears the most consistent and open-minded, and elephants the most intellectual.' A highly interesting section relates to poisonous snakes and the treatment of snake bites.

Rudyard Kipling's new volume of short stories, the first he has published since the appearance of 'The Day's Work,' some years ago, will be entitled 'Traffics and Discoveries,' and will include the tales he contributed to 'Collier's Weekly.' Just now he is devoting his energies to lighter literary forms, but it is quite possible that Mr. Kipling may yet develop into a writer of novels; but thus far he has shown no conclusive proof of a special gift of this sort. 'Kim' gave us an admirable character, some striking episodes, and a very fine 'write-up' of India, but lacked many qualities which seem essential to the real novel.

Another book to be published by Dodd, Mead & Co. early in the autumn is the new edition of 'The Correspondence of William Cowper,' arranged in chronological order, with annotations by Mr. Thomas Wright. A number of new letters will be added to these volumes, and Mr. Wright, himself a resident of Olney, we believe, has got together a good deal of explanatory material.

In 'Around the World With a King,' by William N. Armstrong, the monarch who went round the world was King Kalakaua, last King of Hawaii, and Mr. Armstrong was one of his cabinet. He tells the story of His Majesty's journeyings with a certain suspicion of satire. Indeed, it was difficult not to feel that the royalty was something of a joke. This, of course, does not make the book less amusing. But it is not without its value. It is a curious picture of a vanishing race. Kalakaua began his troubles by having himself crowned. Then 'Divine Right' notions possessed him—he would have been a 'Jacobite' if he had lived here. Then old paganism cropped up. Kalakaua anticipated the inevitable end by dying of pneumonia. His sister, Liliuokalani, who 'had all his defects of character and, in addition, a blind stubbornness of will,' was deposed, and now, as Mr. Armstrong tells us, Hawaii is 'the advanced picket-line of American civilization in the Pacific.' Still 'a suspicion of satire'?

'The Servian Tragedy' is told by Herbert Vivian, M.A., in an interesting manner. Turkey, he says, ruled Servia from 1653-1804, and, Mr. Vivian thinks, not so very badly, after all; the country had some sort of peace and order. Then just a century ago, when the Janissaries were becoming intolerable, there was a national uprising, and George Petrovich, alias Kara (Black) George comes to the front. In course of time Kara George gave place to Milosh Obrenovich. Here began the rival dynasties with which Servia has been blessed. King Alexander was great-great-nephew to Milosh; Peter Karageorgevich is grandson to Kara George. Mr. Vivian tells the story of these people, 'beggars on horseback' all of them, though not without some good qualities. King Milan had a certain charm; King Alexander had unquestionable courage. In the last scene, when the Obrenovich dynasty was drowned in blood, he met his fate like a man. As to his murderers, they were a crowd of ruffians; and it is astonishing that a man with any sense of shame, not to talk of honor, should take advantage of the hideous and cowardly crime which they committed. The dismal story had to be told, and Mr. Vivian tells it with power and out of a full knowledge. The affair of the conspiracy was as astonishing as it was hideous. How the secret was kept, when the accomplices were so numerous and so worthless, is indeed a mystery.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish in book form next autumn the letters of John Ruskin to Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, which are appearing in the 'Atlantic Monthly.' Prof. Norton was Ruskin's closest American friend, and their correspondence, beginning in 1885, continued until Ruskin's death.

The English edition of 'Nami-Ko,' the novel of Japanese life by Kenjiro Tokutomi, which is brought out in this country by Herbert B. Turner & Co., has just been published in London.

Miss Boegli's unique record of her travels alone around the world, which appeared early this spring under the title 'Forward,' with the imprint of the J. B. Lippincott Company, has aroused much interest abroad, and the book will probably be issued in England and Germany.

Ginn & Co. add to their Standard English Classics the 'Essays of Charles Lamb,' competently selected and edited for schools by Professor Wauchope, of South Carolina College. He has wisely done more than reproduce the 'Essays of Elia,' and the general reader will be glad to have, besides, the essays on Hogarth, Shakespeare, and the Elizabethan Dramatists.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will very shortly bring out in their 'Asiatic Neighbors Series 'Indian Life in Town and Country,' by Herbert Compton. This will be followed by 'Chinese Life in Town and Country,' which is a translation of E. Bard's 'Les Chinois Chez Eux,' by H. Twitchell. A volume on 'Japanese Life' is in preparation. It is by G. W. Knox, D.D., of the Union Theological Seminary, and will deal especially with Japan's naval and military strength.

# READABLE PARAGRAPHS

STUBBORN.

'Yo' nebbah had eny experience wid wives, do you, bruddah?' asked henpecked Remus.

'No, sah,' replied Sam, 'but Ah've raised mules.'—Chicago 'Daily News.'

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 in their action.

Teacher—'So I've caught you chewing gum, have I?'

Sammy—'No, mum, I wasn't chewin'. I was jest keepin' it ther instead of in my pocket. It's so sticky.'—Chicago 'Daily News.'

'Cholly Brokeleigh tells me his ancestors were early settlers here.' 'Yes? Well, Cholly isn't. I'm his tailor.'—Philadelphia 'Press.'

Statistics show that the average height of the American woman is two inches taller than it was twenty-five years ago. Yes, they come higher, but we must have them. —New York 'Sun.'

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.

Bolly.—'I believe there is a fool in every family. Don't you?'

The Captain.—'Well—er—my opinion is rather biased. You see, I'm an only child.'

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.

FORTUNE'S WHEEL.

O! Fortune's wheel turns best for him—
If we but knew it—
Who always put, with all his vim,
His shoulder to it.
—Philadelphia 'Press.'

The great demand for a pleasant, safe, and reliable antidote for all affections of the throat and lungs is fully met with in Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It is a purely Vegetable Compound, and acts promptly and magically in subduing all coughs, colds, bronchitis, inflammation of the lungs, etc. It is so palatable that a child will not refuse it, and is put at a price that will not exclude the poor from its benefits.

Over in Boston little eight-year-old Jimmy Spry surprised his school teacher with this outburst of confidence: 'Teacher, my mother is away; been away for two weeks; I was out to dinner last night; goin' out to dinner to-night—goin' where I please on Sunday; hain't had a bath for two weeks.' —'Life.'

Are your corns harder to remove than those that others have had? Have they not had the same kind? Have they not been cured by using Holloway's Corn Cure? Try a bottle.

CAUTION UP-TO-DATE.

Mother—'Yes, children, you may run out and play on the railway tracks, but be sure and keep off the street or the automobiles will get you.'—'Puck.'

The healthy glow disappearing from the cheek, and moaning and restlessness at night, are sure symptoms of worms in children. Do not fail to get a bottle of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; it is an effectual medicine.

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Visitor—'I've just been to make my first call on Mrs. Johnson.' Lady of the House—'So glad, dear. Poor thing, she's glad to know any one!'—'Punch.'

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*Advertisements.*

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# The Boys' Page.

## PRIZE COMPETITIONS.

By next week we hope to announce the prize winner in the 'War Letter Competition,' and in the 'Game Competition,' as soon as possible afterwards.

## The Last Night.

(Written by Arthur Stanwood Pier, for the 'Youth's Companion.')

(Continued.)

The last night exercises at St. Timothy's were very informal. The boys sat at their desks in the great schoolroom; the stalls along the wall facing them were occupied by the few alumni or parents who had come for the occasion. The rector and the masters sat upon the platform. The names of those in the graduating class were called in alphabetical order, and each boy in turn came forward to receive his diploma from the rector's hands. Then followed the prize-speaking and the announcement of the various awards.

Clark Harding had taken the stall by the door. At the desk in front of him sat Archer Sands, and leaning on it, talking to the boy, was a gentleman of middle age. Clark decided that he must be Archer's father.

He looked a good deal like the boy. He had the same proud erectness, and laughed with the same quick flinging back of the head. And when it came time for Mr. Sands to take his seat, and he turned toward the stalls, Clark recognized in him the same dark, anxious look that made Archer's face so significant and striking. There was no vacant stall near by, and Mr. Sands finally found a seat about midway of the wall, under the schoolroom clock.

One of the masters touched the bell, and the room settled into a hush. The rector rose and, after a few words to the graduating class, began reading slowly the names of the members: 'Robert Abercrombie, Kendall Davis Adams,' and so on down the list. The boys, coming forward, stood at the foot of the platform in a row, waiting till the reading should be ended and they should receive their certificates.

It was a prosaic enough bit of routine, yet it brought back to Clark the time, four years before, when he had stood waiting in a similar line. It made him think, too, of the like experience which he was soon to go through at college, and most of all it saddened him because Harry would never be called to stand there with his friends. Harry was sitting far back in the room, where his brother could not see.

Bearing the scrolls of parchment, the members of the sixth form returned to their desks. And then the prize speaking began.

'Julian Colin!' called the rector, and the boy who was first on the list mounted the platform. Robert Emmett's farewell was the speech he had chosen to deliver, and he gave it with a spirit and defiance that appealed to the boys; but Clark thought from the outset, 'He's making it too much of a gallery speech.'

Clark noticed Archer Sands crossing and uncrossing his legs, rolling his handkerchief between his palms, glancing now at the speaker and now at his desk. 'I hope he's not going to flunk,' thought Clark. He noticed that Archer's father was leaning forward in his stall, trying to catch the boy's eye and give him a look of encouragement. But Archer was not the next. Gilbert Knowles, a red-haired boy, took the platform, and gave, in scornful and upbraiding tones, De Quincey's apostrophe to the Bishop of Beauvais. There could be no question that the speaker hated the wicked bishop, but his fierce outbursts of invective were accompanied by such a striding up and down, and such a flinging about of his hands—which were, unfortunately, overgrown— that the applause he drew forth was as much for his excitement as for his effectiveness. Then it was Archer's turn.

He had chosen two paragraphs, the pathos of which was well adapted to his voice—the closing passages of Thackeray's essay on George III. There was a tremulousness in his tone as he began—not unsuited to the theme. And as he proceeded with the description of the last days of the wretched old king, the simplicity and sympathy with which he spoke held the audience intent as it had not been before. He delivered the last sentence of the first paragraph:—'He then burst into tears and his reason again fled.'

Archer paused to make the transition impressive. When he opened his lips to speak, he found suddenly that the first word, the keyword, of the next sentence had escaped him.

He stood, gaping, smitten. The only sentence that came to him, the one that filled his mind and lay upon his tongue, was that which he had last spoken: 'He then burst into tears—he then burst into tears—he then burst into tears.' Must he say it again? Some awful force was impelling him: he could not stand silent before all those waiting eyes. Must he say it again—and then burst into tears?

Clark Harding writhed in impotent sympathy. He did not like to look. He turned away his face. And then, to his great relief, he heard the speaker proceeding. At the last moment Archer had found the word. But all the feeling and all the spirit had departed. It was a dead thing, a mere recitation that he was giving. Only toward the end did the touching sentences waken into life in the boy's voice; and although he went to his seat with more applause than had been given those who had preceded him, he went with the consciousness that he had lost.

He rested his elbows on his desk, and so sat gloomily until Frank Windsor began to speak. Then, without glancing even at his father, he turned about, and, drooping over the back of his chair, listened.

Frank Windsor was giving the best of all schoolboy declamations—Mark Antony's funeral speech. He had presence and an ease and dignity of manner that none of the others had shown. He stood upon the platform as if he possessed it and the audience and the room.

And in the same large way he gave the noble lines; with unction towards the rabble that Antony hoped to win, with unction changing slowly to satiric condescension as he saw that they were being won at the climax with an impetuous outburst and a sincerity of grief for the dead Caesar, who had been his friend.

'No,' thought Clark, while applauding, 'even at his best Archer couldn't have won.'

There were no other competitors, and Frank Windsor had hardly left the platform when he was recalled to it to receive the prize.

'Now,' said the rector, 'we come to the chief literary event of our year—the award for the prize competition. I am told that the essays, of which this time there are six, are of an unusually high order of merit. I will ask Mr. Coleman to announce the decision.'

Clark noticed that Archer Sands, hanging over the back of the chair, was clenching the edge of his desk with one hand till the knuckles were white. 'This is the thing he counts on winning,' Clark remembered. 'I hope he will.'

Mr. Coleman was speaking:—'In spite of the general excellence of the contributions, two essays stood out above all the rest. They happened to be the two that were signed by classical names. Because of its fresh point of view and its picturesque and sympathetic style, the essay by "Catiline" is given the prize.'

(To be Continued.)

## The Dollars of 1804.

ONE SOLD RECENTLY FOR TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The recent sale for $2,000 of a specimen of the famous 1804 dollar has aroused a good deal of discussion among coin dealers and collectors as to the exact status of this rarest of American coins. There seems to be a growing disposition to believe that there are really no original dollars of this date, and that the specimens now in the possession of numismatists are nothing more than restrikes. That dies were made for a dollar of this year is unquestioned, but the opinion is strongly held that no coins were stamped with them in 1804.

The scarcity of the 1804 dollars is explained generally on two theories. First, that the entire issue of that year was sent to China, and that the vessel bearing it foundered. Consequently, all the dollars of that date were lost, with the exception of a few kept at the Mint.

The other theory, which is more generally accepted than the first, is that the whole output of dollars of that year was sent to the Mediterranean on board a man-of-war to pay off our soldiers and sailors who were engaged in the war with Tripoli. In this way it is supposed that the coins were scattered all over Europe, but that a few found their way to this country again.

Even the director of the United States Mint at Philadelphia seems to be sceptical of the genuineness of the fine specimen of this coin which lies in the coin cabinet of that institution. During the first few years of the operation of the Mint imperfect records were kept of the output, and there is no exact knowledge of the mintage of 1804 dollars, although 19,520 pieces are said to have been struck.

There are thirteen 1804 dollars known to be in existence which appear to be genuine. The whole history of each one is carefully kept by all dealers.

The specimen recently sold is known as No. 12, and was sold to Mr. H. G. Brown, of Portland, Ore. It is identified as one originally sold by Adolph Weyl, in Berlin, and bought by an American collector and brought to this country. Later, in 1886, it was sold at Philadelphia, being purchased by Mr. J. B. Dexter, of Denver. It was afterwards sold to Mr. Parvin, who disposed of it to Mr. Brown.

The design of this coin is a draped bust of Liberty, with flowing hair, bound with a fillet, the head facing to the right. There are six stars before and seven behind the bust.

On the reverse there is an eagle, bearing on his breast a broad shield and carrying in his beak a scroll inscribed 'E Pluribus Unum,' with twelve arrows in the right talon and a branch of olive in the left. Clouds float between the outstretched wings of the eagle on the upper part of the coin.

In the field beneath are thirteen stars and 'United States of America.' The edge is lettered with 'One Hundred Cents, One Dollar, or Unit,' these letters being lightly struck in places.

In 1853 a number of restrikes were made at the Mint. In this year a clean-up of all the old dies was made, and many of the old coins were restruck, among them being a number of rare copper cents. Then all of the dies were destroyed.

The restruck 1804 dollars had many minor differences from what are said to be the original coins. Some of the restrikes had plain edges, while others did not contain all the letters on the edge but repeated some of them several times. This was on account of the lettering having been done with several pieces of collars.

A coin, with these imperfections, was sold at the Berg collection in 1883 for $740, which goes to show that whether they are genuine or not, still there are some people who are willing to pay round prices for these specimens.

The government endeavored to recover these restrikes, but only succeeded in getting possession of three of them. Two of these were destroyed, the third being deposited in the coin cabinet, which contains every coin and pattern coin minted by the United States Government from the establishment of the Mint down to the present day.

The mistrust of these coins by the average collector is so great that he would probably hesitate to give $25 for one, and it is a fact that specimens bearing this date in the possession of well-known collectors are definitely known to be altered dates.

It is no longer possible for the Mint to issue restrikes, as there is now a law that all dies must be destroyed at the end of each year.

## The Semaphore.

(Webster W. Whistler, 1st V. B. E. R., in the 'Boys' Own Paper.')

Standing in the neatly kept grass-plot in front of many coastguard stations round our coast may be noticed a queer-looking erection, which, if in the neighborhood of a railway, would be at once taken for a signal-post.

Signal-post it certainly is, but a far more elaborate one than those used on the railway, with their stiff projecting arms, which only have two positions, 'up' and 'down,' signifying that the line is respectively 'blocked' or 'clear' to the approaching train.

Ask one of the smart men in blue standing near on duty, and he will at once tell you that the signal-post is a 'semaphore,' by which he means that it is an instrument which can be made to 'talk,' by means of the semaphore alphabet, to ships far out at sea. If you are in luck, you may happen to pass by whilst a conversation is being held between ship and shore by means of this very instrument.

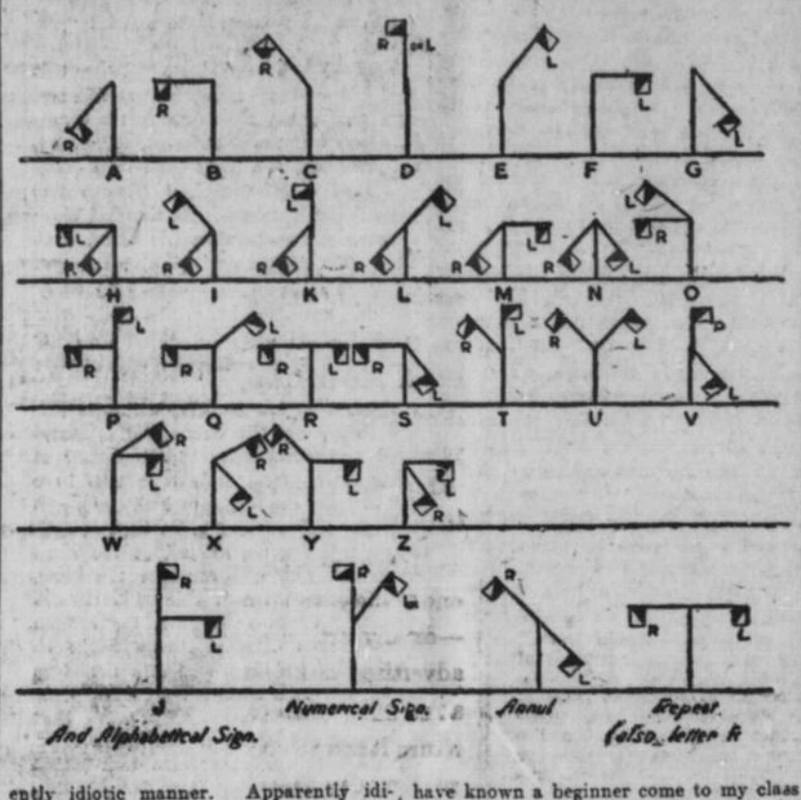
You will then see two arms (not unlike the before-mentioned railway signal-post arms) wildly waving about in an apparently idiotic manner. Apparently idiotic to the merely ignorant bystander, but, to the initiated, speaking clear words and sentences rapidly and easily read.

But the art itself is so amusing, as well as useful, that when once begun it is hard to lay aside without deeper study of it. Some time ago, when my battalion was in camp at Aldershot, our adjutant (himself an enthusiastic signaller) and I were having a quiet practice in the officers' lines; two other officers strolled up, and began by chaffing us as 'flag-waggers,' but soon began to ask questions, then to get interested, then to request permission to 'have a try,' and eventually got 'bitten' with the work; indeed, one of them, for the remainder of camp, was constantly observed when off duty to have a pair of semaphore flags tucked under his arm, or flourishing in the air to an imaginary companion.

Let me now try and put my readers into the way of learning it for themselves.

At the first glance, like the Morse alphabet, the semaphore signs look a mere jumble, without method or order; but this is far from being the case, as will soon be seen.

So simple is the arrangement that I have known a beginner come to my class with a long face and heavy heart, declaring he 'was sure he would never learn it,' and in an hour's time, to his own great delight and astonishment, find himself able to go straight through the alphabet without help. By personal explanation I would undertake, in half an hour, to make clear to the dullest mind the system on which it is based; failing this, however, I have asked the editor to insert the accompanying diagrams, which I hope will make things plain.




A word as to the said diagrams. The letters R and L signify that the little flags are held by the right or left hand, as the case may be—a most important, if not all-important, part of the subject; in the single case of the letter D it is immaterial which hand is used.

Referring, then, to the diagram, my readers will see that the letter A is formed by the right hand and arm held stiffly out at an angle of forty-five degrees (or half a right-angle) on the right side of the body.

B is formed by the same arm raised to a right-angle.

C by shifting another half right-angle up higher.

D by the right or left hand held straight over the head.

E by the left hand making the corresponding angle on the left side to C on the right.

F and G corresponding on the left to B and A on the right.

Now you see you have described a circle, right round your head as a centre, like spokes of a wheel round the hub, each spoke being a half right-angle from its neighbor.

The only thing to be careful of is to make sure of the angles being clearly defined, as a slanting B looks like an A, and a G held too high might be taken for an F.

This 'circle' idea runs right through the alphabet, except for J and the last five letters.

From H to N we have the second circle. Put your right hand at A and keep it there; then put your left hand across the body at right-angles—that is the letter H.

Then, with the right hand at A, the left hand goes round the circle, making I, K, L, M, N, in the same way as C, D, E, F, G were formed before, with the difference that the right hand is kept at A and the rest formed with the left.

J, for some reason, probably its infrequent use, is left out of this circle, and formed in a way I will mention directly.

The third circle, O to S, is formed exactly the same way, but with the right hand stationary at B instead of A; for the letter O, the left hand being brought across to what we may call the 'slope upward' angle; and so on.

The fourth circle only consists of two letters, T and U, which are formed with the right hand again raised, this time to C, and the left upright for T and the 'upward slope' angle on the left side for U. All this may seem confusing to read, but the idea is simple enough, and by reference to the diagrams will be at once and easily grasped; without the latter, or personal instruction, I admit it sounds puzzling enough.

(To be Continued.)

# INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT

## Animals That Sleep all Summer.

All of our native reptiles lie in a torpid condition until the summer sun stimulates them into renewed life, while the snails creep into holes in the walls or into the ground, there to lie foodless and to all appearances and purposes lifeless, until the period of leafing returns; but as we go further South, hibernation ceases. There, however, what exactly corresponds to it, 'aestivation,' or 'summer sleep,' takes its place and serves the same purpose.

When the heat of a tropical or semi-tropical summer dries up every pool and parches the ground to such an extent that it is difficult for animals not endowed with great powers of locomotion to find the wherewithal for existence, they compromise with nature by sleeping off the season of heat and scarcity.

The winter sleepers are all pretty well known, but owing to the 'aestivators' being for the most part inhabitants of tropical countries, far removed from the path of trained observers, we are less acquainted with the species practicing that means of shunning the heat and the drought of summer. Indeed, at present only one mammal is known which does so. This is the tenric of Madagascar, a beast corresponding to our hedgehog, and which retires to its burrow and sleeps during the hottest three months of the year.

However, it is believed that the West African dormouse is a summer sleeper; though this species, when it has been brought to northern climes foregoes its aestivation, and hibernates like its relative, our familiar woodchuck.

In not a few respects the suspended animation of aestivating creatures during the intense heat of summer is even more remarkable than that which obtains when frost has dulled every function of life. Some microscopical animals, notably the 'wheel animalcules,' can be dried up into a dust-like substance, and yet revive as soon as they get access to water, the germ on which their vitality depends being evidently protected in some manner not yet fully understood.

In South America and Africa various reptiles aestivate, if not in the manner described, at least so perfectly that their summer somnolence is quite comparable with the winter sleep of the temperate zone forms thereof. In the llanos, or plains, of Venezuela, the alligator, the land and fresh-water tortoises, the boa constrictor, and several of the smaller kinds of serpents, lie motionless in the indurated mud during the hottest period of the tropical summer. But their dormancy is by no means so perfect as that of some hibernators, a marmot, or a hedgehog, or a woodchuck, for instance; either one of which, when in the depth of its winter torpidity, may be tumbled around like a ball, and yet, except for a few feeble respirations, exhibit scarcely any sign that it is conscious of being despitefully used.

In Brazil, Australia, and South Africa, lizards, frogs, tortoises, and insects pass months of the rainless season inclosed in hard earth, and in India many species of fishes during the dry season and long-continued droughts, live in a torpid condition, imbedded in the indurated clay. Dr. Day has, indeed, put on record instances in which fishes have survived in this condition for more than one season. Ponds known to have been dry for several months have swarmed with scaly inhabitants as soon as the accumulation of water released them from their hardened bed.

In our own Arizona, a land of great summer heat and drought, much the same phenomenon has been noticed. Pools in the desert, surrounded on every side by an arid region, across which it would have been scarcely possible for water fowl to convey the living spawn of fishes or batrachians, as soon as the thunder showers fill them are found to contain fishes, frogs, and fresh water mollusks of which not a trace could previously anywhere be seen.

But perhaps the best and most extraordinary as well as the best known of such instances of aestivation are those of the mudfish of Africa, and its relations in the rivers of South Africa and Queensland, which are provided not only with gills but with a rudimentary lung. They can thus breathe ordinary air, and at the time they are encased in mud they leave a small opening through which they can inhale it.

Some land mollusks are singularly sensitive to heat and moisture. The desert snail lies hidden during the day, but when the sun goes down and the heavy night dew covers the herbage it creeps forth to feed, retiring before the heavens are ablaze with light. The same species has been known to remain glued down to a board in a museum case and after a lapse of four years, to the amazement of the curators, revive after being plunged into water.

Hibernation and aestivation it may, therefore, be said are practically the same. We have the paradox of the same animal being able to embrace both methods of escaping the inconveniences of climate. In some respects both kinds of this sleep appear akin to the drowsiness which overcomes the higher animals during severe cold and extreme heat, but while the hibernating animal does not die, though it is just as apt as any other animal to be frozen to death, the man who succumbs to the longing for sleep during overdue exposure to a snowstorm or cold is certain never to waken again.

As a provision for enabling animals which cannot migrate to survive within the area they are thus forced to continue to inhabit, both modes of avoiding the extremes of the weather are peculiarly useful, and as we find land shells and the bones of reptiles in the trunks of fossil trees we are justified in concluding that hibernation and aestivation prevailed in the most remote times, the animals having crept into the places, where their stony remains are now found, to escape the rigors of the carboniferous climate.—N. Y. 'Times.'

### JUNE BABIES.

(Emily P. Sherman, in 'Our Dumb Animals.')

Have you ever found a bird's nest
In the meadow low,
With five baby Bob o' Lincolns,
Feathers yet to grow?

From your window in the morning
Have you looked to see
Five grave quiet little Phoebes
In an apple tree?

Have you seen the blue-gray birdlings
Far above the ground,
Dainty nest and limb for perches,
Mother hov'ring round?

On the bank beside the river
Have you watched them try,
Four young gray and speckled Bluebirds,
Stretch their wings to fly.

If you have not, then directly
Open wide your eyes,
And you'll find in field and tree top
Many a surprise.

### FEARLESS AND HONEST.

A Scotch lad landed at Castle Garden, the brightest, yet the loneliest passenger of an emigrant ship. He was barely fourteen and had not a friend in America, and only a sovereign in his pocket.

'Well, Sandy,' said a fellow passenger, who had befriended him during their voyage from Glasgow, 'don't you wish you were safe now with your mother in the Old Country?'

'No,' said the boy; 'I promised her when I left that I would be fearless and honest. I have her fortune to make as well as my own, and I must have good courage.'

'Well, laddie, what can you do?' asked a kind voice behind him.

'I can be loyal and true to anybody who will give me something to do,' was the quick response.

A well known lawyer, whose experience with applicants for clerkship in his office had been unfavorable, had taken a stroll down Broadway to ascertain whether he could find a boy to his liking. A canny Scotchman himself, he had noticed the arrival of a Glasgow steamer, and fancied that he might be able to get a trustworthy clerk from his own country. Sandy's fearless face caught his eye. The honest ring in Sandy's voice touched his faithful Scotch heart.

'Tell me your story,' he said, kindly.

It was soon told. Sandy's mother had been left a widow with little money and a child to bring up. She had worked for him as long as she could, but when her health failed, she had bought his passage to America and given him what little money she could spare.

'Go and make your fortune,' she had said. 'Be fearless and honest, and don't forget your mother, who cannot work for you any longer.'

Sandy's patron engaged him as an office boy.

'I'll give you a chance,' he said, 'to show what there is in you. Write to your mother to-day that you have found a friend who will stand by you as long as you are fearless and honest.'

Sandy became a favorite at once in the office. Clients seldom left the office without pausing to have a word with him. He attended night school and became an expert penman and accountant. He was rapidly promoted until he was his patron's confidential clerk.

After sharing his earnings with his mother, he went back to Scotland and brought her back with him.

'You have made my fortune,' he said, 'and I cannot have luck without you.'

He was right. When he had studied law and began to practice at the bar, his fearlessness commanded respect and his honesty inspired confidence. Juries liked to hear him speak. They instinctively trusted him. His mother had impressed her high courage and sincerity upon him. His success was mainly her work. —'The Presbyterian Witness.'

### THE SHIP'S MASTER.

It is a just and wholesome rule that a captain shall command his own ship, no matter who is on board. If he has the sense and spirit to enforce his authority, there is the less chance of disaster from pompous meddlers. 'V. C.' tells a story of the Emperor William which may or may not be true—probably is not; but it illustrates the principle just stated. The story is that when the royal yacht was entering a port, the Emperor noticed that the boat was slowing down, in accordance with the orders of the pilot, an old Norwegian named Nordhuus, who knew the channel and its dangers. The Emperor rang the bell for full speed.

Nordhuus placed himself in the way, leaned over the wheel, and called down the tube to the engine-room, 'Half-speed! Never mind the bell!'

'You countermanded my orders?' cried the Emperor, and gave the bell another jerk.

'Never mind the bell!' called Nordhuus, grasping the wheel more firmly.

The Emperor drew himself up.

'Go below,' said he, 'and report yourself under arrest.'

'Leave the bridge!' repeated Nordhuus, grasping the wheel more firmly. 'This ship is in my charge, and I'll have no interference with my orders from king or seaman.'

The officers on deck hurried silently aft, in their hearts wishing luck to the pilot. Nordhuus stood at his post, unshaken by threats, deaf to commands, and carried the yacht safely into harbor.

The next day the Emperor came to his senses and decorated the pilot with the order of the Black Eagle.

# BRITISH NEWS

ENGLISH.

It has been decided that Cardinal Vaughan's memorial shall take the form of a secondary school in Westminster.

Close upon £10,000 was obtained on June 6 at Christie's in the first day's sale of the late Duke of Cambridge's silver. In the opinion of the experts this was an excellent result.

According to the view of the medical officer, in his annual report of Sunderland Asylum, 'When wages are high, crime, drunkenness and insanity are also high, and the converse is equally true. The commonest cause of insanity is alcoholism.'

The pugnacity of swans during the nesting season, particularly when they consider that their nest is in danger, is well known, and recently two men, who were boating on the River Wey, were afforded an illustration of the fact. At Stoke, a male bird attacked the boat in such a ferocious manner than it was overturned. Both the occupants, however, escaped with a wetting.

The hay harvest, which commenced in various parts of West Devon two weeks ago, promises to be fairly satisfactory. Grass is not, perhaps, quite so prodigious in quantity as in some recent years, but of the quality there appears to be little or no cause for complaint. A few farmers in especially favored localities have already succeeded in harvesting their hay.

A pathetic incident was related at an inquest at Southampton on June 7, on a married woman named Sewell. The woman, while carrying a babe in her arms, was knocked down by a lorry, the horse of which was beyond control. Although her back was broken, she clasped her child tightly to her breast, and it was saved. The woman died on the way to the hospital.

On the summit of Colley Hill, Reigate, on June 4, a large undulating stretch of land, which had been presented to the borough by Mr. George Taylor in memory of Queen Victoria, was formally opened as a park by Viscount Middleton, in the presence of several thousands of the inhabitants. Viscount Middleton said that such favored spots should be rescued from the builder. There were over six hundred different tracts of common or village greens within Surrey, and there was no other county in England of the size of Surrey which possessed so many open spaces for the public.

SCOTCH.

Glasgow is being aided up river in its endeavor to secure a pure Clyde. Baillieston has set about the construction of sewage purification works.

Dundee comes out to-day with a point of interest for antiquaries. A stone cist full of bones and a prehistoric urn was discovered while digging for a new road in the Lochee district.

The chase of the otter seems to be growing in popularity in the Dumfriesshire district. The game seems fairly plentiful, and one average otter can provide a whole day of damp and exciting sport and finish up with a good chance of getting off unscathed.

Dundee has held for over sixty years third place among the cities of Scotland, and it comes, therefore, as a shock to the proud Dundonians that Aberdeen has stolen a march, and stands now in third place. The scores at present are: Aberdeen, 163,783 inhabitants; Dundee, 163,292.

The Scottish Secretary on June 6 received a deputation from various Scottish and London Highland organizations, who urged the greater use of Gaelic as a medium of instruction in Highland schools. The Scottish Secretary assured the deputation that the department would not go back upon the special inducements they held out in order to attract a supply of Gaelic-speaking teachers, and he would consider with the expert authorities whether additional inducements might not be given in the future.

IRISH.

The present condition of Dundalk harbor and river was fully tested when the German steamship 'Mars,' with a gross tonnage of 3,200 and a registered tonnage of 1,575 tons, drawing eighteen feet three inches of water, was safely berthed recently without the slightest inconvenience. The 'Mars' had a cargo of 22,000 sleeper blocks, consigned to the Great Northern Railway Company. Some few years ago sixteen and a half feet was about the deepest water in this river.

There resides at Skerries a woman named Mrs. Delahoyde, who was born on June 2, 1804. Throughout her lifetime the old woman, it appears, enjoyed wonderful health, but during the last year or so she has become very enfeebled, and is now almost constantly confined to bed. Till lately she had the full use of her faculties, and about two years ago she drove to the chapel to pay her last visit thereto. Many lovers of this popular seaside resort see in Mrs. Delahoyde an example of its health-giving and longevity-promoting properties.

The death of Lord Powerscourt brings to mind that one of the old city mansions, (now in the occupancy of Messrs. Ferrier and Pollock), was in former times the town residence of the Powerscourt family. This house, known to this day as 'Powerscourt House,' in William street, Dublin, was built late in the eighteenth century by Richard Wingfield, the then Viscount, who was a man of great taste and culture. He had travelled much for those days, and possessed an elegance of manner and refinement which gained him the designation of 'the French Lord.' He only enjoyed his beautiful house in William street, designed and decorated after his own plans, for a brief period, and it changed hands about a century back at a low figure, considering its architectural attractions and the spacious accommodation it afforded.

On Saturday, June 4, at 3.30 p.m., the convalescent children of the Temple Street Hospital, over thirty in number, were most hospitably entertained by Her Excellency the Countess of Dudley at the Viceregal Lodge. They attended by special invitation. It was refreshing to witness the delight of these little children as they drove to the Lodge, where they were most graciously received by Her Excellency, Lady Honor and Lady Morovyth Ward, and Lady Castlerosse. Several amusements were provided. A conjurer performed many wonderful feats, much to the amusement and delight of the children. Other amusements included Aunt Sally, cat and mouse, skipping, ropes, skipping hoops, football, and swings, but what seemed to please the children most was to watch the milking of the cows, as few of them had seen this operation before. Needless to say, they drank with avidity the beautiful fresh milk, and how nutritious it was for the little patients. It was a great treat, and at 5.30 p.m., tea was most thoughtfully provided, when the amusements were again renewed. Each little one was the happy recipient of toys of every kind, which completed their delight, these having been distributed by Lady Honor and Lady Morovyth Ward and Lady Castlerosse.

TEETH AND DIGESTION.

The close connection between decayed teeth and diseases of the digestion is pointed out by a writer in Guy's Hospital 'Gazette.'

The presence of free acids in the mouth is particularly harmful. These may come from various sources, but most commonly from the acid fermentation of the carbo-hydrate food lodged on or between the teeth at the gums, and due to the action of micro-organisms present in the mouth.

Normally the saliva is alkaline, and any acids produced in the crevices of the teeth are thus neutralized and decay prevented. There are two conditions under which the saliva is unable to neutralize the acids produced locally, namely: (1) When it is deficient in alkalinity, and (2) when it is deficient in quantity. As to the former, it is well known that the saliva becomes less alkaline or even acid in any condition of prolonged gastric digestion, a phenomenon which occurs in nearly all cases of dyspepsia. Moreover, the teeth when decayed further tend to keep up the state of chronic dyspepsia by rendering mastication imperfect. A vicious circle is thus established.

To obviate this form of dental disease the teeth should be washed frequently with a solution of which one of the ingredients is bicarbonate of soda. This may prevent one of the most disagreeable results of the disease—facial neuralgia.

WHY THERE ARE NO TRAMPS IN GERMANY.

(From the 'National Magazine.')

To-day the lot of the laboring man in Germany is in many respects better than that of ours. The German state recognizes the right of every man to live—we do not. When the German laborer becomes old or feeble the state pensions him honorably. In Germany the laboring man can ride on the electric cars for two cents—we pay five. German cities have public baths, public laundry establishments, big parks, free concerts and many other features which soften poverty—although they do not remove it.

The corollary to this is that the Emperor permits no tramps to terrorize his highways. The police ae organized for rural patrol as well as city work, and every loafer is stopped and made to give an account of himself. In England vagrancy has been a public nuisance for generations—with us it has become of late years almost a public danger. Germany has no tramps. The man who is without work in Germany finds no inducement to remain idle. A paternal government sets him to such hard work that the would-be unemployed finds it decidedly to his interest to seek some other employment as soon as possible.

FIGHTING FOG ON ENGLISH RAILWAYS.

At Snow Hill Station, Birmingham, a new fog signalling apparatus, the invention of Mr. Ledbrook, the chief inspector of signals for the Midland section of the Great Western Railway Company, has been tested. The device, which is termed the 'Automatic Bell Auxiliary Railway Signal,' is fixed to the inside of one of the rails. When the signal is at danger the mechanism is ready for operation. The flange of the engine wheel cleaves the contrivance, which operates a lever, causing two hammers fixed alongside the line to strike a bell simultaneously. When the signal is clear the alarm drops, and the engine wheel makes no contact. When the bell has been ringing a pneumatic cylinder gradually sets the apparatus again, ready for the next train.

POLITE TERMS FOR CRIME.

('Everybody's Magazine.')

Our language and vocabulary, with our growing slackness, are changing. We are carrying things (otherwise insupportable) with a laugh, and coining phrases for the purpose. As has been said, we are still sensitive to such coarse words as 'thief' and 'steal,' but it is vain to deny among ourselves that certain unchallenged doings of to-day forcibly suggest those terms. So we save our face with an indulgent gayety, not devoid of humor. We give a twist and a turn to the rapidly changing English language, and the ugly words disappear in the process. When a conductor steals a fare we jocularly remark that he is 'knocking down on the company'; when we steal a ride from the same company and conductor we laughingly refer to our success in 'beating the game'; when we bribe we merely 'influence' or 'square things'; when we are bribed we collect 'assessments' or 'rebates' or 'commissions' or 'retainers,' and so on, until we reach a grave definition of 'honest graft,' which would be more humorous if so many people did not feel that the term supplied them with a long-felt want. Now, these expressions and others like them may bear a strong resemblance to thieves' slang, but they merely reflect the language of a people unconsciously retreating to a lower moral level.

HOW GEN. LONGSTREET'S ORDER WAS DISOBEYED.

(From the Chicago 'Inter-Ocean.')

General Longstreet used to tell a good many stories to show that the men of his command always treated captured Union soldiers with as much consideration and kindness as was possible under the circumstances. He said that his orders on this point were very strict, and he never knew any of his men to disobey. As he went on to explain how proud he was of the record of his men on this point a listener employed in one of the departments at Washington, interrupted him.

'Undoubtedly your orders were strict, General,' he said, 'but I happen to know that they were evaded. For example, in East Tennessee you ordered your men to respect the belongings of prisoners, and this is the way some of them did it. I wore a good pair of army shoes, nearly new. One day a good-natured fellow in gray with no shoes to speak of walked along our line looking intently at the shoes of his captured Unionists. He put his foot by the side of mine, and, remarking that I was just his size, added, "Old Pete (Longstreet) says he will have every man shot who steals anything from a prisoner. To save my life won't you trade shoes with me? for I must have them shoes." Of course I traded, as did other prisoners.'

At this Longstreet smiled, but insisted that the story did not prove anything.

## CHILDREN'S CORNER.

OUR VISIT TO THE OSTRICH FARM.

(Mary Frances Dinsmore, in the 'Presbyterian Banner.')

I wonder how many girls and boys have ever seen a real live ostrich? Perhaps many of you will say you have never even seen a dead one, so I propose to take you all over the Ostrich Farm, where we will see about one hundred and twenty-five grown ostriches, and others of all ages, from wee baby ones, though even then they are not so wee, to the full-grown birds.

The farm lies in a valley between Los Angeles and Pasadena. The entrance reminds us a little of our home parks, only here, blooming side by side, and in winter, too, are chrysanthemums, carnations, geraniums, roses and pansies; the stately palm, too, adds its beauty to the scene, and orange trees, full of fruit, dispel all thoughts of home gardens.

But see that sign. Instead of 'Keep off the grass,' it says: 'Ladies and gentlemen will not pick flowers. Others must not.' On the porch we register and pass into the salesroom, where are feathers in every shape and form and different kinds of curios, 'Souvenirs of the Ostrich Farm.' But we are anxious to see the birds and soon pass through out to the farm. On the steps we stop to view the scene. Below them, on either side, growing out from between rocks, are ferns of almost every kind; and clinging on wire to the top of the building is the feathery asparagus and other vines; the fences are covered with them, while palms, roses and geraniums are everywhere present. The grand old live oaks afford a welcome shelter from the sun to many who are walking or sitting beneath them.

The first birds we see are about six months old and about the size of the largest turkey you ever saw; then imagine it walking on stilts. The next ones are baby ones, a day old, wobbly little brown things the size of a bantam chicken. In a week these chicks are worth twenty-five dollars each. Now we come to the full-grown birds, the males are a rich glossy black, their wings edged with white feathers; and as they come towards us with wings outspread, their black feathers glistening in the sun and the white ones waving, they are beautiful. We forget that a short time before we thought them awkward looking creatures. The female birds are brown and not nearly so pretty. They stand seven feet high and weigh three hundred pounds each. At the age of four years they reach maturity and are then worth five hundred dollars a pair.

They are first plucked, the guide tells us, when they are eight months old, and after that every nine months. A hood is drawn over their head and they are led in a corner. While one man holds the bird another carefully clips off the feathers. An ostrich is safe, you know, or thinks itself so, when its head is covered.

We see George and Martha Washington, Major and Mrs. McKinley, Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra, Lord Roberts, so called because he was such a fighter and of small size, and other notables. Many of them as we pass come running up to the fence with their mouths open, ready and waiting for something to eat. They swallow everything whole, and one has the record of swallowing thirty-five whole oranges before stopping. It is amusing to see them eat oranges; as soon as one disappears in the mouth it can be seen worming its way round to the top of the neck and can be seen plainly going down the long neck until it reaches the body and disappears.

The eggs weigh three pounds each and their nests are made in the ground and they usually contain fifteen or eighteen eggs. On these the male sits at night and the female during the day for forty days. As soon as the chicks are hatched they are taken away and raised on green alfalfa. They are said to live to be seventy years old. This is such a paying industry that it will become much more extensive and other warm regions will have their ostrich farms as well as California and Florida.


*Advertisements.*

"Pure soap!" You've heard the words. In Sunlight Soap you have the fact.

**SUNLIGHT SOAP** REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar. 231

**Had to Give up and go to Bed.**

**Several Doctors Attended But Did No Good.**

**Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills CURED.**

Read what Miss L. L. Hanson, Waterside, N.B., says: "I feel it my duty to express the benefit I have received from Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. A year ago last spring I began to have heart failure. At first I would have to stop working and lie down for a while. Then I got so bad I had to give up altogether and go to bed. I had several doctors attend me but they did me no good. I could get no relief until urged by a friend to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. Before I had used three quarters of a box I began to feel the benefit and by the time I had taken three boxes I was completely cured."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure nervousness, sleeplessness, palpitation of the heart, skip beats, and all troubles arising from the heart or nerves.

Price 50 cts. box, or 3 for $1.25, all dealers, or

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**GIVES TWO REAL GOOD REASONS**

**For Believing Dodd's Kidney Pills Cure All Kidney Ailments.**

**Cured His Backache of Twenty-five Years Standing, and Satisfied Everyone He Recommended Them to.**

Economy Point, N.S., June 24.—(Special.)—Geo. S. McLaughlin, of this place, gives two splendid reasons for his belief that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the one remedy for Kidney ailments. Here are the two reasons in his own words:

'I was troubled with lame back for 25 years or more, sometimes so severe that I could not turn myself in bed. One box of Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me and I have had no return of the trouble since.

'I have recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to a number of persons who had Kidney Trouble. All who used them have been benefited or cured.'

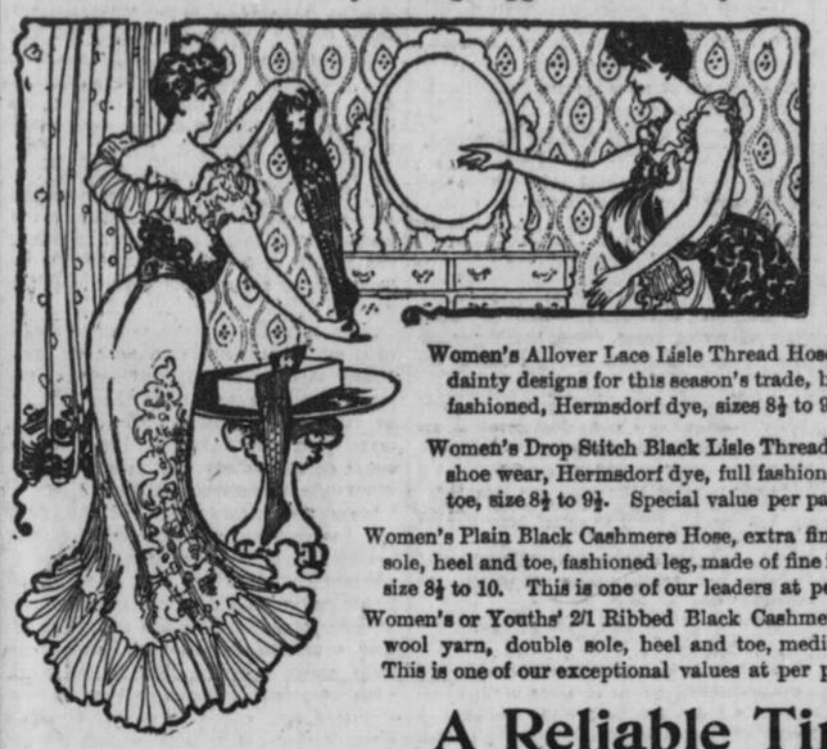
Dodd's Kidney Pills not only relieve all Kidney Diseases, from Backache to Bright's Disease, but they absolutely cure them. But sometimes where one or two boxes relieves it takes more to make a complete cure.

*Advertisements.*

EATON'S | MAIL ORDER NEWS | TORONTO

**A Few Hosiery Items of Interest**

We do not hesitate to say that the hosiery we tell you about here is exceptional value. There is a money saving suggestion in every item.



Women's Plain Black Cotton Hose, made of good durable real maco yarn, best stainless dye, spliced heel and toe, seamless foot, sizes 8½ to 10. Extra value at per pair ..... .12½

Women's Plain Lisle Thread Hose, best German make, Hermsdorf dye, double sole, heel and toe, full fashioned, correct summer weights, sizes 8½ to 10. Special per pair ..... .25

Women's Allover Lace Lisle Thread Hose, in black or tan, made in new and dainty designs for this season's trade, best German makes, full fashioned, Hermsdorf dye, sizes 8½ to 9½. Extra special per pair .25

Women's Drop Stitch Black Lisle Thread Hose, very neat and natty for low shoe wear, Hermsdorf dye, full fashioned, spliced sole, heel and toe, size 8½ to 9½. Special value per pair ..... .25

Women's Plain Black Cashmere Hose, extra fine quality, medium weight, 3-ply sole, heel and toe, fashioned leg, made of fine imported pure wool yarn, size 8½ to 10. This is one of our leaders at per pair ..... .29

Women's or Youths' 2/1 Ribbed Black Cashmere Hose, made of fine soft pure wool yarn, double sole, heel and toe, medium weight, sizes 8½ to 10. This is one of our exceptional values at per pair ..... .25

**A Reliable Timekeeper**

The cut shows actual size of watch.

It is impossible to tell you all about it on paper, to appreciate its real value you must see it.

If you purchase one of these watches—or any article we advertise—and you are not satisfied, return it and receive your money back.




A choice of two Watches either the well known Waltham or the London Movement. EATON'S special watch. We guarantee every watch, and if not perfect or not satisfactory on receipt of same return to us and we will send you a new one or refund you your money.

A 14k gold filled case, guaranteed for 20 years wear, plain polished engine turned or handsomely engraved, fitted with a Waltham movement, 15-jewelled with compensating balance, and Breguet hair spring; or our high grade London movement, 15 jewelled nickel compensating balance, Breguet hair spring, and exposed winding wheels. A choice of either of the above movements in a 20 year gold filled case with a gold filled chain, guaranteed for 10 years' wear, in assorted link patterns. Regular price of watch and chain $13.55. Our price for this month 9.45

THE T. EATON Co. LIMITED
TORONTO, CAN.

*Advertisements.*

**IN THE GOOD OLD SUMMER TIME**

Is when you ought to go after Catarrh. It's easy to cure when the weather is fine. Catarrhozone never fails even in winter, but in fine weather it cures much quicker. Get Catarrhozone now and your Catarrh will become a thing of the past. No drugs, nothing but fragrant medicated air. Catarrhozone can't possibly fail. It has succeeded too often. Try it.

*Advertisements.*

**Sure Cure for Corns**

**You can use it right at home, without lay-up or pain — Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor.**

We can highly recommend the use of Putnam's Corn Extractor to every one in need of such a remedy. In use for nearly fifty years, holding a record of thousands of perfect cures, nothing will prove so satisfactory as Putnam's Corn Extractor. It is guaranteed to remove without pain every kind of corns, warts, bunions and calouses. Failure is impossible, because 'Putnam's' is guaranteed. Price 25 cents at druggists.

# Home Department.

## Love is not Blind.

(George Birdseye.)

What folly to say love is blind!
He is not blind, nor nearly.
He sees the best in humankind
And sees it close and clearly.
The false and frivol he discards
And deeper seeks for treasure,
And what is worthiest regards—
He sees with largest measure.

Love is not blind, though sometimes there are
When he assumes the seeming.
One lid may fall, like cloud o'er star,
The other eye still beaming.

It is not that love cannot see
In all some evil leven;
He will of earth his vision free
Who once has looked on heaven.

Love's eyes to mark are strong and keen
Each flaw, without endeavor;
To cover up as soon as seen
Or change to charm forever.
Love is not blind, but sees the true,
The pure, the good, in mortals;
And who love Love may enter through
His heart's inviting portals.

## Jack's Outing.

(Concluded.)

The days flew by, and the abundant food and pure air began to take effect—the thin cheeks rounded, the stooped shoulders straightened, while the nimble feet responded with wonderful alacrity to every call from Mrs. Simmons. Even that worthy woman unbent a little as she saw how eagerly the boy tried to please her—how willingly he undertook every task and how faithfully he tried to follow her terse directions.

He asked no commendation—the joy of living was enough—but his brown face grew radiant with happiness once when she said of some duty he had finished: 'Pretty well done for a boy.'

When Jack had been there three weeks an accident occurred which precipitated events in a most unexpected way. He was in the pantry waiting to carry the great crock of cream to the churn, when Mrs. Simmons said something about his going back 'next week.' He had not realized the time was so near, and a sudden mist dimmed his eyes and hid the chair which stood in his way—so that an instant later the precious cream poured over the spotless kitchen floor. He turned breathlessly: 'I didn't mean—I'm sorry—I'll clean it all'—but Mrs. Simmons interrupted him. She was angry.

'You'll not clean it up,' she said. 'You'll wash yourself and get ready and go to the train. I've borne enough. I ought to have known better than to take you.'

He looked at her with eyes that might have melted a heart of stone; but she didn't see the look. 'Go,' she replied, and he obeyed.

The blissful dream was over—the realities of life were to be his again—the bitter unchildish realities of his old, hard life. Nothing would ever matter any more; today he must go back. Somebody else would take his place, and he would be forgotten, but he would never forget; oh, never, never.

Slowly and mechanically he moved—his heart too heavy for tears. Suddenly Mrs. Simmons called him.

'I got you some clothes,' she said. 'Take them to the barn and put them on. I don't want you leaving my house looking like a beggar.'

'Thank you,' he said dully, as she turned angrily away. Even new clothes held no attraction, except that there was a pocket where a carefully wrapped package could be carried, a package folded in many thicknesses of paper which had been hidden away in a secret hiding place in the barn.

A corner of the paper protruded, and Mrs. Simmons saw it as Jack went to the door to tell her good-bye.

'What is that?' she added sharply.

'Nothing much,' he answered flushing.

'I insist on knowing,' she said, eyeing him suspiciously.

'Oh, no; please, please don't make me,' putting both hands across the pocket and turning very white.

'Give it to me this instant,' demanded Mrs. Simmons.

He gave it to her then, trembling while she unfolded layer after layer of its wrappers. At last she held it in her hand—a torn and faded picture of herself, which she had sent with other waste to be burned. It had been carefully cleaned, and under it was pencilled in shaky, childish letters the word 'mother.'

She sat still and looked at it, while Jack hid his face and waited for her wrath to descend.

'What did you want it for?' she asked.

'To keep her always. I didn't think it was bad—you threw it away.'

'Who wrote this?' and she pointed to the printed word.

'I did.' The words came in an awe-struck tone, as if forgiveness could not be hoped for an offence so great. 'Nobody ever was good like you've been to me—and I never had any mother, and I thought you was like mothers; and I didn't think you'd see it—and, oh, Mis' Simmons, I love you so and I've got to go'—

The broken confession died out in a storm of grief that would not be restrained, but the words had done their work. A moment later the poor little head lay on Mrs. Simmons's shoulder, and her arms held the childish form close as she said huskily, 'I haven't been good to you, Jacky. I've been hard and cruel. I haven't acted like mothers act—not for years and years. If I had—oh, if I only had—but I will if you'll stay, because you love me, child—mother's Jack.'

That night the little room upstairs held once more a boyish occupant, and some one crept in to say good-night, some one whose heart beat fast as two arms crept about her neck and a child's voice said: 'Mother.'—Elizabeth Price, in the 'Presbyterian Banner.'

## Marian's Individuality.

Long before Marian Gardner had finished her college course she had decided concerning her future. She explained it all to her younger sister Susan.

'The one gift which every soul has in trust for the world,' she said, 'is its own individuality. Therefore the great aim of life should be to preserve and develop individuality. This is something which parents are slow to understand; they keep their daughters at home regardless of the question whether or not home is the best place for them. I know very well that it would not be for me. Something in me would die, in the round of every-day calls and commonplaces. I am going to teach and study until I find myself, and then I'm going to be myself.'

Susan's soft eyes looked troubled. 'But isn't there a part of yourself that you can never find except at home?' she asked.

'Possibly,' Marian answered, 'but I doubt it.'

Being a girl of strong character, Marian had her way. She became a lecturer upon art, and lived in apartments of her own. Susan wrote from home that she had given up her idea of going to Boston to study music, for mother was not very well and she could not leave her alone. Marian wrote back that she was very foolish; of course, if mother were dangerously ill that would be another matter, but she was wrong to give up her life needlessly. If she began that way, she would never do anything else.

It seemed as if the words were prophetic. The years passed, and while Marian had won a reputation, Susan had never found the year when she could go away to study.

One night, in one of Marian's rare visits home, the sisters attended a reception together, and Marian, finding little to interest her, slipped into a corner, from which she idly watched the crowd. Presently she became conscious that some one had spoken her name—'the brilliant Miss Gardner.'

'No,' was the reply, 'I do not mean the brilliant one. She is like a hundred others in these days. I mean her sister Susan. I cannot think when I have met any one who impressed me as more truly and simply herself. What her life has been I do not know, but I know that she has lived. She is the kind, I am sure, who never is worn by duties, because she always esteems them privileges.'

The speakers passed on, but Marian sat still, thinking.'—'Youth's Companion.'

## A Spare Bedroom.

Every household has a ghost in its closet so they say. There certainly is a ghost that haunts almost every home and causes more misery and homesickness and trouble generally for every guest that enter the door. And that dismal ghost is the 'spare bedroom.'

If the whole house should be searched it is doubtful if a drearier, more uncomfortable corner could be found than this same 'spare room.' If the home maker doubts this statement it will only be necessary for her to pack a hand bag with what she would consider articles needed when making a visit, and then step across the hall from her own little nest and spend the night in her spare room. This is the only way she will ever be able to fully realize the agonies endured by her guests in that gilded cage of misery to which they are consigned. When she comes down to the table the next morning, stiff and tired from lying awake half the night, and fuming over her toilet because of the lack of toilet requisites, she will be a sadder, but wiser woman, and will doubtless set to work at once to make her guest chamber more inhabitable.

Do not dress the bed in the guest chamber with clean sheets as soon as your visitor is gone. If you do the bed will grow chill and damp and musty. The old fashioned plan was to air fresh sheets and put them on the bed the same day the guest is expected to arrive, thus insuring a dry, sweet bed and no stiff joints the next morning. The old fashioned way in this, as in so many other things, is after all the best way. An extra pair of blankets, even in summer, should be kept in the closet of the guest chamber, and the pillows should be one hard and one soft stuffed, so as to insure comfort for your visitor, for if you become used to a certain style of pillow it is impossible to sleep on any other, and no other thing causes so much discomfort to a person who has been accustomed to sleeping on a soft pillow as to find the pillows of the guest chamber large and hard.

As soon as your guest departs have all the water poured out of the pitchers and jugs, and do not allow them to be refilled until shortly before the next visitor arrives. 'Put yourself in his place,' and think how refreshing you would find it, after perhaps days of weary travel, to be shut up in a room to wash yourself in water a week old, with a heavy scum of dust floating on the top of it. See that the towels are thoroughly dried, for a damp towel has a depressing effect. Do not keep moth balls in the dresser drawers in your guest chamber. Remember, they are positively nauseating to many people.

If there is a bathroom communication with your spare room, be heedful that a perfectly fresh cake of soap is provided, and plenty of dry towels. If there is no bathroom, do not forget the pitcher of hot water.

Do not load the dressing table with cast off toilet articles from your own dresser that are no longer of personal value to you, and are at the same time of no value to your guest. Women usually carry their own precious little instruments du toilet about with them, and men detest the 'effeminate playthings.'

Leave the cushion bare and the shelf and dresser free for the guest's own pins, brushes, combs, etc. See that the room is provided with a stand or table to be placed by the bed to hold the lamp, matches, and a pitcher of water. Provide a night lamp. You would be surprised to know how many people require a light in the room while sleeping. An ordinary lamp smokes if turned low, and it is an act of great thoughtfulness to provide a night lamp for your guest.—'The Chef.'

### THE SUMMER PARLOR.

The furnishing of the verandah as a summer parlor is a fashion that it is to be hoped will not be abandoned. It is well enough to fetch chairs and perhaps tables out as they are called for, but the comfort of having the chairs and tables already there, with rugs underfoot, movable lattices to exclude the glare of the sun, books and flowers, and a general air of livableness, is not to be underestimated. Rugs and furniture are now to be had in good colors and designs, and in materials which will not be injured by summer showers. Among the carpets are the paper fibres, cocoa fibres, Mazourk Moodj, and buffalo-grass rugs.—Exchange.

## Vacation Gowns.

The working women of Chicago, thousands of them, have been staying awake nights for weeks past, sleepless in the endeavor to figure out the problem of buying vacation gowns, and paying for the vacation trip at the same time. Ordinarily this has been a serious crisis in the life of the woman who works, but fashion, this year, has been very kind in her decrees, and the consequence is that a vacation outfit, very smart in appearance, and suited to every occasion that may arise, may be bought for so small amount as to seem almost improbable. Seldom has Dame Fashion come to the rescue of the business woman who has but a small amount of money to spend, as she has done this season. With a little taste and ingenuity it will be possible to secure an outfit neat and becoming, without cutting too deeply into the savings account.

Shirt waist suits of mercerized cotton, canvas, or linen, are the life preservers in this instance. These suits cost very little, at all times look neat and trim, and may be worn for an incredibly long time without losing their freshness. They may be made up either as a shirt waist suit, or with skirt and jacket of the same material, with the shirt waist of a different fabric. Only the women who want to look neat and smart, and cannot afford to spend much money on clothes, will appreciate what a blessing these shirt waist suits are. To be sure, there are many materials which may be used for more elaborate costumes, but invariably they are expensive, and, as a rule, are not durable enough to stand the wear and tear of a vacation trip. For shirt waist suits the thinner grades of linen and cotton are more suitable and give better effects.

With two of these suits, and two or three extra shirt waists in her trunk, the business woman will have about all she needs in the way of clothes for a two weeks' vacation jaunt. Of course, this outfit would scarcely be sufficient for a summer at Newport, or any other fashionable summer resort, but they are exactly the thing for real outings.

Any amount of elaboration may be employed in making the suits, according to the taste—and the pocket-book—of the woman who is to wear them. The cost may be brought up to quite a high figure, if much hand embroidery is used in trimming them. The wise woman, however, will never be too extravagant in trimming her waists and skirts for vacation wear. Laces may be used for trimming, if desired, but they are by no means practical, as they are too delicate to stand hard service. The best plan to pursue in planning suits of this character is to have them made as simply as possibly, without looking shabbily plain.

When it comes to the choice of colors, the first thing to remember is to avoid dark shades, as being too hot. White and very light colors are not practical, because they soil easily. There are any number of greys and browns shown this season in materials suitable for frocks of this character. One color, in particular, makes a very smart suit—gun metal, I think, is the technical name for it.

The water proof taffetas fill a long-felt want. It follows, in the natural course of events, that rain falls once in a while during the summer season. In a real old-fashioned summer rain an umbrella is little or no protection. It is almost an impossibility to secure a rain coat that is practicable for summer wear. Of course, the introduction of cravenette has solved the problem to a certain extent, but cravenette is a material too warm to be worn during really hot weather. The waterproof taffetas are as light as gossamer, and well nigh as delicate as ordinary dress silks. The material may be made up into regular rain coats or may be fashioned into outer garments of any description. If desired, and this, it seems to me, would be the best plan for the woman who expects to be much out of doors, the waterproof taffetas may be made up into a shirt waist suit, and worn without any outer garment. Then, rain or shine, the woman so fortunate as to be the wearer of the suit may consider herself safe.—Chicago 'Inter-Ocean.'

# With the Children.

### A LITTLE HELPER.

'My father says I'm a little helper,'
Said little Miss Dorothy Gay.
'There's just only us and our Bridget,
So I have to work ev'ry day.
On Monday I help do the washing
By wiping the plates dry and bright,
On Tuesday I help Bridget iron
By folding the towels just right;
On Wednesday I help do the mending
By threading the needles up fast,
And Thursday I help clean the silver
By counting it over at last.
And Friday I help with the sweeping
By dusting as hard as I can,
And Sat'day I 'most do the baking
By buttering every pan;
And Sunday—well, Sunday, my father
Says he doesn't actu'ly know
But he'd break right down in his sermon
At meeting if I didn't go'
—The 'Youth's Companion.'

### WHERE CHILDREN LIVE.

If you live in the house with children remember these things:

Learn to govern yourself before you try to govern them.

Have reason to respect yourself before expecting them to respect you.

Don't say in their hearing what you would not like to hear them say.

Never correct them when you are angry yourself.

Do not suspect them of evil. Expect goodness, and let them feel that you do.

Pay not the slightest attention to talebearing.

They will learn politeness and kindness and gentleness a thousand times better from your daily example than from years of precept.

### QUITE GENTLY.

We have known a child to be seriously harmed by being constantly blamed for things that were an inconvenience and annoyance to his parents, while the thing that was morally wrong, if it made no trouble, was allowed to pass unheeded. If it is wise not to see two-thirds of the deficiencies and mistakes, in the other third it is wise to discriminate between the errors in manners and in habits, and the actual moral sins. The little lad who rebels against being washed and combed, whose voice is a compromise between a shriek and a shout, who fills his mouth too full at the table, who does not answer when he ought to, and talks whenever we wish he would be silent, who seems to love dirt for dirt's sake, and whose behavior keeps you on pins and needles in the face and eyes of your friends whose little boys are models of nicety, may be all this, and yet be so sweet and sound in his heart, so lovable and true, that he is charming to you, even with all his racket and wayward quirks. And ten to one his defects in these particulars are due to the training, or the lack of training that you yourself have given him.

Be that as it may, the chances are that this is the same boy who later will polish himself until he shines in every particular, and find no trial so severe as a spot upon his immaculate attire. This rough stage, when nothing irritates him like being forced to take time to be tidy, is usually the chrysalis of the stage of the dude. Let him be guided as gently through it as possible. The one thing of real importance is that the inward nature remain tender and manly and true—that the mind be kept in healthful activity and the heart full of genuine love.—Mary Lowe Dickinson.

# Home Work Room

### THE LACE BELT.

The remarkable ventures and successes that the devisers and makers of belts have accomplished lately would seem to have left nothing fresh to come for the requirements of the modistic world. But there is a new girdle that is absolutely beautiful and will play a very prominent part as the adjunct of the muslin gowns of the future.

It is made of lace exquisitely shaped and delicately boned, to give it a sufficiency of substance. Any kind of lace is useful for the purpose, but the coarse Cluny, the Irish crochet, and the Russian kinds are perhaps more suitable than the others for the purpose. The belt may very safely be made with a series of three points at the back, which always looks pretty, narrowing downward to the front, where a lace buckle supplies the finishing touch. But there is an infinite variety of schemes that may be followed when lace belts are being made. —'Globe.'

### HOW TO WHITEN LACES.

Laces and linens which have become yellow with age, or greatly soiled, can be whitened by folding them carefully and placing them in the sun to soak in a strong solution of borax and water. As the water is absorbed or clouded, add fresh water, and if the water becomes quite cloudy from the loosened dirt, pour in a new solution of borax and water. Turn the lace or linen at least once while it is whitening. In the warm weather the yellow is easily removed, though the soaking may continue two or three days and nights without injuring the most delicate fabrics. Care should be taken, however, in removing the lace, when once it is clean. It should be taken out folded, not squeezed, but unfolded carefully on folded towels, pinned out neatly and left in the sun to dry. If the lace sticks to the towel, let it soak off—don't try to pull it away.

# Household Hints.

### SPINACH AS MEDICINE.

There is no green vegetable of such value as spinach. The English appreciate more than we do this fact, perhaps because a great physician, whose memory is still revered there, called it the broom of the stomach. It ought to be eaten twice a week, if possible, during the months when it is cheap, and once a week during the winter. Its value can only be obtained by proper cooking in a very small quantity of water, in an uncovered vessel, and for about fifteen minutes. It will come from the kettle a beautiful green and rich in the salts required for the cleansing of the blood during the heated time of the year. Its frequent appearance in the family menu does much for a good, clear complexion.—'Good Housekeeping.'

This recipe for tapioca jelly is taken from 'McCall's Magazine' under the heading: 'Cooking for the sick': To prepare it, soak one breakfastcupful of tapioca in three cups of cold water over night. In the morning put it in a double boiler with a cup of hot water, and let it simmer until perfectly clear, stirring often. Sweeten to taste, and flavor with the juice of half a lemon, and two tablespoonfuls of fruit juice. Pour into cups, and set away until perfectly cold. Whipped cream and sugar may be served with this jelly.




### GOOD CHEER.

Have you had a kindness shown?
Pass it on.
'Twas not given for you alone—
Pass it on.
Let it travel down the years,
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in heaven the deed appears,
Pass it on.

### IF I CAN.

If I can live
To make some pale face brighter, and to give
A second lustre to some tear-dimmed eye,
Or e'en impart
One throb of comfort to an aching heart,
Or cheer some wayworn soul in passing by!

If I can lend
A strong hand to the fallen, or defend
The right against a single envious strain,
My life, though bare,
Perhaps, of much that seemeth dear and fair
To us on earth, will not have been in vain.

The purest joy,
Most near to heaven, far from earth's alloy
Is bidding clouds give way to sun and shine,
And 'twill be well
If on that day of days the angels tell
Of me: 'She did her best for one of thine.'
—Helen Hunt Jackson.

### WESTMOUNT BRANCH NOTES.

A barrel of magazines, books, etc., has been sent to the Rockwood Asylum. Although the society is not in a position to help by giving money, as a rule, a small sum was sent to an invalid, who found it quite a help.

Three children, of the ages of seven, five and four years, have come to the notice of the society. They are in much need of clothing. Any one wishing to help in this case, can send contributions of suitable clothing, to Mrs. Hutchinson, 4170 St. Catherine street.

### ACKNOWLEDGED.

The Montreal Branch acknowledges magazines from Mrs. Benedict, Miss Graham, and Mrs. Pennell; magazines and clothing for the Deep Sea Mission from Miss Banks; clothing from a helper, per Miss Grace Brown.

The invalid in Nova Scotia, for whose address a number of sympathizers asked, has written to acknowledge kind letters, books, and magazines, from seven different persons: also, a number of 'Sabbath Readings,' books, etc., from 'A Friend,' Belgrave, Ont.

A reader of the sunshine column at Fitzroy Harbor, Ont., sends a hymn-book with music, also the necessary postage, to be forwarded to the Sunday school at Weyburn, Assa., where a new organ has been purchased recently. One of those interested in the school writes to thank all who have already sent reading matter, music books, etc.

*Advertisements.*

## FRETTING CHILDREN.

When a child frets and cries almost continuously the root of the trouble in nine cases out of ten lies with the stomach or bowels. Fermentation and decomposition of the food means colic, bloating and diarrhoea—the latter is especially dangerous and often fatal during the hot weather months. Baby's Own Tablets are just what every mother needs to keep her little ones healthy. These Tablets gently regulate the bowels, cure constipation, prevent diarrhoea, cleanse and cool the stomach, and promote sound, natural sleep. The Tablets can be given with safety to a new born babe. Mrs. J. Mick, Echo Bay, Ont., says: 'I think Baby's Own Tablets the best medicine in the world for the ailments of little ones. No mother should be without them.' Sold by all druggists or sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### A PRIZE WINNER.

A prize was offered some time ago by the Boys' Club for the best essay on 'Sunshine,' using the word in the sense in which it is used by the club, that is, 'the spreading of good cheer.' The first prize was won by E. C. Macdonald, Kingsboro, Prince Edward Island; the second, by Alex. Sclater, and the third, by Spencer Barnard.

### BOYS' SUNSHINE CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Boys' Sunshine Club was held on Tuesday, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Mr. J. A. Macgregor, B.A.
Recording Secretary—Sydney Stevens.
Corresponding Secretary—Alex. Sclater.
Treasurer—Spencer Barnard.

Meetings will be discontinued for the summer months.

A nice contribution of books comes from Mr. George Farrell.

Books and magazines have been sent to a mining district in Megantic.

Communications regarding Sunshine work should be sent in not later than Thursday morning. Address Editor Sunshine Column, 'Witness' Office.

### CHINESE MAGISTRATE'S OLD BOOTS.

(From the Lahore 'Tribune.')

Visitors to China are particularly struck by the numbers of pairs of boots hung in separate wooden cages in the archway of the main west gate of Hsuan-Hua, the valedictory gifts of beneficial prefects. It is an attractive custom in China to invite a departing magistrate whose rule has been popular to leave a pair of old boots for suspension in a prominent place as a hint to his successor to follow in his footsteps. It is a considerable honor to be asked to leave these boots, and the people make the request all the more eagerly because they believe in the efficacy of a hint.

*Advertisements.*

## Pale Weak Women Take New Hope

**There is a remedy for all your troubles Thousands have been Cured. Why get back your Strength and Vigor by Using the Food-Tonic Ferrozone?**

Ever since the world began woman has borne more than her share of suffering. Secret troubles undermine her strength, yet she seldom complains. But because she has suffered in the past is no reason why she should forever be dragged down to misery and sleeplessness.

There is a remedy, one that will lift that awful burden and remove the ills from which women suffer. The name of this remedy is Ferrozone, which today is a household word throughout the length and breadth of the American continent. New hope has been brought into the life of many a downcast woman, a new era of health has dawned for thousands who have tried and proved the merit of Ferrozone.

There is no girl or woman who can afford to miss the benefit that is sure to come from the regular use of this grand remedy. It acts directly on all the organs and insures functional activity upon which health so largely depends. Your days of weakness and headache, your hours of nervousness and despondency will all depart. Life will hold for you many new joys, as it does for every one that uses Ferrozone regularly.

Your whole body will feel the quickening influence of Ferrozone. The blood will be purified and enriched. You will no longer suffer from suppression and interference with the menstrual functions. Ferrozone cures all such ailments and prevents their return.

Mrs. Mary E. Cowan, of Hillsboro, writes: 'If half the ailing women in this world would only use Ferrozone regularly they would save a great deal of sickness. Before using Ferrozone I was fatigued and tired out with the least exertion. I spent half my time in bed, and was forever bothered with some trouble or another. After using a few boxes of Ferrozone I became more robust, my strength increased and the irregularities I formerly had have disappeared. Ferrozone is a grand medicine for women.'

This is the experience of thousands. You really ought to use Ferrozone; it will do you so much good. Don't listen to the druggist who urges something just as good. No substitute compares with Ferrozone, which does all that is claimed for it. Price, 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50, at druggists, or by mail from The Ferrozone Company, Kingston, Ont.

# THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

## RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Rev. Robert M. Labaree, a successful pastor of Doylestown, Pa., comes forward to take the place of his brother, the Rev. B. W. Labaree, the young missionary murdered in Persia a few weeks ago.

The Y. M. C. A. is to have an 'Association Week' at the World's Fair, St. Louis, on Aug. 15 to 20. At this time there will be athletic competitions of various kinds which will be open to all members of Associations holding membership in the athletic league.

In a tour through the states on the Bay of Bengal side of Siam, Dr. Dunlap sold 8,700 portions of God's Word, Christian books, and tracts. He had the joy of baptizing in their homes two Siamese noblemen, the elder sixty-four years of age. This man was converted through reading God's Word, and led his fellow-nobleman to Christ.

Dr. Harry Guinness will be leaving England for South America on July 1. He has had urgent calls to visit the work in Argentina, and then will go over the Andes into Bolivia, and see what can be done to secure, if possible, the co-operation, or possibly more the fusion of the work of the Australians laboring there with workers of the 'Regions Beyond' Missionary Union. He will visit Cuzco, and return home by the United States.

A work for young men's Bible classes is suggested by ten young men in one church combining to furnish a salary of $1,000 to a home missionary. When others offer to take a share, they reply, 'This is a close corporation, and there will be no vacancies except in the case of death. You can go and form another like it.' Nothing would do more to bind Christian young men together than to find some work either at home or abroad for which they can feel that they are individually responsible. Whether they unite in giving their time or their means, they will be trained for larger usefulness.

During the first week of June the Congregational Union of Ireland held its annual meetings at Londonderry. The Rev. R. J. Campbell represented the Congregational Union of England and Wales. He reached Londonderry on Tuesday morning, and in the afternoon preached to a crowded congregation in the Guildhall—the largest auditorium in the city. Mr. Campbell had a magnificent reception and preached with great power. In the evening he addressed an overflowing gathering in the same building, and again the enthusiasm was intense.

Gipsy Smith writes from South Africa that a leading politician at the Cape observed to him' 'Your mission will do more to bring the Churches and races together than all the politicians have done for the last three years.' Only two Dutch ministers took part in the preliminary preparations for the mission, but many of the leading Dutch ministers afterwards attended and assisted in the services. Even between the Christian ministers of the two different nationalities there has been bitterness since the war. 'Now,' Gipsy Smith writes, 'the two races are coming together. Friends separated by the war are friendly for the first time since that unhappy period. Several ministers have told me of brother ministers calling upon them, having old wounds healed and rejoicing together again.'

The sociological department of the Chicago Theological Seminary has collected statistics bearing on the call to the ministry from 354 men who have entered the institution during the past ten years. Eighty-five believed that the call came at the time of their conversion. As to the manner, ninety-five believed it a call of duty; fifty-eight, the needs of humanity was the motive; to eighty-nine it was the solicitation of parents and friends that caused them to enter the profession; fifty-five explained that it was the voice of God from which they could not escape; twenty-seven were dedicated by parents at or before birth. Six declared their confidence that they were ministers because they felt themselves specially fitted for it. The statistical information gleaned shows that the men in the ministerial profession are there from the highest purpose and motives.

## HOME FOR BIBLE TEACHERS.

The Bible Teachers' Training School has secured a New York home at Lexington avenue and Forty-ninth street. The building has been leased for three years by a friend of the school. Extra space not occupied by students will be available for Christian workers visiting New York. It is expected that many missionaries en route will make this building their home while in the city. During the year there have been enrolled in the school proper 212 students, seventy of whom have been in residence, representing nineteen states, seven foreign countries, and fifteen denominations. The Bible class work of the year has been very successful. Classes have been conducted in fifty-one homes, reaching five hundred and thirty-four people. Fourteen conversions have been reported. The largest extension class was conducted in Paterson, where 500 matriculated for the course.

A circular of general information will be sent on application to the president, Dr. Wilbert W. White, 83 East Fifty-fifth street, New York.

## A STRANGER IN A STRANGE LAND.

The Right Rev. Dr. Ridley, late Bishop of Caledonia, writing to the 'Church Missionary Gleaner,' in the most entertaining manner tells of his experience when first visiting Japan:

'As soon as we were moored alongside the wharf at Yokohama the novelties and oddities at first amused and then astonished me. I read histories of lands I visit, but avoid guide books, preferring to see with my own eyes just what appeals to them with most interest. In this way my instincts become my guides, and often lead me where books are useless. After I have seen a country I may dip into guide books for light on something that interested me, but generally find the Murray or Baedeker as silent as Biblical commentators on hard nuts to be cracked. Among the people on the wharf I saw a reverend gentleman, and fancied he was on hospitality bent, and so he was. It was the Rev. Mr. Austin, the genial missionary to seamen, who is doing a good work here, as the Society is doing in many places I have visited. But the sober parson was, in my peering eyes, much less interesting than what I thought was a band of 'merry andrews'; nimble, clean shaven, as well gaitered as a young bishop, but with a shade of blue in the black, the blouse decorated with strange hieroglyphs that (I learnt afterwards) explained to the initiated the occupation of the wearer, and the name of his employer, as an advertisement for the firm. Instead of turning somersaults, and going round with their broad bamboo hats, they waited at the ship's side until the gangway was fixed; then on they came with a rush, and I thought the fun would begin on deck, but two of them noticed me, came up to me bowing in the courtliest manner, and then whipped up my slender baggage, which I humbly followed.

'In a jiffy I was motioned to a little gig, into which, with second childhood's resignation, I stepped, was tucked in with a rug, and waited for the pony. Then I shuddered to see one of the acrobats raise the shafts and start without considering the mingled apprehensions and wonderment of the creature in his perambulator. Clear of the wharf, away, and away! I was helpless, ignorant of the language, could not say the Japanese for gee! or wo! I felt something rising towards Adam's apple, a sort of hysterical something, that might end in sob or titter. My acrobat grunted to clear the way, and people would get out of it and gaze. All eyes were on me. How I longed for a baby's lack of self-consciousness so that I might be whirled along as if I were the Mikado at large. I felt as a baby, looked like a baby, and to this day I believe I made baby noises—a sort of bubble and squeak. When I found I was not going to cry I could have clapped my hands with delight, but nobody else did so, and I kept myself under control. How glad I was no white people saw me! With foreigners we English think everything we do proves our superiority, and so the ridiculousness must be in the native. But here come two English ladies in their gigs. Had I read guide books I should call them rickshaws. "Gigs" is better, and being English must be right! Dreadful sensations arose. As the ladies got nearer I saw something on the other side of the road, and did not see them. What an escape! So complete was my return to the age of infancy, I dreaded the thought of those good ladies stopping my acrobat and calling him names for running so fast, or to ask of my age, my mamma and my nurse, and to wonder at my beard! I escaped, and then I bethought me of the cruelty of putting one man in a gig and the other in the shafts to trot him about. That feeling lasted all day. I wish the world were a kinder world, in which size and shape and color would be forgotten in the greatness of the humblest human soul, and each feel it an honor to serve the other anywhere.'

## RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY BREAKFAST.

A notable feature of the Religious Tract Society's anniversary gatherings is the missionary breakfast, at which supporters of the society have the opportunity of learning more of its enterprises in the foreign field than is possible at the annual meetings.

At this year's breakfast Alderman Evan Spicer presided over a large and representative gathering. In his opening words he remarked that no one could help admiring the society, when it is remembered that from the day of its commencement, throughout the one hundred and five years of its history, the organization has been true to the principles on which it was founded. Another reason why the society commends itself to the Christian Church is that it has always provided good, wholesome literature for the children. It is also the handmaid of missionary societies, supplying their demands for literature in all parts of the foreign field, as well as assisting home organizations.

The first speaker from the mission field was Mr. R. T. Turley. In connection with the Manchurian Tract Society, his sphere of labor is Mukden; and very graphically he put forth some of the elevating influences which are at work in that distracted land—influences of saints who labored in the Gospel, William Burns, Dr. Faber, and others. Undoubtedly one of the most fruitful agencies in the evangelization of the people is religious literature, and thousands of families have been brought to God through books alone.

The Rev. A. W. Young, representing the Calcutta Christian Tract and Book Society, said the centre of schools and colleges, Calcutta, turns out a multitude of new readers every year; how necessary that something worth reading should be put into their hands! In one year the Society circulated 918,000 tracts in the Bengali language and over 100,000 books of various kinds. Instances were given of several from among the many who have been brought to a knowledge of Christ outside the work of missionaries. The whole status of literature in India is being raised, and the stations of the Tract Society have been likened to the great rivers which, rising in the towering Himalayas, flow through and refresh the land. So from these stations there go forth streams of light and healing to those who are in darkness and sorrow.

After a brief statement by the Rev. A. R. Buckland, a stirring address was delivered by Mrs. A. B. Fisher, of Toro. She voiced the thanks of the young church in Uganda to the Religious Tract Society, for the help it has rendered in building up a vigorous and growing Christian community. So marked has been this progress and vitality during the past twelve years, that over 40,000 inhabitants have emerged from heathen darkness into the light of Christianity, and over 400 native churches have been erected in the villages round about. Much, however, remains to be done. The railway connecting the coast with the interior has brought an influx of settlers who are needing the Gospel; while in the Soudan there are 200 native tribes who have never heard the name of God.

Mrs. Fisher then gave a picturesque and vivid account of some of the influences of Christian hymns on the national life of Uganda. The martial strains of 'Onward, Christian Soldiers' are taking the place of songs of plunder and bloodshed; while the young children, instead of learning the demoralizing heathen songs, are being taught such hymns as, 'There's a friend for little children above the bright blue sky.' When the missionaries hear these hymns they are reminded of the dear homeland; and she would never forget how on one occasion, when itinerating through the interior, a large number of natives were gathered round the workers, when suddenly there rose on the air the strains of the hymn 'Like a river glorious, flows God's perfect peace.' She thanked God and the Religious Tract Society for that little bit of Keswick in the very heart of Africa. Speaking of the influence of other literature sent out by the society, Mrs. Fisher mentioned in particular the 'Pilgrim's Progress,' and showed how the natives are assimilating, in their own Christian and family life, the teachings of Bunyan's immortal allegory.

The Rev. Dr. Macgregor (Amoy) spoke of cheering results following the circulation of Christian publications even among those who cannot read. A native purchases a tract, and if unable to read it asks an acquaintance to do so. Thus two instead of one are brought under the influence of the Gospel. One of the most flourishing congregations in the district was founded as the result of a man who could not read purchasing a tract. The Rev. A. E. Collier described some of the means by which the Religious Tract Society has aided missionary work in Patna and other parts of Northern India; and a heart-searching address on the needs of China by Mrs. Howard Taylor fittingly closed an informing and impressive gathering.—London 'Christian.'

## A PHILANTHROPIC HINT.

A charitable enterprise was carried on last summer, which may be suggestive to the philanthropist. A lady, whose beautiful residence close to the Riverside Drive, has usually, like most such New York houses, remained untenanted during the long summer, determined last year to make it useful to others. Stripping the principal rooms of their furniture and ornaments, she placed them at the disposal of the parish of Christ Episcopal Church for four months, to be used as a home for invalid children from the tenement houses. The result proved most satisfactory, and, in many cases, deeply gratifying. The children, many of them between the ages of two and five years, came from the hospitals, convalescent after serious illness, or from the clinic, or from the unwholesome and dangerous conditions of the tenement-house in summer. They have gone out from this temporary home—some after a few days, some after many weeks, of abundant fresh air and loving care—wonderfully benefited, and in most cases fully restored. The experiment was successful in another point, which might have been open to doubt. The children never once trespassed on the front stairway or other parts of the house which were not for their use, and no damage of any significance was done to the house.—'Christian Herald.'

[For the 'Witness.'

## THE SOUL-FEEDING PREACHER.

To preach, I ween, is noble toil,
But noblest most when most it strives
A soul to give, in sacrifice
To hungry, sin-stained, troubled lives.

Give me a gospel, born of God,
And beautiful because so born,
'Twill feed my soul—'twill make me grow,
'Twill save from Nature's state forlorn.

I gaze on placid waters pure
And see reflected heaven's blue;
Yet I may die of raging thirst
If naught I drink of what I view.

And Art I love, in color, form,
In music's strain, in polished word;
Yet starved my soul if through this art
No beating heart of man I've heard.

Nature Divine is more than art;
Words may be polished death at best;
No art of man brings human peace
While sin at heart destroys its rest.

Fine art is calm—too calm for good,
When sensuality is rife—
True, earnest men impetuous are
To reach and save a threatened life.

God help us preach, that we may touch,
Through truth and beauty and true good,
The human soul till God is felt
And self, forgotten, Christ is loved.

The polished stone is still a stone,
And polished men may still be men,
So sympathetic manliness
Through Christ, may feed the hungry then.

W. BOWMAN TUCKER.

Methodist Conference, Montreal, June 7, 1904.

## THE 'LITTLE MOTHERS' IN NEW YORK.

(Hallie B. Robinson, in 'Union Signal.')

The Little Mothers, the overtaxed and often underfed and poorly clothed little girls of the tenements, who care for the home and the smaller children while the real mothers are out earning the support for the family, have found loving and helpful friends in the Aid Association, organized for their benefit, with headquarters at Happy Day House, 226 Second avenue, New York City. The association is bubbling over with delightful helps for these little maids, and it is aiding them whenever possible, always taking care not to pauperize by indiscriminate giving.

At Happy Day House and Pleasant Place the Little Mothers are taught to sew, to cook and to care for the baby. They are given lessons in hygiene and in 'first aid to the injured.' A day nursery and circulating library are sustained, temperance is taught, personal cleanliness and a tidy appearance are expected, and good manners, kind, generous and thoughtful acts are encouraged. This teaching reacts on the home of the child, and marked improvement is often noticed.

Vacations, from one day to several weeks, are provided through the summer, and entertainments at Thanksgiving, Christmas and at Easter time, when a growing plant is given each child. Sometimes each one is given a bag of bright colored cloth filled with useful and pleasing gifts.

This philanthropy has no salaried officers and the children 'earn all clothing by their marks for punctuality, neatness and loving kindness.'

The 'X. L. M. Club' (Ex. Little Mothers) is composed of Little Mothers who have become wage earners. The club has two rooms in Happy Day House, and no member is ever refused admission by day or night. The girls are sometimes driven from their homes by a drunken father for refusing to give their wages to be spent for liquor.

## THE GOSPEL ON THE RACECOURSE

### WITNESSING FOR CHRIST AT THE DERBY.

('The Christian Age,' London.)

Wednesday, the first of June, was Derby Day. The riotous procession which came back from Epsom at night by train and waggonette was a curious comment on our civilization. We are sure that our readers will be glad to know that very successful efforts are being made to bring Christian influences to bear upon the men and women who attend the races. A few days before the Derby a representative of the 'Christian Age' called to see Mr. Heatley at the St. James's Hall, Royal Road, Kennington Park, London, S.E., who is at the head of the well-known Racecourse Mission, and elicited from him some facts with regard to a most interesting and valuable work.

'The main feature of Derby Day,' said Mr. Heatley, 'is, of course, the crowd. There are usually some eight hundred thousand people there. People of every station, of course, they are; and our work deals with the "swell" as well as with the coster. Our tent is the only tent for religious purposes on the course. We provide accommodation gratis for the police, with which work Miss Gurney, of the Christian Police Association, co-operates. We also provide for the messenger boys, and then, if it should be a wet day, we fill the tent with as many as it will hold—some eight hundred people—and have an evangelistic service of about five hours' duration. Men of all sorts and conditions come in.

'Yes, we sleep in the tent,' continued Mr. Heatley, in reply to another question. 'In the early morning our workers go all over the course distributing the Word of God, Gospels, and Gospel stories. For the "swells" of the grand stand we have a special card very daintily got up, for these people would not accept an ordinary tract. The bookmakers are systematically visited, as well as the gipsy vans and the drinking booths.

'The crowds assemble in great force from eleven o'clock. We then take our stand upon the course with our large band of workers, and our instruments, and hold an evangelistic service until one o'clock. When racing commences we go into our tent. We therefore never see a race. We come out again between the races, returning when the races are "on."

'Oh, no; this does not apply only to Epsom. We do the same at Ascot, Doncaster, Newton Abbot, Totnes and Stockton-on-Tees. In each place we have a very active committee of workers, supported by the ministers of the town. The fact that we have upwards of one hundred honorary workers who pay their own travelling expenses, of course minimizes the cost of the work. Otherwise it would be impossible for us to accomplish the amount of work we do.

'Visible results? Plenty of them. From all parts of the country we have testimonies to the good that is done every year. Very many have been so impressed by our services that they have been led to change their course of life. On one occasion a young gentleman came up from the provinces for the purpose of gambling, although he was a professed Christian at home. Coming into touch with our meeting at the beginning of the morning he was by the Holy Spirit convicted of sin, and resolved there and then to give up his evil way and to return home. He identified himself with the Christian Church, and became an active worker. That is only one instance out of very many.

'Do we ever suffer persecution? No; persecution is largely a thing of the past, and when it has come it has very often been brought about by some unwise and injudicious dealing.

'One feature of our work which I should like to mention is our minstrels' tea. We provide a knife and fork tea for the minstrels, which is attended by some seventy or eighty of them, belonging to every shade of the profession. They come in their grotesque dresses, and bring their instruments. After tea we have a service, in which most of them take an earnest and attentive part, accompanying the hymns with their instruments.

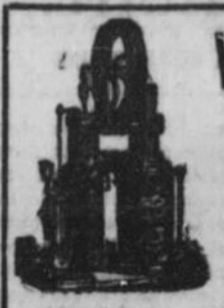
'On another occasion a prominent man of business in the suburbs of London was attracted by the singing of the well-known hymn 'Throw out the life-line,' which awoke memories of the past, and ultimately led him to decision for Christ. He, too, is now an active worker in the provincial towns.

'I should add that in the towns we visit not only are the racecourses the scenes of our efforts, but many of the local pulpits are occupied by our workers. Daily prayer meetings are held, and also large and enthusiastic meetings in the market-places. At Doncaster some thousand people are gathered nightly to our meetings during the four nights of the races, and the testimony of the various churches is that the visit of the Racecourse workers is an inspiration to them.

'One thing is certain,' said Mr. Heatley in conclusion. 'There is no place where the masses are to be reached—and particularly the young men and women who are drifting from our schools and Bible classes—like the racecourse; and if the churches would take up this work on big, broad lines (instead of having their missions where they only reach, comparatively speaking, the same people over and over again, still leaving untouched the masses of people who never attend the House of God) they would be doing, we feel, the will of God.'

One significant admission was made to a Racecourse worker, of which Mr. Heatley told us on parting. This worker tackled a bookmaker on the course, and the latter, interrupting him, pointed to the crowds that surged round about, and said, 'Look here! You're all right. There isn't one man in all this crowd—not one man among all of us—who doesn't know that he is doing wrong.'

*Advertisements.*



WATER SUPPLY OUTFITS.

"Rider & Ericsson" Hot Air Engines,
"Star" Galvanized Steel Windmills,
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## SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

July 10.

(By R. M. Kurtz.)

INTRODUCTION.

The events of this lesson are recorded almost immediately following those studied last week. We have seen how the kingdom, over which Saul, David, and Solomon had ruled, came to be divided.

From the time Moses led the Hebrews from their Egyptian bondage, down to the time when Rehoboam ascended the throne, they had been one nation. But now they have become two, Judah and Israel, the Southern and the Northern kingdoms, the two tribes forming the one and the ten the other, each with its own king. After the meeting at Shechem, where King Rehoboam foolishly offended the northern tribes, and caused them to rebel, he had hastened back to Jerusalem and summoned his army, intending to put down the rebellion. God, however, forbade this movement, and commanded Rehoboam's soldiers to go to their own homes, and so the new northern kingdom of Israel was not conquered, and the two nations continued side by side until the exile.

In to-day's lesson we deal with the kingdom of Israel, under Jeroboam who ruled over the ten tribes for twenty-two years.

Here we have an account of Jeroboam's turning away to idols, and the reason for it. It was not a religious, but a political motive which caused this disobedience, as we shall see.

The time was in the tenth century before Christ, though the exact year is not known. By reference to a map, showing how the land was divided among the tribes, you will see the relative locations of the two kingdoms.

THE LESSON STUDY.

Verse 25. 'And went out from thence, and built Penuel.' Establishing his capital first at Shechem, where the great meeting mentioned last week took place. Jeroboam later removed it to Penuel, about twenty miles east of the Jordan. This was formerly called Peniel, and it was at this place that Jacob wrestled with the angel. (See Genesis xxxii., 24-32.) Great ruins on the probable site of Penuel are still to be seen.

26, 27. 'And Jeroboam said in his heart Now shall the kingdom return to the house of David.' In these two verses we find the cause of Jeroboam's idolatry. He had now his own kingdom, but Israel and Judah still had the same religion. Moreover, Jerusalem was the religious capital of all the Jews. It was there that the ark reposed in the great temple, and there all the tribes went three times a year to observe the feasts commanded by Moses.

'Three times in a year shall all thy males appear before the Lord thy God in the place which he shall choose; in the feast of unleavened bread, and in the feast of weeks, and in the feast of tabernacles.' Deuteronomy xvi., 16.

Jeroboam therefore reasoned that, if the men of his kingdom continued to observe this custom and to meet with the men of Judah so frequently, old differences might be forgotten, and the ten tribes would be won back to Rehoboam.

Poor, blundering king! Why did he not reason more wisely? Because Jeroboam forgot God's promise and left him out of consideration. God had told him that, because of Solomon's idolatry, he would rend the kingdom and give him ten tribes, and had said to him that he would be with him and would 'build him a sure house,' if only Jeroboam would obey God. (I. Kings xi., 38.)

Many there are who seek in their own disobedience to gain by toil that happiness and peace that God promises those who believe and obey him.

28-31. 'And this thing became a sin.' Well, Jeroboam came to the sad conclusion that the thing for him to do, in order to save the ten tribes for himself, was to establish idolatry in Israel, so that they would have a religion of their own.

He made two golden calves, and set one up in Bethel and the other in Dan. These cities had each had some religious associations in the history of Israel, and were situated one at the southern and the other at the northern end of Jeroboam's territory.

He also made 'an house of high places,' or, as the Revised says, 'houses of high places,' meaning apparently temples of worship located on hills or elevations of some sort. The people need no longer go to the temple of Jerusalem.

'Priests from among the people,' (Revised.) The priests, according to the Mosaic law, were from the tribe of Levi, so that Jeroboam committed another offence in this method of choosing priests.

We might at first suppose that Jeroboam, as a stroke of policy, would keep the Levites as priests, for the people were more accustomed to them, but in II. Chronicles xi., 13, 14, we read, concerning Rehoboam's doings, 'And the priests and the Levites that were in all Israel resorted to him out of all their coasts. For the Levites left their suburbs and their possession, and came to Jerusalem: for Jeroboam and his sons had cast them off from executing the priests' office unto the Lord.'

Evidently the loyalty of the Levites to the temple worship at Jerusalem would endanger the plan of Jeroboam. The Levites had no separate territory, but were located in forty-eight cities scattered throughout the whole territory of the two kingdoms. See Joshua xxi., 32, 33. 'And Jeroboam ordained a feast.' He was imitating the true worship, in certain respects, and conforming to the custom of the people at least partially in the matter of this feast.

So, with offering upon an unholy altar, and incense, and with false priests, and false gods, in mock temples, and in unappointed places, did King Jeroboam establish a new religion, because he could not trust God to carry out his promise, but had to take matters into his own hand.

But, the question arises, what about his subjects? Did all Israel become sinful idol worshippers because their king set an example? This was a case where men had to choose between their divine and earthly rulers, and there were so many in Israel who had the grace to choose for right, and whose conduct stands as a rebuke to their fellows who sought after idols.

'And after them out of all the tribes of Israel such as set their hearts to seek the Lord God of Israel came to Jerusalem to sacrifice unto the Lord God of their fathers.' II. Chronicles xi., 16.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, July 4.—I. Kings xii., 25-33.
Tuesday, July 5.—Ex. xxxii., 1-10.
Wednesday, July 6.—I. Kings xiii., 1-10.
Thursday, July 7.—I. Kings xiii., 11-23, 34.
Friday, July 8.—I. Kings xiii., 24-34.
Sunday, July 10.—I. Kings xiv., 5-16.
Saturday, July 9.—II. Kings xxiii., 8-20.

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## BIBLE TRUTHS.

### CHRISTIANITY IS CHRIST.

Christianity is the system of truth about Christ (Rom. vi., 17). Christ Himself in His person, life and work, is the object of Christian faith, the source of all spiritual life, and the living power for all service. No measure of soundness in knowledge and no amount of morality constitutes the Christian faith. As at the creation the beginning is God, so in the spiritual creation the beginning is Christ. Paul, the chief of apostles, knew no gospel, other than that which had Christ for its beginning and end. This gospel he preached not in words or creeds taught by men, but in words taught by the Holy Spirit (Gal. i., 16; I. Cor. i., 17; xv., 1-8; ii., 10-16). The foundation fact of the gospel is God manifest in flesh. The Word of God, the Word became flesh, and His glory was that of an only begotten of God, who is in the Father's bosom, and sharing in His deity (John i., 1, 14, 18). Christianity is not a creed, not a belief, not a system of morals, but a personality, Christ. Trust in Him is life. Faith in Him becomes obedience. Love to Him an impulsive, controlling power. He died for us that henceforth we should live to Him (II. Cor. v., 15). The life I now live I live by faith in the Son of God (Gal. ii., 20). This personality must be revealed by God, and is revealed in the gospels. See Matt. xvi., 13-17. Reader, dost thou believe on the Son of God?

*Advertisements.*

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A Brown Engine (Thomson & Williams, makers, Stratford, Ont.), in constant use but being displaced by a larger plant, will be sold just now at a bargain, 70 to 100 Horse Power.

Cylinder, 15 inches diameter.
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Postal Union Countries other than the above Daily Witness,' $6.50; 'Weekly Witness, $2.00; 'World Wide,' $1.00; Northern Messenger 30 cents. Also City of Montreal and suburbs.

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WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements 20c 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.

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

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## PREMIUMS AND CLUBS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

**JUNE, 1904**

**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.**

### POSTAL CHANGES.

The most recent addition to the already large list of countries where the local postage rates prevail have been added, dating from Feb. 1, Fiji, Jamaica, Malta, Seychelles, Trinidad, British Guiana, Tobago, and Gibraltar. Subscribers desiring to send any of the 'Witness' publications to the foregoing places can do so at the same rate as to any part of the Dominion, which cost previously $1.00 extra for postage per annum.

### RENEW.

Now is the time to renew, if you have thus far neglected to do so. Each subscriber is reminded that by having a friend who does not now take the 'Witness join with him the two copies of the 'Weekly Witness' will be supplied one year to each address for only $1.50.



# The Witness.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1904.


The British have been again attacked in Thibet. If it were not that Lord Kitchener is responsible for the military safety of this mission, people would be getting very anxious about a little force surrounded by all sorts of mountain redoubts and innumerable fearless enemies. It is pretty hard to see how we are going to get well out of this expedition unless the Lamas change their mind. We might capture Lhassa and find ourselves as far from having hold of the Grand Lama as ever. He might be carried off to the wilderness to fulminate all sorts of anathemas against British aggression. As for holding by force the mighty glacis of which Lord Curzon told us, it would be a pretty expensive and far from profitable undertaking. We have, however, to presume that Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener know more about such things than we do.

What was in former times known as the British policy of non-intervention has developed, in the hands of King Edward, into a higher idea of statesmanship. The world has become acquainted with it by results every way satisfactory in the improvement of international relations, the settlement of long-standing matters of dispute and the establishment of an understanding for the solution of differences without war. The old idea of balancing powers against powers by offensive and defensive alliances assumed that the European powers had only each other to consider. The intrusion of the United States and Japan into the community of nations, and the possibility of other oriental powers rising from the dead, have made public policy larger and more dignified than a European game of chess. There is nothing offensive to other powers in the agreements which grow out of the King's good offices — nothing that precludes the invitation of all other powers into a like comity. In view of developments that have already cheered the world and foreshadowed a new era of peace and amity, it is not extravagant to hope that King Edward's visit to the Emperor of Germany at Kiel may be fruitful of a better understanding between two powers which have really no cause for quarrel, near or remote, while there are many and strong reasons why they should be friends.

The surrender of his prisoners by Raisuli, the Moorish bandit, cannot be the close of the incident, though so far as he could he has taken pledges of everybody that it shall be. The conditions he imposed were of far too sweeping a nature not to constitute, when they came into force, a new grievance for the powers. He has probably, by past immunity, been tempted to his ruin. His first exploit in the same line was the kidnapping of Mr. Walter B. Harris, a correspondent of the 'Times.' The profits of that adventure were such as to set no bounds to the bandit's pride and demands. According to his terms in this last case, which are said to have been all granted, he gets either $55,000 or $70,000; his nominee, Herid El Barrada, is to be governor of Tangier, and is presumably already appointed; he is given the right to tax what really amounts to a subordinate kingdom, lying directly along the main commercial highway of Morocco, that from Tangier to Fez; and as one of his demands was for the right to levy taxes on travellers, he will be, in the immediate future, the uncrowned king, and the country will be under a reign of terror and disturbance, which it is evident will have to be brought to an end by some of the powers. Britain accords the responsibility to France.

'Hoosier' says: 'The mere fact of all 'existing sects having been set up by 'human activity is strong evidence 'against their having been founded by 'the Spirit,' and that none of them has any likeness to the church whose founding is described in the New Testament, and which our Lord called his own. He goes on to say that those who seek for that church will find it. We had supposed that most Christians had found it. It is the general belief of the Christian Church of to-day that the Church is a spiritual body founded and continually being built up by the Spirit of God. It is not an outward material thing. 'Ye are not come to the mount that might be touched, but to the general assembly and church of the firstborn, which are written in heaven.' It is true that the Spirit of God builds the Church, but the Spirit works through men, and it has always been through men that the Church has received its imperfect outward forms. Still, though imperfect in form, it has the promise of unity and of victory. Though imperfect in form, it is instinct with the Spirit, and its spiritual members are assured of the reality of their spiritual work. If several of the denominations, moved by the Spirit, drop their differences and come together, they will have very good reason to accept the assurance, 'Whatsoever ye shall bind on earth shall be bound in heaven.'

Montrealers will esteem the new list of birthday honors eminently fitting, especially those which have been bestowed upon Sir George A. Drummond and Sir Hugh Montagu Allan. Sir George, as the head of a big industry, vice-president of our greatest financial institution, a past president of the Board of Trade, and a senator, easily takes rank as Canada's leading merchant, and in him the King has delighted to honor the whole of the commerce of Canada. Alongside with his commercial and financial interests Sir George has done much to encourage the aesthetic culture of the city, and in the appreciation of the sister arts he has done good service. Sir Montagu Allan represents a name which will always be regarded in Montreal and Canada, and as one of the senior members of the Allan shipping firm, founded by his father, Sir Hugh, the title seems to come to him naturally, he being, as it were, to the 'manor born.' The other honors are companionships of the Imperial Service Order, which have been bestowed upon five among our chief civil servants for long and worthy service, and Imperial Service Order medals, which have been bestowed upon some worthy lockmasters and letter-carriers of long service. Here is ocular demonstration, then, in this considerable list of honors, great and small, that 'honor and shame from no 'condition rise, act well your part, 'there all the honor lies.' Knight and postman have acted well their parts, and the knight shall wear his title well, as the postman shall wear his medal. Today is the King's official birthday in England, so let us take off our hats and in heart, if not with voice, shout 'God Save the King!'

Mr. Balfour has practically thrown up the sponge. The Education Act, the proposed legislation for perpetuating the power of the big brewers, and the coquetting with protection, have so set the country against him that he has lost nearly, if not every, by-election of the year. Then his followers, even those now supposed to be included in the ranks of the Unionist party, are all at sixes and sevens, a house divided against itself, while his real towers of strength until recently, such as the Duke of Devonshire, have left his government, and are actively working against him. So careless are many of Mr. Balfour's nominal supporters of the fate of the government that no urging of the whips can persuade them to attend the House, and on several recent occasions the government has only just escaped defeat. Mr. Balfour recognizes the handwriting on the wall, and now proclaims to the House and the country that unless his followers give him the support necessary to carry on parliamentary business he will appeal to the electors. What the answer will be it is not hard to guess, if almost universal expressions of opinion hostile to the government is a guide, or a dozen or more by-elections decided against it are to be taken as a precedent.

A question of international law in relation to the rights of neutrals is likely to arise over the sale to Japan of a submarine boat, built on the upper lakes by a United States firm and shipped on board an outgoing steamer for delivery. When the sale was effected no protest was made in Washington against the transaction as a breach of neutrality. Indeed, the Russians were accused of making like purchases from Germany, and that if true would embarrass Russian diplomatists, though not the Russian newspapers, which can ignore an unauthenticated story. Admission was made, however, unofficially, that it would be contraband of war and liable to seizure as such. The name of the submarine is 'Protector,' a name by which it will probably be known in any international complications that may arise. The Secretary of State may be able to show the correctness of his attitude and point to the fact that the submarine boat differed from the celebrated 'Alabama' in having been part of a cargo, not a vessel sailing by itself from a United States port. The incident is complicated, however, by the fact that the officers and crew of the 'Protector' went with her, presumably to navigate and operate her, when she arrives at her destination, in the war with Russia. The bitterness with which the newspapers of St. Petersburg comment on the transaction is quite natural, and will recall to the older United States statesmen their own bitter resentment on the occasion alluded to, with its long sequel of bad blood. It is a serious question whether the Russian Government may not hold the United States liable for any damage that the submarine may inflict, as in the case of the 'Alabama.' The vessel on which the 'Protector' was shipped sailed under the Norwegian flag, and is now beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, but it is said that Japan has contracted for several more submarines of the same kind, and it will be interesting to observe what action the Washington Government will take when these are ready for shipment.

The Transcontinental Railway Bill has passed its third reading in the Senate, as it was a foregone conclusion that it would. The Senate, as now composed, with a Liberal majority of about five or six members, will, of course, be relied upon to register whatever the government accomplishes in the House of Commons. The only time, indeed, when the Senate fulfils the conservative purpose for which it was intended is when its majority is of a different complexion from that of the Commons, and then it acts from no patriotic motive, but simply at partisan bidding. There was a time when the Liberals wanted to 'reform the Senate altogether,' to abolish it as useless, but that was when it did not do their bidding. The Senate is now a very valuable adjunct to the pleasant pastime of patronage, and may be warranted to say ditto to the government every time. That individual senators are not interested in even the Transcontinental Railway Bill so as to injure their health is shown by the figures in the two divisions on the second and most important reading a few days ago. There are eighty-two senators, but Sir Mackenzie Bowell's amendment, which declared against the construction of the railway on the terms proposed, and that it would be better for the government itself to construct and operate it, only found nineteen to vote for it, and thirty-four to vote against it, while the second reading was carried by thirty-four votes to twenty. So that less than three-quarters, and not much more than five-eighths, of the Senate was present at these important divisions. The Conservatives being, it would appear, the greatest sinners as absentees.

'An Interested Proprietor' draws attention, apropos of the increased school tax, to the obligations of the Gentlemen of the Seminary of Montreal with regard to education. He cites the charter of that corporation to show that among their obligations is the education of the children of Montreal, for which they were paid by the dues of the immense Seigniory of Montreal, which dues have since been commuted. It is a matter of interpretation whether this obligation meant that the seminarists were to do the educating themselves or whether their revenues were to be drawn upon for that purpose. If the first, then the education would be exactly what they would approve of, a standard which possibly has not altered much since the charter was granted. If it be considered that the progress of events has called for something they cannot give, yet has not removed the obligation, then their revenues would be assessable for the fulfilment of the obligation in harmony with the needs of the times. That they do not fulfil this obligation towards the children of Montreal in general, or even towards those of their own faith, is obvious. Our correspondent reverts to the clause requiring a public accounting for those revenues and as a proprietor of property which has presumably discharged its duties to the Seigneurie and which has, therefore, when assessed for school purposes, a claim for such accounting, asks that the demand for it be made by the School Commissioners, who are promoting the advanced taxation. We do not know that the merits of this claim, though canvassed from time to time, have ever been pronounced upon judicially.

### THE WAR.

The capture last week by the Japanese of the Russian position at Wah fang gow has, as the news has developed, grown to the dimensions of a great event. Though not equal in importance to the battle of the Yalu or to the capture of the Nan shan heights it must count as the third great battle of the war. The scene of events has since moved northwards. On Sunday the nineteenth Japanese artillery is reported to have raked a glen full of Russians in the mountains nine miles south-east of Kai chou, slaying or wounding sixteen hundred of them. This would seem to have been done by a flying column of Kuroki's army approaching from the eastward, with which the Russians also had other engagements. Gen. Oku's army has withdrawn its strength from the siege of Port Arthur and proceeded up the west coast of the peninsula, having reached and occupied Siung yu cheng. There it has been attacked by Kuropatkin and has retreated, possibly with a view to tempting the commander-in-chief further south. The study of General Kuropatkin is, if possible, to get Stackelberg's army, now strengthened by that of General Kondratschenko's Siberians, out of Kai chou without a serious encounter, failing which he will have to bring such a large force into the conflict as will make the battle practically a decisive one. It will be remembered that General Kuropatkin got into this awkward position not of his own judgment but under extreme pressure from St. Petersburg, where stupidity seems to reign. The point the Russians wanted to defend was not Kai ping but Tashi kiao, the junction for Niu chwang, the only real harbor on the coast, the possession of which by the Japanese would immensely simplify their campaign. It is now said that the Tashi kiao defence is completely demoralized.

The present situation is that the whole field strengths of both empires are approaching each other under conditions which seem to render the great battle of the war unavoidable, and to put Russia at a disadvantage. Oku must be in touch with Kuroki, but the latter's objective would seem, if possible, to be Hai cheng, should he find himself strong enough to cut the Russians in two at that point. The Russian commander-in-chief, Kuropatkin, is in command of the Russian army in the field. The Japanese commander-in-chief, Marquis Oyama, has not yet appeared on the scene.

The Japanese fleet, unable absolutely to block the harbor mouth of Port Arthur, has had to watch it like a cat at a mouse hole, only with considerably exaggerated distances. The Russian fleet at last ventured out during the night of Wednesday to Thursday. It included a number of previously disabled ships and some whose sea-worthiness has hardly been asserted by any one since they first retired crippled to the harbor. It was, therefore, in some sort an experimental sortie. The whole fleet was successful in getting out, but in what condition it found itself after getting out can only be surmised. There was the roadstead to clear of Japanese mines, and the night was occupied sweeping its waters. This gave the Japanese time to bring their fleet into position, and the Russians, before they had sailed far, found it advisable to make for the harbor again. They managed the retreat admirably. It was a disappointment to Admiral Togo that, owing to the small front they presented to him, he was able only to sink one battleship, though he crippled two other vessels, a battleship and a cruiser. So far as Admiral Togo could gather, this was the whole of the damage done. It would seem now as though the excursion of the Vladivostok fleet had had a junction with this fleet in view.

### SHALL WE CUT OFF OUR NOSES?

There is something so attractive about the slogan 'Canadian seaports for Canadian imports,' that a scheme for forcing trade into our own channels by tariff burdens on other routes has been supported by the Halifax Board of Trade, the Toronto Board of Trade, by Mr. D. R. Wilkie, general manager of the Imperial Bank, and by Mr. George E. Drummond, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Montreal Board of Trade. A conference of the boards of trade of the Maritime Provinces approved of it, and the conference of the boards of trade of 1902, held in Toronto, recommended that on goods not imported through Canadian ports the British preference should only be twenty-five percent. Recently, Mr. Logan of Cumberland, brought up the matter in parliament in the form of a resolution to the effect that in the opinion of the House, the preferential tariff should only apply to importations through Canadian ports. The resolution was adopted without a division. Those who spoke in favor of it included Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Fielding, Dr. Sproule, and Mr. Brock, of Centre Toronto, the recognized spokesmen of the two parties; Mr. Wright, of South Renfrew, who was one of the only two dissentients, the other being Mr. Heyd, of South Brant, and who wanted the government to remove shackles from trade instead of increasing them, was denominated 'the last free trader of the Liberal party.' What a change has come over the spirit of that party when such a sneer could be even approximately true!

The mover of the resolution naturally has the interests of the lower ports at heart, and he made the point that as the Maritime Provinces were willing that public money should be expended in the west, the west in return should be willing to build up the Maritime Provinces. That would be a perfectly fair thing to do, if it began and ended there; but the matter is complicated. Sir Wilfrid Laurier acknowledged, for instance, that he favored the policy because conciliatory ways—smiling, sunny ways—had failed at Washington, and that now he was ready to go upon the other tack. Mr. Borden, the leader of the Opposition, wanted to go a little further even than Mr. Logan's resolution, and to provide that all goods coming to Canada from any oversea country should have better treatment than when coming through the United States. No one need wonder at Mr. Borden for this extreme counsel; his party frankly advocates the highest possible duty against United States products entering this country, and the separation indeed of the two countries by every possible barrier. If the Conservatives are returned to office, the country should remember that that is what they are pledged to carry out, and what they will carry out—unless in office they change their minds, or, rather, their policy, like some erstwhile free traders we wot of. However, they are not in office yet, and things may happen before they are. At present we are protectionist because the United States boasts prosperity under that policy. Should things reverse themselves there we would, as usual, follow here.

But as those who are now in office have declared themselves in favor of the policy of 'Canadian seaports for Canadian imports,' it would be well for them to count the cost before putting such a policy into practice. Canadian retail merchants get many of their express orders filled through United States ports because the service is so much quicker, and, often 'time is the essence of the contract,' to use an expression of the grain trade. Then the competition of a variety of routes and lines of vessels tends to cheapen the cost of carriage, while the elimination of competition would tend to raise it. That is a rule practically without exception. If the government were only to allow the British preference of 33 1-3 percent on goods entering Canada by way of Canadian ports, then would that be an encouragement to Canadian shipping lines to raise their freight rates so as still to give the shipper a little advantage by booking freight to St. John, Halifax, Quebec and Montreal. Suppose the thirty-three percent preference amounted to ten cents on the dollar on the goods there is nothing to hinder the shipping people from taking toll of half of this advantage.

We find inconsistency in the attitude of the government. When the Transcontinental Railway Bill was passing through the House the government was urged by the Opposition, over and over again, to insert a clause in it that would have required all goods to come by and depart from Canadian ports. Why did not the government accept this amendment if it is in favor of such a policy as it now declares it is? Clearly, because the Grand Trunk Pacific people would have none of it. If such a clause had been included in the bill, the railway people would have given up the enterprise. They never wanted the section of the new transcontinental line east of North Bay. The Grand Trunk Pacific certainly looked forward to using Port Arthur, Montreal and Portland as its chief termini, and Portland as will always be one of its chief termini, Boston will always be an important point for the Canadian Pacific. It would probably be found impossible to prevent Canadian goods entering and leaving those ports, even if it were desirable to do so. And if the government could not insure the principle of 'Canadian seaports for Canadian imports' over the railway that we are to spend so many millions to build, what chance is there for such a policy in general? And where is such a policy to stop? Shall we be penalized in future if we send our letters via New York? The postmaster-general has given us an imperial penny postage, which we have all found a great boon; will he now recommend that three or four instead of two cents a letter shall be charged unless each inclosure is marked, 'Via some Canadian port'?

Perhaps, the gravest side of the matter is, however, the tendency of all these trade restrictions which may lead us to lengths and consequences of which we now can have little conception. Dr. Sproule and Mr. Logan, on Monday, held that Canada should not regard what the United States might do. Such an attitude as this is most mischievous, as, for good or ill, what the United States may do will always matter to us very much. We copy her policy continually, and if those very restrictionists had their way we would do so more slavishly still. But even if we were not bound by some hidden force to imitate her, our proximity still makes what she does of the utmost importance to us. In the present case, for instance, supposing it to be possible to force all our imports to enter through our own ports, is it likely that the United States would take it 'lying down'? She has been exasperatingly narrow-minded with us, even when we have given her no cause of offence, and it is folly to believe that she would not do her 'level best' to injure us in return if we attempted to injure her. Besides, how inconsistent it is for the Liberals, and still more for the

Conservatives, to stump around the country bragging that the St. Lawrence route is the natural outlet of the continent and that some day three-quarters of the exports originating on the United States side of the Great Lakes will reach the other side by way of Canadian seaports, if we are to prevent any Canadian imports from reaching their destination through United States ports. Let us do all we can to improve our waterways and make ours the best route, but to legislate against the use of any other is a challenge fraught with infinite possibilities of harm. For the fiscal eleven months ending May 31, the United States products exported by way of Canadian ports amounted to $12,000,000, as compared with $10,000,000 for the corresponding eleven months of last year, and the trade is constantly growing. Our own port would be in a precious bad case if the exports of United States grain and other products were prevented from coming this way. What, too, would the Canada Atlantic do? The interests of the Canadian Pacific and more especially the Grand Trunk are so bound up with the United States that a cutting or any very serious diminution of that traffic would spell ruin. For goodness sake, then, let us act like sane human beings, and not cut off our noses to spite our faces.

## THE AUDITOR-GENERAL.

In the approaching retirement of the Auditor-General, Mr. J. Lorne McDougall, the public service of Canada loses one of its most honest and faithful servants, who, after twenty-six years standing guard over the public money chest, has earned the gratitude of the whole country for his unswerving devotion to the duties of his office, and is entitled to spend the remainder of his days freed from the worry and stress of an onerous position. He entered public life at Confederation as Liberal member for South Renfrew, in the Ontario Legislature, and followed this by a number of years' service in the House of Commons as representative of the same riding, down till August of 1878, when he was called by the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie to the auditorship provided for in the legislation that passed parliament that year, to regulate the control of the federal expenditures. Mr. McDougall is in his sixty-sixth year, and in his own interest makes no mistake, therefore, in asking to be relieved. Although a believer in the principles for which Liberalism in Canada has stood, the auditor has been every bit as keen in his scrutiny of this government's accounts as he was in the eighteen long years of Conservative rule at Ottawa. Liberals say that as he grew older Mr. McDougall, clothed as he was by parliament with the widest authority, became more and more autocratic, till his rulings seemed to question the doings of parliament itself. The Finance Minister made bitter complaint to the House last session of high-handedness on Mr. McDougall's part, and submitted a bill to set forth more definitely the scope of his jurisdiction. The measure was not pressed through into legislation because of a compromise which relieved the strained position of that time between Mr. McDougall and the Finance Department, and probably to some extent because also of the expected approach of a general election. Mr. McDougall intimated in his last annual report that it was his purpose to seek superannuation unless parliament and the government saw fit to accept the suggestions he offered for the improvement of the statute under which he acts. Neither side of the House was disposed to take up his plea, and so there seemed no course open to him other than to step down and out. Although he has naturally been unable to please either political party, it is past question that Mr. McDougall's services have saved many thousands of dollars to the public purse, and the terror of him probably saved the country a hundred times more. The selection of his successor will be a test of how far the present government wears the honest mantle of Alexander Mackenzie.

## ASSESSMENT INSURANCE.

The opposition brought to bear by the Canadian Life Assurance Officers' Association against the bill introduced in the Senate by the Hon. J. K. Kerr, of Toronto, to give relief to the Mutual Reserve Life Assurance Company, under its Canadian assessment policies, has met with a measure of success. Mr. Kerr was endeavoring to have his bill incorporated in the Insurance Act of Canada, but the life companies' contention is that if the Mutual Reserve is to have parliamentary relief from a condition which should have been foreseen, it should be by way of a separate bill and not under the Insurance Act. The assurance officers consider:

That the introduction into the General Insurance Act of provisions, such as are contained in the Bill in question, giving power to change the amount of the policy, alter the premium, and entirely reform the contract, would convey an erroneous impression to the Canadian insuring public, and to the insuring public of other countries where our Canadian companies are seeking business, in regard to the stability and standing of our regular companies, and of life assurance in general in Canada.

The Association is also of the opinion that the General Insurance Act should not be made the vehicle to give relief to any one institution in particular. If this be allowed to be done in the case under consideration, it would appear that it may form a dangerous precedent.

The Canadian Life Assurance Officers' Association regrets that any legislation dealing with assessment insurance has been included in the Insurance Act, because it has afforded those who advocate assessment assurance an opportunity to urge that that class of assurance and 'regular life assurance,' being legalized by the same act, are in fact one and the same. As a consequence many people have been deceived, and the Association contends that for assessment assurance to be further included in the Insurance Act would aggravate the evil. Therefore, the Association suggested that whatever legislation parliament should consider it advisable to grant in the premises should be in the nature of a private bill, so that it would be unmistakably known to apply only to the society seeking it,—the Mutual Reserve, and thus, that sound life assurance shall not be injured or prejudiced thereby.

The bill came up for discussion a few days ago, before the Banking and Commerce Committee of the Senate, and a very interesting debate followed. Mr. Hilliard, vice-president of the Canadian Life Assurance Officers' Association, who opposed the bill on behalf of the Association, recalled the fight of 1885, when, in face of strong opposition, assessment insurance was legalized by the Canadian parliament. This, in Mr. Hilliard's opinion, was a most disastrous mistake. The Mutual Reserve got to work, and undertook to do what it could not carry out, and now this proposed legislation for the relief of the policy-holders merely enabled the company to scale down policies. Mr. Angus McMurchy made the interesting statement that the Mutual Reserve Company has 3,500 Canadian policy-holders, and, that, to-day, outside the Mutual, there are $127,000,000 of assessment insurance in Canada. Altogether, the Mutual has some four and a half million dollars of insurance on lives over forty-five years of age, and a good deal of it is on lives of sixty and over. Mr. McMurchy contended that if this was to be reinsured, the time to do it was now, otherwise, if the matter was allowed to remain over for another year, the amount of insurance left to be dealt with would be greatly reduced by deaths and by lapses caused by inability to pay the assessments. Mr. McMurchy told the committee that the company was not concerned whether the relief desired was given by a public or private bill, and that 742 policy-holders had written in favor of the bill, while only 59 had objected. Finally, as the committee was impressed with the urgency of the case, and with the fact that to incorporate Mr. Kerr's proposed legislation in the Insurance Act might do damage, as Sir Mackenzie Bowell expressed it, at home and abroad, a sub-committee was appointed to confer with the Insurance Branch, together with an actuary to be chosen by the Canadian Life Assurance Officers' Association, and an actuary chosen by the Mutual Reserve Assurance Company, and these will discuss the legislation required, and report at the next meeting of the Banking and Commerce Committee.

We commend to our readers, in the meanwhile, a careful study of the words of Mr. Eldridge, vice-president of the Mutual Reserve, who said in his evidence that he was willing to accept the actuarial advice of any Canadian expert in drawing the bill of relief, and, that, 'he believed the company could comply 'with anything based on scientific 'principles.' The trouble is that the Mutual Reserve was not based on scientific principles and that few assessment life companies are based on scientific principles. While the lives are 'good,' or fair to middling, when the companies first start, and for a few years afterwards, all seems well. But many of them, if not most, are robbing Peter to pay Paul, even from the very beginning; and when the policy-holders begin to fall into the sere and yellow leaf, then it is necessary to raise the assessments higher and higher, and finally to wind up the concerns altogether. How many men have had such a bitter experience? Old, past reinsuring, the savings of years gone for the sake of a provision that can no more provide, they find what should have been the ripened fruit of their self-denial and economy turned to dead sea fruit and ashes in the mouth. The results of instituting assurance companies on a false actuarial basis are very similar to those of a very pathetic story of robbery that came recently from Chicago, in which an old couple had by the most painful economies put by savings for the support of a woman they had wronged, and who found the whole amount stolen from its hiding place. There is too much parentalism in our insurance act in many respects, but surely if a government insurance department has one duty more than another it is to see that all insurance organizations are actuarially correct.

## SMITHEREENS POWDER.

Some experts who have been studying the incidents of the campaign in Manchuria, while giving full credit to the magnificent qualities of the Japanese infantry, are of opinion that the victories won by the islanders were mainly owing to the terrible havoc wrought by the Japanese shell fire. The Russians admit that whole batteries of their artillery were cut to pieces by shells which outclassed them in range and effectiveness. From this it is inferred that the Japanese artillery is using projectiles charged with a mysterious explosive, to which the name 'Shimose' powder has been given. It is said to be more destructive than lyddite, and it is expected that, when it is brought to bear on the fortifications of Port Arthur from heavy siege guns, it will quickly reduce them. In support of this view it is related that a few months ago the Austrian War Department made experiments with a new high explosive on a fort constructed in every respect as if intended to resist a heavy siege. Nothing was neglected in material or scientific ingenuity in devising safeguards against artillery fire. After two days' bombardment the fort was utterly wrecked and reduced to a misshapen, untenable ruin. This experiment was regarded as conclusive of the irresistibly destructive power of the new explosive when directed against even the strongest and best constructed fortifications.

From the fact that the Russian army in the field is not in possession of an explosive equal to that used by the Japanese, it is inferred that Port Arthur is in the same state of inferiority as regards artillery. If this be a correct view of the situation, the siege of that fortress may take less time and cost less to the besiegers than has been anticipated. There is possibly, however, as much or more credit due to the longer range of the Japanese guns, as compared with the Russian, to the Japanese massing of their guns in big 'parks,' and to the superior marksmanship of the Japanese gunners, than to the greater destructibility of their powder. We are reminded, however, by this tale of the brilliant Lord Dundonald, tenth earl, and grandfather of the present Lord Dundonald, twelfth earl. When unfitted by advancing age for active service, his biographer, Mr. W. Browning Smith, tells us that he busied himself with scientific inventions for the navy, such as improved poop and signal lights, improved projectiles, and so forth. During the Russian war, he revived secret plans, which he had detailed to the prince regent fifty years before, for the total destruction of an enemy's fleet, and he offered to conduct an attack upon Sebastopol and to destroy it in a few hours without loss to the attacking force. But the offer was not accepted. The Japanese evidently have not yet got Lord Dundonald's secret or they would simply have 'blown the Russians to smithereens' before this with practically no losses to themselves. The secret of Lord Dundonald, which is a secret still, was submitted to committees in 1812 and 1846, and condemned as being too inhuman, though irresistible and infallible.

## RECIPROCITY.

The fight at Chicago upon the reciprocity plank of the Republican platform indicates a reactionary condition in the party, the reverse of the progress toward more liberal conditions, which had been fondly hoped for by the wiser men, who cling, against their better judgment, to the traditions of that party. It is of the very nature of privilege to grow more and more exacting in its demands and narrower and narrower in its views. As we have before said, the deliverance of the people of the United States from tariff bondage cannot come through the Republican party. When the bubble bursts the protectionist party will go with it. In spite of the evident belief of Mr. Blaine, that protection could only save itself in the United States by encouraging treaties of reciprocity and of the same conviction reached later by Mr. McKinley, the author of an extremely protectionist tariff, and by many of those who surrounded him, including even Mr. Dingley, the reciprocity plank has only passed the platform sub-committee of the St. Louis convention by a single vote, and when passed is a minimum one, absolutely refusing to the countries with which it would treat any concession whatever except at the expense of other foreign countries. This is the attitude of our Manufacturers' Association with regard to the British preference. Give us, they say, leave to charge our people what we choose and we care not if, after that, you give British manufacturers of things we do not make a similar opportunity to mulct our people by excluding competition from the United States.

If we are asked what may be the cause of this retrogression, one reason probably is that, though reciprocity treaties have been part of the Republican party's policy for a long time, it has become evident that the plank is a bogus one, and that no reciprocity treaty is ever likely to be enacted under it. But the great reason we presume to be the era of tremendous prosperity and expansion through which the country, owing to its natural advantages, has been passing, and the resultant indifference of the people as a whole to the cost of things. Labor has distinctly given in its adherence to the principle of protection by adopting it for itself. Let prices go up as they choose, says labor, so long as we regulate our own pay. Though there seems at present no limit to the possible expansion of wealth within the United States, without the aid of external commerce or industry, there must at least be ebbs and flows in the tide of prosperity. Times will come when this universal game of grab will find nothing to grab at, and in these the whole grab-all system must topple down. Divine love planned men and nations to help each other, and divine law will know how to upset petty despotisms by bringing men and nations to need each other's aid and good offices. Meantime, while things are prosperous, the spirit of disobedience to the chief law of Christianity reigns, and the nations are busy slamming doors in each other's faces. Each nation is building a tower of Babel for itself, but 'He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh.'

## THE WOOLLEN TRADE.

Mr. Fielding is no doubt becoming accustomed to the unthankful role of the man with the donkey, as described in Aesop's fables, who tried to please everybody, and ended by pleasing nobody. At least, he has had the experience more than once, during the past seven years, concerning tariff matters, and now it is being repeated because of the reduction in the preference on woollens imported from Great Britain. In the case of the German surtax, it was not exacted before the merchants had had a chance to pass their purchases through the customs made previous to the budget speech announcing the surtax. That method must have been taken unjust advantage of by some, as in the case of the 6 2-3 percent increase of tariff against British woollens, it appears that the importer is to have no grace days at all, but must pay the extra duty on goods that were lying in bond here when Mr. Fielding was making his budget speech and first publicly announcing the decision of the government 'to come to the help of the woollen manufacturers.' This peremptory course of action which is in harmony with well established usage, and understood to be the fairest mode of procedure has been protested against by the importers, who, having assumed that the present government would stand by its professions and make no serious change in the duties, have as usual made their season's sales of goods yet in bond, and will in consequence lose, as some aver, much more than their profits. They think that the government, having yielded to five or six years pressure from the woollen manufacturers, have done this also in their interest, seeing that the government is not in need of the increased duty. This we do not believe. The presumption is that the method was adopted because it was accounted the fairest and the least upsetting to trade as a whole. It ought to turn the importers, who are usually supine under increases of burdens which fall not on them but on their customers, into enemies of every scheme for taxing the people for the purpose of bonusing manufacturers.

In regard to this increase in the duty on woollens, Mr. Borden said in his speech on the budget, that he thought it would have been better and more in the interests of the consumer to prohibit altogether the importation of shoddy. Shoddy, as most people are aware, no doubt, is an English provincial word and means 'that which is shed.' It consists of the clippings of woollen and worsted stuffs and rags of any kind of fabric made of wool. Cuttings of new flannels, worsted cloths, and knotted textiles are known as 'new shoddy'; while articles made of these worn out are called 'old shoddy.' Shoddy, new or old, is made by putting the material into a machine, called a 'Willy,' or 'Devil.' There it is ground up, or, as they say in the trade, is reduced to 'short wool,' which, when cleaned, oiled, and mixed with a little fresh wool (sometimes) is ready to be remanufactured. The fault with all shoddy-made articles is that they look much better than they are, and Canadian woollen manufacturers complain of them bitterly, because, they say, they compete with Canadian all-fresh wool goods. The Canadian manufacturers of woollens have affirmed that they did not require any increase of protection excepting against shoddy-made materials, against which they said it was impossible to compete. Mr. Fielding has, however, given them more than what they professed to ask for, that is, 6 2-3 increased protection all round. And how are we to tell that they will not immediately take advantage of this increase of protection to produce shoddy-made cloths themselves? Last year, under the preferential tariff of 23 1-3 percent, shoddy was imported to the value of only $18,559, but we are assured that under the old tariff of 35 percent, which used to protect the woollen manufacturers, much of the adulterated stuff known as shoddy was made here and that it was pretty 'rotten shoddy,' too. Tweed that was made of 60 percent wool and 40 percent shoddy was then 'a very good line,' it appears, and half and half was very good, indeed. The prefcrential tariff is alleged to have in some way opened a market to the British cheap shoddy-made cloth, superior in finish and deception to our Canadian-made rubbish; and soon, so say the Canadian manufacturers, our market became flooded with these goods, 'to the exclusion of better lines of Canadian-made goods.' The demand for more protection was then made to keep 'this trade-demoralizing stuff out.' Very well. Mr. Borden is acting logically in wishing that the manufacture of shoddy were prohibited. Deception or adulteration of farm products will not be tolerated, and the buying public has a right to be protected against deception practiced in the open market in the making and selling of shoddy cloth imitation of all wool goods, when it is taxing itself to protect the manufacturers in the making of 'honest goods.' Or a government system of inspection might be introduced of all woollens, domestic and imported alike, requiring the manufacturers' certificate of their components to remain attached to all goods until sold, under penalty of confiscation for misrepresentation or non-compliance with the regulations. Under some such system as this, the manufacturers of the best lines of cloth would receive public recognition and encouragement, and the people would be benefited by knowing what they were buying. This system of protection is simply a way of securing a profit to mills which, owing to conditions or methods, would without a subsidy out of the people's pockets of only 23 1-3 percent be unable to do business.

## THE 'DUMPING' DUTIES.

As we have had several communications concerning the meaning of the 'dumping' duties to be imposed by the customs in future, and as many importers appear to be rather 'foggy' about it, we will try to make its meaning clear. As Mr. Fielding explained in his budget speech, there is a provision in the customs law by which a customs officer may deal with what he considers is an undervaluation, and can levy duty on what he considers is the true valuation. If there is any dispute between the customs officer and the importer as to what is the true valuation, an appeal may be made to the Department of Customs at Ottawa, whose decision is final. The present law works out as follows. Supposing the true value of the goods is $100, and they are bought and entered for customs at $80, and the duty is 30 percent ad valorem. If the true value had been paid and declared, the importer would have paid $130; but on $80 he only pays $24 duty, or a total of $104. If, however, the customs decides that the goods are worth $100, the importer is required to pay duty on that, so that he pays altogether $80 for the goods, and $30 duty or $110, instead of $130, which the minister assumes to be the true value. The object of the 'dumping' duty is to prevent this saving. The cut in price under the new law becomes a special duty up to 50 percent of the regular duty. Thus if the special price fixed by the foreign seller to the Canadian importer is $80, the duty charged will be on the $100, which at 30 percent would bring the total to $110. Fully to correct the difference the dumping duty would be $20, but there is a limitation which fixes the dumping duty at not more than half of the duty fixed in the tariff. In the case we are supposing the duty is 30 percent, so that the dumping duty could not be more than 15 percent, and it would work out in this way: dumping price $80 for $100 worth of goods; duty charged on full value of $100 equals $30; dumping duty, half of $30, equals $15, or a total of $125. Or, as Mr. Fielding put it, 'If 'the duty is 30 percent, the extra duty, 'or special duty, as I describe it, cannot 'be more than 15 percent, and the whole 'duty could not exceed 25 percent.' Meaning that the whole duty could not exceed $25 on what the customs decides to be the true valuation, as shown in the supposed case which we have worked out.

In the case of the dumping price being $70, and the true valuation fixed by the customs being $100, with the duty at forty percent ad valorem, the sum would work out at $70 dumping price of goods; duty, $40 on $100; extra duty, $20; a total of $130. There is one more case to consider, and that is respecting certain articles upon which duties are low, and upon which bounties are granted when manufactured in Canada, where the dumping duty shall not exceed fifteen percent ad valorem; that is to say, the special duty shall be the difference between the 'fair price,' as fixed by the customs, and the dumping price, provided it shall not exceed fifteen percent. Thus, if the 'dumping' cost of the goods was $80, the price fixed as fair by the customs, $100, and the ad valorem duty ten percent, the invoice would read, goods, $80; regular duty on $100, $10; extra or dumping duty, $5; total, $105. As the matter is important to so many people and cannot be made too clear, we recapitulate the above in table form:

By the present customs law, if goods are invoiced at $80, and the customs decides that the true valuation is $100, the importer pays, as follows when the duty is thirty percent ad valorem:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cost of goods | $ 80 |
| Duty on $100 at 30 percent | 30 |
| | $110 |

| By the new law— | |
|---|---|
| Cost of goods | $ 80 |
| Duty on $100 | 30 |
| Special duty 50 percent of regular duty | 15 |
| | $125 |

| Or in case of duty at 40 percent and dumping cost of goods $70— | |
|---|---|
| Cost of goods | $ 70 |
| Duty on $100 | 40 |
| Special duty | 20 |
| | $130 |

| Or in case of bonused goods where duty is 10 percent— | |
|---|---|
| Cost of goods | $ 80 |
| Regular duty on $100 | 10 |
| Special duty | 15 |
| | $105 |

These tables have been found in accordance with the view taken of the dumping duties by the Montreal Customs authorities and will, we hope, be useful to our readers.

## THE CASE OF STANLEY MORSE.

London, June 23.—The name of Mrs. Moss, in Tuesday's cablegram should have been Mrs. F. Morton Morse, Winnipeg. Stanley Morse, her son, was accused at Guernsey of photographing the secret batteries. The sergeant who arrested him stated that he had been watching Morse for an hour. Stanley denied the faintest idea of the existence of any secret batteries. He was detained a short time then and allowed to return to the hotel, where he had scarcely arrived before the sergeant, accompanied by a policeman, came again, arrested him and took him before Colonel Campbell, the governor. The mother at once offered to cable Sir Daniel McMillan, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and several others in Canada, but Colonel Campbell never even replied and would not listen to the son's release unless the mother would sign a bond, and put up ten pounds bail, that the son would not leave the island until the case had been investigated.

Mrs. Morse, in speaking to the Canadian Associated Press, is most indignant at the brutal treatment of her son, a lad of fourteen years of age. Colonel Campbell was most discourteous and exceedingly rough in his treatment of herself. She intends to demand an apology from the Guernsey Governor through the Canadian Government.

## 'WORLD WIDE.'

A weekly reprint of articles from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres.

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

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

### ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The State of Russia—The 'Standard,' London.
Behind the Scenes in Russia—The 'Daily Telegraph,' London.
Last Letters of Vassili Verestchagin—English Papers.
Corea and its Royal House—The Murder of Queen Min—Manchester 'Guardian.'
The Situation in Tibet—The 'Spectator,' London.
On Purchasing a Motor-Car—W. E. Humphry, in the 'Outlook,' London.
Relics of the Spanish Armada—The 'Scientific American.'
Teaching or Lecturing. — The New York 'Evening Post.'
At Home vs. 'At Homes'—Lady Colin Campbell, in the Bristol 'Times and Mirror.'
The Royal Commission on Tuberculosis—By a Physician, in the 'Standard,' London.
New York and London Servants—The New York 'Evening Post.'
Sympathy for Mark Twain's Bereavement—The 'Daily News,' London.
A Negro Potentate—The 'Pall Mall Gazette,' London.

### SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

A New 'Light of the World'—Dr. Furnivall, in the 'Westminster Gazette,' London.
A Speech by Sir Henry Irving, Foreshadowing His Retirement—The 'Daily Telegraph,' London.
Sir Henry Irving as He Now Appears—The 'Outlook,' London.
The Harmony of Discord—Vernon Blackburn, in the 'Musical Times.' London.
The Herkomer Art School—The 'Speaker,' London.

### CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

Song—Sir Charles Sedley.
Radium—Poem, by R. H. Law, in the 'Pilot,' London.
Of Books—The 'Academy,' London.
'Andy' Wauchope—By Claudius Clear, in the 'British Weekly.'
A View of the English Character—The Manchester 'Guardian.'
Sixpence at the Bookstalls—G. K. Chesterton, in the 'Daily News,' London.
The Mind of St. Peter—The 'Spectator,' London.
Thoughts of the Wise—Count Tolstoy.

### HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Nests and Their Effects—O. H. Latter, in the 'Pilot,' London.
The Elusive Bird Nest—The New York 'Evening Post.'
Making the Dumb to Speak—A.E.C., in the 'Daily News,' London.
A Machine for Magnifying Time — The 'Technical World,' Chicago.
Raising Dishrags—The 'Tribune,' New York.

One dollar a year, John Dougall & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

## GAMEST FISH OF ALL.

### Joy of Battle With the Agile Ouananiche.

THRILLING CONTESTS IN THE MIDST OF RAPIDS.

(New York 'Sun.')

Quebec, June 11.—'The fish that makes fun of the angler' is the name applied to the ouananiche of Lake St. John by the Montagnais Indians of northern Canada. Whether the name originated because the Indians realized how the fish often seems to make fun of the angler, or whether they meant to designate the ouananiche, as some etymologists suppose, as the fish that makes fun 'for' the fishermen, it is equally appropriate.

No other sporting fish better fulfils the condition of making fun both of and for the angler than the ouananiche; so that the newest derivation of the word at least fairly depicts one of the leading characteristics of the fish. While no fish affords better sport to the angler than the ouananiche, there is certainly none that is more elusive when hooked, or more uncertain as to the nature and result of its fight.

An illustration of this fact was recently accorded to an angler who was fishing from a canoe in the Grand Discharge of Lake St. John. He had hooked and was playing a ouananiche of about two pounds in weight, when, to the surprise of both the angler and a friend who was fishing near him in another canoe, the fish leaped straight into the second canoe.

Before the fisherman had time to congratulate himself upon the safety of his fish, or those in the other boat had recovered from their astonishment sufficiently to secure the prize, the ouananiche made another and more successful leap for life, this time safely reaching the water and carrying away with him the fly upon which it had been hooked, together with a portion of the casting line.

The leaps of this fish closely resemble those of its near congener, the larger salmonoid, Salar, the leaper, or the common Atlantic salmon. Noah Palmer, of New York, was fishing the Washeshoo a short time ago, when a salmon that was not hooked at all leaped into his canoe and then out of it again.

The ouananiche is even more of a leaper than the salmon. Scarcely distinguishable from it in color or appearance, except that it is of more athletic build, it seems at times to struggle with the angler, as much in the air as in the water, for life and liberty. It has been compared to Rudyard Kipling's description of the Fuzzy Wuzzy of the Soudan, an 'India rubber idiot on the spree.'

The skyward gyrations of the ouananiche begin as soon as it feels the hook; and even when apparently safe in the bottom of the landing net it may leap out of it again. The acme of excitement is reached when a brace of ouananiche are hooked at the same time. At times it is one up and one down, or perhaps it may be both of them out of the water at the same time, their shimmering sides glistening in the sun amid the spray of the splashing waters, like burnished silver salvers shining through the rainbows of a waterfall.

The graceful proportions of the adult ouananiche, found in rapid water in the spring of the year, and its splendid fighting qualities, are not more remarkable than the beauty of its coloring. Clothed, indeed, in purple and finest silver, it undoubtedly fares sumptuously every day.

In its various hues it reflects every shade of its natural surroundings, from the indigo colored storm clouds to the rose tints of the setting sun, from the purple haze over the distant hills to the pale green foliage of the bursting buds, from the darkest views of the deepest holes that it frequents, the olive and bronze of the floating water weeds and the gray of the surrounding rocks, to the silver sheen of the moonbeams, the white topped rapids, and foam-flecked, eddying pools.

Such is the rare inland salmon of a fresh water habitat all the year round, which is found in scarcely any other accessible water than that of Lake St. John and its feeders and outlet. It attains the greatest measure of perfection in the turbulent waters of the great lake's outlet.

It is at the head of this Discharge that the surplus waters of Lake St. John are poured out into a variety of channels, separated by many islands; and, many miles below, after encountering violent obstacles to their descent that are answerable for the wild grandeur of their rapids, they are reunited in the bed of the Saguenay. The hundreds of different currents that dash about and between the various islands of the Discharge give rise to innumerable pools, sometimes protected by points of the shore line or islands, from which they may be advantageously fished.

But many of the best fishing places can be reached only by canoe. It is a thrilling sensation to shoot the rapids in these frail craft, and to feel that nothing but a sheet of birch bark and the skill of your dusky guides stand between you and eternity.

But they are wonderfully clever, these guides, and it is a constant marvel to those who visit these waters for the first time to note the consummate tact and ability with which they navigate the most treacherous currents and violent rapids, sometimes cutting off with their paddles the top of an advancing wave, at others holding back the canoe in the hollow of a rapid until the moment is propitious for shooting out of it, or perhaps, again, lifting it up sideways to the crest of a favorable roll of water.

Perhaps the best of the fishing is to be had in the pools of this Discharge, half a mile or so below the first heavy chute or falls. Because of the eddying effect of the various rapids, some of which in striking a projecting point of mainland or island are turned for a time in quite an opposite direction, there may be seen, side by side, contrary violent currents, the upward rush of the one being but little less decided than the downward plunge of the other.

Here and there, in the very heart of these exciting scenes, there are expanses of comparatively still water, where the dorsal fins of giant ouananiche may be seen over the top of the pool as they sail around in search of insect food. The canoemen often have some pretty hard paddling to cross the rapids in order to reach these favored spots, but once there the canoe remains almost stationary on the surface of the rising and sinking water, from and toward which there are currents running in every side.

The angler has therefore a large choice of casts. If his flies are not immediately seized when dropped upon the pool in the vicinity of the canoe, he permits them to descend one of the many surrounding rapids. In doing so he may play out a hundred feet of line, and may at any moment feel his flies seized by one or more of the gamest fish that swim.

As nearly as it is possible for him to do so, the experienced fisher for ouananiche endeavors to place his flies in the midst of the huge white patches of foam, which in almost every part of the Discharge have been churned up by the force of the rapids. These patches are rarely stationary, but are caught, first in one current or eddy, and then in another, and so almost constantly drifted hither and thither.

This foam forms a sort of trap for weak-winged insects, and is consequently, as a rule, thickly sprinkled with specimens of the prevailing flies. The hungry ouananiche have the habit of concealing themselves beneath the foam, waiting till their favorite fly floats around.

When the fish are plentiful, it is seldom that the angler draws the right kind of flies through a patch of this foam without securing a rise. As a rule, almost all the most popular varieties of trout and salmon flies are successful.

There are some exceptions, however. Thus, there is no record, so far, of the rise of ouananiche to that old-time favorite of trout fishermen, the Parmachene Belle. For the matter of that, no fly containing red seems to attract these fish.

In the spring of the year, when the water is high and somewhat discolored, very fair-sized salmon flies are the correct thing for the Grand Discharge fishing, The Jock Scott, the Silver Doctor and the Fairy are the most killing.

Some fishermen find large trout flies, which are not much more than one-tenth so costly as the salmon flies, quite as taking as the others. Of these the preferable varieties are the Brown Hackle, the Professor, the Grizzly King and the Queen of the Water.

Later on, when the water becomes clearer and lower, desire appears to fail and appetite to become a burden. Then the ouananiche is an epicure. He wants the finest and smallest of flies and will only take them upon the lightest of tackle.

They must be both tied and cast as Reynolds mixed his colors—with brains. A tiny dun, or a small shad fly or General Hooker, or the smallest sizes of Jock Scott and Professors will then be found most successful.

Various are the rods employed in the Lake St. John waters. In the early spring the habitant residents of Lake St. John take the ouananiche for food rather than sport, fishing for it with worms or a piece of salt pork.

They cut a pole out of the neighborhood woods for a rod, and their lines are usually of heavy cord with gimp next the hook; their general appearance and that of their outfit almost recalling the fisherman

'Whose angle rod was made of sturdy oak,
His line a cable that no ship e'er broke;
His hook was baited with a dragon's tail,
He stood upon a rock and bobb'd for whale.'

Grilse rods are sometimes called into requisition by visiting ouananiche anglers, both by those preferring a sharp, quick struggle with the fish to a protracted fight and by those who have had but little experience in fighting it in heavy water. The usual tool employed is a trout rod weighing from seven to nine ounces, and this is generally found to be the most serviceable for the purpose.

But there are experienced anglers who enjoy the sport of killing the fish upon a five ounce rod, and there is keen enjoyment in the struggle, particularly when no compensation for the lightness and pliability of the rod is taken in the shape of automatic adjuncts, possessing which, the angler hooks the fish and the self-acting reel does the rest. It may well be asserted that with a very light rod and so stubborn a fighter as the ouananiche an automatic reel is almost essential to success, because of the difficulty, under the circumstances, of recovering the slack of the line. But with a rod heavy enough to recover a long line quickly in a strong current, say, one of seven or eight ounces in weight, more sport can be had by the angler in playing his own fish and keeping his line taut with the aid of the good old-fashioned multiplying reel than in his employment of a lighter rod and the automatic care of his fish and line.

From the time that the ouananiche is first impaled upon the hook until it is actually landed the angler has not much leisure for idle contemplation. If Isaak Walton had ever hooked a ouananiche he would have found the struggle that ensued something more than a mere contemplative man's recreation.

Sometimes the fish is continually breaking water. At others it may run out a good deal of line, and, like the salmon on some occasions, come to gaff or net without having leaped at all.

In the vicinity of these rapids the fish can know nothing of the life of indolence and ease that conduces to effeminacy. The very excitement and unrest of their surroundings render inactivity impossible to them, while the physical exertion necessarily employed in their constant struggles amid the mighty forces of those turbulent waters insures for them the possession of the courage, agility and strength that make them the recognized champions of the finny warriors of Canadian waters.

In proportion to their avoirdupois they can do more tackle smashing than any other fish that swims. As already explained, their leaps are prodigious. Habituated to overcome obstacles to their progress up-stream by throwing themselves over them, through the air, their skyward somersaults and aerial contortions when hooked leave the angler little leisure for contemplation while the struggle is in progress.

When it is understood that a ouananiche of five pounds weight will frequently leap three feet or more out of water in its endeavor to get free, and perhaps a dozen times in succession, some idea may be formed of the skill that is necessary to bring it safely to the net.

But when at last the battle has been won and the fresh water salmon of Lake St. John is laid upon a balsam bough at the bottom of the canoe, the angler, feasting his eyes upon the lovely object, may well exclaim with Dr. Henry van Dyke:

'Here let me chant thy praise, thou noblest and most high-minded fish, the cleanest feeder, the merriest liver, the loftiest leaper, and the bravest warrior of all creatures that swim. . . . As Lancelot among the knights, so art thou among the fish, the plain armored hero, the sun-burnt champion of all the water folk.'

## STRANGE IDEA OF 'CO-EDS.'

There is considerable discussion in the English press on the subject of co-education and the college system which is so common in America. Not that there is any question raised of giving English men and women university education together. Such a thing would seem absurd to the Englishman, but there is an interest felt in the co-educational system which prevails so widely in the United States, especially in the west.

The general feeling seems to be that co-education as it is practiced in America is not a success. One London paper objects that more machinery is necessary for the chaperonage and discipline of a mixed college. The complaint is also made that the presence of women in the classroom often hampers free expression and discussion, and that this creates a danger of adapting the teaching to the feminine rather than the masculine type of mind.

A writer in the 'Guardian' complains of the lack of general culture and the crudeness of speech found in the western universities as compared to those of the east, where co-education is less common. The following conversation is quoted as overheard between two girls, students in their third year, at a large western university:

'Come to the Frat. this aft., Piggie?'

'Can't, got an ex. in math. Prof. sat all over me yesterday, so I guess I'd better take a brace.'

The writer goes on to say that 'yer' for 'you,' 'you was' for 'you were,' 'yep' and 'nope' for 'yes' and 'no' may be said to be the rule in a western college, and that to speak decent English would be regarded as the height of pedantry or Anglomania.

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## A PARROT UNDER THE SURGEON'S KNIFE.

A surgical operation for the removal of tumors was performed one day last week on a green and yellow Cuban parrot in Miss Virginia Pope's bird hospital, New York city. Dr. H. G. Gill was the operating surgeon, and he was assisted by Miss Pope and her 'head nurse,' Miss Campbell.

The tumors grew in the tail feathers, and there was one above and one below. Each was about the size of a Brazil nut. The operating table was a broad shelf on one side of the little laboratory of the hospital.

When the surgeon announced that he was ready to begin Miss Pope brought the parrot into the room. The bundle she carried looked for all the world like a tiny baby wrapped up in a gray shawl. She held the bundle up to her face and talked to it as one would to an infant in pain. But when she held it out to the surgeon one could see that it was a bird, swathed first in a white towel and then in a gray shawl. Out of the opening at the top of the soft roll protruded the glossy head, curved beak, and beadlike eyes of the bird, who was clearly much agitated at the strange condition in which he found himself. He pecked savagely at the shawl and rolled his eyes more in anger than in fear.

Making a pillow for his head out of a folded towel, Miss Pope laid the parrot on his back, and while the surgeon opened the feathers and disclosed the tumors she held a wooden clothespin in reach of the bird's beak that he might have something to distract his attention from the pain of the operation. It is not possible to use an anaesthetic with birds. They have so little vitality they would die under it.

While the second assistant held the tumor in an upright position the surgeon ran a needle with a double thread on it through the base of the tumor, tied it, and then clipped the growth off, the parrot meanwhile making no sound, but biting savagely on the wooden pin.

The bird was turned over and the second tumor removed in the same way. By the time this was done the parrot was so exhausted that he let his head rest on the tiny pillow as if he were quite through with the things of this world.

The surgeon stopped the hemorrhage and then the bird was picked up from the operating table, wrapped in his shawl, and carried over to the light. Here, to revive him, the doctor dropped a little whiskey and water into his bill. The parrot was a temperance bird, evidently, for he squirmed and shook his head much as a child does over a disagreeable dose. Then Miss Pope unwrapped his coverings and set him on top of his cage.

Five minutes after the operation he was stalking angrily around on the wires doing some extraordinary stunts. The operation clearly was a success.—New York 'Press.'

## WHY EMIGRATE BOYS ONLY?

Why do we only send our boys to those colonies and dependencies, and not our girls? If I may venture to offer a solution of the difficulty it would be this. Let every father who is equipping one of his sons for the colonies, teaching him agriculture and farming, giving him an appropriate outfit, and a sum of money to start a ranch—let him send out one of the boy's sisters with him, and the thing would be done. If every young Englishman had a sensibly brought-up sister with him, the young settlers and farmers would inevitably intermarry, and you would have a sturdy Anglo-Saxon population of a highly intelligent class growing up quite naturally. The girl would have to learn cooking, housework, light farm work, and such useful things for Canada or the Bush; but in South Africa the conditions of her life would be more luxurious, for there the hard work is done by Kaffir servants.—Ella Hepworth Dixon, in 'London Opinion.'

## THE LENGTH OF A DREAM.

(Liverpool 'Post.')

'The other afternoon,' said a doctor, 'I called to see a patient, and, much to my satisfaction, I found him sleeping soundly. I sat by his bed, felt his pulse without disturbing him, and waited for him to awaken. After a few minutes a dealer's cart, with discordant ringing bells, turned into the street, and as their first tones reached me my patient opened his eyes.

'"Doctor," he said, "I'm glad to see you, and awfully glad that you woke me, for I have been tortured by a most distressing dream that must have lasted for several hours. I dreamed that I was sick, as I am, and that my boy came into the room with a string of most horribly sounding bells and rang them in my ears, while I hadn't the power to move or speak to him. I suffered tortures for what appeared to be an interminable time, and I'm so glad you awoke me."

'The ringing of those bells for one second had caused all of that dream, and just at the waking moment.'

## THE PRIESTLY FAMILY.

Dr. Crayke Priestly died at his home at Des Moines, Iowa, after five days' illness (writes a correspondent from Omaha, Nebraska, under date of May 15), from acute pneumonia. Himself a young physician of exceptional promise, he was a great-great-grandson of Dr. Joseph Priestly, LL.D., one-time pastor of Mill-hill Chapel, Leeds, who discovered oxygen and other gases. Dr. Jos. Priestly followed his sons to America after the pillaging of his home in Birmingham by the critics of his religious and scientific views.

In unbroken succession the descendants of this distinguished Yorkshireman have been physicians of more than ordinary distinction, and Dr. Crayke's fame, though he was still under thirty, was already spreading beyond the confines of his home state. Since completing a medical course at the University of Pennsylvania he has studied at Berlin and Vienna, and had had a few years' practice in Des Moines, in partnership with his father, Dr. James Taggart Priestly. In October, 1899, he married Miss Lillian Marquardt, and leaves two young boys besides his wife.—London (England) 'Morning Leader.'

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## ALL WOOL.

HOW TO DETECT ADULTERATION IN CLOTH.

('Dry Goods Economist.')

Various chemical tests are employed to detect fibres when used in combination with each other.

To ascertain whether a woollen fabric is all wool, boil a sample in a strong solution of caustic soda, obtainable at any drug store. The animal fibre will be dissolved, leaving the vegetable fibre untouched.

Should you wish to know how much wool the fabric contains, boil a similar sample in dilute sulphuric acid, which will destroy the cotton and leave the wool.

A very simple method of testing a woollen fabric is to pull out a few threads of warp and filling and burn each thread separately. The wool shrivels in the heat and gives a smell like that of burned feathers; cotton burns with a flame and with little odor and leaves a grey ash.

The difference between cotton and flax fibres is easily detected by the aid of a microscope. The cotton fibre looks like a flattish strip twisted; the flax fibre is round like a fine worm.

In the absence of a microscope, boil in water a small piece of the linen which you suspect is partly made of cotton. After drying a sample, place it for seven minutes in a mixture composed of three parts sulphuric acid and two parts nitrate of potash. Wash the sample thus treated in water, dry it thoroughly by a gentle heat, and place it in a mixture of ether and alcohol, which will dissolve the cotton, leaving the linen untouched.

The presence of vegetable or animal fibre in silk may be detected by soaking a sample of the fibre in concentrated hydrochloric acid, which at once dissolves the silk, leaving the other fibres untouched. Sulphuric acid also dissolves silk, but, as noted above, it also has the same effect on cotton.

## AN ANECDOTE OF TENNYSON.

Has there not been a tendency of late to demand from poets the same technical faultlessness that in a painter is all but indispensable? Sitting one afternoon with Tennyson in his garden at Aldworth, where he had been recalling his youthful experience of the incendiary action of the Rebeccahites, I observed that what seemed to me two of his finest lines, though I had never heard them quoted, must have been suggested to him by what he had just described. And then I cited them:

Slowly comes a hungry people, as a lion
drawing nigher
Glares at one that nods and winks behind a
slowly dying fire.

'Do you know where I got that idea?' he asked. 'I got it from a Methodist magazine, where I had read of explorers in desert lands lighting watch fires to keep off prowling beasts of prey.' 'You made good use of it,' I said, 'yet perhaps there is what you would now regard as a slight blemish in the first line.' 'What is that?' he asked quickly, for his artistic sensitiveness was always on the alert. 'The close approximation of the same vowel sound in lion and nigher,' I replied. 'You are quite right,' he observed, 'it is blemish. I never thought of it.' 'No,' I took courage to say: 'I should be quite wrong if I really thought it a blemish worth noticing; but I suspected you now would consider it such. You have laid an additional burden,' I went on somewhat boldly, 'on all future writers of verse by the fastidious finish of your own.' 'It isn't artificial, is it?' he asked with quick sensitiveness. And when I did not answer the question, he laid his hand on my arm and said: 'Tell me! It isn't artificial, is it?' I knew how he loved truthfulness above all things, so I replied: 'Yes, it is; but—for I would not have wounded him, then advanced in years, for worlds—"I suppose it is the right sort of artifice."'—Alfred Austin, in 'The National Review.'

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## CATS IN A BOMBARDMENT.

A lady who was in Port Arthur during the bombardments ordered by Admiral Togo has described the curious effect produced on cats by the cannonade. 'I was at my window during each bombardment,' she has related, 'but only through the day, because at night I did not dare stir out of bed. In front of me there was a little roof on which five or six cats of the neighborhood collected. Each time there was a bombardment the cats duly arrived, and, having observed them, I on the second occasion proceeded to watch them. With my family we passed the hours looking at them. At each gunshot the cats arched their backs and stiffened their legs, and seemed both terrified and furious. Then when a hissing shell arrived, it gave the signal for a frightful battle. They jumped at each other, raging like tigers, and seemed to hold each other responsible for what was taking place. The effect was so comical that we could not help laughing, although the occasion did not inspire gayety. After having fought the cats retired for a while as though bewildered, but as soon as the bombardment commenced again they went through the same business. Each time it was always the same.'—St. James's' Gazette.'

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## HOW LADIES STORMED THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

### THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN PEERS AND PEERESSES.

(London 'Tit-bits.')

'I am sure I saw petticoats,' Speaker Seymour exclaimed in the middle of a lively debate one June day in 1675; and, to a man, the crowded House turned curious eyes to the Strangers' Gallery, where, sure enough, there was a glimpse of feminine finery behind the back benches. 'What borough do these ladies sit for?' asked the Speaker, in tones of mock severity. 'The Speaker might take them for gentlemen with fine sleeves dressed like ladies,' interjected a jocular member; and the ball of chaff thus started was flung merrily from one to another for several minutes.

But the fair intruders proved as deaf as they were beautiful, and declined to be scared away by masculine rudeness; so, forsooth, they were left in undisturbed possession of their vantage-ground, and the House, having thoroughly enjoyed the interlude, settled down to business again.

And, indeed, the ladies, if they had but had a spokesman, might have claimed as good a right to sit in His Majesty's Parliament as any of the male usurpers. For many a hundred years their sex had taken a prominent part in the councils of the nation, from the far-away days of the Saxon witas down to the time of the third Henry. They had not only sat and deliberated with the men, but had signed decrees; and even as late as the reign of Edward I. four abbesses had received their summonses to parliament.

Even after those days peeresses were regularly summoned by writ to parliament, to appear by their proxies—Marie Countess of Norfolk, the Countesses of Ormonde, Pembroke, Oxford, and many another—and it was only through the ungallant encroachments of man that this last shred of parliamentary dignity was taken from them; and in later times they were actually forbidden admittance to the House in the harmless rôle of spectators.

The story of the ladies' long struggle with the Commons is well known, but the fight with the Peers is probably new to most. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu tells an amusing story of how a small army of aristocratic ladies once laid siege to the House of Peers and actually carried it by storm, by an artifice worthy of a Kitchener. It was during a debate in 1738, and orders had been issued that no lady, however, fair or persistent, should pass the door. Of course, such a measure was calculated to rouse a spirit of opposition in any female breast, and so the ladies mustered in numbers and, with the Duchesses of Queensberry and Ancaster and Ladies Huntingdon, Cobham and Westmorland in the van, presented themselves at the door of the House at nine o'clock in the morning and demanded that it should be opened to them.

In vain did Sir William Sanderson, as janitor, plead and apologize, and even fume. 'We will come in,' exclaimed Her Grace of Queensberry, stamping her foot, 'in spite of the Chancellor and the whole House'; on hearing which Sir William ungallantly shut and locked the door in her face. Then followed for hours such a banging and kicking and thumping at the door as had surely never been heard before; but it was all to no purpose—it refused to open.

At last crafty counsels came to the besiegers' aid. 'Why not keep absolutely quiet for a time?' one fair lady suggested. 'Then they'll think we have gone away and will open the door.' And so for a full half-hour not a sound was heard. The artifice worked excellently. Sir William, thinking at last that the siege had been raised, unbolted and opened the door, and with a rush a torrent of skirts had flown past him—'almost to his upsetting'—and the citadel was taken. They stayed in the House until eleven had struck, and punctuated every speech with applause, jeers or laughter, as they willed.

After this signal victory the Lords adopted a policy of non-resistance. The ladies had matters almost all their own way, and grew so bold that they actually used to sit in crowds on the steps of the Throne. Greville, writing on April 4, 1829, says: 'The House of Lords was very full, particularly of women; every fool in London thinks it necessary to be there. It is only since last year that the steps of the Throne have been crowded with ladies; at one time one or two got in who skulked behind the Throne or hid in Black Rod's box, but now they fill the space and put themselves in front, with their large bonnets, without fear or shame.'

Once, according to the same chronicler, there was the prospect of a pretty row under the shadow of the Throne itself. Lord Anglesey, on concluding a speech, walked over to the Duchess of Richmond, who was sitting on one of the steps, and was greeted by the compliment: 'How well you did speak!'

'Hush!' exclaimed the Duke; 'you must take care what you say, for here is Lady Jersey, and she reports for the papers.'

On hearing this Lady Jersey, who was sitting just above Her Grace of Richmond, flew into a passion. 'Lady Jersey,' she said, angrily, 'is here for her own amusement; what do you mean by "reporting for the newspapers"?' Whereupon the diplomatic Duke sought refuge in an abject apology from the threatened storm. 'I beg your ladyship's pardon,' he said, humbly; 'I did not mean to offend you, and if I did I make the most ample apology.' After which the troubled waters subsided.

## THE PERSONAL RELATIONS OF FATHERS AND SONS.

(Pater Familias, in 'Good Housekeeping.')

I was afraid of my father. So were my brothers. We loved him, but there was no community of interest between us then, nor in later life. Yet he was a capable man, whose intimacy would have conferred a charm to our boyhood, and a benefit to our character that nothing in after life can compensate for.

I have observed hundreds of families, only to find that my boyish experience is all too common. The father may be 'too busy' to get acquainted with his sons. 'I have no time to spend with my boys as you do,' is often said to me. Then make the time. You will accomplish more in your business by so planning that you may enjoy the renewed vigor that comes from sensible play or intelligent work with your children, especially the boys.

Your dignity and parental authority will not suffer if you use good judgment. 'Familiarity breeds contempt' only when it ought to! Most people lack tact partly because it was not developed in youth. Intimacy between father and son is a school of tact in which the teacher and child benefit equally. A father said to me in despair: 'I can't "get at" my boy; somehow we don't understand each other at all.' That man would resent it if told that he did not possess sufficient tact to 'get at' some set of men with whom he wished to do business! The boy is a little man—in many ways not so much smaller than ourselves as we may think.

'When my boys get along in their 'teens I shall go off with them a good deal, and devote time and thought to training their character,' said another friend, whose only hours at home are mostly spent in bed. He is deceiving himself. We must grow up with the boys, or they get away from us.

The first time my youngest boy did a job of painting at the house, he made a mess of it, though I had shown him how. Mother said: 'You could have hired it done better, pater.' 'Yes, but the boy would not have had the experience, nor I the fun.' Mother looked thoughtful, then remarked: 'How true that is! It is little enough our boys have to do, because we live in a town house, but this is all the more reason for encouraging them to do everything possible.' Now that boy can do more about the house than I can, almost as much as his mother. Experience is about the only good teacher.

Let the father make the first advances toward a community of interests and the way in which the boys respond will surprise him. The benefit will be mutual. The father often gets more out of it than the boys. It keeps him young, gives him a new view of life, keeps him in touch with childhood hopes and fears and in sympathy with the enthusiasm and aspirations of youth. The bigger a man's character the more he will profit by such association; the smaller the father's nature the more he needs of it.

The personal relations of fathers and sons are intended to supplement each other. Nature meant it that way. But here, as in other respects, how often are we blind to the joys and responsibilities nature offers!

## BRAND NEW SWINDLE.

### A CHICAGO MAN'S STORY.

(New York 'World.')

R. G. Tuttle, a representative of a Chicago business house, tells the following story of a smart swindle that was perpetrated a few weeks ago on his firm.

'The scheme that was played off on my people ought to serve as a warning to others, as it is a brand-new one.

'The fellow who worked it was dressed up to kill. He hurriedly entered the office of my firm, and representing himself to the manager as a buyer of a well-known firm of agents in New York, asked if he might look up an address in the street directory. His request was, of course, granted, and he stayed chatting about the trade with the manager and one of the senior clerks in the office.

'After some minutes' conversation he laughingly explained how he had just been the victim of a pickpocket, at the same time showing a watch chain which had been cut at both ends.

'He had lost his watch, he explained, and a small flat leather bill purse which he had carried in his vest pocket and fastened to one end of the chain. The manager, believing him to be connected with the New York firm—he talked as one thoroughly familiar with the trade—offered to lend him a couple of five spots. The offer was hesitatingly accepted, and the man departed.

'Of course he has never been heard of since, and the firm he represented himself as belonging to knew nothing of him. But the curious part of it is that when the police were acquainted with it they said they were unable to move in the matter, although they knew the man, because the money, as we had told them, had not been asked for by the man, but had been offered voluntarily. That's a mighty queer law, isn't it?'

*Advertisements.*

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Lost Power of Speech—Face Was All Drawn Out of Shape—Five Doctors Failed to Even Relieve—Electricity Proved Ineffective — Dr. Chase's Nerve Food Made a Perfect Cure.



A MOST REMARKABLE CASE.

Nervous paralysis is usually considered incurable, but here is another case in which Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has positively cured this terrible disease.

If you are suffering from any form of paralysis or nervous exhaustion, this letter from Mr. Brennan should prove of priceless value to you, because it directs you to the cure.

On the other hand, it should be a warning to you if you are neglecting the first symptoms which point to the approach of nervous prostration or paralysis.

By such wonderful cures as this of Mr. Brennan, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is proving itself a nerve restorative of most exceptional power, and astonishing doctors who find themselves powerless before diseases of the nervous system.

MR. WM. J. BRENNAN, Western Hill, St. Catharines, Ont., writes:—"For a year or more I suffered with paralysis, which five doctors failed to cure or even relieve. The trouble began like an earache and developed into drawing the left eye half way down the cheek, and the mouth twisting up towards the right eye. I finally became speechless and dwindled in flesh. Insomnia followed, and after trying everything I could hear of, even to the electric battery, I gave up in despair.

"One day a friend read in one of Dr. Chase's books about Dr. Chase's Nerve Food curing a similar case to mine and persuaded me to try it. So tired, discouraged and despondent, I began its use soon to find that I was improving. By continuing this treatment, I became sound and well in every way, have resumed work, sleep well and my eye and mouth have returned to their normal position. I would not go back to my former condition for all the gold in the country, so you can see what Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has done for me. I have gained in flesh and feel that I have a new lease of life."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

Revitalizes the wasted nerve cells and gradually but certainly overcomes such ailments as nervous prostration and paralysis. It has a marvellous record of cures. At all dealers. 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for $2.50. Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box of his remedies.

## ANTIQUITY OF THE PLAGUE.

### TERRIBLE SCOURGE IS THE OLDEST DISEASE KNOWN TO MAN.

(From the 'Youth's Companion.')

This is one of the oldest diseases known to man. The Old Testament contains an account of at least one extensive and fatal epidemic of a disease which appears to have been bubonic plague, and which was seemingly spread by infected mice. After the epidemics of the Middle Ages, ending with the great plague in London in 1665, the disease was seldom heard of in Europe, and indeed, it was believed by many to have died out; but for centuries it held its own in Central Asia, and from there was carried, in 1894, to Hongkong. Thence it spread to India, where its ravages were at one time so fearful as to excite the horror of the civilized world.

Since that time the disease has frequently threatened to invade the cities of Europe and America, but, although there have been localized epidemics of sufficient severity to cause apprehension, as on the west coast of Mexico some months ago, the plague has never really gained a foothold among civilized peoples.

When the disease was first studied by modern scientific methods it was believed that only rats and other rodents shared with man the undesirable distinction of a susceptibility to plague, and it was thought that wholesale destruction of the rats would put an end to the disease. Undoubtedly they are the most commonly infected of all animals, and the most likely to carry the germs from one part of the world to another, but recent investigation in Hongkong has shown that chickens, horses, dogs, cats and nearly all animals living in contact with man are equally susceptible to the disease.

This fact complicates the problem of restricting the spread of plague on land, but it remains true that rats are practically the only carriers of infection on shipboard.

Plague attacks chiefly the natives in those cities where it prevails. This is not due to any innate immunity in the white races, but rather to the protective influences of soap and water.

So long as the plague prevails in the East it will doubtless be brought from time to time to the seaports of Europe and America, but, a well fed and fairly clean white population living under the sanitary conditions prevalent in North America and Northern and Western Europe, would have little to fear, even should it gain a temporary foothold in the crowded foreign settlements of our large cities, as it is believed to have done some time ago in San Francisco's Chinatown.

## A REMARKABLE WOMAN.

The statement that an old woman has 'cast' a fresh set of teeth at the age of ninety has reminded a contributor of the Liverpool 'Post' of a much more extraordinary case than that. In the edition of Thomas Pennant's 'Tour in Scotland,' printed at Warrington, by W. Eyers, in 1774, among other fine engravings is a portrait of 'The Old Countess of Desmond,' in Dupplin Castle, N.B., and particulars of her age are given in the text. This portrait represents her at the age of 120, a firm-mouthed, strongly-marked woman, who lived to the great age of 140. She was the daughter of Fitzgerald, of Drumana, in Ireland, and married in the reign of Edward IV., James, fourteenth Earl of Desmond; she was in England in the same reign, and danced at court with the king's brother, the Duke of Gloucester, and died in the reign of James I. The year before her death (when 139) she took a journey to London to solicit relief from the King, the Desmond 'house' having been reduced to a state of poverty. Francis Bacon, in his 'History of Life and Death,' states that this lady 'did dentise twice or thrice, casting her old teeth and others coming in their place.'

## THE BUCKET SHOP.

### WHAT IT IS, AND HOW IT FLEECES ITS PATRONS.

(Philadelphia 'Stockholder.')

President Pomroy's announcement, on assuming the presidency of the New York Stock Exchange, that the governors were determined to maintain a high standard of business honor, and discipline members guilty of illicit practices, together with the exposure, failure, and prosecution of concerns forced out of the Consolidated Exchange on charges of 'bucketing,' have attracted wide attention. Nearly every prominent bank in the Wall street district has been written to by anxious customers of concerns whose business methods resemble those followed by the firms exposed. Such suspicions in many cases have been groundless, but the distrust has been universal, with the result that the business of many reputable brokerage houses has been seriously interfered with. This has led to the question being asked generally, 'What is a bucket-shop?' The query has been put by doctors, lawyers, merchants, and many other private parties unfamiliar with the Wall street routine.

In general it may be said that a bucket shop is a brokerage office where orders are never executed, and the funds of customers are fraudulently appropriated. One of the most successful New York bucketshops has an extensive suite of offices, fitted up with all the paraphernalia of a stock exchange house. Operators appear to be receiving despatches over private wires, and a score of clerks are busy posting quotations on the bulletin board. The rooms are always filled, and the office does a very heavy business. But the wires do not go outside the building at all, leading only to a basement room, from which despatches are sent and the fake scheme directed.

All the business is done on a one or two-point margin, no one being allowed to put up more than five points. In that way a variety of small customers are reached, who deposit ten, twenty or fifty dollars, as the case may be. If half a dozen persons buy Union Pacific at 84 on a one-point margin the manager of the office gives the signal for a fictitious quotation of 83. That wipes out the contingent, and the office 'buckets' the proceeds, which sometimes amount to as much as ten or fifteen thousand dollars in a single stock. In cases where fictitious quotations are not possible the more wealthy bucketshop men club together and depress values on the regular stock exchange to a point where their customers' margin becomes exhausted. They may spend ten thousand dollars in doing this, but where several hundred thousand shares are involved their relative profits are enormous.

In this way the bucketshop always wins, except in a continually rising stock market, where some concerns have been forced to the wall. The public as a rule only buys for an advance, and never sells stock short.

## HUNS DISPLACE NEGROES.

(St. Louis 'Globe-Democrat.')

It is enough to make all the old Mississippi River men who have passed away and gone to their reward stir in the tomb could they know that Hungarians are to be substituted for negroes as roustabouts on the river. This shatters the last tradition. We cannot imagine these silent, tacitturn little men of Central Europe making the moonlight nights vocal with their minstrelsy on the lower deck, or scrambling with each other for nickels thrown by sportive passengers.

Nor shall we believe that the mate dare unwind that panorama of picturesque profanity at his long, wavering undulating line of roustabouts as they move from deck to shore with the cargo. The darkey roustabout hears these objurgations with a joyous and appreciative ear and welcomes a burst of originality in it by rolling the whites of his eyes expressively at his fellows, or, if it is particularly moving, by a loud 'Yah, yah, yah,' that is reward enough for the objurgator. What will the Hungarian care for the expletive wit that stirs the responsive negro heart so deeply? He will not understand it, and if he did his perception of the humor of swearing is not of the open and ready nature of that of the sons of Ham. He would get mad about it. Everything is changing on the river. The passengers are not the same, the boats are smaller, the table fare is scant and luxury has long since departed.

## THE TALE OF THE PIGTAIL.

As the readiest test for distinguishing between a genuine Chinaman and a Japanese spy masquerading as such, the Russians pull the pigtail of the suspect. If it comes off in their hands the man is adjudged a Japanese. It is an ingenious test, and recalls the fact that until two hundred and sixty years ago the Chinaman did not wear his hair in a queue. Previous to 1644 the Chinese clothed themselves and dressed their hair as the Japanese do now. For the Japanese borrowed their national costume from China, and what is suppposed to be Japanese native dress is really the dress of the Chinese under the Ming dynasty. Thus, until the middle of the seventeenth century Japanese and Chinese dressed alike. Then the Manchu Tartars conquered China, and, abolishing the old native costume, they imposed the pigtail upon the Chinese as a badge of servitude, while the Japanese have retained their old borrowed costume. Why the Tartars wore their hair in a pigtail is a curious question. As a race they depended almost for their existence upon the horse, and in respect for it the Tartar dressed his hair in imitation of a horse's tail. They shaped their garments in equine form also, and Chinese officials still wear coats with sleeves shaped like a horse's leg and ending in an unmistakable hoof.—'Westminister Gazette.'

## SIR WALTER AND THE PIG.

(London 'Spectator.')

Somewhat akin to the story of the pony and the pig, in the 'Spectator' of March 12 is the following narrative in the life of Sir Walter Scott, illustrating his fondness for animals and their attachment to him. I find it in a volume entitled 'Stories of Remarkable Persons,' by the late Dr. William Chambers, who gives Sir Walter's son-in-law, Lockhart, as voucher for the authenticity of the story:—

'At Abbotsford, in the autumn of 1820, when a large party, including Sir Humphrey Davy, Dr. Wollaston and Henry Mackenzie were sallying out—Scott on his pony, with 'Maida' gamboling about him—there was some commotion and laughter when it was discovered that a little black pig was frisking about and apparently resolved to be one of the party for the day. Scott tried to look stern, and cracked his whip at the creature, but was in a moment obliged to join in the general cheers. Poor piggy was sent home. "This pig," says Lockhart, "had taken, nobody could tell how, a most sentimental attachment to Scott, and was constantly urging his pretensions to be admitted a regular member of his tail along with the greyhounds and terriers; but, indeed, I remember him suffering another summer under the same sort of pertinacity on the part of an affectionate hen. I leave the explanation for philosophers—but such were the facts.'

## 'SO LONG.'

With reference to the origin of the familiar expression 'So long' a correspondent of the London Academy suggests that it is derived from the Norwegian 'Saa Laenge,' a common form of farewell, equivalent in meaning to 'au revoir,' and pronounced like 'so long,' with the 'g' softened. There was a fair number of Norwegians among the settlers in America, to judge by names, and it is quite likely the phrase was picked up from them. It is in general use among the Dutch in South Africa.—New York 'Times.'

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## AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

*[We invite communications from farmers giving their experience on matters interesting to them as a class; and also enquiries, to which, if we cannot answer them ourselves, some of our readers may be able to furnish satisfactory replies. Questions must always be accompanied by name and address, though not necessarily for publication.]*

### ORCHARD COVER CROPS.

(Department of Agriculture Bulletin.)

On May 17 the Dominion fruit inspectors met in the orchard at the Central Experimental Farm and discussed cover crops. The subject was introduced by Mr. W. T. Macoun, horticulturist, who gave his experience with different plants used for this purpose, and told what he considered were the principal uses of cover crops. He said that the importance of a covering for the soil in winter was strongly impressed on him after the winter of 1895-96, when many trees were root-killed at the Central Experimental Farm. Since that time the subject had received much attention by his department. The main uses of the cover crop are: to hold the snow in winter, and thus protect the roots of the trees; to furnish vegetable matter to plough under in the spring for the purpose of obtaining humus and nitrogen; and to act as a catch crop in autumn to prevent leaching of plant food made available during the summer. He recommended, as the best general practice for growers, cultivating the soil until near or about the middle of July, when the trees have made most of their growth and do not need so much moisture, and then seeding down to Common or Mammoth red clover sown broadcast at the rate of 12 pounds per acre or with Hairy Vetch at the rate of 30 to 40 pounds per acre. Sown at that time these plants usually made a good cover by autumn. At the Central Experimental Farm Hairy Vetch was sown on June 18, 1903, in drills 28 inches apart at the rate of 20 pounds per acre. These received two cultivations, and by the end of the first week of August the plants were meeting between the rows. By sowing earlier, as in this case, a better stand may be obtained, and by cultivation moisture is conserved, while the plants are getting established. Twenty pounds per acre sown in drills in this way were found quite sufficient to make a good cover. There was practically no injury from mice where cover crops were used, as their depredations were prevented by using either ordinary building paper or wood veneers. No fruit grower should neglect having a cover crop as a fine bearing orchard in bare soil might be destroyed which would have been saved had there been a cover crop. Proof of this was furnished by the great 'freeze' in Essex county in 1899.

The seed for the cover crop should be sown, if possible, when the ground is moist, as in the summer the seed will germinate quickly if there is moisture. After the seed is sown the land should be rolled, as this will bring the moisture to the surface, and about the seed and hasten germination. It is important to get growth started in good time, as there is sometimes a protracted drought in July and August, which prevents germination and spoils the prospect for a good cover crop. In districts where the conservation of moisture is important, the cover crop should be turned under as soon as possible in the spring, and in some parts plants which are killed by winter are preferred as there is no loss of moisture through them in spring. Leguminous plants are, on the whole, best for cover crops, as they take nitrogen from the air, but often oats and rape are used to good advantage.

### PURE BRED STOCK.

We have seen, says a contemporary, an ordinary farmer who had read but little, whose life had been one of close hard toil become persuaded to purchase a registered bull of some one of the dairy breeds. Up to that time he had never thought or studied the cow, beyond considering her a very ordinary animal to be treated in a careless, ordinary manner. He took no stock whatever in any advanced ideas about better breeding and caring for this animal in order that he might gain larger profit and pleasure from her. His cows were scrubs; his stable and all his ideas of feeding and handling a cow were of the same scrubby character. To hear him talk then, you would have thought there was no hope of any improvement from him. His neighbors were like him and each pulled the other down to his own level.

But by some strange accident he became inspired with a faint ray of pride. He thought he would like to outdo those neighbors just a little and so he bought that bull. He was half ashamed of it for he told us so himself.

The purchase proved a good one. The neighbors jeered him about throwing his money away, but that nettled him and started his grit. It was a good thing he had grit. He took more interest than he had ever felt before in the rearing of calves. Somehow they looked different to him. He attended the next farm institute and asked questions about the rearing of calves and young heifers. His mind, which had lain dormant on these questions, had become aroused. He attended the next county fair and looked over the stock with a keener eye than he had ever done before.

He began to feel a pride in those young heifers. He had never felt any pride before in the cattle he had raised for they were scrubs. Nothing boosts a man like a little healthy pride.

Well, this man grew. His cows grew better; the receipts at the creamery grew larger; he got new ideas about feeding; about the construction of his stables.

The first thing he knew he was building a silo. Then he read and thought more about tillage, about keeping up the fertility of his farm, and the more he read the more he saw that he had hold of a big question that called for the best brain and management he could give.

Dairy farming was no longer a low-down, ignorant business with him, for his mind had grown wonderfully under the stimulus of living with good cows and good ideas. His herd increased in butter production from a hundred and sixty pounds per cow to three hundred pounds in ten years, and he now wonders that any man can live and associate with such ideas of dairy cattle as he entertained ten years ago.

We have given here in brief the history and growth of one man. We know of thousands of others like him. It shows what an education there is in associating with good, well bred cattle. It is a pity that thousands of others can't have a chance at the same kind of society.


## GUARANTEES.

We, the manufacturers of Herbageum, do not guarantee anything in the way of results from feeding our goods. Guarantees of the kind are valueless. We ask you to consider the proof we furnish of the true value and economy of Herbageum. If this proof is satisfactory we ask you to risk 50 cents and test the matter for your own satisfaction. When you have made the test you will know the value of Herbageum, and you will know whether to continue feeding it or not. We will abide by your judgment in the matter.


### SPRUCE TREE PLANTING

The spruce is probably our most hardy, useful and handsome evergreen tree, says an exchange. It is really astonishing what a trifling ten-dollar investment for labor and young spruce trees will accomplish for the appearance of a farm in five or ten years' time. The transformation is a paying one in every respect, and, once established, the tree practically takes care of itself, barring a little occasional trimming.

June has been considered the one popular month for planting, but ideas on this point are changing, excellent results being attained by doing the work late in October or November. Large numbers of trees are now successfully planted in the fall. Hence, the reader need not put this work off till another season. The chief reason why so little planting is done is simply procrastination. Men know they should do so, and desire to do so, but some other duty no more important, or some trifling pleasure crops up, and the work is postponed from year to year. The moral is:—'Prepare now to plant spruce this fall.'

It is a mistake to select large trees for this purpose. From two to three feet is a good height. Trees that have been root-pruned are best. They should be carefully taken up from the nursery row with a good roof, and must not be exposed to sun or wind. Two hours of such exposure of roots is enough to kill a spruce. Make a hole large and deep enough to take in the roots without crowding or twisting, and what is most important of all, see that the moist mellow earth is closely and firmly packed beneath and around every rootlet, so that they can at once begin sucking in moisture and plant food from the earth. It is a fatal mistake to leave cavities about the roots of a newly-planted tree. A small tree properly planted will soon outgrow and surpass the larger one. Once well established, it will make a growth of some eighteen inches to three feet every year. If a drought should succeed planting, water the trees occasionally.

There probably have not been for twenty years past as many improvements to farmhouses and barns made as in the present season, which is an evidence of growing intelligence and thrift, and improved financial condition, occasioned by better prices for Canadian farm products and better methods in farming, and also more leisure to devote to enhancing the appearance of the surroundings of the farm home. Amid all this progress, let not the planting of evergreens and other trees be neglected; an, if you have not already done so, give the spruce a trial. The results will so please you that you will soon want to plant more.

### SPRAYING POTATOES.

A writer in the 'American Agriculturist' says:—The way I make my Bordeaux mixture for potatoes is as follows:—I prefer stock solution. I put twelve gallons of water in a barrel. In a burlap sack place twenty pounds of copper sulphate (bluestone) and suspend it in the water over night. In the morning the copperas is dissolved and ready for use. Weigh out twenty pounds of the best fresh stone lime, slake it slowly, but do not drown it. After it is well slaked, add to it eighteen gallons of water and strain through cheesecloth.

This gives enough of the solution for about four barrels of fifty gallons each. Put four gallons of the copperas solution and six gallons of the lime solution in a fifty-gallon sprayer barrel. Fill the barrel with water and it is ready for business. If you keep a strainer over the sprayer barrel and pour both solutions through it, it will clean the mixture thoroughly from sediment and will not clog the nozzle. The four barrels of Bordeaux mixture that I used on one and a quarter acres, one application, in August, cost me my work and twenty pounds of copper sulphate at nine cents, $1.80, twenty pounds of lime, 15 cents, making a total of $1.95.

'Although I saved the crop with one spraying, I do not advise to risk it; two or three applications would be better. I did not spray six rows and they blighted, besides a great many rotted. I am pretty well satisfied that any crop of potatoes can be saved from blight and rot by three applications of Bordeaux mixture, first spraying when the tops are from five to six inches high; the second about ten days later, and the third just before the tops fall over.'

### CRATES FOR CHICKENS

(Department of Agriculture Bulletin.)

Farmers who intend to try the crate fattening of chickens this season should soon be thinking of building their crates. Those in use at the Illustration Poultry Stations are 6 feet long, 16 inches wide, and 20 inches high, inside measurements. Each crate is divided by two tight wooden partitions into three compartments, and each compartment holds four chickens. The frame pieces are 2 inches wide and seven-eighths of an inch thick. This frame is covered with slats, placed lengthwise on three sides—bottom, back and top—and up-and-down in front. The slats for the bottom are seven-eighths of an inch wide and five-eighths of an inch thick; the back, top and front slats are the same width, but only three-eighths of an inch thick. The spaces between the slats in front are two inches wide to enable the chickens to feed from the trough. The bottom slats are put 1½ inch apart, and the slat nearest the back of the crate is 2 1-4 inches from the corner piece. The bottom slats are raised two inches from the bottom of the crate, to prevent the chickens' feet from being bruised when the crate is placed on the ground. The top slats are 2 inches apart and the back slats 1½ inch. The top slats are cut above each partition, and six strips 2 inches wide are nailed under them. The three doors so formed are hinged to the rear corner piece.

The crates are placed on stands 16 inches from the ground. The droppings from the chickens are received on sand or other absorbent material. A light 'V' trough, 2½ inches inside, is placed in front of each crate, and is carried on two brackets nailed to the ends of the crate. The bottom of the trough is four inches above the floor, and the upper inside edge is two inches from the crate.

### FARM CLEANINGS.

Repairing the fences should be one of the necessary pieces of work on every farm, and if a special effort is made it is surprising how much can be done and how many rods of fence can be gone over in a couple of days.

The writer has never tried the plan but has heard that it is a good idea to roll the corn field and then drag it when the cut-worms are eating off the corn. The theory of this is that the weight of the roller crushes the worm and the harrowing finishes up the work.

It is so much easier to keep corn clean if you begin with it clean, says an agricultural writer, than it is to get rid of grass and weeds after they get well started. I cultivate my corn four times and if for any reason the corn makes slow growth I go over it the fifth time, or, in other words, I keep going over it regardless of the time of year until the corn is four or five feet high, and in a few cases I have ploughed when it was higher than my head.

It has been found that clover cut just after the blossoms are well developed and before the seed forms is not dangerous. If, however, it becomes too mature part of the blossom heads become indigestible and result in inflammation of the animal's stomach and frequently in death. This is a strong reason why clover should be cut at the right time.

Early cut hay, properly cured, brings the top price, while the overripe product is of less value. Live stock will even eat, with a relish, weeds that are cut when tender and properly cured, when they will not touch the same weeds when overripe. This illustrates the importance of cutting hay when the plants are tender and green. Overripe clover sheds its leaves badly, resulting in the product having little feeding value as compared with bright, tender clover properly cured. Cut clover hay when it is in bloom or earlier, if a large crop is to be handled.

### POULTRY PARAGRAPHS.

Give the chickens the run of the orchard and they will destroy many insects injurious to tree and fruit.

We have no domestic birds that mature faster than ducks. Their appetite, so far from being an objection, is their good recommendation. They eat for a good purpose.

Hens learn to eat eggs by coming in contact with frozen or broken ones in the nest. As a means of prevention, nothing is better than using nail kegs for nest boxes. When these are filled one-third with chaff, the hens cannot reach the eggs from the top, and when on the nest they cannot see them.

Because the price of eggs is low in spring and early summer, the fact is seldom considered that the cost of feed is but half as much as in winter when eggs are high, and therefore the measure of direct profit is almost as good. Hens given full freedom in spring and summer are maintained in laying condition very cheaply. They hustle for their own grit, bone, meat scraps, green food, etc.; all they need is one good feed of grain daily. Yes, the hen is a money maker even at the usual early summer price of the product.—J. A. Macdonald, P.E.I.

### LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Hay tea is an excellent preparation for calves. This is prepared by running hay through a feed mill, filling a pail full of this cut hay, pouring water upon it and allowing it to steep for 12 hours. If some bran or a little cottonseed meal is stirred into it an excellent gruel results. This can take the place of milk after the calf is a month or two old.

Do not ring a hog to stop its rooting. When it roots it is because it is after something that is not supplied to it in its feed. The way to stop its rooting is to find what this deficiency is and aim to supply it. Sometimes there are exceptions, as is occasionally the case with old sows; then ringing may be necessary. But with pigs it can generally be avoided with proper management.

Physicians and all intelligent nurses forbid the human mother to nurse her infant while she is laboring under any kind of excitement. Horsemen coming in with their teams heated from overwork never allow the colts to feed from the dam until she has cooled down to blood heat; and yet, cattle will be driven in by dogs and under the lash until they are both unduly excited and overheated, the milk to be used as human food, with what results it would be hard to estimate.

The man or horse when heated soon has the surface of his body covered with perspiration, and the evaporation of this at once begins to reduce the temperature. Nature has made no such provision for the relief of the hog when heated by exposure to the sun or by excessive exercise. This is reason enough why it should have an abundant and convenient water-supply, shade, and a convenient bathing or wallowing place, whether on summer pasturage or confined in a hot pen, and plenty of green food that is a laxative and cooling.

It is often necessary to drive a single cow or steer some distance, and it is sometimes a difficult task, especially where the animal is wild and unruly. A good plan is to tie a small rope around each fore foot, and one rather loosely around the body at girt and take the ends in hand behind the animal. A light pull on either rope will stop progress, and if the cow goes too fast pull both ropes and she will instantly kneel to your wishes. A few minutes will teach her to drive anywhere at your will and you are safe from the most vicious one as you are behind her and can readily keep yourself there. While going along quietly the ropes are slack and do not impede travel in the least.

### TIMBER LIMITS SOLD.

PRICES REALIZED WERE GOOD, THOUGH BIDDING WAS NOT VERY BRISK.

The annual sale of provincial Crown timber limits took place at Quebec on Wednesday forenoon in the Parliament Building, which was presided over by the Hon. S. N. Parent, Minister of the department. There was a large number of lumber men present, including Senator Edwards, Messrs. W. Power, M.P., Dupuis, M.P.P., B. A. Scott, McLean, St. Pierre, M.P.P., Major, M.P.P., Wm. Price, Leferriere, G. Tanguay, M.P.P.; the Hon. J. C. McCorkill, the Hon. N. Garneau, the Hon. E. B. Garneau, S. Grogan, McHendrie, W. Turner, Evans, and H. M. Price, to the number of about seventy-five, from all parts of the country.

Bidding was not very brisk, but the prices obtained for the limits sold were extremely good.

Mr. McCormick purchased lots 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12 Upper Ottawa, in all 243 miles, for $91 per mile, also lots 22, 23, and 24, Upper Ottawa, in all 150 miles, at $130 per mile; also lot 28, same distance 50 miles, at $91 per mile.

Mr. Hendrie, of Hull, purchased Grand Lake, Victoria, 612 miles, for $1,100, and lots 53 and 54 Ottawa River, 603 and 604, containing 878 miles of limits for $501.

Mr. W. Ritchie purchased lots 64 and 65, containing ninety miles, at Bostonnais Island, Bostonnais 3 north St. Maurice, 90 miles, for $101 per mile.

Mr. Dupuis, M.P.P., bought lots 104, 105 and 106, on the Upper St. Maurice, in all a hundred and sixty-two miles, at $156 per mile.

The Leferriere Lumber Company acquired lots 136 and 137, sixty miles, on the Saguenay, for $130 per mile.

Mr. S. Grogan purchased lot 138, on the Saguenay River, thirty-seven miles, for $115 per mile.

Mr. W. H. Davies, Montreal, acquired lots 196 and 197 and 198, on the River Godbout, Saguenay, 199 and 200, on the Moise and the River St. Jean (a total of 136 miles) for $135 per mile, first three lots, and $121 for the two last.

Senator Edwards acquired considerable limits in Bonaventure east and west, for which he paid as high as $290 for one lot of thirty-seven miles, and the balance, 148 miles, on an average of $180 per mile.

Mr. W. Power, M.P., bought lot 226, Rimouski west, twenty-two miles, for $201 per mile, and the only woman present, Mrs. Blais, who owns a small mill in the Township of Cabot, Metapedia Valley, bought lot 287, five and seven-eighths miles, for $101 permile, and went away happy.

Messrs. Dobell, Beckett & Co. acquired lot 141, River Manicougan, Saguenay, fifty miles, for $131 per mile.

The morning sale realized $258,166 on 1,703 miles of limits sold.

### EACH LAKE ITS OWN TROUT.

CURIOUS ALLEGATIONS REGARDING THE FISH.

A Lachine correspondent of the New York 'Sun,' of June 12, has the following interesting story:

A handsome lot of speckled trout lying in a pan of ice in an office window in Montreal this week gave rise to trouble which threatened to culminate in a lawsuit.

An elderly, sharp-eyed gentleman walked in and asked to be permitted to examine the fish. Having done so, he accused the owner of the trout of poaching upon his private property in the Laurentian hills. He based his charge upon the coloring of the trout.

'The thing is absurd,' the owner of the trout retorted. 'Unless you branded the fish you could never substantiate such a charge.'

'You know very little of our north water trout, if you talk that way,' was the rejoinder. 'I can find scores of men in the city who will back me up in the statement I make, that those two-pound fish came from one of three little lakes which I own, and which lie a few miles back from Lac des Isles.'

'Nonsense!' said the other. 'I went out on Saturday with Theodore Nantel, a regular guide, to the vicinity of Lac Charmant, to a little lake hidden away back in the woods, and caught them every one myself with flies.'

Friends were called in to confirm this statement, but to the surprise of many persons the elderly sportsman produced witnesses to corroborate his assertions. Among others, an inhabitant of the district where the fish were caught unhesitatingly declared that the fish had undoubtedly been caught in the reserved lakes. He recognized them immediately. He added that every one did not know all about reservations; guides were only human, and the lovely Lac des Isles was often locally called Lac Charmant.

The whole affair ended cheerily at a restaurant near by, where one or two young anglers learned a good deal they never heard before of how many varieties there are of speckled trout. The owner of the little chain of three lakes had made a study of the subject and boasted of being able to distinguish between thirty-two kinds of trout taken from as many separate stretches of water.

The head of a great shoe manufacturing concern from New York, who was last week investigating the fishing in the Laurentides, was greatly astonished when he was shown the great difference between the trout taken from the several lakes. Each lake appeared to have a special variety indigenous to it. Indeed, some of the old guides asserted that they could tell where the trout came from by their taste after they had been cooked.

This spring a young angler sought to make a record by buying up two or three fine strings of trout from habitant lads and exhibiting them as his own. But his attempt was not a success. Experienced friends laughed his pretensions to scorn as they examined the contents of his creel.

To satisfy his incredulity they were obliged to lay alongside of his purchased spoil the specimens they had really taken from the preserved waters they were all supposed to be fishing in. How in the numbers of their coloring spots, the brilliancy of their markings, the tintings of their under sides, the depth and thickness of the bodies, the trout separated themselves into distinct classes, was very evident then.

No one attempts very seriously to reason why it is so, for the clear, soft water has every appearance of being alike in all the lakes, the vegetable growths are the same, and food conditions vary but little.

The trout themselves appreciate these differences. An American gentleman who greatly admired the violet spots upon the flanks of the trout in a friend's lake was much pleased when his friend's little son brought him a dozen fine specimens of the coveted fish in a pail of water. As they were quite vigorous, they were quietly turned out into his own lake.

There was a commotion in the water soon afterward. Presumably the regular inhabitants objected to the visitors, for the next morning they were found dead at the shallow edge of the water, their bodies bearing signs of warfare.

Another American angler who intended to raise fish in his lake was much annoyed when he found that a little brook connected it with a lake belonging to some one else half a mile away. He imagined he would be compelled to put a grating over the mouth of the stream where it entered his lake.

His guide, however, assured him that the trout in these mountain waters never pay visits outside of their own lakes. In proof that trout never used the brook he put a little dam across part of it, and then removed all the fish in the pools with a minnow net.

There was not a single trout big or little in the lot. Minnows, little race and stone perch were there in numbers, showing plainly that the trout never hunted there. It may be there is something in what some old lake guardians say, that a separate kind of trout has been made for every separate lake, and that they are not supposed to go beyond their own boundaries on any pretext.

It has long been known that each lake has its own peculiar regimen of fly food. The visitor who fails to be guided by his host's advice as to what flies to tie on is pretty sure to make a poor showing at the sport, though his experience in the very next lake may incline him toward an entirely different cast.

The points of difference may be as small as is indicated by the increase of either the scarlet or the white feather in the popular fly just now, the Parmachene Belle. But the fish will preserve their idiosyncrasies, and in the numberless lakes of the North the most successful angler is the one who gives most attention to the satisfying of them.

### TO GROW A MINIATURE FOREST.

(London 'Daily Mail.')

It is quite possible for any one to own a forest of miniature oaks, which may be grown even without the aid of soil. In order to rear a miniature forest procure a shallow dish and cover the base of it with moss an inch thick. Then set a number of good acorns in rows about two inches apart, and a perfect little forest of oak trees can be raised. The moss must always be kept very moist, and the acorns will begin to grow in the spring. By June or July they will have raised themselves six to eight inches high, and will form a charming sight for any lover of trees.

### FOR RUSSIAN YOUNG MEN.

Mr. James Stokes, an American millionnaire, has offered to the Society for the Moral Improvement of Young Men in St. Petersburg the sum of $50,000 towards providing a building for the society. The money is offered on condition that $100,000 additional be raised in Russia. Among the leading men in that country who are backing the organization is Prince Oldenbourg, a near relative of the Czar. The Czarina is deeply interested in the scheme, as is also Prince Hilkoff, Minister of Railways, who is an active member.


*Advertisements.*



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# QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

*[We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.]*

## GENERAL.

### SHORTER CATECHISM.

J.Y. Why is the Shorter Catechism called 'Shorter?' Ans.—Two forms were issued by the Westminster Assembly, the 'Shorter Catechism' and the 'Larger Catechism.'

### 'HEIMWEH.'

D.J.—What is the meaning of 'Heimweh?' I saw it at the head of a short poem recently, but could not find it in the dictionary. Ans.—'Heimweh' is a German word, meaning 'home-sickness.'

### CONCERNING WATCHES.

Erin, Ont.—1. Of what are the jewels of a watch made? 2. Is it any injury to a watch to move the hands backward? Ans.—1. Diamonds, rubies and other precious stones and glass. 2. No; not if the watch is in good order.

### POEMS WANTED.

G.S.J. asks for some verses containing the lines:

'When I plough all day in the fallow lot,
The summer sun shines fierce and hot.'

H.C., Massachusetts, would like to get some verses that appeared about the laying of the Atlantic cable, beginning:

'Arrah, Pat, did you hear,—
If you didn't, it's queer—
Of the telegraph under the sea, man?
'Tis as straight as you'd walk,
Or a line marked with chalk,
From Valencia to Trinity Bay, man.'

It ends with:

'Sure the Stars and the Crown,
Could keep all the world from fighting.'

### A PRIZE WINNER.

C.W.—I shall expect to see in your valuable paper the name of the person who won the $50 prize offered by the Delaware and Hudson Railway Company for the most suitable name for a train on a part of their line. Ans.—The prize was awarded to Mr. B. R. Wellington, of Troy, N.Y., who first suggested the designation 'The Northern New Yorker,' the name accepted by the company.

### WHY PINDAR WAS SPARED.

F.B.F., Nova Scotia.—When Alexander the Great invaded the city of Thebes, why was it that he spared the house belonging to Pindar the poet, when he destroyed all the others? Ans.—Pindar was greatly honored by the Greeks in his own time, both for his own sake and for his art. His memory was held in reverence by all Hellenes. This was doubtless what chiefly influenced Alexander the Great to spare the house of the great national poet, who, according to tradition, had been 'beloved of Apollo.' The temples and holy places were also spared. A writer suggests that Alexander was partly moved by personal gratitude to a poet who had celebrated his ancestor Alexander of Macedon.

### 'NOT A SPARROW FALLETH.'

Miss Emma Jones, Camden, New York, kindly sends the following poem, asked for by H.W.F.:

Not a sparrow falleth but its God doth know
Just as when His mandate lays a monarch low;
Not a leaflet moveth but its God doth see;
Think not then, oh trembler, God forgetteth thee,
Far more precious, surely, than the birds that fly
Is a Father's image to a Father's eye;
E'en thine hairs are numbered, trust Him full and free;
Cast thy care before Him, and He'll care for thee.
For the God that planted in thy breast a soul,
On His sacred tables doth thy name enrol.
Cheer thine heart, then, trembler, never faithless be,
He that marks the sparrow will remember thee.
He that marks the sparrow will remember thee.

### BRINGING HOME THE COWS.

Langstaff.—There is a short poem about 'Bringing home the cows.' Please give it with the name of the author. Ans.—The following, written by Kate Putnam Osgood, is probably the one you allude to:

Out of the clover and blue-eyed grass
He turned them into the river-lane;
One after another he let them pass,
Then fastened the meadow bars again.

Under the willows, and over the hill,
He patiently followed their sober pace;
The merry whistle for once was still,
And something shadowed the sunny face.

Only a boy! and his father had said
He never could let his youngest go;
Two already were lying dead,
Under the feet of the trampling foe.

But after the evening work was done,
And the frogs were loud in their meadow-swamp,
Over his shoulder he flung his gun
And stealthily followed the foot-path damp.

Across the clover, and through the wheat,
With resolute heart and purpose grim,
Though cold was the dew on his hurrying feet,
And the blind bat's flitting startled him.

Thrice since then had the lanes been white,
And the orchards sweet with apple-bloom;
And now, when the cows came back at night,
The feeble father drove them home.

For news had come to the lonely farm
That three were lying where two had lain;
And the old man's tremulous, palsied arm
Could never lean on a son's again.

**Piles** To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, blooding and protruding piles the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto

**Dr. Chase's Ointment.**

The summer day grew cold and late,
He went for the cows when the work was done;
But down the lane, as he opened the gate,
He saw them coming one by one;

Brindle, Ebony, Speckle and Bess,
Shaking their horns in the evening wind;
Cropping the buttercups out of the grass—
But who was it following close behind?

Loosely swung in the idle air
The empty sleeve of army blue;
And worn and pale, from the crisping hair,
Looked out a face that the father knew.

For Southern prisons will sometimes yawn,
And yield their dead unto life again;
And the day that comes with a cloudy dawn
In golden glory at last may wane.

The great tears sprang to the meeting eyes:
For the heart must speak when the lips are dumb;
And under the silent evening skies
Together they followed the cattle home.

### THE DYING CHRISTIAN.

The following poem, 'The Dying Christian to His Soul' (Alexander Pope), is given in response to a request from Mrs. A. M., Dakota:

Vital spark of heavenly flame!
Quit, oh quit, this mortal frame!
Trembling, hoping, lingering, flying,
Oh, the pain, the bliss of dying!
Cease, fond Nature, cease thy strife,
And let me languish into life.

Hark! they whisper! angels say,
Sister spirit, come away.
What is this absorbs me quite?
Steals my senses, shuts my sight,
Drowns my spirits, draws my breath?
Tell me, my soul, can this be death?

The world recedes: it disappears!
Heaven opens on my eyes! my ears
With sounds seraphic ring:
Lend, lend your wings! I mount! I fly!
O Grave! Where is thy Victory?
O Death! Where is thy sting?

## MEDICAL.

*[Letters for this department should be addressed "Medical Editor 'Witness,' Montreal." Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and $1, physician's fee, be enclosed with such question.]*

### PROFUSE SWEATING.

'F.L.' is nineteen years old and for five years has been troubled with excessive sweating. Does not get much out of door exercise. Ans.—Excessive sweating is due to a variety of causes. Those who tend to be stout or who use a great deal of water are liable to be affected. In some cases it is nervous or indeed may arise from no obvious cause. The disorder is rather hard to deal with. The best thing to do is to get the general system into good order. Take a cold shower bath every morning on rising. Take more exercise, preferably in the open air. After bathing rub the skin with equal parts of alcohol and water or vinegar and water and then dust with talcum powder.

### TOBACCO HABIT.

F.C. asks if there is a remedy for the use of tobacco, both the smoking and chewing habit, and, if so, whether it can be given in tea or coffee without the person in question knowing it. Ans.—We see occasionally in the papers accounts of remedies of this kind, but personally we know of no reliable remedy. It ought to be possible to break the chewing habit by substituting some spice, say, cloves or cinnamon, and then gradually breaking this off. For smoking nothing but an exercise of will power is of any avail. Gradually lessen the daily quantity used.

## 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.'

'Who drives the horses of the sun
Shall lord it but a day,
Better the lowly deed well done,
And kept the humble way.

The rust will find the sword of fame
The dust will hide the crown,
Ay, none shall nail so high his name,
Time will not tear it down.

The happiest heart that ever beat
Was in some quiet breast,
That found the common daylight sweet,
And left to Heaven the rest.'

'There is inspiration in ambition,' she said, 'and at the time it fills the mind so that it keeps you from wishing for anything but the goal of your ambition.' Her companion laughed. 'My idea is that there is inspiration in money-making, that fills most people's minds.' 'Of a sordid, debasing kind,' she answered, 'that makes every man your enemy for the sake of five cents.' 'Don't be too severe,' he retorted, 'or make us out too cheap. It has been good times of late years for many people, but it seems as if the wave of prosperity has about rolled over and left us as poor as before it came. 'What matter,' she answered, 'if we can earn an honest living, it is no use to complain of the times. There is no true inspiration in a worship of the golden calf. The trouble is, every one wants to get rich quick, and live easily, and too often we forget what we are told to "seek first." If we find the kingdom of God, we shall share its attributes, its Truth and Love and Peace. Then we shall be content to share our prosperity to stop scrambling for the five cents, or being so determined that four and a half of it shall be ours. It is this that has demoralized the world, and the end no man knoweth, for it needs that Christ come again to overturn the tables of the money changers.'

AMONG THE STRAWBERRIES.

It was a suburban house and a garden, and as I entered the gate six hats arose suddenly from a patch of green. There was the broad brim of the mother, the jaunty pink and white of the daughters, the battetred brims of the hopeful sons of the house, and the stiff sensible hat of 'madame.' A perfume was in the air from a bush of cinnamon roses beside the fence, wild grapes were in bloom with their fascinating elusive scent, and an aroma, as of ambrosia interposed.

Pink-stained finger tips greeted me, the heaped dishes of large and luscious ripe strawberries were in evidence, and my admiration was intensified when with a sprinkling of sunshine in the heart of each I was treated to some of the finest fruit. 'It's tiresome work picking,' said one boy, who would find baseball easy no matter how high the temperature. The young girls seemed to enjoy the out of door air, and freedom, and were picking the berries to give to less fortunate friends, finding in their labor the true blessedness of giving. 'Its wonderful how fast they ripen and how we get used to picking,' said my hostess. I do not care to go into the house while they are unpicked. Of course, it's work, but we feel amply repaid for planting, and really there is great pleasure in having your fruit, just to use as you like and to share with your friends. In all of which I agreed with her telling of the horticulturist who had a family of delicate children who always had some ailment every winter, and he said if he only could get them through till strawberry time he could see them daily recuperate.

ARAUCARIA EXCELSO.

Violette.—The above is the plant meant: it is often called Norfolk Island Pine. The plants are chiefly imported from Ghent, Belgium, where they are grown and sent over to America, for this city supplies the trade of the world.

They thrive best in a cool room where the temperature is never over 60 deg., and should have air and light. The plant does well in any good potting compost, and if growing so large as to need shifting it should be done in spring. If kept on a verandah in summer this plant must be shaded, and watered little, but often, taking care that it is never allowed to become dry.

PLANT FOR NAME.

R.B.—Unforeseen circumstances have delayed my answer to your question regarding the name of plant found. It is called Hydrophyllum (Greek water leaf).

There are seven species in North America, and they are perennial with pinnate or palmately cut foliage and cymose clusters of flowers, light blue, lilac or purplish in color. They grow in rich moist woods and this plant is well suited for any shaded situation. It has been found in the vicinity where yours was obtained.

CHERRY TREES TO RECOMMEND.

Mrs. M.—After such a winter as the last, it is hardly safe to recommend any variety of cherry, for even the native varieties that have withstood a dozen winters have not come into leaf, and the Russian cherry that has never failed to bear a crop is this year fruitless. In Ontario, where cherry trees are supposed to flourish, they were so winter-killed that in one garden it was a curiosity to see half a dozen trees not well leafed while a lower branch of one of them that had been caught and held by the snow, was full of fruit, showing plainly the extreme cold caused the damage.

If planting cherry trees for profit the dwarf or low standard are to be recommended, as less likely to burst their bark. The cherry thrives best in a dry soil, and in land not too rich.

SCALE ON PLUM TREES.

Edward G.—It is quite likely you are right, and that the scale being so bad on your plum trees, caused them to be unable to resist the severe freezing. The best spray is what is called the lime, sulphur and salt wash. It is made as follows: Take five pounds of lime and ten pounds of sulphur, and fifteen gallons of soft water. Place in a boiler and put over a brisk fire, allowing it to boil for an hour and a half. Next place in a cask fifteen pounds of lime, unslacked, and pour over it enough water to slake it, and while it is boiling add six pounds of stock salt. When all is dissolved add to the sulphur and lime in the boiler, and enough water to make the amount about 35 gallons. Have the trees pruned, and apply warm with a spray pump.

RASPBERRY PLANTING.

J.W. asks a number of questions as to soil and management of raspberries, to which answer is given that they require a warm, moist soil, rich and retentive, also well drained, not a soil that will dry out quickly when dry weather comes, because then the crop is lost by drying out just as it begins to ripen.

Red raspberries do best planted three by six feet apart, and grows in a hedgerow. This makes it easy for the pickers, one to stand on each side of the row, and in this way able to see the fruit as they go along.

Cultivation must always be shallow, for if deep, it encourages suckers and discourages the development of fruit.

Varieties that need protection can hardly be made profitable, but the Cuthbert and London are leading varieties for commercial purposes, and will succeed in nine years out of ten without protection, in localities where there is a good covering of snow in the winter months.

It is very necessary that the plants are young and vigorous, for many plantations are diseased by anthracnose, and it is not safe to have their stock propagated, for the affected plants will be sure to transmit the disease.

POINSETTIA.

Mrs. G. K. N.—In answer to your query about the Poinsettia it is a plant of easy culture in winter, and after flowering can be cut back to within two buds of the old wood, and set out of doors in garden or yard, sinking the pots in the ground.

They must be taken indoors as soon as the nights begin to get cool. They require rich earth, and an application of liquid fertilizer as soon as the flowering begins.

The plant is a native of Mexico, and its large terminal bracts are brilliant about the new year, or earlier, if well grown. Certainly a plant worth cultivating for the window garden.

CRANBERRIES.

'Emily' asks if the cranberry has a medicinal value. Ans.—It is anti-scorbutic, and has a healing effect on tumors of the blood, being very efficacious in the case of pimples. A cool drink may be made by boiling the berries in water, about double their measure, and when the juice is thoroughly extracted, sweeten with one-half pound of sugar to a pint of juice, and bottle while hot.

The juice of rhubarb prepared the same way and cooled is refreshing and healthful.

LOTUS.

Stafford.—Lotus meant several things to the ancient. The Greek lotus was probably the Birdsfoot Trefoil; the Cyrenean lotus an African shrub, the fruit of which was eaten by certain tribes called lotus eaters. The fruit was honey sweet, the size of an olive, and tasted like a date. There were several desert shrubs, whose succulent fruit had a stimulating quality. The Egyptian lotus, or Sacred Lily of the Nile, has rose colored, as well as white flowers. The Hindu and Chinese lotus, is the Pythagorean bean, but the term lotus was doubtless used for water lilies, particularly the blue flowered Nymphoea Cerulea.

COLOR IN CANNED FRUIT.

'Young Housekeeper' wishes to know if there is any special method of preserving canned fruit, so that it will retain its natural color. Ans.—There is always a thought in buying canned goods, that is very true to nature, that something injurious may have been used in the preparation, for most fruit is sure to lose, at least, part of its beautiful coloring by this method. Better to be satisfied with home canning if we are sure it is wholesome and good to the taste, than to trouble because it is a little off color.

But every housekeeper can sympathize in this wish to have the fruit look natural and so perfect.

THIRSTY FLOWERS.

A little bright faced girl with a basket of wild flowers that she is taking to the city mission is a pleasant sight, for it shows more than the mere flowers; it breathes of a helpful, kindly spirit, that would comfort the suffering by these voiceless messages.

But as she passed me I wanted to give the flowers a drink, for ox-eyed daisies were drooping, and had lost their look of assurance, the blue vetches were fagged and faded, and the cheery buttercups hung their heads.

If she had gathered them in the morning, and left them in a pail of water all day, then trimmed the ends just before carrying them to their destination, they would not have been so thirsty.

Flowers for this purpose must be picked at the shady end of the day, and given a drink before sending. If this is done they will be a pleasure to give and to receive, and gladden the hearts of those who cannot see them growing, but perhaps have memories of their own childhood and its field flowers.

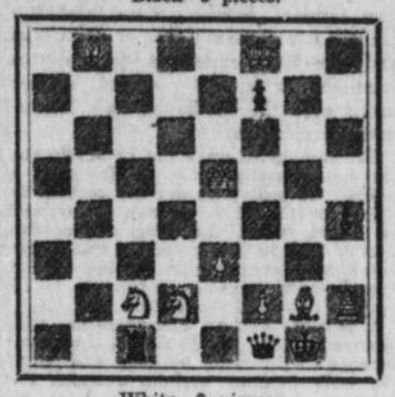
## CHESS

Tuesday, June 28, 1904.

PROBLEM NO. 867.

Composed for the 'Witness,' by Mr. H. W. Barry, and inscribed to the tourney winner.

Black—5 pieces.



White, 9 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 864.

No. 864. Decker. Three moves. Key: Q—B 2. Correct from George Patterson (also 863(. Pawn, who sends also a cook to 863 by R—K Kt 4 ch! Mr. Wheeler must have meant this R to be one square nearer home.

SOLUTION TO SET OF PROBLEMS PUBLISHED APRIL 30.

No. 848. Bayersdorfer. Three moves. Key: K—B 2.

No. 849. Dobrusky. Four moves. Key: B—Kt 6!

No. 850. Brown. Two moves. P—K 4 ch.

No. 851 (and following all by H. W. Barry)—2 moves. Key: Q—R 4 ch.

No. 852. Two moves. Key: Q—K 2.

No. 853. Two moves. Key, R—K 6.

No. 854. Two moves. Key, R—R 5.

No. 855. Two moves. Key: R—B.

No. 856. Two moves. Key: R—R 8.

No. 857. Two moves. Key: R—Q Kt 2.

No. 858. Three moves. Key: B—K B 2.

No. 859. Four moves. Key: P—Kt 8, becoming R, followed by 2. B—K 5 ch, 3. R—R 8! 4. Q—Kt 8 mate.

No. 860. Two moves. Key: B—Q Kt 3.

No. 861. Three moves. Key: Kt—Kt sq!

No. 862. Three moves. Key: B—K R sq (If K—K 6, 2. Q—Kt 2, etc.)

SOME COMMENTS.

'861 is a veritable achievement and 855 is a perfect beauty. '862 is a beautiful miniature.' 853, 'A record hard to beat.' 849, 'A most perfect affair.' 'The whole collection one of the finest I have seen.' 'Dobrusky's 849 is wonderful.' 'I advise the abjuring of four movers, except with forced moves. It disgusts your solvers and tires them.' (This correspondent eventually succeeded with 849, and we do not think he regrets having done so.—Chess Td.) '849 is the finest example of Kt defence I have ever seen.' Mr. Barry has already a good reputation on this side and his achievements in connection with the "task" problem place him in the foremost rank of problemists' (this from a well-known Irish solver). 'A deep sense of satisfaction should follow the successful accomplishment of such tasks as Mr. Barry has set before himself. Doubtless, however, he looks for more worlds to conquer.'

'Mr. Barry is doing very much to encourage the problem art. Others have built fine problems, but he gets the chess world interested in the work of construction, which, I think, will do more good than the old way, good as it was and is.' (This is from a solver of about thirty years standing.)

Next week we shall give a brief exposition of the views, on this article, of a problemist of high standing, whose ideas differ from Mr. White's.

Several sets of solutions were accompanied with the intimation that they were sent merely to show interest in the subject and not for any competitive purpose. Of those not so endorsed two were complete and perfect, viz., from our old friend Pawn (score 39), and Mr. G. Ditchett, Boys' Chess Club, Newton, Mass. Pawn's solutions were accompanied by more critical comment and reached us sooner, but we cordially recommend Mr. Barry to double his generosity and award complimentary souvenir to each of these gentlemen. Next came a representative of England (W. R. Raillem, of Ipswich) with all correct save No. 860, the point of which he appears to have completely missed, score 37. Otherwise Mr. Raillem's solutions were a fine set and we greatly appreciate his sending them. Next, W. R. Todd, with all save the two four-movers (score 31). E. W. Allen, 851, 862 (score 30). Our lady solver, Mrs. F. J. Pentelow, made again a splendid showing with a score of 29. Mr. Wurtele (welcome back to the ranks), scored 24, tripping over some of the easy ones and solving nearly all the hard ones.

GAME NO. 869.
(Ruy Lopez.)

| White Janowski. | Black Hodges |
|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 B—Kt 5 | 3 P—Q R 3 |
| 4 B—R 4 | 4 Kt—B 3 |
| 5 Castles | 5 P—Q 3 |
| 6 Kt—B 3 | 6 B—Kt 5 |
| 7 P—Q 3 | 7 B—K 2 |
| 8 B—K 3 | 8 Castles |
| 9 Kt—K 2 | 9 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 10 B—Kt 3 | 10 Kt—Q R 4 |
| 11 Kt—Kt 3 | 11 Kt x B |
| 12 R P x Kt | 12 P—Kt 3 |
| 13 P—R 3 | 13 B—Q 2 |
| 14 Kt—R 2 | 14 Kt—K sq |
| 15 P—K B 4 | 15 P x P |
| 16 B x P | 16 B—Kt 4 |
| 17 Q—Q 2 | 17 B x B |
| 18 Q x B | 18 Kt—Kt 2 |
| 19 Q—R 6 | 19 Q—K 2 |
| 20 Q R—K sq | 20 P—K B 3 |
| 21 P—Q 4 | 21 Q R—K sq |
| 22 P—B 3 | 22 Kt—K 3 |
| 23 P—Q Kt 4 | 23 P—Q B 4 |
| 24 Q—Q 2 | 24 Kt—Q sq |
| 25 R—Q R sq | 25 P x Kt P |
| 26 R x R P | 26 B—B sq |
| 27 Q R—R sq | 27 P x P |
| 28 P x P | 28 Q—Q B 2 |
| 29 Q—Q 3 | 29 B—Q 2 |
| 30 R—B 2 | 30 K—Kt 2 |
| 31 Kt (R 2)—B sq | 31 Kt—B 3 |
| 32 Kt—K 3 | 32 Kt—K 2 |
| 33 R (B 2)—R 2 | 33 R—Q Kt sq |
| 34 Kt—K 2 | 34 K R—Q B sq |
| 35 Q—Q 2 | 35 R—Kt 2 |
| 36 R—R 6 | 36 B—K sq |
| 37 Kt—Kt 4 | 37 Kt—Kt sq |
| 38 Q—B 4 | 38 R—Q sq |
| 39 R—K B sq | 39 Q—K 2 |
| 40 P—R 4 | 40 P—B 4 |
| 41 Kt—B 2 | 41 P—Q 4 |
| 42 P—K 5 | 42 P—Kt 5 |
| 43 P x P | 43 B—Kt 4 |
| 44 R—R 2 | 44 Q x Kt P |
| 45 R (B sq)—R sq | 45 B x Kt |
| 46 R x B | 46 Q—K 2 |
| 47 R K2)—R2 | 47 R(Qsq)—QKtsq |
| 48 P—Kt 3 | 48 Kt—R 3 |
| 49 Q—B 3 | 49 Q—Q 2 |
| 50 Q—Q 3 | 50 R—Kt 6 |
| 51 R—R 7 | 51 R(Ktsq)—Kt2 |
| 52 Q x R | 52 R x R |
| 53 R x R | 53 Q x R |
| 54 Q x P | 54 Kt—Kt 5 |
| 55 Kt x Kt | 55 P x Kt |
| 56 P—K 6 | 56 Q—R 8 ch |
| 57 K—B 2 | 57 Q—Kt 7 ch |
| 58 K—K 3 | Resignns |

GAME NO. 870.
(Ruy Lopez.)

| White, Showalter. | Black, Janowski. |
|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 B—Kt 5 | 3 P—Q R 3 |
| 4 B—R 4 | 4 Kt—B 3 |
| 5 Castles. | 5 B—K 2 |
| 6 R—K sq | 6 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 7 B—Kt 3 | 7 P—Q 3 |
| 8 P—B 3 | 8 B—Kt 5 |
| 9 P—Q 3 | 9 Castles. |
| 10 Kt—Q 2 | 10 P—Q 4 |
| 11 P x P | 11 Kt x P |
| 12 P—K R 3 | 12 B—R 4 |
| 13 Kt— Bsq | 13 Kt—B 3 |
| 14 Kt—Kt 3 | 14 B—Kt 3 |
| 15 Kt x P | 15 Kt x Kt |
| 16 R x Kt | 16 B—Q 3 |
| 17 R—K 3 | 17 P—B 4 |
| 18 R—B 8 | 18 Q—B 2 |
| 19 B—K 3 | 19 Q R—Q sq |
| 20 P—Q 4 | 20 B—K 4 |
| 21 R—B sq | 21 Kt—K 5 |
| 22 Q—K sq | 22 B—B 3 |
| 23 P x P | 23 Kt x P (B 5) |
| 24 B x Kt | 24 Q x B |
| 25 Kt—K 4 | 25 B x Kt |
| 26 Q x B | 26 R—Q 7 |
| 27 R—B 5 | 27 Q—Kt 3 |
| 28 B—B 2 | 28 P—Kt 3 |
| 29 R—B 3 | 29 K R—Q sq |
| 30 P—K R 4 | 30 P—K R 4 |
| 31 B—Kt 3 | 31 K—Kt 2 |
| 32 P—Kt 4 | 32 P x P |
| 33Q x P | 33 R—K R sq |
| 34 Q—K B 4 | 34 R x Kt P |
| 35 R—Q sq | 35 R x K R P |
| 36 Q—Q 6 | 36 Q x Q |
| 37 R x Q | 37 R—Kt 8 ch |
| 38 K—Kt 2 | 38 R—Kt 5 ch |
| 39 R—Kt 3 | 39 R x R ch |
| 40 P x R | 40 P—R 4 |
| 41 R—Q 7 | 41 B x P |
| 42 R x P ch | 42 K—R 3 |
| 43 R—B 7 | 43 R—Q B 8 |
| 44 K—B 3 | 44 P—R 5 |
| 45 B—Kt 8 | 45 R—B 8 ch |
| 46 K—Kt 4 | 46 B—Kt 2 |
| 47 R—Kt 7 | 47 R—B 4 |
| 48 B—K 6 | 48 R—B 4 |
| 49 B—Q 7 | 49 R—B 7 |
| 50 R x P | 50 R x P |
| 51 R—Kt 6 | 51 R—Q 7 |
| 52 B—K 3 | 52 R—Q 3 ch |
| 53 K—R 3 | 53 P—R 6 |
| 54 R x P ch | 54 K—R 2 |
| 55 R—R 6 | 55 B—B sq |
| 56 P—Kt 5 | Draw. |

GAME NO. 871.
Petroff's Defence.

| White. Teichmann. | Black. Marco. |
|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—K B 3 |
| 3 Kt x P | 3 P—Q 3 |
| 4 Kt—K B 3 | 4 Kt x P |
| 5 P—Q 4 | 5 P—Q 4 |
| 6 B—Q 3 | 6 B—K 2 |
| 7 Castles | 7 Kt—Q 2 |
| 8 P—B 4 | 8 P—Q B 3 |
| 9 Kt—B 3 | 9 Kt x Kt |
| 10 P x Kt | 10 Castles |
| 11 R—K sq | 11 B—B 3 |
| 12 B—R 3 | 12 R—K sq |
| 13 R x R ch | 13 Q x R |
| 14 Q—B 2 | 14 P x P |
| 15 R—K sq | 15 Q—Q sq |
| 16 B x P | 16 Kt—Kt 3 |
| 17 B—Kt 3 | 17 B—Kt 5 |
| 18 Kt—K 5 | 18 B x Kt |
| 19 R x B | 19 Kt—Q 4 |
| 20 Q—Q 2 | 20 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 21 P—K B 4 | 21 P—Kt 3 |
| 22 P—R 3 | 22 B—K 3 |
| 23 P—B 5 | 23 B x P |
| 24 B x Kt | 24 P x B |
| 25 B—K 7 | 25 Q—Kt 3 |
| 26 Q—R 6 | 26 P—B 3 |
| 27 B—B 5 | 27 P x R |
| 28 B x Q | 28 P x B |
| 29 P x P | 29 R x P |
| 30 Q—K 3 | 30 B—K 5 |
| 31 P—Kt 4 | 31 R—R 6 |
| 32 P—K 6 | 32 Resigns. |

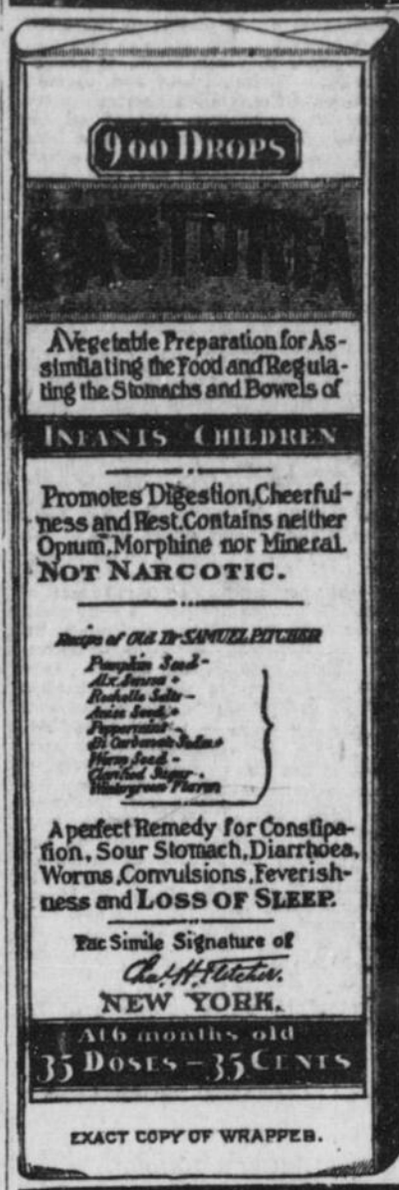
### THE MAN WHO MADE JAPAN.

It is to the Marquis Ito that Japan owes in a very great measure the position she now holds in the world. But for him she might be to-day a second China; but for him she would assuredly not be the rival of Russia, the chosen ally of England.

He belongs by birth to what we should call the lower middle class, and has therefore had neither wealth nor influential connections to give him a helping hand. None the less, at an age when in England he would have been counted as a boy, he was already a Minister Plenipotentiary arranging terms of peace with the great powers of Europe. For he had the good luck in very early days—it was a pure piece of luck—to attract the attention of the old Emperor Komei Yenno, who was so struck with his extraordinary ability and all-round cleverness that he took his education into his own hands and set to work to train him for a political career.

In 1867 the old Emperor died, but his successor, Moutsouhito, had just as high an opinion of Ito as his father had had, and as soon as he had power in his hands he made him Governor of Hiogo. A year later he made him Finance Minister, and from that day to this Ito has practically ruled Japan.—London 'World.'

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# LETTERS FROM READERS.

## THE SEMINARY'S LIABILITY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—At the last meeting of the Protestant School Commissioners they had evidently thought over the matter more seriously, and possibly have found out their action would now affect leases already in existence regarding the increase of school taxes. The real estate proprietors have been enquiring as to its enforcement for the present year on properties leased which include the taxes. The neutral panel having been included makes the law null and void.

On reference to the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, chapter 42, will be found an act respecting the Seminary of St. Sulpice. At this date, the fief and Seigniory of the Island of Montreal, the Lake of Two Mountains and the Seigniory of St. Sulpice and their dependencies were owned by this corporation as Seigniors. The grant of the Seigniory of Montreal dates back to 1640, and was ratified in 1644 by King Louis XIV. The grant was made on condition. The Seigniors were entitled to 'cens et rentes et autres redevances,' which they only collected up to the date of the passage of the Seignioral Tenure Act, of 1854, which abolished the seignioriel system. For details of the conditions of the original grant of the Crown under Louis XIV., reference must be made to the 'Edits et Ordonances.' The Act 3 and 4, Victoria, was consolidated in 1860. The object of the passage of the Act 3 and 4, Victoria, was to confirm the title of the corporation and to dispel any doubts as to its validity.

By virtue of this act the gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice were constituted an ecclesiastical corporation. They became the trustees who were to carry out the aims and objects of the corporation. These are duly defined in section 2 of the act, as follows:—

1. The cure of souls within the parish of Montreal. They no longer perform this service, inasmuch as all the Roman Catholic property is taxed to build the churches as needed, and the different congregations contribute generously to the support of the clergy and Church. This change relieves the corporation of St. Sulpice of a large annual amount.

2. The Mission of the Lake of Two Mountains for the instruction and care of the Algonquins and Iroquois Indians. This obligation has been modified very much by the departure of the Indians to another location, thereby relieving the good fathers of any responsibility in this regard.

3. The support of the Petit Seminaire or College at Montreal. This obligation is being fulfilled

4. The support of schools for children within the parish of Montreal. This obligation, if performed, would relieve the Roman Catholic population of any school tax whatsoever.

5. The support of the poor invalids and orphans, the sufficient support and maintenance of the members of the corporation, its officers and servants.

No one can accuse the worthy fathers of extravagance of any kind; on the contrary, they are models of economy and prudent living. The revenues of the trust are not wasted upon extravagant living.

6. The support of such other religious, charitable or educational establishments as the Governor of the Province may sanction or approve.

By virtue of this Act the corporation were obliged to commute their seignorial rights when required by the censitaires, who could thereby free their property from all seignorial dues. The rates fixed by the law for commutation of cens et rentes were based on the payment of the capital represented by the cens et rentes reckoned at the legal interest. The lods et ventes or mutation fines were at 1-16 on the lots exceeding in value $2,000, and 1-12 on all under $2,000; on $400 and under, 1-8 was allowed. Under the operation of this act the corporation realized a large sum, variously estimated. This has no doubt been accumulating for years at compound interest and must at the present time amount to a handsome capital.

The gentlemen of the corporation are distinguished for their financial ability.

By section 11 of the act the amount of arrears to be received by the ecclesiastics of the seminary was limited to $176,000, for the city and parish of Montreal, and $50,800 from the Seigniory of the Lake of Two Mountains and St. Sulpice. The surplus over these sums to be paid over to the Provincial Treasury.

It would be interesting to know how much the government received of this surplus or whether there was a surplus at all, as the corporation are bound to render a statement of their affairs when required by the Lieutenant-Governor. These reports must show how much the province obtained from this source.

Section 13 enacts that all the revenue of the corporation shall be expended in promoting its objects according to the provisions of the act.

Section 14 of the act is to the effect that whenever and as often as they may be required, the corporation is obliged to furnish a full, clear and detailed statement of the estate property, income, debts and expenditure and of all the pecuniary and temporal affairs of the said corporation. It is to be presumed that such a statement has been regularly and annually made. Every similar corporation makes its annual statement of affairs. If none such exists it is high time that some of the members for the city shall move for the required information.

The corporation is bound by its charter to 'desservir les paroisses,' and to educate our children.

The Roman Catholic School Commissioners are short of money. Would it not be well to ascertain what is being done with the revenues which properly belong to the Educational Fund? Roman Catholic real estate is heavily burdened with the numerous church 'repartitions.' It would be pleasant to know that there is plenty of money to build churches and to support schools and colleges, and that the people would be forever relieved from this heavy burden. And this because of the forethought of Messieurs les Associés pour la conversion des sauvages de la Nouvelle France en l'Isle de Montreal, Messieurs Jean-Jacques Ollier, curé de St. Sulpice. Messieurs Alexandre le Rageois, Nicolas Barreau, ecclesiastiques, and others, and last, but not least, Le Grand Monarque.

With these articles of the Consolidated Statutes so clear that the Seminary of St. Sulpice is bound to educate the Roman Catholic children free, for which they have received ample means, why should seventy-seven percent of the neutral panel go for the education of the children of Roman Catholics? If the Protestant Commissioners of Montreal have made enquiries as to how this very large amount of capital has or is being expended, and where, it would be read with a great deal of interest by those who now contribute to that illegal neutral panel, which is considered by leading authorities to be ultra vires, and rendering the bill introduced at Quebec of no effect?

AN INTERESTED PROPRIETOR.

## CHURCH UNION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—When union among separated Christians is being discussed so widely it may be interesting, possibly profitable, to speak from a standpoint not usually taken by those who write for the press. There are certain principles which should rule our conduct in this matter if we intned to be workers together with God.

First. Our Lord said he would found his church upon the rock, and the gates of hell should never prevail against it. God the Son chose for his agent in founding his Church, God the Holy Spirit. Man had nothing at all to do with this work, for apostles and disciples merely waited till the Holy Spirit came to act as our Lord's agent. It is still the same. None but God the Holy Spirit can found a new church. With men it is impossible. When men establish a new society they must be able to prove conclusively that the Spirit is the real agent before we can admit that their society is a church of God. The mere fact of all existing sects having been set up by human activity is strong evidence against their having been founded by the Spirit, and no proof can be adduced that has any approach to the likeness of the proof we possess in the New Testament for the founding by God the Holy Spirit of the Church which our Lord called his own.

Second. In Acts ii. we are told that 'the Lord added to the Church daily those who were being saved.' As no man could found the Church, so no man could build up the Church. Since God the Spirit alone could found, so God the Spirit alone could build this unique building.

Third. Our Lord said that when once the Church was founded the gates of hell would never prevail against it. Whatever meaning we attach to 'gates of hell,' it is clear enough that our Lord meant that God the Spirit would continue building his Church throughout this world's history; that the Spirit's work upon the Church would never for a moment be brought to ruin; that, therefore, there would never be need for founding a new church. No amount of argument can show that our Lord's word has proved mistaken. So it is impossible to prove that God the Spirit continued to build the church he founded at first, and yet founded not only one, but hundreds of new churches, all striving against the original structure. We are obliged to believe that the original church is still being builded by God the Spirit, and obliged to admit that we should be in thorough union with this communion if we sincerely intend to please him who calls this church his own.

These are principles which will make us fellow-workers with the Holy Spirit in doing a work that will endure when all denominations founded by human activity have crumbled to ruin; endure through the fiery trial of judgment; endure for eternity. To find this church is the duty of every intelligent and honest Christian. The promise is: 'Seek, and ye shall find.'

HOOSIER.

Newington, June, 1904.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In further reference to the above subject, allow me to add a few words in regard to the oft quoted passage in our Lord's prayer, (John xvii., 11.) 'That they may be one.' This is assumed to be an unanswerable argument in favor of the present suggested union of churches. If, however, we complete the quotation, 'That they may be one, as we are,' then, to my mind, it becomes decisive against it. The prayer is emphatically for union with the most entire and complete unity. Unity of belief, of one mind in all things. Is it such a union which is now aimed at or expected? No, certainly. It is simply an outward union, without unity. A union mainly apparently to save money, while sacrificing doctrine, etc. A union in order to effect which our creed, or declaration of our Scriptural belief, must have expunged from it whatsoever is distinctive or of any value, because the other churches do not so believe. Is this such a union as the prayer contemplates, or is desirable? 'Be not unequally yoked together with unbelievers,' (II. Cor. vi., 14), i. e., those who do not believe what you believe to be Scripture truth.

No doubt the financial needs are great for the supply of ordinances to the great North-West, but instead of trying to save money by sacrificing true doctrine to obtain union, let the church sacrifice its organs and musical mummeries, and spend the money for the spread of the truth. This I urged in several letters in the 'Witness,' 'Missions versus music' and 'Music in the churches,' January to March, 1903. At present very many thousands of dollars are annually worse than wasted in these sensual and unscriptural indulgences.

A SCOTTISH PRESBYTERIAN.

Montreal, June 23, 1904.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The newspaper reports of the recent General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church represent one of the clerks and two of the ex-moderators as not in sympathy with the proposed organic union with the Methodist and Congregational churches.

Dr. Campbell thinks the Presbyterians are not specially anxious for such a union. Of course he did not profess to speak for the whole church, yet it will be found, when the time arrives for action, that he has correctly voiced the views of a considerable portion of the church—how large a portion it is at present impossible to state.

It is quite evident that there are still some who, like Dr. McLaren, are quite satisfied with their heritage and with the wide field of usefulness which its cultivation opens to them. It is at least due to the rank and file of the Presbyterian Church that they should be regarded, for the present, as reserving judgment, like Dr. Sedgwick, until the proposed bases of union have been submitted.

The people whose views are thus briefly expressed by these three gentlemen are not necessarily narrow in vision or charity; nor are they lacking in appreciation of the high character and worthy traditions of the other denominations, but, on the contrary, they are in as close relationship with their brethren of the various churches and are doing as much for the spiritual unity and advancement of the church of Christ as those who in their zeal for organic union declare a continuance of the present order of things 'a sin.'

Your correspondent, Charles McKay, has outlined a possible federation of the churches named, by which their respective views of doctrine and government might be conserved, and at the same time affording opportunity to take effective action in the matter of preventing unnecessary overlapping, with the mutual consent of all parties concerned. By such a federation many of the wrongs complained of might be rectified without danger of calling greater evils into existence. Into such a union the Episcopal and Baptist churches could enter and also the smaller denominations such as the Disciples, Friends and Christians. An attempt to press the matter of union beyond the bounds of such a federation, at the present time, would be liable to add to rather than diminish the sections into which the church of Christ is divided.

D. G. CAMERON.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The divisions in Protestant Christianity have been used as a handle by our Roman Catholic brethren against us. But these divisions have been partly from a geographical and partly from a selfish cause, and party from the best of reasons. When telegraphs were not, and means of travel very slow, it was natural that churches should take on a national type, as the Scottish, English and German churches. Interchange of ideas through a free press was impossible. This added vim to dogmatic intolerance. But the chief cause of separations was one in which we must always glory—the right of individual judgment, the right to read the Bible and interpret it, the right of every one to come directly to the Lord, without the intermediary of priest. This brought simplicity of worship; for the soul, denied direct access, will invent wafers, images and ceremonies as idols.

The people who are denied the right of private reading of the Scriptures will not always submit. Man ultimately must think for himself. He will not always submit to 'You take this because the Church says so; let the Church read and interpret for you.' The divine sense of investigation and the capabilities of the ordinary mind to comprehend will assert themselves.

The present interest in organic union comes with force because the differences have been threshed out and the churches are coming to the common sense of economy and brotherly love, and the discarding of non-essentials as tests of membership. The test of membership in the recent Peace Congress was simply a desire to bring about international arbitration. That was sufficient for a powerful convention, and it brought together some grand Christian characters.

When our Roman Catholic brethren come to the point of independent interpretation for themselves they will not have to pass through the struggles that have characterized Protestantism. The way will have been thought out for them. They will be able to come into the possession of thinking for themselves and its Christian fruits as easily as Japan is to-day coming into a civilization that has been the result of a thousand and more years of British struggling citizens.

The unity of the three leading Protestant churches of Canada should be a rebuke to the accusation of unfriendliness and heresy so often thrown against us. It will be a unity, too, after so much controversy and search after truth, that will be a lasting unity, a Gibraltar that cannot be destroyed. It will be a unity not of conformity, not of putty that stays as it is moulded, but the unity of life, of which Paul's illustration is the body knitted together by bands of muscles and nerves of sympathy, of which the Lord's illustration is the vine and the live mustard seed. It will be the unity of life, progress, diversity.

L. M. ENGLAND.

Lacolle, June 23, 1904.

## SOME PARLIAMENTARY ISSUES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—As the 'Witness' is the only newspaper of any importance in Canada which seems to be able to discuss the political questions of the day on their merits, I would like to draw attention to some issues which receive little attention from the ultra partisans. The independent man is, after all, the man who has the casting vote in election times, so those who pay the piper ought to have something to say about the music. The Dundonald-Fisher-Pickel affair has proved beyond doubt that there is 'something rotten in the State of Denmark,' and the mere disciplining of parties is not sufficient guarantee that the affairs of the country will be conducted in a statesmanlike manner by those who are elected at the polls. Are the Conservatives prepared to reinstate Lord Dundonald and carry out his suggestions as to the affairs of the militia? or will they continue in the same old rut? Now, I have a great deal more faith in the pen than I have in the sword, but while human nature is what it is, it is quite evident that the sword and those who undertake to handle it must be treated more on their merits and less from a partisan point of view than they have been by either party in Canada during the last twenty years. It has always appeared to me that Canada's attitude toward the Mother Country has been that of the spoilt child. She wants to be a daughter in her mother's house and mistress of her own. She wants the mother to pay the expenses of her household but she does not want the mother to interfere in the management. It is a matter of taxation without representation on the part of the mother. With a standing army of less than one thousand, and more frills and feathers than would be necessary for ten thousand, she puffs herself up as the frog in the fable. Now, it is quite evident that this sort of thing cannot last. After a general election the civil service is demoralized. An entirely new set of men are placed in employments that they know nothing about. Lawyers are made postmasters instead of promotion being from the ranks, and notaries are made ministers of public works, and cattle dealers that know nothing about ships, are made harbor masters. To me the whole system is degrading, demoralizing and unbusinesslike. Yet people talk as if they were the cream of the earth and, like our neighbors to the south, imagine that they are the only people on this planet who know how to do things. The Post-Office Department had a surplus of nearly three hundred thousand dollars at the end of the last financial year, yet the book postage was raised from four cents to eight cents a pound. It is quite evident that the party in power attaches very little importance to either literature or militia. In other words, they have put themselves in opposition to both the sword and the pen. Time will tell who will win.

NORMAN MURRAY.

## HEAD OF OLIVER CROMWELL

### IT IS THE PRIVATE PROPERTY OF A COUNTRY SQUIRE.

(London 'Daily Mail.')

Cromwell's body, after suffering various indignities at the hands of the royalists, was buried at the foot of the gallows at Tyburn. His head, however, after being above ground for two and a half centuries, now threatens to become the centre of a discussion on the desirability or otherwise of a belated burial.

Writing to the editor of 'Truth,' 'A colonial and imperialist' says: 'I suggest that it is time to reverently bury this portion of the remains of a very great Englishman, and I feel certain that this opinion will be shared by our fellow-countrymen and women, as also by Americans.' The writer mentions that the head is in the custody of S. F. Wilkinson, of Seal, near Sevenoaks, and 'Truth,' commenting on this, says that if it could be decided that the head in possession of Mr. Wilkinson belonged to the protector the suggestion in the letter would be supported by the whole English-speaking world.

The evidence of the head's identity courteously offered yesterday by Mr. Wilkinson to a representative of the 'Daily Mail' was complete and convincing.

'In 1661,' he said, 'the body of Cromwell was exhumed from its resting place in Henry VIII.'s chapel in Westminster Abbey, and the head, together with those of Ireton and Bradshaw, struck off and impaled on spikes, placed on the roof of Westminster Hall. Twenty-five years later a sentinel on the ramparts saw the head fall down during a storm. He hid it under his cloak, and, taking it home, concealed it in his chimney. Owing to the hue and cry that followed, he did not dispose of it, but told his wife and daughter about it on his deathbed. They sold it to a branch of the Cambridgeshire Russells, who were connected with Cromwell's family, four Russells having married four Cromwells. The last of the Russells to own the head was Samuel, who is described as being 'a very poor comedian.' Samuel exhibited it to all comers in Clare market at 2s. 6d. a head. He ran into debt, however, to James Cox, a rival showman, to whom he sold it for £118. Cox then disposed of it to three men, all of whom died suddenly, and the friend of the last survivor sold it to my grandfather nearly a century ago.'

Then Mr. Wilkinson produced documents, the most curious being the actual deed between Samuel Russell and James Cox, in which the former relinquished all claim on the head, promising in quaint legal phraseology, not to interfere with Cox in the enjoyment of the same. 'I only got this five or six years ago,' said the guardian of the relic. 'It was sent to me by a lady, who said that, as I had the head I ought to have the deed.'

Then, with due solemnity, the grim head of the Lord Protector itself was produced. Within an outer case of polished elm lay the original oaken casket, black with age, into which it was first placed by the Russells. Unlocking this inner box, Mr. Wilkinson revealed a mass of red and black silk, from which he took the grim head of 'the Curse of Ireland.'

The brown-skinned head is still pierced by the pike which bore it on Westminster hall. The point, attenuated by rust and exposure, emerges from the top of the skull slightly to the left of the centre. The hair, which owes its present light yellow color to the embalming fluid, was cropped short by the roistering companions of Samuel Russell for souvenirs of the dead. The embalming was so excellent that the eyelids, tongue and nose are still perfect. The nose is flattened to the right side of the face, presumably by the clumsy headsman, who did not use a proper block. Two teeth still remain in the jaws, and—convincing evidence of the skull's authenticity—the famous wart on the right eyebrow can still be traced. Otherwise, the flesh is shrunken and the skull looks small on that account. Both the flesh and the wood of the pike-staff are pierced by little worm holes through the twenty-five years' exposure on Westminster hall.

The casket is softly quilted inside. Mr. Wilkinson is a reverent custodian of the head of the great Englishman. He places no obstacles in the way of historians and others who wish to inspect the skull, but Carlyle, when writing a history of Cromwell, went rather too far. The 'Sage of Chelsea' heard of the skull, but declined to go and see it, saying, 'Let Mr. Wilkinson bring it to me.' Needless to say, Carlyle and the skull of Cromwell never met.

Mr. Wilkinson has a death mask of Cromwell, which has been measured by experts and compared with the skull, and the measurements coincide completely. He has a mass of documents and other evidence which go far to prove that the head is really that of Cromwell, and, indeed, the links in the chain of 250 years are wonderfully complete.

A last piece of indirect testimony is most interesting. Just before Queen Victoria came to the throne (the head then being in the hands of Dr. Wilkinson, the present owner's grandfather), a gentleman brought his son for medical advice. The doctor's assistant remarked on the similarity between the shape of the boy's head and that of Cromwell's. The boy's father replied: 'No wonder. He is a descendant of Cromwell.'

This story was recalled by 'Senex' in a letter to the 'Times' in December, 1874. Four days later a letter appeared from Oliver John Williams, who said that he was the boy who, forty years earlier, had been taken to Dr. Wilkinson. 'My head was examined,' runs the letter, 'by Dr. Wilkinson, and compared with the skull of Oliver Cromwell. My father always said that Dr. Wilkinson had received the skull from a maiden lady who did not care to have it in the house.'

The maiden lady was the niece of the last of the three men who purchased it from James Cox, the showman. Asked if he thought a funeral desirable for the head, Mr. Wilkinson smiled and said:—'Why should I bury it? Besides, my family would not like it.'

## A TREE FOUR HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

There are few more fascinating subjects of study than is supplied by the age of trees. Legend generally credits the broken and war-worn monarchs of the field with a term of life that foresters are somewhat doubtful about. Lately, Mr. Clayton read before the Linnaean Society a paper on the famous Cowthorpe Oak. Two hundred years ago this tree was regarded as a marvel, and it was carefully measured in 1700, when it gave a height of 80 feet, and a girth of 78 feet on the ground. In 1893 it was again measured, when the height had diminished to 37 feet, and the girth to 54 feet. The shrinkage of the girth is said to be due to the gradual sinking of the tree in the ground, Mother Earth, if left to her own will, finally absorbing again what she so laboriously produced. Legend says of this tree that it was standing when William the Conqueror fought the battle of Hastings, and in 1842 Professor Burnett made it out to be nearly as old as the Christian era; but our age is more skeptical, and, says 'Country Life,' the modern expert holds that the tree is probably about four centuries old.'—Westminster Gazette.'

An Austrian professor who had lived for some years at Venice was visited by some friends from Vienna, including a young woman. He hired a gondola and spent an hour talking to them about the palaces on the Grand Canal. When he was almost hoarse and stopped for breath, the young woman spoke up:—'But, my dear professor, I cannot understand why the people don't give these old, dirty houses a fresh coat of paint!'

*Advertisements.*

# TORTURED BY SCIATICA

**For Half a Lifetime You May Have Suffered, but by Using "Nerviline" You'll be Cured Quickly.**

No one ever used Nerviline for Sciatica that wasn't cured promptly. Nerviline is made real strong and penetrating, so it will reach the pain. All you have to do is to rub it on thoroughly two or three times, and away goes the sciatica, never more to return.

You'll find folks in every locality that Nerviline has restored, and to show just how it acts in chronic cases we quote the experience of Mrs. Adam E. Andrews, a well-known resident of Williamsburg, who says: 'If any one wants to know a certain cure for Sciatica I advise them to use Polson's Nerviline. It did me more good in one application than anything I ever used. Nerviline seemed to have a peculiar power of destroying the pain and keeping it from coming back. It cured me.'

When 25c buys a large bottle of Nerviline, it's foolish to keep on suffering. Get it from your druggist to-day.

*Advertisements.*

# OUR SPECIAL $1.00 LAWN WAIST



**4223.** This is a waist we would ask you to compare with any white lawn waist offered outside this store at $1.50, or even $1.75. The material is a fine quality lawn, not the coarse material so often used in a popular priced waist. The front has three rows of fine quality Swiss insertion. There are two wide tucks on each side of the centre row of insertion, and the two tucks starting at the shoulder and ending below the bust line give that desired fullness at the bust, and to a greater or less degree adjusts itself to a larger or smaller figure. The back and sleeves are finished with wide tucks. The collar is of self material with insertion to match waist. The whole conception has a very neat, tailored effect, so easily laundered, which combined with particularly good workmanship and low price, make a tempting offer you cannot well afford to overlook. The price is **$1.00**

Postage extra, 12c.

Sizes are: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure, measuring under the arms and over largest part of bust.

If this waist is not satisfactory and not just as we represent it to be, return and we will refund your money.

THE T. EATON Co. LIMITED

TORONTO CANADA

*Advertisements.*

# NERVOUS TROUBLES

**Promptly and Permanently Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.**

There is no torture more acute and intolerable than nervousness. A nervous person is in a state of constant irritation by day and sleeplessness by night. The sufferer starts at every noise, is shaky, depressed, and, although in a constantly exhausted state, is unable to sit or lie still. If you are nervous or worried or suffer from a combination of langour and irritation you need a nerve tonic, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are absolutely the best thing in the world for you. You can only get rid of nervousness through feeding your nerves with rich, red blood, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new blood. There is no doubt about this—thousands can testify to the blood-making, nerve-restoring qualities of these pills. St. Vitus dance is one of the most severe forms of nervousness, and Mrs. H. Hevenor, of Gravenhurst, Ont., tells how these pills cured her little boy. She says: 'At the age of eight my little boy was attacked with St. Vitus dance, from which he suffered in a severe form. His nerves twitched to such an extent that he was almost helpless, and had to be constantly watched. He was under several doctors at different times, but they did not help him, so I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and these have completely cured him, and now not a sign of the trouble remains.'

When you buy these pills always look at the box and see that the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, is printed on the wrapper, and refuse to take anything else. You can get these pills from all medicine dealers, or they will be sent by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by writinb The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## KING'S BIRTHDAY HONORS.

### Several Canadians Remembered by His Majesty.

TWO MONTREALERS AMONG THE NUMBER.

Ottawa, June 24.—To-day the official celebration of His Majesty's birthday is being observed in England. The list of King's birthday honors was issued to-day. His Excellency the Governor-General was advised that it includes the following Canadians:

To be Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George, the Hon. George A. Drummond.

To be Knight Bachelor, Mr. Hugh Montagu Allan.

To be Companions of the Imperial Service Order, A. Gobeil, deputy minister of public works; John Robert Wallace, assistant receiver-general, Halifax; A. A. Boucher, French clerk assistant in the Senate; David Pottinger, general manager of government railways; Gustave Grenier, clerk of the executive council of Quebec.

To receive the Imperial Service Order medal, Charles Taylor, landing waiter, Whitby, Ont.; Francis Curran, messenger, Supreme Court, Ottawa; John Paxton, lockmaster, Welland canal; E. Edouard Masson, collector at Grosse Isle quarantine station; John Stewart, letter carrier, Toronto; J. N. Beattie, letter carrier, London; Caleb Belyea, letter carrier, St. John; Henry Hughes, head messenger, Treasury Department, Quebec; Wilbrod Dubé, messenger, Attorney-General's office, Quebec.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to confer the prefix Royal to the North-West Mounted Police.

Sir Robert Finlay, the attorney-general, for services rendered during the Venezuelan arbitration at the Hague, has been created Grand Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Alfred Harmsworth, proprietor of the 'Daily Mail' and other publications, was created a baronet.

Knighthood was bestowed upon Thomas Barclay, the barrister, former president of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, who was one of the principal leaders in the movement for closer relations between France and Great Britain, out of which grew the Anglo-French arbitration treaty.

Edward Elgar, the composer, was also knighted.

### SIR GEORGE DRUMMOND.

The announcement of the honor conferred by His Majesty upon the Hon. G. A. Drummond was received with intense satisfaction. The services which Sir George has rendered to the community have been many and valuable. There has been a certain aloofness of manner, which, perhaps, may have seemed to render those services less conspicuous, removing him who performed them somewhat out of the common range; but this was really due to a modesty of disposition rather than to any lack of feeling. Whether in parliament, the Senate, at the head of the Board of Trade, as vice-president of the Bank of Montreal (in which position he has, for many years



SIR GEORGE DRUMMOND.

now, been compelled to perform the duties of president, in the absence of Lord Strathcona), there has been a reticence, and a certain sense of separation due to this temperamental make up; but Sir George has been profoundly interested in every large and notable movement having for its aim the betterment of the community and the development of the country as a whole. Personally, he has been interested in philanthropic work and the St. Margaret's Home for Incurables is a noble monument to his goodness of heart exerted in relation to the most pathetic forms of suffering. He has been interested in public health, in the prevention of consumption, in improved sanitary conditions and in the scientific prosecution of charitable work in the city of Montreal. In all these activities he has proceeded quietly, but with the persistency which is his marked characteristic. In the larger domain of national life, he has been an ardent Imperialist, desiring the binding together of all parts of the Empire. He made at the meeting of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire in Montreal, one of the most notable speeches heard upon that notable occasion, in which he struck the note of larger imperialism. In the Senate he has been a conservative and yet progressive force, always striking the note of sanity and dignity and reticence. Sir George could never be what is called a popular orator. He has too much to offer for that. He has a well-stored mind, the aesthetic sense, the feeling for literature—all of which make for the nice, the exact, and the polished utterance. Accordingly, when Sir George speaks, whether in the Senate, at the Board of Trade, the Bank of Montreal or on the public platform, his utterances are distinguished by knowledge, by becoming gravity, and always by the sense of weight and dignity. Reserved as he may seem, he can glow, as was shown at the meeting of the Chambers of Commerce. Sir George has pursued a life of much activity in many domains. He loves pastoral scenes, and has solaced himself with the country air, and the breeding of blue-blooded stock. He loves literature, but art has been his passion. He has been one of the best and most enthusiastic patrons of the Art Association in Montreal; he has loaned his fine collections again and again; he has given counsel and support. His success as a business man has been conspicuous, and to business he has given much of his mental powers, and yet it is a fact that the most precious things to him have not been stocks or bonds, but the love for, and study of, art, in which his best pleasures have been found.

Lady Drummond is, in all essential regards, like-minded with her eminent husband. She has been a wide reader; she has studied life at first hand; and she has been profoundly interested in the social and psychological problems of the time. She has done valuable work in connection with the Women's Council, founded by Lady Aberdeen, whose right hand she was, and also in connection with the establishment of the Victorian Order of Nurses. Those who were privileged to hear the addresses which Lady Drummond gave before the Women's Council at Montreal will not soon forget the stately figure, the womanly presence, the elegance of diction and beauty of thought which marked her utterance.

### SIR MONTAGU ALLAN.

In the prime of life, youthful in spirit and appearance, loving activity, and mingling business with that open-air life which keeps mind and body young, Sir Montagu comes to this high distinction



SIR MONTAGU ALLAN.

at the moment when all is most propitious, and life seems filled with large possibilities. Sir Montagu has, during the past few years, been taking a more active share in the life of the community than marked his earlier years. He has not unduly thrust himself forward, but quietly, surely, he has been coming to the front. When he first entered business he attended strictly to the concern of which his father was the brainy and resolute founder. He has felt for years past the responsibilities of his position; has become identified with the business interests of the city and the country; and, young as he is, presides with dignity over the Merchants Bank of Canada, of which the late Mr. Andrew Allan was, for so many years, the efficient president. He belongs to more corporations than could be easily counted. He was born in in 1860, and educated at Bishop's College, Lennoxville. He entered his father's business on reaching his majority, and is now one of the senior members of the firm. In 1893 he married Miss Marguerite Ethel Mackenzie, daughter of the late Mr. Hector Mackenzie. Amiable, social in temperament, the inheritor of the most stately residence in Montreal, 'Ravenscrag,' Sir Montagu is in a unique position to support those honors which need imposing outward forms for their fitting maintenance.

## ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

### THE NAMES OF GRADUATES AND PRIZE-WINNERS.

Kingston, Ont., June 23.—The Royal Military College had an auspicious closing to-day. Sir Frederick Borden was expected, but had to telegraph regrets. There were sports and manoeuvres and presentation of prizes, which all enjoyed. Col. Reade said that he hoped for a list next year of over a hundred cadets.

Following are the graduates: F. H. Peters, London; E. F. Dawson, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; A. A. Putnam, Halifax; J. F. Templeton, Belleville; H. M. H. Hackett, Waterford, Ireland; E. S. Hill, St. Stephen, N.B.; T. C. McConkey, Guelph; C. E. Vansittart, Toronto; J. Sills, Belleville; H. S. Benoit, Ottawa; G. R. Hall, Peterborough; W. B. Mundie, Kingston; A. Bradt, York, Ont.; H. St. G. Hamere, Valois; .. Hamersley, Vancouver; J. Rogers, Cayuga; F. H. Lytle, Toronto.

Those selected for imperial commissions are: Royal Engineers, Company Sergeant-Major Dawson, Charlottetown; Army Service Corps, Sergt. Hamersley, Vancouver; Indian Army, Company Sergt.-Major Hackett, Waterford, Ireland.

Governor-General's medals, gold, Peters; silver, Dawson; bronze, Putnam. Sword of honor, Peters.

Class prizes—Peters, first class; Schnedlin, second class; Gemmell, third class.

Dominion Artillery Association prizes—Peters and Cadet Watts, Toronto.

Commandant of Musketry prize—Young.

Soldiers' course, Cadet Irving.

### LORD ROBERTS'S PLANS.

New York, June 25.—Earl Roberts has, according to a 'World' despatch from London, definitely accepted Mr. Choate's invitation to visit America before the close of the year.

## ANNAPOLIS CELEBRATION.

### OF THE LANDING OF DE MONTS AND CHAMPLAIN.

Annapolis Royal, June 21.—The celebration of the tercentenary of the landing of De Monts and Champlain, leading the first expedition for the colonization of what is now British North America, opened here to-day. Governor Jones, Major-General Sir Charles Parsons, Admiral Douglas, the Hon. J. W. Longley, president of the Nova Scotia Historical Society; Mr. Charles Francis Adams, president of the Massachusetts Historical Society; Mr. Kleczkowski, French Consul-General to Canada, and many other prominent men are in attendance. On Annapolis river is the French warship 'Troude,' and the United States warship 'Topeka,' while below in Annapolis basin is the British flagship 'Ariadne. Mr. Charles Francis Adams has brought with him from Boston 'the key of the city of Port Royal,' which was delivered to Nicholson when the French government surrendered Port Royal to the New England general in 1710. The key is the property of the Massachusetts Historical Society. The commemoration proceedings began in Fort Anne, where the foundation has been laid for a statue to De Monts, to be erected by the Dominion government. Its corner-stone will be laid by Lieut.-Governor Jones to-morrow.

ADDRESS BY MR. KLECZKOWSKI.

During the ceremonies Mr. Kleczkowski, Consul-General of France, representing the President of the French Republic, delivered an eloquent peroration. Among other things he said:—

'It is a beautiful, it is a generous sentiment which has given birth to this celebration. It is inspired by the purest idealism; it finds its force and motive power in a deep respect for the past. After three centuries, what do we come here to commemorate? What event is illustrious enough to deserve so magnificent a celebration? It seems a small thing, and yet it is everything; it is only a moment, but a moment sacred to the history of this part of the world; it is nothing less than that solemn and affecting hour when, for the first time, men born on the continent of old Europe, attempted to found a permanent settlement in the northern regions of young America.

'Beginnings are uncertain, rather slow is the progress. Nevertheless the work continues. Carried on perseveringly in the midst of difficulties and battles, throughout more than a century, in spite of all, it is going to its completion, when a last stroke of adversity destroys Port Royal. Even the name Port Royal is lost. And afterwards? Oh! afterwards the little colony of Acadia is taught a lesson of sorrow. It experiences bad, gloomy days. One day, one sad day dawns, darker than all other. The song of the poet and the sympathetic recital of history have immortalized its desparingly sad features. Let us pass! The hour of justice will come. Eloquent voices prophecy and demand it. At last it strikes, and, this time, for ever. The sun which shines on this happy land, pours its radiant light on races equally free and at last reconciled.

'To the Historical Society of Nova Scotia, and especially to its zealous president, belongs the merit and thoughtfulness of seizing this unique opportunity. The idea was noble, it was beautiful, it realized itself in the splendour of a beautiful day.

'The President of the French Republic, whom I have the great honor to represent here, will know in what manner, at this solemn hour, old French memories, somewhat asleep in the mist and distance of time, took a new life at your call; and how, in their renewed freshness, by you they were extolled and glorified. On more than one shore has France thrown by the handful the good seed of effort in which so spontaneously she gives her heart and genius. Many a time has the initiatory idea come from her; she sows but does not always reap. I state the fact, not as one who complains; in the balance of things eternal, beautiful will ever be, 'Le geste auguste du semeur.'"

THE MONUMENT.

Th ecorner stone of the foundation for the De Monts statue was laid on Wednesday at Annapolis Royal by Lieutenant-Governor Jones with appropriate ceremonies. A guard of honor composed of jacktars from the French warship 'Froude' and the United States warship 'Topeka' stood by the spot and received the Lieutenant-Governor and the National Anthem was played by the 'Topeka's' band.

On the foundation stone stood Lieutenant-Governor Jones, Vice-Admiral Douglas, Major-General Parsons, Captain Dillingham, Commander Aubry, Archbishop O'Brien. M. Kleczkowski, Judge Owen and Stipendiary Leavitt. In response to a request from Attorney-General Longley, the Lieutenant-Governor laid the corner stone, Stipendiary Leavitt having presented him with a silver trowel for the purpose. Then came a royal salute from the four British and foreign warships in the river and below.

The ceremonies connected with the laying of the corner stone were followed by a series of speeches from Vice-Admiral Douglas, Major-General Parsons, F. B. Wade, M.P., and Mr. S. V. Hoffman, of New York.

M. Kleczkowski, consul-general for France, who represented the Government of France, at the De Monts tercentenary celebration at Annapolis, has sent the Mayor of Annapolis a cheque for $200 on behalf of the President of France, to be expended by the Mayor for benevolent purposes.

St. John, N.B., June 25.—The landing of Champlain and his party yesterday, in token of the three hundredth anniversary of their former arrival, was witnessed by the largest crowd ever in attendance at a public function here, the crews of the visiting warships taking part.

The first event of the afternoon was the unveiling of the monument to the New Brunswick boys who fell in the Boer war. Dr. J. D. Gilchrist, the chairman, and Sir Charles Parsons, Lady Parsons and Col. G. B. White and the Hon. R. J. Ritchie, were present. A number of patriotic speeches were made, and as the monument was unveiled a guard of veterans saluted. The figure which was exposed is a large model of a khaki clothed soldier standing at ease and holding a rifle.

The new public library building was crowded when the Champlain-De Monts tablet was unveiled. Among the distinguished visitors were Sir Arch. Douglas and Sir Charles Parsons. Speeches were delivered by the Rev. W. C. Gainer, president of the New Brunswick Historical Society; Mayor White, who unveiled the tablet; the Rev. Dr. Raymond, Dr. Dawson (Ottawa), and Dr. G. U. Hay. The last named gentleman referred to the representation on the tablet of linnaea, known also as 'Twin flower,' which grows profusely in the province. The suggestion would be made to the local government to adopt 'twin flower' as the emblem of the union of the two races in the province. The tablet, which is of brass, framed in ash, is a handsome one, and is on the wall at the left side of the entrance in the rotunda of the library building. On the top tablet, in relief, are the heads of Champlain and De Monts, and between the inscription in two colors. The tablet is the work of a local artist. The firemen's parade was in the evening, when all the companies turned out well, and the decorations were excellent. The streets were packed by good-natured and orderly crowds, that took in everything.

In the evening the distinguished visitors were entertained at lunch and a concert was held on board the flagship 'Ariadne.'

The 'Troude,' the visiting French warship, went to St. Croix last night to take part in the celebration there. The British and American warships leave to-day.

## ALIEN LABOR INQUIRY.

### OFFICIAL REGISTER OF APPLICANTS FOR SURVEY JOBS.

Winnipeg, June 24.—At the Alien Labor inquiry yesterday evidence was taken intending to show that in the opinion of witnesses the salaries paid on the Grand Trunk Pacific survey work might have induced Canadian engineers to go into the company's service. Nothing of any particular moment was elicited, but several witnesses thought the salaries would be sufficient to induce Canadians to act, and that there were numbers capable of filling the positions. Mr. Cameron, the company's solicitor, objected that this inquiry was outside the scope of the investigation, as set forth in the commission.

The court held that it was part of the case to show whether engineers were available in Canada or not. If they were not, the point of inquiry was answered.

Mr. A. A. Eggo, a clerk in the local Grand Trunk Pacific office, produced the official register of applicants for survey jobs. This showed 25 applications for transit men from Americans, none engaged; 22 applications from Canadians, five engaged. One Canadian was offered a job and refused. For levellers, twenty-two Canadians applied, three hired; twenty-five Americans applied, none engaged. For assistant engineer there were four applications from Canadians, and two were engaged, Hislop and Mann. Thirty were offered a job at $150 a month and accepted, but eventually declined to go to work. Applications from Americans numbered 35, none engaged.

In connection with this list Judge Winchester pointed out that a few of the applications which appeared in the letter books had not been included in the list. The witness was instructed to prepare a complete list and promised to do so.

## SPANISH RAILWAY HORROR.

### THIRTY PERSONS KILLED BY THE WRECKING OF A TRAIN.

Madrid, June 23.— Thirty persons were killed last night in a train wreck in the province of Teruel (one of the most mountainous districts in Spain, abounding in torrents). The train was derailed on a bridge over the Jiloca river, the coaches being burned. The bridge took fire and the engine fell into the river, dragging a number of rocks behind it. A terrific storm raged, and the wind fanned the flames. Some of the coaches were caught on the projecting parts of the bridge and hung in mid-air and by the light of the burning bridge passengers could be seen jumping into the river.

Relief trains have been sent from Teruel (capital of the province, and seventy-two miles north-west of Valencia).

The victims were mostly gendarmes. In addition to the large death list it is feared that many were injured.

## WEATHERLETS.

Bright summer is crowded with roses.
—Dora Read Goodale.

I bring fresh showers for the thirsting flowers
From the seas and the streams;
I bear light shade for the leaves when laid,
In their noonday dreams.
From my wings are shaken the dews that waken,
The sweet birds every one;
When rocked to rest on their mother's breast,
As she dances about in the sun.
—Shelley—'The Cloud.'

I hear the wind among the trees
Playing celestial symphonies;
I see the branches downward bent,
Like keys of some great instrument.
—Longfellow.

Ill blows the wind that profits nobody.
—Henry VI.

The self-same sun that shines upon his court
Hides not his visage from our cottage, but looks on alike.
—Winter's Tale.

High on the towers of my skyey bowers
Lightning my pilot sits;
In a cavern under is fettered the thunder,
He struggles and howls by fits.
Over earth and ocean, with gentle motion
This pilot is guiding me;
Lured by the love of the genii that move
In the depths of the purple sea.
—Shelley—'The Cloud.'

## SKIT SKETCHES.

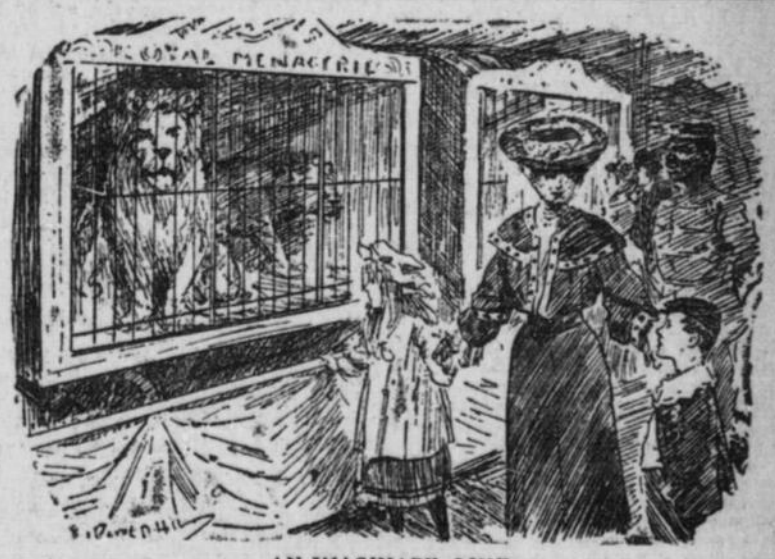
Original cartoons (skit sketches) are invited for this department. Those accepted will be paid for at regular rates, and a prize of three dollars additional will be awarded to the best contribution out of the first twelve accepted. The drawing should occupy about six inches in width by whatever depth the artist requires, to permit of proper reduction. White paper or Bristol board should be used and also good black ink. A little red ink blackens ordinary blue black writing ink. Bold line drawings or silhouettes serve the purpose best.




'A MAN TO AMOUNT TO ANYTHING MUST BE PRACTICAL.'
(Mr. Roosevelt at Valley Forge.)




'DE—LIGHT—ED!'— New York 'World.'




AN IMAGINARY LINE.

Master Tom—I say, Mummie, I did n't know the equator was like that.
Mother—What are you talking abou t, child?
Master Tom—Well, Miss Teachem told us it was a menagerie lion going round the world!—'Punch.'




IS IT COMING TO THIS?

Czar—'For goodness sake, Pat, don't lure him in here.'—Brooklyn 'Eagle.'

# DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

## A Resolution Carried Confining the Preference on British Goods to those brought into Canadian Ports.

### A WARM DISCUSSION ON THE CIGARETTE BILL.

**The Dundonald Discussion was Warm, but the Government Supporters Voted Down the Opposition Amendment.**

The House of Commons met on June 20, and after the usual opening ceremonies, the Minister of the Interior replied to Mr. Ralph Smith, of Nanaimo, that the government had taken steps to warn people in Great Britain against certain persons who were making fraudulent representations to intending emigrants that they had situations ready for them in Canada.

Mr. Horace J. Logan, of Cumberland, moved that in the opinion of this House the preferential tariff should only apply to importations through Canadian seaports.

Mr. Logan despaired of the government adopting the resolution this session, but thought it desirable to draw public attention to the desirability of such a course.

Quite a debate followed, in course of which the Hon. Mr. Fielding commended the resolution and its principle, not that he expected its immediate adoption as part of the budget, but that he thought the time might soon come when it might be accepted as part of our thoroughly national policy. The Premier followed a number of members who spoke on the motion with the remark that he thought there would be no dissent in the House to the principle advanced by Mr. Logan, and Mr. Borden, leader of the Opposition, was only surprised—having heard Mr. Fielding's remarks—that the principle had not already been adopted. The resolution was then declared carried without even the formality of a vote.

Mr. Lancaster made a warm fight for his bill to protect the public at railway crossings, but the House took the same view as the Railway Committee and threw the bill out by a vote of 24 to 34.

ANTI-CIGARETTE BILL.

It was well into the evening when the anti-cigarette bill promoted by Mr. Maclaren, of Huntingdon, was reached. The debate on this measure lasted till midnight.

In answer to a question by Mr. E. F. Clarke, of Toronto, the promoter of the bill said his measure was practically identical with that of last session which was fathered by the member for St. Lawrence division of Montreal.

Mr. Clarke recalled that last year the bill had pleased neither the W. C. T. U. on the one hand nor the tobacco-selling interest on the other. It ran in his mind that the Minister of Justice had brought forward a bill last session to control the cigarette evil among minors.

Mr. Fitzpatrick remarked that he had brought in an amendment to the Criminal Code forbidding the sale of cigarettes to minors under eighteen. This compromise, however, was not acceptable. Incidentally the Minister of Justice remarked that he was opposed to the bill now before the House.

There was some discussion as to whether this bill was identical with that promoted by Mr. Robert Bickerdike last session. It was finally established that it was the same.

Mr. Robert Holmes, of West Huron, admitted that perhaps it was impracticable to expect to prohibit cigarette-smoking by adults. For his own part he would have preferred if the W. C. T. U. had seen its way clear last year to have accepted the Minister of Justice's compromise forbidding the sale of cigarettes to any one under eighteen.

Mr. E. A. Lancaster, of Lincoln, expressed his support of the bill.

Mr. L. P. Demers, of St. Johns-Iberville, quoted a recent Montreal 'Gazette' edioral in opposition to the present bill, and accepted the sentiment of that article as an embodiment of his own views. The proposal had no support outside of parliament. It would ruin a prosperous and legitimate industry without any compensation. It violated the personal right of the subject.

Mr. Maclaren, of Huntingdon, considered that the 'Gazette' was far astray in its assertion that there was no sentiment in favor of this bill in the country at large. He was himself a better judge of this point than the 'Gazette.' The resolution had passed parliament a year ago by two votes to one. The second reading of the bill this session had been upheld by 52 votes to 28.

Mr. F. D. Monk gave the ladies of the W. C. T. U. credit for the most excellent motives in the campaign they had conducted against the cigarette habit. It was a pity, though, that they had not accepted the Minister of Justice's amendment to the Criminal Code forbidding the sale of tobacco to minors. He agreed with a previous speaker that the present bill was too sweeping. It was not one he could encourage by his vote.

Mr. David Henderson, of Halton, admitted that the present bill was drastic, but if he was properly seized of popular sentiment in the country he gathered that the legislation was needed to put an end to an injurious and pernicious habit. He was prepared to support the proposition.

Mr. Maclaren,' of Huntingdon, said that for his part he could see no joke about the bill. He had been asked by the W. C. T. U. to take charge of it and pilot its passage through the House. The more he looked into the matter, the more thoroughly he was convinced of the existence of the evil referred to. The W. C. T. U., to which reference had been made, was an organization that had branches all over Canada and a membership of twelve thousand ladies.

Mr. A. A. Wright, of South Renfrew, expressed anxiety that the bill should become law and in so stating was satisfied that he represented the wishes of those who sent him to parliament. If some of the men who spoke of this bill as a joke had sons whose health had been undermined by cigarette smoking they would take a very different stand on the subject.

Mr. C. H. Parmelee, of Shefford, advised home training rather than parliamentary statutes as the remedy for the cigarette evil among minors.

The Hon. William Ross, of Cape Breton, supported the bill and warned members that their votes on this occasion would come up for review when they faced their electors at the next general election.

Lieut.-Colonel Kaulbach, of Lunenburg, was convinced that cigarette-smoking among youths led to crime.

A vote was then reached on the first clause, which declared that: 'No person, by himself, or by his clerk, servant, employee or agent, shall, for himself or anyone else, directly or indirectly, or upon any pretence, or by any device, manufacture, sell, expose, keep, or offer for sale, or give away any cigarette, cigarette papers, or cigarette wrappers or any substitute for such wrappers, or shall keep or own, or be in any way concerned, engaged or employed in owning or keeping, any cigarettes or cigarette papers or wrappers, or shall authorize or permit any of these things to be done.'

This was carried by 50 votes to 27.

Attention was next turned to the second clause, which specifies that:—'No cigarettes, cigarette papers or wrappers shall be imported into Canada or entered for consumption therein, and all cigarettes, cigarette papers or wrappers, or papers intended as such, shall be subject to seizure by any officer of customs or inland revenue; and they, with the packages in which they are contained, shall be subject to be seized and forfeited to His Majesty, and shall be disposed of under regulations made by the Governor-in-Council.'

The Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick considered it absurd to legislate against the use of cigarettes by minors and by inference leave it open to them to use all the tobacco they wanted in any other form. This law would create a race of hypocrites in Canada.

Mr. E. F. Clarke, of Toronto, pointed out that the passage of this bill would not prevent cigarette smoking even by minors because they could still get the tobacco and roll the cigarettes as they wanted them. The practical way to deal with this difficulty would be to punish the vendor and purchaser alike where tobacco was sold to youngsters.

Mr. Henri Bourassa, of Labelle, opposed the bill because its effect would be simply to encourage the use of the worst order of cigarettes by minors.

The Minister of Justice declared himself opposed to the use of tobacco in any form by minors. Last session he had brought in legislation to that effect, but found it unacceptable to the House and therefore did not press it through. The present bill struck at the rights of responsible adults. He could not see why they should be forbidden to use cigarettes any more than pipes or cigars. Instead of helping minors this prohibition bill would force youngsters to use the worst kind of cigarettes. If the promoter of this bill was in earnest he should answer these objections.

The second clause then passed by 39 votes to 25. The Hon. Mr. Sifton was among those supporting the clause, he having entered while the debate was in progress.

In answer to a question by Mr. McKinnon, of Prince Edward Island, the Minister of Justice observed that the passage of the present bill was constitutionally within the jurisdiction of the Canadian Parliament.

Mr. Maclaren offered to make the penalty somewhat less severe if the clause was considered too stringent. This did not seem to suit the House, though, so the clause was voted on as it stood and upheld by thirty-nine votes to thirty-six.

Mr. Galliher then moved that the committee rise and report progress till the points had been cleared up that had arisen in the course of debate. This would probably have meant that the measure would never have been heard again because it was well known that this was to be the last private members' day of the session.

This drew a vote of 37 to 37, but was thrown out on the casting vote of the chairman, Dr. Macdonald.

The fourth clause was then taken up, which specifies that 'Any prosecution for any such penalty or punishment may be brought by or in the name of any person, and may be tried by any district magistrate, police magistrate, or justice of the peace; and the provisions of the Criminal Code (1892) relating to summary convictions shall apply to proceedings under this act.'

This was adopted by 41 votes to 24.

The bill as drafted was to come into effect on Jan. 1 next.

Upon motion of Mr. Hugh Guthrie, of Guelph, and with the unanimous approval of the House, this was changed so that the bill will not take effect till Jan. 1, 1906. This was done so as to give cigarette dealers and manufacturers a little more time to wind up their business.

Before the bill was passed Mr. Gervais, of St. James Division of Montreal, expressed his strong disapproval of its intent.

Mr. Maclaren resented rather warmly the aspersions that had been cast upon the intelligence of the men supporting this bill in parliament. For his part he had nothing to be ashamed of and felt it assuming rather too much to put down those who agreed with him in this matter as a lot of incompetents.

The preamble, which involves the principle of the measure, then passed by 41 votes to 32.

Mr. E. A. Lancaster at midnight moved the second reading of his bill regarding masters and mates, to limit the issue of certificates to Canadian and British subjects. This was rejected by 17 votes to 39.

### NO INTERFERENCE.

WITH THE MANITOBA PROVINCIAL ELECTION LISTS.

In the House of Commons, Ottawa, last Tuesday, Sir Wilfrid set at rest the belief entertained for some time past that the proposed electoral bill would abolish the Roblin Government's electoral lists in favor of new lists for federal elections. He explained that the amendment contemplated was formal to make plain that New Brunswick's representation will be thirteen instead of fourteen, and the rearrangement of Algoma, Yale-Cariboo and Burrard will include the fixing of the date of election by the returning officers of those districts.

Mr. Henri Bourassa raised the flag incident, in which a British consul in a port of the Argentine Republic had ordered a Canadian captain to take down the Red Ensign from the peak of his vessel and cut the Canadian coat-of-arms out of it, all unconscious that the British Admiralty recognized the Canadian flag.

The Minister of Marine promised to give the matter his attention.

When the question came of the Minister of Marine's supplies, he had to explain that Capt. Bernier had sixteen Canadian sailors with him, picked by himself, to bring over the German steamer 'Gauss,' and that he had to add six others, hired in Germany. Tuesday evening was spent in voting supplies for the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

### LORD DUNDONALD.

HIS DISMISSAL DISCUSSED BY THE PARTIES TO THE TRANSACTION.

Ottawa, June 24.—The Opposition met the government yesterday afternoon with these resolutions:—

'That the selection and appointment of officers in the militia should be made without regard to party political considerations, which, if permitted to exercise an influence, will prove disastrous to the efficiency of the force.

'That while the Minister of Militia is charged with and responsible for the administration of militia affairs, the general officer commanding is by law charged, under the orders of His Majesty, with the military command and discipline of the militia and with the duty of recommending to the Minister of Militia proper persons for appointment to commissions therein.'

'That the conduct of the Hon. Sidney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, in interfering with the commanding officer of the 13th Scottish Light Dragoons while that officer was engaged in the duty of selecting his subordinate officers for the approval of and for recommendation by the general officer commanding and his officers and in requiring recommendations and appointments be made or disallowed from party considerations, deserves and should receive the censure of this House.

'The House regrets that this unwarrantable interference has been approved by the government and that it not only has unduly delayed the organization of the regiment, but has culminated in depriving the militia of Canada of an experienced and distinguished commanding officer.'

### THE OPPOSITION LEADER.

Mr. Borden said the point at issue was as to whether we are to have partisan politics introduced into the appointment of officers to the Canadian militia. He had never heard of politics being mixed with the militia in his own province and considered it most regrettable that considerations of this kind should be interposed between the relations of the general officer commanding and his subordinates. After a thorough inquiry into all the circumstances he was satisfied that neither Lieut.-Colonel Smart, the commanding officer of the 13th Scottish Light Dragoons, nor Lieut.-Colonel Whitley, commanding the Eastern Townships Cavalry Brigade, had been influenced by politics in their recommendatons for commissions in the 13th. Why should they? Their only interest was the well-being of the regiment. Mr. Borden did not even know what political cause Colonel Smart favored. He was supposed to be an Independent.

Mr. Fisher's first statement in parliament was that his only ground for interference was his desire to secure the selection of qualified military officers. Later on in his recent speech in parliament the Minister of Agriculture had dwelt upon his objections to the 13th Regiment being turned into a Tory organization and to the appointment of individual Conservatives to the vacant commissions. Mr. Borden was not able to reconcile one part of Mr. Fisher's speech with the other.

TRIBUTE TO DUNDONALD.

'I do not intend,' said the Opposition leader in closing, 'to refer this afternoon at any length to the part which Lord Dundonald took in this matter. We know that he has had a distinguished career as a soldier. We know that he came to Canada with an honorable record and I think we can all say that he leaves Canada with just as honorable a record. He found it necessary to take strong measures and he took them without shrinking from the consequences. He had been devoted, since he came to Canada to the interests of our militia. He spared no effort to promote its efficiency, but in everything he attempted to do he has been hampered, impeded and obstructed by the very authorities to whom he was entitled to look for support, until finally, finding his usefulness gone—as the Auditor-General has felt his disappear—he sought to arouse public opinion in order that better conditions might prevail, in Canada. He can afford, I think, to treat with contempt the gibes and sneers of those who, during the past two years have been willling to accord to him the mede of praise his distinguished service demanded.

### MR. FISHER'S DEFENCE.

In answer to Mr. Borden's charge Mr. Fisher declared in so many words that he acted as he did not to introduce politics into the 13th Dragoons, but to keep them out. Thanks, therefore, were his due rather than censure.

Reference having been made to the temporary suspension of the work of organization of the 13th Dragoons, Mr. Fisher explained that this step was taken when it was discovered that outside men were being recommended for the leading commands. This discovery was followed very soon after by complaints from the Eastern Townships that Conservatives were getting all the commissions.

COL. SMART'S PART.

The minister freely acquitted Colonel Smart of any intentional desire to load his regiment up with Conservative appointeees. But if the gallant commander had intended so to do he could not have made a more ideal set of recommendations. The very danger had occurred that he (Mr. Fisher) feared when an outside man was given the leading command in the corps. Had Col. Smart's first list of officers gone through that gentleman would have left himself open to condemnation as a political agent and would have turned the 13th into a political organization pure and simple.

'I,' exclaimed Mr. Fisher, 'felt it my duty to protest against such an occurrence, knowing as I did more about the Eastern Townships than either Lord Dundonald or Col. Smart.

'The Opposition,' said the minister, 'condemns me for my interference with the Pickels, but it says nothing about my action in having Mr. Russell, a Liberal, give way to a Conservative because the latter was more qualified. They said nothing when I advised Captain Guy Carr's being appointed to the post first intended for Captain Thomas Pickel, because it was the case of one Conservative replacing another.'

'When I found not Col. Smarts, not Col. Whitley's, not Lord Dundonald's, but no doubt the political intrigues of local politicians making the regiment a political organization I protested, and to that extent only have I interfered on political grounds.'

Mr. Monk—Who are the politicians then who gained the ear of Col. Smart?

Mr. Fisher—The Baker family, apparently.

Mr. Monk—What is the evidence?

Mr. Fisher—I have no evidence except the list itself, but that is quite enough.

Mr. Fisher resuming after eight o'clock, repeated the assertion he had made before, that Gen. Lord Dundonald knew all about the circumstances under which Dr. Pickel's name was stricken out of the 'Militia Gazette,' and was aware of the doctor's own request when he (the general) made his famous speech in Montreal.

The minister argued that the G.O.C.'s speech at Montreal set all constitutional authority at open defiance. If he was not satisfied with his position he could have resigned and furnished the government and country with his reasons in the fullest terms. There was eminent authority in the Old Country and here for maintaining that the G.O.C. is under the authority of the ministerial head who in turn is directly responsible to the House and country. The only authority Mr. Fisher saw fit to give on that score was Col. Sam Hughes's statements arising out of that gallant gentleman's fuss with Gen. Hutton.

He contended that even civilians had a perfect right to tender advice when the proposed organization of a new regiment was on the tapis. For his own part he did not pretend to know much about military affairs, but he certainly did know more about the conditions and men in the Eastern Townships, where the 13th was being recruited, than either Col. Smart or Col. Whitley.

UPSETTING A TORY PRESERVE.

I had made an objection in regard to Dr. Pickel because he had no military experience and I did so because I found it necessary to remove the Tory political complexion of that particular squadron.

Conservative cries of 'Oh, oh!'

Mr. Fisher—Oppositionists say it is political interference. They and their friends are to be allowed to intrigue, are to be allowed to put their friends into the militia, are to be allowed to give their friends promotion in the militia and are to be allowed, as in the old days, to make the militia of Canada a Tory preserve. And, Mr. Speaker, with that going on right under our noses no Liberal who has at heart the interest of the militia is to be allowed to protest. The same spirit which for years kept the Liberals of this country out of the militia is one that continues to-day. It continues in face of the fact that throughout this country there are hundreds of Liberals who want to go into the militia to serve their King and country, but I want to tell this House and to tell the people of Canada that as long as there is a Liberal government in power, as long as the Liberals hold a majority in this country they will not be allowed to continue those intrigues.

Mr. Fisher concluded shortly after nine o'clock and was followed by the Conservative member for Jacques Cartier.

### MR. F. D. MONK.

Mr. Monk, in rising, observed with a smile that he was glad to be able to say a few words in defence of Lord Dundonald. A Liberal paper in Montreal had called on the public to watch and see whether Mr. Monk would lift his voice in support of Lord Dundonald. 'Well,' said the member for Jacques Cartier, 'I am supporting him. There has been no British justice in this case.'

### THE MINISTER OF MILITIA.

The Minister of Militia rose between ten and eleven. He declared emphatically that the G. O. C.'s conduct was in utter violation of every rule and could not be defended. His Montreal speech was not made at a private but a public dinner. A reporter was on hand and was paid to take down what passed.

Mr. Monk—Does the honorable gentleman mean that Lord Dundonald had a reporter there paid to take down what was said?

Sir Frederick Borden—I am so informed. The minister, continuing, said that the G. O. C., after making his speech in Montreal, got Col. Smart to write a letter, upon which he might found a charge against the Minister of Agriculture. As a matter of fact, when the speech was made the General knew that the minister was in possession of a letter from Col. Smart, asking him to withdraw Dr. Pickel's name.

The Opposition leader—Did he not understand that before that letter was received it had been arranged between Mr. Fisher and Col. Smart that the name should be struck out?

Sir Frederick Borden—I do not know that that has any bearing.

The Minister argued carefully the constitutional point that in the control of the militia force the minister must be supreme over even the General Officer Commanding himself.

He had himself been in Boston for six weeks while the organization of this regiment was in its early stages. Had he been in Ottawa instead it was quite likely that this unfortunate affair would not have occurred. Lord Dundonald should have consulted the officer of the district before springing his charges. Possibly he had not done so because the D. O. C. of this district happened to be a French-Canadian. Sir Frederick hoped that this was not so.

Colonel Sam Hughes—'Did Colonel Roy take no part in the organization of this regiment? I have data to the contrary.'

Sir Frederick—'He was only utilized as a means of registering, of passing the papers through from Colonels Smart and Whitley to Ottawa.'

After letting the House into a few facts about his experoences with the late G. O. C., Sir Frederick remarked: 'The people of Canada do not want a public servant of that kind.'

THE CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS.

Sir Frederick dealt in scathing terms with the various features of Lord Dundonald's statement as published in the newspapers of last Saturday.

He denied utterly that his handling of Lord Dundonald's reports could be properly called suppression. True, as regards the report of 1903 he had told His Lordship that it would not do to publish it, and had made certain alterations to which the G.O.C. reluctantly gave his assent and only upon his (the minister's) insistence.

THE SEVEN COLONELS.

Lord Dundonald found great fault with the organization of the ordnance department, including seven lieutenant-colonels, with a total establishment of not more than one hundred men. The fact was ignored, however, that this corps was spread over the whole Dominion and had charge of the supplies from Halifax to Victoria. Their pay was away below what similar officers received in other parts of the world. They took over the duties of the stores branch, which had been equipped with not seven but eleven lieutenant-colonels. The difference between Lord Dundonald and the minister over the ordnance corps was not one of pay; it related to rank alone. His Lordship objected, for instance, to the rank of lieutenant-colonel being given to Lieut.-Colonel Boulanger, who had commanded a battery in South Africa, and seen active service in China, and who, moreover, was the only French-Canadian on the list.

Sir Frederick countered on the G. O. C. in this connection by drawing attention to the fact that the General insisted on his pet creation, the Guides, being equipped with 169 officers for a total strength of 361 non-commissioned officers and men.

The minister next took up the case of Col. Gregory, of the 2nd Dragoons, whose command the general wiuld like to see even further extended. The general ignored the fact of his having filled out his full five year's term and one year's extension beside. His allusion to this case in the newspaper statement of last Saturday was most disingenuous. Major Glasgow, the new commander of the unit, was a qualified officer, and there was no question but his promotion was in the interest of the force.

Sir Frederick recalled a few of the improvements that have been made in the Canadian militia system since this government came to power, and in view of these considerations considered that General Dundonald's remark was entirely uncalled for about Canadians living in a fool's paradise. Instead of helping the situation it was calculated to breed trouble in the ranks. He could not help thinking though that when militiamen see for themselves how utterly unreliable the general's assertions have proven they will have good sense enough to disregard the charges he has made.

As regards the reports prepared by the late G.O.C. which had been treated as confidential and withheld from publication, Sir Frederick was ready to submit them to a parliamentary committee, so long as their contents were not published abroad. It would then be seen that Lord Dundonald was guilty of an unpatriotic act in the course he adopted on this occasion.

It was a quarter after twelve when the Minister of Militia resumed his seat.

Col. Sam Hughes moved the adjournment of the debate, and the House rose at once.

COL. SAM HUGHES REINTRODUCES THE DISCUSSION.

Col. Sam Hughes introduced the debate on the Dundonald affair. He declared that the Hon. Sydney Fisher had shown distinct evidence of 'swollen head' ever since he returned from Japan last year. He was not surprised, therefore, at Mr. Fisher's speech of Thursday, though he was completely surprised at the tone Sir Frederick Borden had adopted in the evening toward the late G. O. C. He again demanded the production of Lord Dundonald's confidential reports to the Minister of Militia, and urged that there was never any excuse for keeping them from the public. There was no parallel between the cases of Lord Dundonald and of General Hutton. The latter had usurped the functions of the Minister of Militia and violated every principle of responsible government, Sir Frederick Borden tamely submitting to these indignities. Lord Dundonald had never transgressed one feature of constitutional usage, and all the Minister of Militia's bombast could never prove the contrary.

He called on the Premier to dismiss the Minister of Agriculture for his usurpation of authority in this matter. If Sir Wilfrid Laurier declined to act it was Lord Minto's plain duty to see that Mr. Fisher was dropped.

### THE PREMIER.

The Premier rose at half-past ten o'clock and spoke for an hour and a quarter. He considered that the charge preferred in the Opposition resolution against Mr. Fisher had already been fully answered. He wished to reply, however, to the last clause of the resolution which said that Mr. Fisher's interference culminated in depriving the militia of its commanding office. Lord Dundonald's own statement to the press last week showed that this charge was utterly unfounded. It was only inserted in the motion to impugn the government's action in dismissing Lord Dundonald the necessity for which Conservatives dare not challenge before the House. If the Opposition wanted to champion the G. O. C.'s conduct let it bring in a resolution censuring the administration for his dismissal. But this it dare not do.

Sr Wilfrid paid a compliment to Lord Dundonald as a soldier and a man, but there was a cloud in every sky. His services were lost to this country under circumstances bateful to every one, but which was no fault of the Dominion Government. He was no doubt an earnest man, but this was not the first time that a man even with the best intentions was led into a wrong course. If Lord Dundonald was in earnest in his recommendations to the Minister of Militia the latter was quite as much in earnest in refusing to accept some of this advice. It was a matter of judgment, and after Sir Frederick Borden's eight years' service in the militia department and brilliant record therein he (Sir Wilfrid) would as soon trust the heart and mind of the minister as any man under him.

It was over a hundred years since it was settled that the civil liberty and power of Britain is supreme and that the military authority is under control. Still every once in a while the military attempts to revive its old authority and the Dundonald case is not the first instance of the kind in Canada. All would have gone well and this painful occurrence would never have taken place if Lord Dundonald had been content to serve as adviser to the minister under whom he was appointed to serve. What right had the general officer commanding the Canadian militia to a policy of his own. Lord Wellington, one of the greatest generals that ever lived, never had any policy of his own as long as he served as commander of the British army. The G. O. C. in Canada may write reports to his minister, but it is for the latter to say whether they shall be published or not. Lord Dundonald by insisting on the publication of certain reports, plainly sought to raise an issue between himself and the departmental head under whom he served..

Sir Wilfrid then referred to the duties of a general commanding, quoting Todd. In this connection he said it was the duty of the general to report to his minister, and it was for the minister to say whether that report was to be made public or not. And yet it was said that it was a crime for the Minister of Militia not to bring down the report at the request of Lord Dundonald. Lord Wolseley had a difference with the Secretary of State for War. Lord Wolseley resigned. If Lord Dundonald had resigned instead of committing the unpardonable breach of discipline he did, all the papers could be produced in parliament. Lord Wolseley wanted to bring the difference before parliament. Answering the question in the House of Lords, Lord Lansdowne said that there could not be a more awkward arrangement than that anything of that kind would happen. Lord Salisbury agreed with Lord Lansdowne, stating that the Secretary of State for War represented alll the authority that parliament possessed. The commander-in-chief said Lord Salisbury might not like it, but he would have to be subordinate to the Secretary of State. That was English opinion. If it were given by him he would be assailed on the other side of the House. He was assailed that very night, as he had been assailed many times before as being a separatist.

'I have always been,' said the Premier, 'an adherent of British institutions. (Cheers.) I say more, I think I understand British institutions far better than the men on the other side who assail me.' (Cheers.)

Sir Wilfrid then went on to say that the position of the government was unassailable. As long as the Liberal Government ruled the civil power would control the military. But the member for Jacques Cartier (Mr. Monk) said that the general should have carte blanche, in other words the members of the government were to be recording clerks for the general. There was a time when the military did reign in this country. He did not know what the people of Ontario would say if this system was returned to, but he was much mistaken if the Grits of Ontario would not remember the names of Brown and Mackenzie. (Cheers..)

In referring to the use of the word 'foreigner' and 'stranger' Sir Wilfrid said:

'Now I may be allowed to do what I very seldom do. I may be allowed to say a word about myself personally. Some days ago, speaking in this House, I made use of an expression which was not in my mind, but which came to my lips. I corrected it immediately. The word which I had in my mind was the word "stranger," but I used another word. Sir, in my experience of many years I have never heard it called in question until this day when a man may not be allowed an opportunity to correct a slip of the tongue. I have heard slips

of the tongue more than once. I have heard one to-day. I heard one yesterfensive and insulting. I have been in this House for many years; I have seen some of the veterans of former combats pass away, I have been engaged in combats with some of them, I have fought a good many hard struggles, but I am not conscious that in all the years of my life, in all the struggles in which I have been engaged with gentlemen on the other side of the House, I am not conscious that I ever deliberately used an offensive word towards any man or towards any class. (Cheers.) I never sought a fight, but I was never afraid of a fight. (Cheers.) Whenever I had to fight, I think I can say with friend and foe that I always fought with fair weapons. I have been told to-day on the floor of this House twice that when I used the word "foreigner" there was in my heart a sinister motive; there was in my heart a feeling which found expression. Sir, let me say this only, I disdain to make reply to such an insinuation. If sixty years of what I believe to be, after all, an honorable life, a life which has certainly been one of loyal devotion to British institutions, is not a sufficient answer to such an insinuation, I will not attempt to make an answer. I have been told in the press, not in this House, that the word which I substituted for the word I used, the word "stranger," which I substituted, was just as offensive and insulting as the other.' Sir Wilfrid quoted from English dictionaries and authors, both in this country, Great Britain and the United States, to show how the word 'stranger' was used in the same way as he used it.

The Hon. T. Casgrain defended a constitutional point of view the course that Lord Dundonald had taken. He declared that the boys, moreover, were sitting around the camp fires approving the step their late commander had felt impelled to make.

## DIVISION REACHED.

After a few remarks by Mr. Andrew Ingram in support of the Opposition amendment the division was reached at half-past one o'clock on Mr. Borden's amendment of Thursday. The result stood yeas 42, nays, 84, a government majority of 42.

There was quite a crowd in the galleries, even at this late hour, including Lady Laurier and a number of enthusiastic politicians. The division was on strict party lines, the only independent present, Mr. A. W. Puttee, of Winnipeg, siding with the government.

When the result was announced there went up such a cheer as is not often heard even in the halls of parliament. Mr. Fisher did not record his vote and in explanation said that although it would have been quite competent for him to vote he preferred not to do so on account of his name being mentioned in the amendment.

The House went formally into supply for a moment and then adjourned to take up the post-office estimates on Monday.

## IN THE SENATE.

### NEW DIFFICULTY IN THE WAY OF THE MUTUAL RESERVE INVESTIGATION.

Ottawa, June 25.—The Senate committee of investigation into the management of the Mutual Reserve Life Association struck a new difficulty yesterday when Mr. G. P. Eldridge, vice-president of the association, upon counsel's advice, refused to answer questions regarding the salaries paid its officers in New York.

The chairman of the committee, Mr. Cloran, appealed to the Senate to compel Mr. Eldridge to answer the question put to him, but it was pointed out that Mr. Eldridge was a foreigner and that the subject was therefore somewhat delicate. The committee's evidence, moreover, was not yet before the House. There was talk of summoning Mr. Eldridge to appear before the bar of the House of Commons, but it was finally decided to lay the matter over till next Tuesday.

The Temigami Railway bill was read a third time, in accordance with the committee's report. Father Paradis's request to have his interest in the charter specially protected was rejected on division.

The bill to amend the Canada Temperance act came up for consideration, but the motion for the second reading was postponed. Senator Levitt in moving the second reading, explained that the bill gave magistrates power to inflict fines or imprisonment with the option of hard labor for illicit selling of liquor. Senator Cloran thought the bill would place a dangerous power in the hands of the magistrates. He read a circular by the Nova Scotia Hotel Association accusing magistrates of partiality. On this ground he did not think it right to endorse the principle of the bill. In Quebec magistrates were very averse to inflicting penalties under the license law. Senator Ferguson pointed out that the bill only affected places where the Canada Temperance act was in force; it was in force in every district of his province and there the feeling was very strongly in favor of making the law more strict. Senator McSweeney said that in Moncton the Canada Temperance act worked very badly. In some cases arrangements were made by which hotelkeepers were fined to the equivalent of paying a license annually. Senator McGregor said that in Pictou the act worked splendidly. He styled the action of the Hotel Association of Nova Scotia in sending circulars to every senator 'an impertinence,' and stated that he did not believe its allegations.' The illicit sellers were afraid of punishment. The matter then dropped, and the Senate adjourned.

## TRANSCONTINENTAL LINE.

Ottawa, June 24.—The National Transcontinental Railway Bill received its final reading in the Senate yesterday, on a vote of 26 to 13. The Hon. Mr. Wood moved to defer the bill till the people of Canada have had an opportunity of pronouncing upon it at the next election, but this was thrown out on he same division reversed.

# BY LAND AND SEA.

## Destruction by War was Pushed to Extremes.

### ACTION AT SENUCHEN.

### GENERAL KUROPATKIN PROMISES TO SETTLE PROMPTLY WITH THE JAPANESE.

Tuesday afternoon's war despatches started by a denial from the Russian headquarters general staff in St. Petersburg that there had been any further fighting after the terrible days of Vafangow. The statement had been persistent that the Russians had met with another defeat, and had lost five thousand men. The Russian wounded were said to have been arriving at Liao yang, from the scene of a desperate encounter at Hai cheng. It may have been wounded from Vafangow, where the Russian losses—says a St. Petersburg despatch late on Tuesday—have been officially placed at four thousand. The first figures given were under one thousand, so that their losses must have been almost double those of the Japanese. Vice-Admiral Bezibrazoff, commander of the Russian Vladivostok squadron, who took to the seas to raid Japanese transports, has sent his official story to the Emperor of how he did the gruesome job, sending one thousand Japanese men to their deaths as one would drown kittens. A heavy squall broke just as the 'Hitachi' was sinking, and hid the sinking transport from view. 'A three-masted Japanese cruiser witnessed the whole affair,' adds the admiral. He does not say that he or any of the Russian fleet with him tried to engage this cruiser. It was evidently an easy prey they sought. The Japanese cruiser was a lightly armed fast sailing craft, which watched the Russians and told the Japanese at headquarters by wireless telegraphy what the Russians were doing. That the Russians got back to Vladivostok unscathed may tempt them to another raid on transports. Meantime, the raid has created an impression of slackness on the part of the Japanese which they have not shown in other ventures with the Russians. News that found its way to the outer world was chiefly from Russian sources, via St. Petersburg. Gen. Kuropatkin's official report to the Emperor of Gen. Stackelberg's defeat added only the details of losses. These he placed at 28 officers killed and 75 wounded, 648 men killed and 1,767 wounded. He reported having left 11 officers and 664 men wounded on the field of battle. These figures probably do not include the full number. He stated to the Emperor that the morale of the army in retreat was excellent. Gen. Stoessel's report from Port Arthur was to the effect that there had been no serious fighting there. Admiral Kamimura reports having searched for four days and four nights in thick weather for the Vladivostok squadron, but he did not see them. He was at one time within forty miles of the Russian raiders—the wireless telegraph informed him—but the heavy weather hid them and deadened the sound of their guns. So the raiders were in luck.

Wednesday's war despatches had no confirmation of the reported engagement near Hai cheng, but a Niu chwang despatch to the London 'Daily Mail' states that General Kondratovitch's force, while traversing a ravine nine miles south-east of Kai chou, came under fire of Japanese artillery, and lost twelve hundred in killed and wounded out of eight thousand before the General managed to get them into an entrenched position. There the despatch leaves them, and their object unexplained. A Chinese junk out of Port Arthur on June 21, captured by the Japanese, conveyed information that two torpedo boat destroyers and the steamer 'Shiu Taiping' struck mines at the entrance to the harbor and sank, with a loss of one hundred and forty lives. The story lacks confirmation. It was denied at Vladivostok that any foreign attaches were on the Japanese transports sunk by the Russian squadron. There was said to have been one million dollars in English gold on the transport 'Sadu.' It is curious that it is from St. Petersburg the insistence is greatest that there has been a severe Russian reverse at Hai cheng. The despatch describes it as the bloodiest battle of the war, and shows the Russians to be in retreat to Liao yang, while Mukden was in a panic at the receipt of the news. In London, however, the report was disbelieved, and so was another story credited to an American missionary that Liao yang had been captured late on Monday afternoon, June 20. The thirty-one guns of the 'Variag,' sunk by the Japanese early in the war at Chemul po, have been recovered by them for use.

Thursday's war despatches had rumors that there had been a land and sea attack on Port Arthur on Wednesday, but the story was not confirmed. St. Petersburg despatches indicated a great battle imminent, the hint given by Kuropatkin having been taken to mean a march southward by the Russian troops in force for the relief of Port Arthur, and an attempt to sweep the Japanese before them. There is, however, one party of military men who believe that Kuropatkin's intention is but to check the Japanese advance, which thus far has pushed back all opposition, and which threatens to unite the armies of Generals Oku and Kuroki. 'I shall see you soon again. We must settle with the Japanese promptly. Till then we are not going home.' This was General Kuropatkin's speech to the troops at Liao yang, where he presented officers and men with 250 St. George's crosses. Field Marshal Oyama is expected to land at Taku shan in a few days, and Generals Kuroki, Oku and Nodzu were awaiting his coming to command the whole. It is stated that General Kuroki has been ordered to reinforce Generals Oku and Nodzu instead of marching further north. Russians are said to have attached a small Japanese force fifteen miles north-east of Feng huang cheng on June 20, and driven them back after a severe fight. The Russian headquarters at St. Petersburg had had no news of the sinking of two Russian destroyers and a steamer by mines at Port Arthur, but Admiral Togo reported the facts to Tokio that the captured Chinese junk had disclosed, as though he believed the story. The 'Times' correspondent at Cronstadt ridicules the statement that the Baltic fleet will be ready to sail in August, and contends that only one battleship will be then able to go to the scenes of the war.

Friday's despatches added not a great deal to the information of preceding days. A Liao yang despatch, dated Wednesday, stated to the Russian headquarters at St. Petersburg that an attack was expected by the Japanese from two sides on Kai chou or Ta tche kiao. Japanese scouts had appeared at Kai chou and had ambushed some Cossacks, a number of whom were wounded. A Che foo despatch to the 'Daily News,' Chicago, on Thursday, states that on the previous day three light draught Japanese destroyers and four torpedo boats cruised along the whole bluff and was heavily engaged by the forts coming out and past the Lao tie shan promontory, and suffering no damage. Two cruisers watched over the destroyers at a distance, and there was a fast vessel in the rear as a sea scout. Firing on the land side began soon afterwards, and lasted until dusk. It is this that may have been construed into an attack by land and sea of which so much has been telegraphed. General Sakaroff told the general staff on June 22 that his outposts had retired slowly toward Senu chen in face of a Japanese force, and further in the direction of Kai chou. In the evening the Japanese occupied Senu chen with a division of infantry, a brigade of cavalry and thirty-two guns. A battalion tried to surprise the Russian vanguard on the Siu yen to Hai cheng road, but were beaten off and retired toward Siu yen. The Japanese story of this is that the Russians attacked them, and were beaten off with five killed and twenty wounded, retreating to Shin kai ling. Under date June 21 General Kuropatkin tells the Emperor that a Japanese army from Kai chou is gradually advancing northward. The General, in that despatch, mentioned that two Chinese ruffians had wounded two of his Cossacks on June 19. This would tend to show that Kuropatkin has a good knowledge of what he has opposed to his five divisions said to be marching south-

## A SURPRISE.

### RUSSIANS LOST TWELVE HUNDRED OVER.

London, June 22.—A despatch to the 'Daily Mail' under date of June 22, from Niu chwang, says:

While a Russian force of 8,000, under Gen. Kondratsvitch, was traversing Wa fungko ravine, nine miles south-east of Kai chou, June 19, it was surprised by concealed Japanese artillery.

The Russians lost heavily, their casualties being 1,200 in number.

Gen. Kondratsvitch extricated his men and led them in good order to an entrenched position.

### HSI UNG OCCUPIED.

Washington, June 22.—The Japanese legation has received the following cablegram from Tokio, dated to-day: 'General Oku reports that a detachment of our troops occupied Hsi Ung yao chong, 25 miles south-west of Kai ping, on the afternoon of June 21.

Kai chôu, Liao tung peninsula, June 22.—Japanese scouts have appeared two miles from Seu chen (Hsi ung yao chong). The main columns of the enemy are three miles in their rear. General Samsonoff, of the rear guard, is falling back as the Japanese advance.

### JAPANESE ADVANCE.

Liao yang, June 22.—The Japanese army base at Siu yen is evidently strongly established along a line from Kai chau to Yentai.

### JAPANESE AND RUSSIAN TALES DIFFER.

St. Petersburg, June 23.—The General Staff has received the following despatch from Lieut.-General Sakharoff, under date of June 22:

'At eight o'clock on the morning of June 21 the Japanese vanguard resumed its advance against our outposts four miles south of Senuchen. (Hsi ung yue cheng, a station south of Kai ping.) The outposts retired slowly toward Senuchen and further on in the direction of Kai chou.

'At noon a Japanese column consisting of nine squadrons of cavalry, a battery of artillery, and a considerable number of infantry was observed advancing in the direction of Senuchen. Other strong columns of the enemy appeared and the Japanese occupied Senuchen towards evening with over a division of infantry, a brigade of cavalry and thirty-two guns.

'According to information received from our scouts and the inhabitants, the enemy, over a division strong, is concentrated southward of Chapan Pass, near Chwang tai tien and Long Tai tien.

'The Japanese did not advance beyond Chapan Pass in the direction of Tanchi (ten miles north-east of Kai ping), and the enemy on the morning of June 22 had not occupied the pass between Paitaipe and Pauchingine, on the Siu yen to Liao yang road. No movement has been noticed there.

'Our scouts report that a large detachment of all arms advanced from Siu yen to Khranza on the morning of June 22. A battalion of the enemy, taking advantage of thick foliage, tried to surprise our vanguard near Van dis pudbe, on the Siu yen to Hai cheng road.

'The movement was discovered in time and the Japanese received volleys from five companies of Russians. The enemy retired with some losses toward Siu yen. One Russian sharpshooter was wounded.

'The Japanese occupied Vafangtien, on the main road to Liao yang, on the evening of June 18, with a battalion of infantry and a squadron of cavalry. A detachment of the same strength occupied Chanlinju in the valley of the Tsuo river, seven miles north of Feng huang cheng.'

### JAPANESE ACCOUNT.

Tokio, June 24, 2 p.m.—Four thousand Russians, including infantry, cavalry and artillery, attacked Ai yang pien men, about 50 miles north-east of Feng huang last Tuesday. The Russians were repulsed and retreated toward Shinkailing. The Russians lost five killed and twenty wounded. The Japanese loss is not given.

### GENERAL OKU HEARD FROM.

Tokio, June 23.—General Oku reports that he occupied Hiung yo cheng (Hsi ung yue cheng), near Kai ping, on Tuesday afternoon.

### ADMIRAL TOGO.

Admiral Togo reports that on Thursday and Saturday two Russian destroyers and one mine ship are credibly reported to have been blown up off Port Arthur.

## BATTLE OF VAFANGOW.

### RUSSIAN LOSSES NOW SAID TO HAVE BEEN THREE THOUSAND.

St. Petersburg, June 20.—A detailed report of the Russian losses at the battle of Vafangow given out to-day, places the total at three thousand killed or wounded, mostly men who constituted the Russian right flank.

Washington, June 20.—The Japanese legation has received the following cablegram from Tokio:—'Gen. Oku reports that the Russian corpses which were buried by us near Telis su, after the evening of June 17, amounted to 1,516. The corpses are still being discovered, and it is believed that the number will be considerably increased. The natives say that during the engagement the Russians carried back by railway a large number of their killed and wounded, while later, when about taking flight, they burned or buried many corpses near Huan huang kwa. The number of rifles, guns and men captured beside those already reported is increasing, but the total is not yet known.'

Si mu chen, Manchuria, June 20.—The Japanese artillery at the battle of Vafangow included heavy siege guns using lyddite and sweeping the whole battlefield. The Japanese suffered tremendous losses in turning the Russian right. One battalion of the Twenty-sixth Regiment was annihilated.

### GEN. KUROPATKIN.

Liao yang, June 22.—Gen. Kuropatkin arrived here on Monday, inspected Gen. Stackelberg's corps, and addressed the troops, saying:—'I shall see you soon again. We must settle with the Japanese promptly. Till then we are not going home.'

The general also addressed the regiments, which specially distinguished themselves in the recent fighting, and presented the St. George's cross to 250 officers and men, who were drawn up on the platform of the railway station, and gave the commander-in-chief a hearty send-off. Kuropatkin stood on the steps of his train as it moved out and waved a farewell to his troops.

### BATTLE OF TELISSU.

St. Petersburg, June 22.—Dantsihenko, the Russian war correspondent, telegraphing from Liao yang, under date of last Friday, and describing the battle of Telis su, says that the last attack proved once more that the Japanese are adepts at turning a position and concentrating their strength where the enemy least expects to encounter it. He says: 'Our artillery was in the centre of their position. One battery did terrible execution, mowing down whole files of Japs. The enemy for a while concentrated their whole fire on that battery. The battery became invisible through the enveloping rain of bursting shrapnel. Every officer in it was wounded and 20 men and 28 horses were killed. Throughout the battle the Chinese signalled information to the Japs by means of mirrors fixed on long poles. We believed to the end of the day that we had won the battle.'

Dantsihenko concludes by vehemently accusing the Japs of massacring the wounded that had not been removed by the Russian ambulances.

### A RUSSIAN VICTORY.

London, June 23.—A despatch to the 'Daily Mail' from Feng huang cheng says that native reports which are not confirmed officially state that a strong Russian force successfully attacked the Japanese on June 20 at Chitu cheng, 22 miles north-east of Feng huang cheng. Three hundred Chinese coolies were employed to remove the wounded.

The correspondent of the 'Chronicle' at Feng huang cheng says that a superior force of Russians, with artillery, attacked a small Japanese force at Hsue hlitien, 15 miles north-east of Feng huang cheng. The Japanese defended their position vigorously, but after a gallant stand they were driven back by weight of numbers. Further fighting is expected.

## LAND OPERATIONS.

### RUSSIAN REPORTS FROM OUTPOSTS.

St. Petersburg, June 24.—The general staff has received the following telegram from Lieut.-Gen. Sakharoff, under date of June 23:—

'At nightfall on June 22, the Japanese vanguard occupied a line four miles north of Senu chen (Hsi ung yue cheng), which extended from the seashore to the mountains through the villages of Siang paitse, Tange sin, Lit sia tung, Yong tsan ya tung and Wang tsiao shang. They established a heliograph station on the heights of Lit sia tung.

'A cordon of infantry with quick firers covered their left flank.

'A Japanese patrol endeavored unsuccessfully to penetrate our outposts. The night passed quietly.

'On the morning of June 23, the Japanese resumed the advance, their front extending from Tavaja to the Kan tak river. Japanese warships were seen off shore.

'Our vanguards on June 21-22 checked the enemy along the roads from Siu yen to Hai cheng. Lieut. Enyberts and three Cossacks were wounded.

'There is no particular change in the situation on the Feng huang cheng side, with the exception that the enemy has been strengthened and is building fortifications near the Kaipa Pass, twelve miles to the south-west, and is also making roads from Feng huang cheng in the direction of Setu chang.

'The Japanese have retired beyond Aiangmen on the Siamatsze-Liassian road.

'In a skirmish on June 21, Lieut. Anitchkoff and two Cossacks were wounded.'

### JOINED FORCES.

Liao yang, June 24.—It is reported that Generals Oku and Kuroki have joined forces and are attacking from the direction of Vafangow.

Captain Von Lang and twenty-six volunteer scouts have rejoined the command, arriving here on foot after a hot skirmish with the Japanese rear guard.

Von Lang and his little command, started out on horseback to investigate the numbers and movements of the enemy. They rode clear around the Japanese advance and gained important information regarding the Japanese position.

When in the rear of the Japanese main body they were discovered and surrounded by two squadrons of cavalry, but they cut their way through with sabres and poignards, losing five men. Nearly all their horses were scattered. They escaped to the hills, where the Japanese cavalry was unable to follow them, and they succeeded in rejoining the colors with much valuable information.

Reinforcements are constantly arriving.

### OUTGENERALS RUSSIANS.

Tokio, June 24.—It is unofficially announced that Gen. Oku, since the battle of Telissu, has defeated the Russian efforts to concentrate at Tashi chao.

## A SUCCESSFUL SORTIE.

### RUSSIAN TORPEDO BOAT DIVISION CAPTURES SEVERAL

St. Petersburg, June 22.—In a despatch dated yesterday Admiral Skrydloff says: 'A torpedo boat division, under Captain Vinegradsky, aide to the Grand Duke Alexis, commander-in-chief of the Russian navy, was sent on an expedition to the coasts of Japan on June 15. It returned to Vladivostok to-day. The torpedo boats approached Esashi, on the Island of Hokaido, but a fog prevented them from entering the port. They captured several trading schooners and transport schooners. They brought one here for examination. Their papers and cargoes showed that a majority of these vessels were taking fish and rice to Sasebo and Shimonoseki.

The British ambassador, Sir Charles Harding, is presenting a protest against the seizure of the British collier 'Allanton' by the Russian Vladivostok squadron, in view of the Russian declaration that coal is contraband of war and owing to the irregularity of the ship's papers.

It is understood that the 'Allanton' will be released.

## IMMIGRANT CHILDREN.

### A PARTY OF FORTY FROM BRISTOL WILL FIND HOMES AROUND ST. JOHNS, QUE.

A party of immigrants, consisting of about 40 children, boys and girls, arrived in Montreal last Saturday, and stayed at Stillwell's until Sunday night, when they left for their final destination, St. Johns, Que. They had been brought over from Bristol on the steamship 'Lake Erie.' Their ages varied from seven years to seventeen, and there were many interesting features to be learned about them. Sturdy of limb, healthy in appearance, with the ruddy glow peculiar to children of the Old Country who have been well cared for, they reflected credit on those who had hitherto had them in charge. These children were waifs and strays in the great city of Bristol. Deserted by unnatural parents or orphans left to the rugged treatment of the world, they might have grown up to swell the number of the vicious that are so common in the great cities, but the splendid agencies now at work in England are achieving magnificent results. Following in the wake of Dr. Barnardo and other pioneers of the homes for waifs and strays, the corporations of the cities have for some years realized that it is better to train the young so that they may develop.

They will now be placed in various homes at St. Johns, the farmers undertaking to clothe and feed them, to send them to secular and Sunday schools, and to employ them on the farm until they reach the age of eighteen, and to restore them to the custody of their original guardians, if called upon at any time, as a result of wrong treatment. These children belong to the Church of England, and were gathered from the parishes of St. John, St. George's and St. Philip's, Bristol.

## THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS

### BISHOP BALDWIN'S STRONG VIEWS.

London, June 23.—At the Synod of Huron yesterday the report of the Sunday School Committee was presented. A spirited debate took place upon the necessity for greater instruction being given children in the Sunday schools. Bishop Baldwin eloquently urged the injustice done to Canadian children in being deprived of the Bible in the schools. He had been a member of deputations to wait on the government, but with no good result. The Bible was ruled out. The boys and girls were what the parents made them, and if parents were rude and ignorant the children would surely be the same. 'You can't bring up a nation without the Bible and save the people from drifting into infidelity,' said His Lordship.

### CHEESE FACTORY BURNED.

The combined butter and cheese factory at Powerscourt, owned by Mr. Matthew Platt, was burned the other night, the entire machinery for the manufacture of butter and cheese and about a ton of the latter, being destroyed. Only the platform scales and two cheese were saved. There was no insurance and Mr. Platt and the patrons are heavy losers.

## EASTERN BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Baptist Eastern Association was held in the Baptist Church in Sawyerville, on June 14, 15 and 16.

The prayer and praise service of the first session was led by the Rev. W. T. Lorymer, pastor, after which the moderator, Mr. W. K. Grafftey, took the chair. The report of the executive committee was then presented and adopted by the association. The admirable address by the moderator was then listened to with wrapt attention by those who had the good fortune to be present at the commencement of the proceedings. The remainder of the morning was occupied with the business of the various committees and the reading of the church letters.

Eighteen churches sent in reports. All were of a most encouraging nature. Forty-three delegates were present, representing the various churches and missionary societies.

The devotional services of the afternoon session were conducted by Mr. G. Barrat. The Rev. F. S. Weston then read the circular letter, which was a masterly effort, and demonstrated clearly his abilities as an able preacher and profound thinker.

In the absence of the Rev. L. H. Coles, the annual sermon was preached by the Rev. J. J. Williams, M.A., of Coaticooke, the excellencies of which were noted and appreciated by the audience.

An instructive address on 'Bible stewardship and its claim upon the Christian,' given by Mr. J. James, was followed by a spirited discussion on the subject.

The report of the local Home Mission Board, given by the Rev. T. B. Brown, of Sherbrooke, in his own interesting and enthusiastic manner, was followed by a discussion.

The opening exercises of Wednesday evening were led by Mr. John Ede, Montreal. The address on education, by the Rev. C. J. Cameron, was considered by those present to be one of his best efforts, and was all the more appreciated because he had inconvenienced himself so greatly in order to be present at the meeting, several associations being at the same time in session and requiring his presence.

The address on the Grande Ligne Mission was delivered by the Rev. J. Lebeau, French missionary at St. Constant, in the absence of the Rev. E. Bosworth. The pleasure of listening to his description of the work of French evangelization was enhanced by the knowledge that he had been himself a convert from Roman Catholicism and had a closer acquaintance with the errors of that church which he had renounced, and a fuller realization of the loftier doctrines of Protestantism. An encouraging and profound address on home missions by the Rev. W. E. Norton, superintendent of Baptist Home Missions, brought the evening meeting to a successful close.

### THURSDAY'S MEETINGS.

A prayer and praise service, led by the Rev. D. Grant, B.A., Quebec; the report of the secretary-treasurer; an address on the publication board; report of committees, and a paper on young peoples' societies and their work, by the Rev. J. J. Williams, M.A., occupied the time of Thursday morning session.

On Thursday afternoon the devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. J. H. Hunter, M.A. The able report of the secretary of the F.M., Rev. J. R. Webb, of Point St. Charles, was read and received. A lively conference followed on Sunday-school work.

Mr. D. Bentley, of the Point St. Charles Sunday-school, from long practical experience and great success in Sunday-school work, thrilled all present with his enthusiasm and spirited address on Sunday-school work. A conference ensued in which many took part. Miss Allen, of the First Baptist Church, Montreal, gave a delightful address on primary work, of which she has had experience for seventeen years.

Miss A. H. C. Stewart, of Chicago, gave an impromptu talk on the best method of instructing more advanced pupils.

Three ten-minutes addresses on the Christian on the farm, in business and as an employer, by Mr. L. W. French, Sawyerville; Mr. Jno. Brown, Sherbrooke, and Mr. J. B. Parker, Dixville, followed.

The devotional exercises of Thursday evening were led by Mr. E. Cameron, B.A., in the unavoidable absence of the Rev. C. E. Jeffery, M.D. Most enjoyable addresses were given on North-West missions, church edifice board and foreign missions, by the Rev. D. Grant, B.A.; the Rev. J. R. Webb, and the Rev. H. C. Priest.

The address of the Rev. H. C. Priest, returned missionary from India, brought the closing meeting of this most successful association to a close. The attendance at all the meetings was excellent. The accommodation provided was the best, not only Baptists, but the pastors and members of other denominations opened their homes to the visitors.

In 1888 there were ten Baptist churches in the association, and in 1904 there were twenty. The total membership in 1904 is 2,038; collection for all purposes in 1903 was $23,815; in 1904, $34,612. The collection for 1904 is the largest amount that has ever been contributed.

### NEW OFFICERS.

The officers elected for 1905 were as follows:—Moderator, the Rev. J. R. Webb; secretary-treasurer, the Rev. J. J. Williams; preacher of annual sermon, the Rev. J. S. Weston.

### HON. MR. McCORKILL ADMITS BRIBERY BY AGENTS.

Proceedings at Sweetsburg in the contested election case of Messrs. Albert J. Doyer and William Coorley, of Sutton, against the Hon. J. C. McCorkill on June 21, ended before the Superior Court by the member for Borme making an acknowledgment of corrupt practices by agents during the last election, at the same time denying any personal responsibility in the matter.

### MONTREAL NEXT YEAR.

Chattanooga, Tenn., June 21—The Ancient Order of United Workmen yesterday decided to hold their next convention in Montreal.

# NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

## ONTARIO.

The Hon. Mr. Fielding is to be tendered a banquet in Toronto on July 11 by the members of the Fielding Club.

St. Catharines voted on Wednesday to take $20,000 of stock in the Queenston, Niagara & St. Catharines Electric Railway Company.

Mr. Duncan Marshall, editor of the Bracebridge 'Gazette,' was chosen Liberal candidate for Muskoka at the meeting held at Bracebridge on Thursday.

Toronto has just purchased the Gzowski property on Bathurst street for park and playground purposes. The price was $6,500.

Mr. J. W. Hill, ex-M.P.P. for Muskoka, has been appointed postmaster in the Ontario Parliament Buildings at a salary of eight hundred dollars per year.

Clark Township voted down the by-law last Tuesday to give the Ontario Electric Railway twenty thousand dollars. The vote stood 238 to 270.

The steeple of the First Presbyterian Church, Brockville, was struck by lightning early on Wednesday morning and considerably damaged.

Harris Cohen, an alleged escaped Adams Express thief, from Chicago, was arrested in Hamilton on Wednesday evening for the Chicago police. He made a stiff fight of it with Detectives Blakeley and Miller.

Mr. Robert Hendry, appointed manager of the British Columbia Salmon Company, for Ontario and Quebec, formerly M.P. for Brant, will take up his residence in Windsor.

The Toronto Street Railway Company came to a satisfactory agreement with their employees on Thursday. It covers a period of three years and embraces all points of difference between the parties.

'Excitement and whiskey' was the reason Joseph Chartrand gave when asked on June 20, before Mr. Brodie, magistrate at Webbford, why he had shot Constable Irving. He was committed for trial.

Lord Aylmer, adjutant-general, in temporary command of the Canadian militia, declares the troops in Niagara camp have been in good condition in every branch of the service. The Niagara commons he considers too small for the number of troops upon it.

A Napanee despatch states that at Enterprise, on June 18, Miss Ida Clark, daughter of Mr. Willis Clark, while heating some oil upon the stove, allowed it to boil over, with the result that her clothes caught fire and she was fatally burned. The house also took fire and was consumed.

Mr. Benj. Bricker, of Roseville, near Galt, got a severe shaking by his team coming into collision with a C. P. R. train on the Blenheim road crossing on Wednesday. His daughter, driving with him at the time, escaped uninjured.

Owing to somebody's carelessness, smallpox has developed in New Ontario, four cases among the crew of the steamer 'Meteor' having been quarantined. Cases at Sudbury and Wahnapitae have been traced to New Liskeard and other points, and twenty new cases at the latter place were reported to Dr. Hodgetts, provincial health officer on Wednesday. They were isolated.

The death of Major Forester, of the Royal Canadian Dragoons at Oakville on Thursday, caused great sorrow among the many military and other friends of the gallant officer. Major Forester went out with the First contingent to South Africa, and was on General French's staff at the relief of Kimberley. His body was taken to Fredericton, N.B., for burial.

Miss Annie McNeil, of Michigan, while on a visit to her grandfather's home in the tenth concession of Caradoc, Mr. John Powers, was seated in company with Miss Powers, who had come with her from Michigan. A thunderstorm was passing over the township at about 4 p.m. last Tuesday when a flash of lightning struck the chimney and passing downward killed Miss McNeil instantly and severely shocked Miss Powers.

## QUEBEC.

A successful meeting was held at Robinson, Bury, in the Town Hall, on June 18, for the purpose of forming an association with the primary object of endeavoring to obtain from the government a grant of land to each Quebec Province Fenian raid veteran similar to Ontario's gift to volunteers who took part in the provincial defence.

When Leslie Paxton, the eleven-year-old son of Mr. R. Paxton, stave manufacturer, of Labelle, was driving along the bank of the river Rouge, the other day, the horse became unmanageable and jumped into the river at its deepest point. The boy was dragged into the water, but being an expert swimmer, he devoted all his efforts towards saving the horse. He spent twenty minutes in the river, but the animal was drowned.

There arrived in Valleyfield on Tuesday for interment the remains of A. and E. Desparrois, the two victims of the fatal accident which occurred at St. Henri on Saturday evening. Both men were run down by a G. T. train and instantly killed. No one could tell the coroner's jury how they were killed. The mutilated bodies were picked up. No one saw the accident.

A sad accident occurred near Eastman recently, which resulted in the death of a little child, three years of age. A drunken father on going home, ordered his wife and family out of 'his house and way.' In trying to secure a hiding place the mother fled to the hayloft of the barn, but in her great haste and fear dropped the child, which received injuries from which it died on June 20.

Mrs. Letarte, a widow, of St. Roch's, was poisoned to death a short time since by eating canned vegetables. So decided the jury at the coroner's inquest on Thursday. The body of Mrs. Letarte had been buried, but was exhumed by the coroner when the facts of the case became known. It appears that the canned vegetables contained organic poison. Where she got the vegetables has not been shown.

The Hon. Mr. McCorkill, Provincial Treasurer, who was stated as having resigned his seat in the Legislature because of corrupt acts by his agents, of which he had had no personal knowledge, is said to have stated since to the reporters of the press in Quebec that he had a string to his admission by which he may be confirmed, after all, in his seat, if the Court takes the view that the trial, as he contends, had been illegally fixed for March 12.

Captain Henry Dicks, aged sixty-five years, and son, Horatio, aged twenty-one years, of the schooner 'William R.,' were both drowned at Labrador on June 16 by the upsetting of their dory. They were natives of Newfoundland, but had resided at Georgetown nearly twenty years. The news was sent to Georgetown by telegraph from Quebec.

The Orford Mountain Railway has received a land grant of eighteen thousand acres from the Quebec Government for twelve miles of railway from Eastman to the Potton Line. The railway is under construction and it is promised that trains will be running over it by early fall. The intention is to extend the road from the Potton Line to the international boundary, connecting with the C. P. R. at Masonville Station, Richford or North Troy.

## MANITOBA AND THE WEST.

Mr. Fred Cuthbert, a merchant, of Fernie, B.C., while driving at Lethbridge on Wednesday, was thrown from the waggon and killed, the team having taken fright. Mr. Cuthbert was from Goderich, Ont., originally.

Edmonton Street Railway Company, which has passed into the control of a Montreal charter, was given power by the House of Commons Railway Committee on Wednesday to deal in electricity and also in coal mining.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company had arranged to expend between a quarter of a million and a half a million of dollars on a new tourist hotel for Vancouver, B.C., and now they promise to add another hundred thousand. The city is to get $20,000 to cover the expropriation of some property, and the C.P.R. gets the Esplanade and James Bay flats.

One Stewart, at Eagle Creek, forty miles from Saskatoon, N.W.T., a farmer, was beating his wife, recently, when his son, maddened by hearing his mother's screams, threatened to shoot him if he did not desist. The beating and the screaming continued, when the boy, infuriated, reached for the shot gun and put its contents into the body of his father, killing him instantly. Neighbors informed the police at Saskatoon and a constable has gone to the scene.

## MONTREAL NEWS.

Quite a number of actions for loss of baggage in the wreck by passengers on the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company's steamer 'Canada' have been entered in court, all for sums about a hundred dollars or a little more each.

The Grand Trunk Railway system is seeking enlarged premises at Point St. Charles to extend their car and locomotive works. In doing this the company asks the city to value their property for the next twenty-five years at a million dollars for municipal and school tax purposes.

Mr. Wilfrid McLean, son of Mr. John McLean, St. Matthew street, early last week was missing from Beaurepaire, where his canoe was found floating. Search made at the locality where his canoe was found had not resulted in the discovery of his body. Hope that he is alive, however, is not entertained.

The respect and affection of the congregation of Centenary Church, Point St. Charles, for their pastor of the past two years, the Rev. David Winter, was manifested in a very tangible manner at a farewell social held in the lecture room of the church on Wednesday evening, when the congregation presented him with a hundred dollars in gold.

Mr. George B. Burland, who gave $5,000 to Emamnuel Congregational Church to wipe off their debt, some time ago, has now offered $1,000 each toward the reduction of the debt on the Western Church, Toronto, and the First Congregational Church, London, Ont.

The congregation of Fairmount Avenue Methodist Church, in Montreal Annex, presented their retiring pastor, the Rev. J. W. Davidson, B.A., B.D., with a purse on Thursday evening, on the occasion of his leave taking to go to Ormstown.

Alexander Taillefer, blacksmith, was boring a well on Mr. Robert Hampson's farm, Elmwood, Longue Pointe, on June 20, when the dynamite explosion occurred prematurely, and an iron pipe struck him on the head and killed him instantly. Six charges had failed to explode, and Taillefer had just put in a seventh when the awful outburst occurred.

French Salvation Army people were stopped by the police from holding open air services on Prince Arthur street, near St. Lawrence street, on Sunday evening. Complaint was made to the Police Committee as the action of the police is illegal, as the complainants allege.

Directors of the Dominion Coal Company, after having declared the usual dividend for the preferred stock, passed the dividend for the common stock altogether for this occasion, as they had not earned it. The result brought the price of the stock down to 45, but it gained a point or two afterwards.

Some two hundred Chinamen, ordered to be deported over the C. P. R., which brought them by Canada into the United States, against the law of the latter country, went out of Montreal on Tuesday afternoon last. The United States would not have them, and Canada does not want them. They had to go back, and the Canadian Pacific steamers will take them from Vancouver.

Mr. John Whalley died in Montreal General Hospital on June 19 from the blow of a hammer that had fractured his skull. There had been a fight at Frelighsburg, Que., and Elise Royer, brother-in-law of deceased, admitted having used the hammer. He claimed that he had done so in self-defence. The coroner's jury in Montreal found that Royer had been the cause of Whalley's death, and he is in Sweetsburg jail to answer to the charge.

On Wednesday and Thursday the schools of the Protestant School Commissioners were closed for the holiday season, with the customary announcements of prize winners and promotions. The success of the commissioners in securing increased taxes will probably place them in a position to increase the usefulness of the schools and incidentally the salaries of their teachers next yaar.

Mr. James Bancroft Flint, 32 years old, engineer in the Angus shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway buildings, last Tuesday morning had just commenced to work when he was struck by an electric shock, sitting in a chair after having removed his shoes. He died without a sound, his companion in the room having been made aware of his death by seeing his features contorted when he happened to turn around towards him. His help was then in vain. Mr. Flint was dead. As there was but 550 volts of power on the wire that killed Mr. Flint, experts said they were greatly surprised, as that was not fatal power in general. The jury's verdict was 'died from electric shock, while suffering from a weak heart.'

A rather extraordinary effort at notoriety hunting was that of a Notre Dame street storekeeper who offered one hundred dollars to any person who would perform the wedding ceremony in his store, and two young persons, Mr. Walter G. Seaman and Miss Rosa Castonguay, were willing to get the dollars by filling the conditions. The father of the young woman, however, got an injunction from Judge Pagnuelo against the proceedings. The parties, who had a regular license, then drove to the Church of St. John the Evangelist, where the Rev. Edumund Wood married them. Mr. Robert Gibson, Mr. George W. Renshaw, and two others were witnesses. The bride could not speak English, and had the ceremonial translated for her. The husband and wife then returned to the store, and were presented with the purse of $100 in gold and the bride's cake. They afterwards had dinner with some friends, and the bride's father withdrew his opposition. The curious affair was thus easily over.

## UNITED STATES.

The United States squadron left Gibraltar for Greece on June 22. Orders for Tangier were countermanded.

Irish troops in New York declare that they will not march in the parade at Syracuse, N.Y., if the 14th P. W. O. Rifles of Kingston, who are to be present, carry the British flag.

Mr. J. McClip, a native of Prince Edward County, Ont., and a graduate of Queen's, has been selected by the United States Government to take charge of a party of engineers to survey and open roads in Alaska.

Eleven firms of the New York Stock Exchange, for alleged connection with the Consolidated Stock Exchange, had their telephones ordered out of the New York Stock Exchange room on Thursday. No public explanation was made.

A Seattle despatch of Thursday states that the 'Oregon' reached port on that day from Nome, with over four hundred thousand dollars in bullion, consigned to Seattle banks. There was a fear in Nome that the steamship 'Portland,' overdue in Nome when the 'Oregon' left, had been carried into the Arctic ice pack by heavy ice.

The P. N. Van Kirk Company's lumber plant in Paterson, N.J., took fire on Wednesday, and Hall's big silk mill, occupied by eight firms also caught from contact. Half a million of dollars are the figures given of the loss, and some twelve hundred persons were thrown out of employment.

From Seventh to Ninth avenue, and from Thirty-first to Thirty-third street, New York City, is to be the terminal site of the Pennsylvania Railway in Manhattan. The New York Contracting and Trucking Company has undertaken the excavation, the work to cost five million of dollars.

Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, who has been imprisoned in connection with the mining strike at Cripple Creek, Colorado, publishes a statement in which he condemns the deportation of union miners by the troops, and foreshadows rebellion of the people should the practise spread. The miners, meantime, will use every lawful means to return to their homes.

## SUMMARY.

A Paris despatch of Thursday states that while the Sublime Port of Turkey has yielded to the demands of the powers for redress of the recent Armenian grievances, and agree to return to their homes and reimburse evicted Armenians, the Sultan has proven obdurate. He will not ratify the Porte's decision.

A new story predicting the fall of the French Ministry is that M. Lagrave, the Commissary-General of France at the St. Louis World's Fair, acted as a go-between in an offer of the Chartreux monks to give the government one million of francs, on condition that the Grande Chartreuse be not dissolved. M. Lagrave and Edgar Combes, son of the Premier, were confronted by the commission of inquiry and there was a scene in which the parties came to blows. The evidence is said to have been damaging.

### AN ENGLISHMAN'S VIEWS OF SCHOLES'S CHANCES.

London, June 24.—Tom Sullivan, speaking to the Canadian Associated Press, said that Scholes, no matter how much he has improved, has no chance to win the Diamond from Kelly, as the latter is away superior. He is rowing in splendid form, and Sullivan predicts that he will row right away from Scholes. Sullivan added that Scholes has as much chance of beating Kelly as a ten-year-old boy would have in beating Hanlan.

Referring to the proposed match with Durnan, Sullivan said at first when the match was proposed he at once commenced training, but as no forfeit money on the part of Durnan was forthcoming, he had ceased training, paying no further attention to the proposal.

## A NATIONAL FESTIVAL.

### ST. JEAN BAPTISTE DAY CELEBRATION ON FRIDAY.

St. Jean Baptiste, the great national and religious festival of the French-Canadian people, was celebrated on Friday, June 24, with the usual gaiety and pleasure by thousands of people. The decorum and respectability of the procession, and its wealth of pomp and music were indicative of prosperity and of a desire to show that the French-Canadian race has made great progress in industry and commerce. St. John the Baptist was personated, as is the case annually, in the days of his very young child life, with a crook and hairy coat, having in his charge a live lamb not many months old. The whole is mounted upon a platform and drawn by prancing horses, the car ornamented in a most lavish manner. Sometimes there are several Johns thus dressed in the procession, each representing a different parish.

In the procession were cars representing different trades. The horse-shoer and the blacksmith plied their hammers on the anvil. The carpenters made doors and windows as their car was borne along. Typewriting, sewing machine making, and a number of other trades were represnted in the same manner. Among the historical cars was one which bore Wolfe at one end and Montcalm at the other, each with his suite and emblems of war scattered between. It was a picture of the conquest, and the costumes were elegant.

The procession concluded at the Church of Notre Dame, where amid the flags of the past centuries and historical surroundings, only less modern, Archbishop Bruchesi and a number of priests met the officials of the different societies and guests. The Rev. Abbé Brosseau, of the Church of St. Louis de France, said it was a great consolation to find on the shores of the St. Lawrence a young, but energetic and already powerful nation that had remained faithful to its noble origin.

In the evening several thousand people celebrated at Parc Lafontaine, and Mayor Laporte made a speech to the people, who had gathered from the country towns and hamlets for miles around.

## SUDDEN DEATH OF W. A. WALFORD.

(Pembroke 'Observer,' June 24.)

The citizens of the Locksley neighborhood were terribly shocked in the early morning of June 14, when they learned of the sudden death of Mr. William A. Walford, second son of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Walford, which occurred on the previous evening at about nine o'clock. He had just left the table after eating his supper and sat down on a chair. His mother having occasion to pass in front of him just afterwards, felt his foot sliding against hers, and she and Mabel, his youngest sister, at the same instant noticed his head falling back. Every member of the family was instantly at his side, and supposing it to be a fit of some kind, continued, with the help of kind friends, whom they called in, all the means in their power to restore him, but all to no purpose. Dr. Josephs ascertained that death had been instantaneous.

Deceased was in his twenty-fourth year. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Church, and it was not hard for him to lead a Christian life, as the necessity for doing so was instilled into him and grew with him from childhood. Both in the house and elsewhere he manifested a dislike for all conversations in which any unkind statement was made concerning anyone, and would never take part in it. He will be sadly missed in the church and Sabbath-school, in the community at large and in the home, where he was dear to all with whom he came in contact. He has left a sorrowing father and mother, one brother (Harry) at home, and four sisters, Mrs. F. M. Kelly, Mrs. T. A. Argue, (Annie), wife of T. A. Argue, druggist of Greenfell, Assa.; Esther, wife of G. D. Biggs, of the County Council, and Miss Mabel, at home.

The funeral took place on Wednesday, June 15, at 2.30 p.m., and was largely attended by friends from Pembroke and surrounding country, showing the high esteem in which the deceased was held. The religious service was held at the house, where the Rev. S. Quine preached a very impressive sermon from Psalm ciii., 15 and 16 verses. The pall-bearers were Messrs. T. S. Sparling, R. S. Lowe, W. H. Lowe, Geo. Sparling, F. Biggs, Benjamin Biggs and Herbert Hamilton, who carried the floral contributions.

## THE HON. MR. TARTE'S LOSS.

The Hon. Mr. Tarte has just been afflicted by the loss of his wife, and her burial on Thursday morning was the occasion of a demonstration of sympathy with him such as is not often given. The funeral cortege, which embraced gentlemen of all shades of political life and the business and social world, also, was at the church door over a quarter of a mile away, ere the other end had left the door of the family residence, St. Louis square.

## A THREE RIVERS WEDDING.

A June wedding was celebrated at the Manse of St. Andrew's Church, Three Rivers, on the evening of June 21. The contracting parties were Mr. Robert Purves Blair (of Blair Bros., Three Rivers), eldest son of Mr. Hugh P. Blair, and Miss Margaret F. MacLeod, second daughter of the Rev. J. R. MacLeod, pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Three Rivers, who performed the ceremony. The bride was given away by Mr. J. M. MacLeod, of Toronto, her eldest brother, and was attended by Miss H. N. MacLeod, her youngest sister. Mr. W. B. Blair, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The bride was dressed in white crepe de chine, trimmed with point d'esprit and insertion, and the bridesmaid in white silk striped crepon. The bride travelled in grey suit with hat to match. The groom's gift to the bride was a gold watch and chain, and to the bridesmaid a brooch of French enamel with baroque pearl. Mr. and Mrs. Blair left, amid the good wishes of many friends, by the steamer 'Beaupre' for Toronto, Niagara, Buffalo and other points in the west.

## MR. STEPHENS'S DEATH

### Deeply Regretted by all Classes of Citizens.

### THE END OF A CAREER OF USEFULNESS TO THE COMMUNITY.

The people of Montreal were shocked and grieved early last week to learn of the death of the Hon. George W. Stephens, a few lines concerning which was published in the 'Weekly Witness.' Mr. Stephens had gone to his country house at Lac a l'Eau Claire, north of St. Alexis, on Friday, June 17, and was returning on the following Monday with an architect, when he suddenly felt faint, placed his hand upon his heart, and died without a moan. Major George W. Stephens, his eldest son, went immediately to the scene by special C. P. R. express, and brought the body home. The funeral on Wednesday afternoon was attended by such a concourse of citizens as is rarely seen together. It represented every department of Montreal business and social life.

Mr. Stephens was the second son of the late Mr. Harrison Stephens, and was born in Montreal, where he long occupied the position of a merchant. He was educated at the High School, leaving to go into business, in the hardware line, and was apprenticed to the old firm of Messrs. Ferrier & Co., and it was not until some years afterwards, when he decided to go into law, that he severed his connection with this firm. He took a course at McGill and graduated with the degree of B.C.L. and was called to the Bar in 1863, and with the deceased Mr. John Perkins established the law firm and became one of the most eminent authorities of his time. His most important case was perhaps Connolly vs. Woolrych, in which a judgment was given to his client which established the validity of an Indian marriage celebrated according to the custom of the country. The needs of his father's estate forced him to vacate his position at the Bar.

In 1868 he was elected as alderman and sat in the City Council for seventeen years and after a lapse of a few years re-entered the council and served two terms of three years each. He was a hard hitter and had an unconquerable aversion to anything that had the appearance of crookedness.

He represented Montreal Centre in the Quebec Legislature from 1881 to 1886, in the Liberal interest, the County of Huntingdon, from 1892 and for several years held a cabinet position without portfolio under the leadership of the late Hon. F. G. Marchand. Three years ago he retired, though still devoting a deep interest to all legislative matters.

His name is associated with the Good Government Association of Montreal, and in January, 1897 they tendered him their thanks for his vigorous and judicious action in the Quebec Assembly in regard to local matters. The obliteration of all indecencies on posters was rendered possible by a measure he introduced and engineered through the Assembly.

He was a member of the Council of the Board of Trade; had filled the office of president of the Mercantile Library Association; was president of the Citizens' Gas Company, and at the time of his death he was a governor of the Montreal General Hospital and of the Protestant Hospital for the Insane.

Mr. Stephens was a major in the cavalry and on the retired list. He was one of the very first to take to volunteering and was a member of the Montreal Rifle Rangers, the nucleus of the Montreal volunteer brigade, organized in 1854.

He was twice married and is survived by Mrs. Stephens and two sons and two daughters. Major G. W. Stephens, Master S. C. Stephens, Mrs. J. Wedderburn Wilson, of Liverpool, and Mrs. A. Hamilton Gault.

An incident in the life of the Hon. Geo. W. Stephens is related by a Montreal journalist, which lifts the curtain from many of his beneficent private acts. Meeting his journalistic friend one morning, he remarked, 'That was a brave act of that poor fellow Curtiss, who rushed to save a fellow creature and was himself killed by the electric shock. His widow is suffering, I noticed from your paper last night—and I want you to give her this envelope; but never a word who sent it. Will you give it to her for me—your old friend?'

'You are the only man in Montreal I would do that service for—there is not another,' said the newspaper man.

'Oh, yes; I know—I am a crank—a mean fellow—never give anyone anything. Well—all right—people may say what they please. It does not matter.'

The journalist took the cash to the unfortunate widow Curtiss, saw the family, spoke some words of cheer to the widow; when she said in her pitiful way, 'It's too bad that I take so much money and not know the name of the gentleman,' he replied, 'All I am able to say to you is that he is a Christian gentleman who would not let me tell his name.'

On returning to Mr. Stephens's office with the receipt, the newspaper man recounted the scene and words of the grateful widow. The honorable gentleman listened with moistening eyes a moment. Acting on a sudden impulse, he said, 'You are a good fellow—and we are old friends. I am going to show you something. He took down an account book and turned over page after page showing items for one case after another, the total each year coming to hardly less than five thousand dollars in any case, away over that sum in most, and all given anonymously. It was, indeed, a demonstration; the right hand not learning the deeds of the left.

'Not many have seen these accounts; and, of course mum's the word. I am a "mean old crank" you know.'

Rising, he slapped the newspaper man on the back, and put back the big account book.

'What I know,' said the journalist, 'is that you are the best public servant I have ever met, and the least appreciated for all your public work—especially by the people whom you serve. But to your face, let me say that there are honest men who know you and who appreciate you, though they are in the minority.'

'It is their good opinion I value,' said the honorable gentleman; 'but as for allowing my name to appear to these subscriptions, as you suggest I should except when I cannot help it—I could not do it.'

Again enjoining silence as to his gifts Mr. Stephens turned to other subjects.

## PROVINCIAL C. E. UNION.

The next convention will be held in Montreal on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 13, 14 and 15. The churches at Point St. Charles have agreed to entertain the delegates, and the meetings will be held in the Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian churches. The headquarters for registration and billeting of delegates will be at St. Matthew's Presbyterian Church. Mr. Von Ogden Vogt, general secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, of Boston, will be the principal speaker of the convention, and as this will be his first appearance in Canada he will doubtless receive a hearty welcome. The provisional programme is as follows:—Tuesday afternoon: Provincial executive meeting, social reunion; evening: Address by the Rev. J. L. Gilmour, B.D., Montreal; address by Mr. Von Ogden Vogt, Boston; Wednesday morning: Business session, consideration and adoption of constitution, annual reports, election of officers, appointment of convention committees, etc.; Wednesday afternoon: Address by the Rev. E. H. Tippett, on 'How to fill the ranks of Christian Endeavor'; address by the Rev. C. E. Bland, on 'How to enlist and develop the recruits,' followed by conference led by the Rev. W. R. Cruikshank. This session will be devoted specially to the needs of young people from 17 to 21 years of age; Wednesday evening: Address by Mr. Von Vogt; Thursday morning: Consideration of C. E. Reading, 1, biblical; 2, biographical and historical; 3, devotional; Thursday afternoon: Junior work, under the charge of Mr. P. A. Doig, jr.; evening: Address by Mr. Von Ogden Vogt. Fuller information will be furnished later.

## CAPE TO CAIRO.

### FIRST THROUGH TRAIN ON ITS WAY FROM CAPETOWN.

Capetown, June 22.—The first through train for Victoria Falls over the Cape-to-Cairo Railway, left Capetown to-day, amidst enthusiastic demonstrations.

Victoria Falls is on the Zambesi River and is about a thousand miles north of Capetown. The Cape-to-Cairo Railway was planned by the late Cecil Rhodes.

## THE LATE GEN. BOBRIKOFF

### THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS PRESENT AT HIS FUNERAL.

St. Petersburg, June 21.—The body of General Bobrikoff, the late governor-general of Finland, arrived here to-day from Helsingfors, was received with full military honors and was interred at the family vault at Sergievo, near St. Petersburg.

The Emperor was present, but the Empress did not attend the burial, although she intended to accompany the Emperor. A long expected event in the Imperial family is understood to be imminent.

## NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND

Pekin, June 21.—In celebration of her seventieth birthday, the Empress Dowager to-day issued an Imperial edict pardoning and restoring to their former rank all the proscribed and imprisoned reformers except Kang Yu Wei and two others.

## MR. RUBIDGE DEAD.

Cornwall, June 21.—Mr. Tom S. Rubidge, chief engineer of the St. Lawrence canals for the past twenty-five or twenty-six years, passed away to-day after an illness of several weeks. Deceased was born in England over fourscore years ago, but most of his life was spent in this country. Mrs. Rubidge and one daughter, Mrs. M. A. Anderson, of Ottawa, survive him. The remains will be interred in Cornwall.

## INSPECTION OF GRAIN.

### SURVEY BOARD RULING WILL HEREAFTER BE SUPREME.

Ottawa, June 24.—Before the special committee of the House of Commons on the Grain Inspection Bill, Mr. Robert Bickerdike, of Montreal, held out for uniformity of grain inspection all over the Dominion, and contended that this was preferable to the proposal in the bill. The committee amended the bill this morning so as to do away with the proposed final appeal to the chief inspectors in matters of grading. The survey board ruling will therefore be supreme.

## VILLAGE PARTIALLY WIPED OUT

Wakefield, Que., June 21.—The village of Wakefield, Que., the well known summer resort, was partially wiped out by fire yesterday afternoon. The buildings burned are: Geo. Patterson's general store, loss $20,000, insurance $3,000; Geo. Thomas, hotels Union House and Riverside House, loss $10,000, partly covered by insurance; Presbyterian Church, $7,000, insurance $1,000; Thomas Armstrong, blacksmith, loss $3,000, insurance $800; A. Dumouchelle, loss $1,000; no insurance. The fire started in Thomas's stables at 2.30 p.m., and was under control at 5 p.m. Its origin is unknown.

## MR. HALIBURTON DEAD.

Halifax, June 21.—Mr. Alfred A. Haliburton, sergeant-at-arms in the Nova Scotia Assembly and the oldest barrister in the province, died in the Victoria General Hospital yesterday of cancer of the tongue, aged eighty-five years. Mr. Haliburton was admitted to the bar on April 16, 1842, and was made sergeant-at-arms in 1883. He was a nephew of Judge Haliburton (Sam Slick). He made his home in Baddeck.

# COMMERCIAL.

## Montreal Wholesale Prices.

### THE WEEK'S BUSINESS RATHER QUIET.

Monday, June 27.

A review of the country's trade of the past week does not show the same activity as in the previous week. In most lines, business has been very quiet indeed, but there is no reason for this state of affairs, except that buyer and seller cannot fall into line. In one respect this is a good omen, showing the undoubted prosperity of the country, in that holders are now in a position to carry their different products until such time as market values come up to a profit-taking basis. On the other hand, it is possible, if prices are held too high, that buyers will seek other sources of supply.

Business at country points has been particularly good throughout the week, and farmers are reaping a well deserved harvest out of their products. The amount of money circulated at these outside places has been enormous, and the effect is shown in the more favorable receipts of remittances.

Winnipeg and the Territories are sending most encouraging advices of the state of crops; the weather generally is bright and warm, with occasional rains. On Cranberry and Portage Plains the wheat is ten to twelve inches high, and at Cartwright, Fourteen; east of Winnipeg, ten to twelve inches, with heads fully an inch long. The state of trade in Winnipeg is shown by the bank clearings, which amounted to over five million dollars for the week ending June 23, an increase of nearly half a million on the same week in 1903. Since 1902 the clearings have been nearly doubled.

With this favorable outlook it may reasonably be expected that the Dominion is on the high road for an exceptionally prosperous year.

### TRADE IN WHEAT QUIET.

During the week there have been several cabled enquiries for Manitoba spring wheat, but bids were not high enough to induce exporters to accept business.

The demand for rolled oats is very limited; the market is quiet but steady.

Business in oats is indifferent, with prices a shade easier. No. 2, in store here, is worth from 36½c to 37c, and 35½c for No. 3. There is very little business recorded.

### FAIR DEMAND FOR FLOUR.

There is a steady demand in Manitoba grade of flour for local account, but the export trade is very slow. Ontario grades are in little request, and the market is dull, with prices remaining steady. An advice from a dealer in the Territories to an exporter says that the home trade is exceptionally gobd,and keeping pretty well cleaned up. He states that there is no flour to offer at present, as local demand is sufficient to clear production. The weather is all that can be desired to forward crops, which are making wonderful growth, and from present indications we should be favored with another good crop this year.

It is not expected that there will be any change in flour prices at present, as the trade is on the verge of new crops, and the market will be influenced according to conditions prevailing at harvest time.

There is an easy undertone in the market for mill feed, but no change in quotations.

### PROVISION MARKET ACTIVE.

There has been an easier market in provisions during the week. A fair amount of business has been done in bacon and hams. The market is easier, with holders anxious to sell. It is expected that the market will be much lower in the course of a few days.

A very good local business is reported in hogs. A large lot of live stock was bought at $5.25 to $5.40, according to quality. Good lots of fat hogs sold at about $5.40 at the East End Abattoir, but this is the outside price, and only given for extra fine stock. Fresh killed abattoir hogs are steady at $7.50.

### BUTTER MARKET UNCERTAIN.

The export trade received quite a setback at the beginning of last week. Prices then were at a figure to tempt English buyers, and a lot of orders were filled, and a big trade in progress. This was the sign for some holders to try a little speculative business, and a consequent rise in values resulted, which did not coincide with importers' views, and a very decided halt was called to the shipments. This rise may deal a serious blow to the Canadian trade, as the English market is already flooded with Continental and other makes of the very finest quality, and there are heavy stock in the hands of dealers, and so far the demand has been insufficient to clear receipts; on the face of this, it is only natural that importers would 'cry off' at a rise that seemed obviously unjustifiable.

The price at the wharf last week varied from 18c to 18½c for June make. A few inferior parcels were sold at 17½c. Finest full grass butter is quoted at 18c; latest make from 16c to 17c, and western dairy from 12½c to 14c.

### NO DEMAND FOR EGGS.

The warm weather has practically knocked the bottom out of the egg market, and holders are anxious to part at a sacrifice. Straight gathered candled stock is quoted at 14c to 15c, but the later point is a very outside price, and buyers are reluctant to give a fraction more than 14c per dozen.

### CHEESE PRICES VERY LOW.

The cheese market is not in the precarious condition some authorities would indicate. It is true that as compared with last year, values are a matter of two to three cents lower, and that up to the present time the export trade has shown a considerable falling off from last year's figures, but as a setback to this, the season's milk flow so far has been phenomenal, and a much heavier production than in the previous year is the result. It is only a natural sequence that with a heavy make prices would have a lower tendency than heretofore. It does not follow that farmers or factorymen will suffer any monetary inconvenience through these low prices.

The cost of production, owing to excellent pastures, splendid weather conditions, and an unusual milk-flow, has been decreased, and the actual production increased to such an extent that, notwithstanding smaller profits, the greater turnover will more than compensate. Since a week ago prices have dropped from ½c to ¾c. At Brockville on June 9, nearly 9,000 boxes were sold at 8c, and two weeks later, June 23, 10,000 boxes were sold on the curb at 7½c to 7 9-16c. During the week there were boarded 67,075 boxes, of which 36,393 were sold, the remainder withdrawn. The figures for the previous week were 67,351 boarded and 44,299 sold.

Factorymen made a brave fight to maintain the higher prices, but the efforts of the bears and the large make proved too much for them, and they had perforce to accept the lower terms. It is believed that prices have now reached bottom, and that a good workable export figure has been reached; heavy shipments for the English market may now be expected.

Liverpool prices went up a shilling on Thursday. Receipts of cheese for the week were 78,422 boxes.

### FRUIT IN ABUNDANCE.

The warm weather has brought in its wake a very brisk demand for fruit, and as supplies are not altogether sufficient to keep up with the demand the prices have accordingly advanced. Two weeks ago bananas could not find a market, but today it is almost impossible to fill orders. Our quotations are for large, $1.75 to $2.25 per bunch, and $1.40 to $1.60 for small.

Strawberries—Montreal grades are beginning to come in in large quantities; prices are 8c to 13c, according to size of the box. Western strawberries sold at 10c to 13c per box.

The trade in tomatoes is very active, and prices are higher than last week's figures. For a four basket crate $1.25 to $1.50 is the range.

GRAIN—Oats, 36½c to 37c for No. 2 in store here; No. 3, 35½c; corn, American yellow, No. 2, 61c to 62c; No. 3, 59c, white, No. 2, 59c to 60c; buckwheat, 59c to 60c.

FLOUR—Manitoba patents, $4.90; seconds, $4.60; strong bakers, $4.75 to $4.90; winter wheat patents, $4.75 to $4.90; Ontario straight rollers, $4.65 to $4.75; in wood, $2.20 to $2.30, in bags; rolled oats, $2.32½ per bag, $5 per barrel.

MILL FEED—Ontario bran in bulk at $17 to $18; shorts, $19 to $20; Manitoba bran in bags, $18; shorts, $19.

BEANS—Choice primes, $1.40 to $1.45 per bushel, $1.35 in car lots.

PROVISIONS—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $17.50 to $18; light short cut, $17 to $17.50; American fat backs, $17.50; compound lard, 6½c to 7c; Canadian lard, 6¾c to 7½c; kettle rendered, 8½c to 9½c, according to quality; hams, 11c to 13c; bacon, 12c to 13c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $7.50; live hogs, $5.25 to $5.50, weighed off cars. $5 to $5.25 fed and watered.

EGGS—Select new laid, 16½c to 17c; straight gathered candled, 14c to 14½c; No. 2, 13½c to 14c.

BUTTER—Fancy grades, 17c to 18c; ordinary, finest, 17½c; western dairy, 14c to 14½c.

CHEESE—Ontario, 7⅞c to 8c; best Quebec, 7½c to 7⅝c.

ASHES—Firsts, $6.10; pearl, $7 to $7.50 per 100 lbs.

HONEY—White clover, 15c per section; in ten pound tins, 8c; in 70 pound tins, 7c to 7½c; buckwheat, 1c less.

MAPLE SYRUP—Per wine gallon, 50c to 55c in tins; 5c per lb. in wood; sugar 8c.

PURE MAPLE SUGAR—7½c to 8c.

HAY—No. 1 $11; No. 2 $9.50 to $10; clover, $7.50 to $8; clover mixed, $8.50 to $9 per ton in car lots.

POTATOES—70c to 75c per bag in car lots.

### FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, June 24.

The farmers' market had a rather holiday appearance this forenoon, both sellers and buyers were away elsewhere doing honor to St. Jean Baptiste. Prices of nearly all things eatable are about the same as on last week's markets. New potatoes, the first of the season, were offered to-day at from $2 to $4 per bushel, while the old tubers, which are more wholesome, sell at 60c to 80c the 80 lb. bag; Montreal strawberries are getting plentiful, and sell at 8c to 12c the small box; western berries sell at the railway depot at 10c to 12c the quart box. The fruit market is unusually active, and prices have an upward tendency; poultry are still high priced, and new laid eggs are advancing. The farmers are bringing hay in larger quantities, as the new crop has an unusually thrifty look, and prices are lowering, or from $7 to $9 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs. Oats sold at 80c to 90c the bag; buckwheat, $1 to $1.10 do.; American cabbages, $3 the large crate; green beans, $1.50 to $2 the basket; green onions, 10c to 20c the bunch; radishes, 5c to 10c the dozen bunches; lettuce, 10c to 20c do.; young carrots, 30c to 40c do.; young turnips, 10c the bunch. Frozen turkeys, 16c per lb.; fresh killed turkeys, 12½c do.; geese, 10c do.; spring 15c do.; chickens, 12c to 15c do.; spring chickens, 75c to $1 the pair; tub butter, 17c to 20c per lb.; prints, 20c to 25c do.; new laid eggs, 22c to 25c the dozen; older eggs, 16c to 20c do.; oranges, $5.25 the case; lemons, $2 to $2.50 the box; bananas, $1.40 to $2.25 the bunch; green gooseberries, 50c the gallon. The basket brigade had large numbers of handsome bouquets which they sold at 7c to 12c each.

### RAIL AND CANAL RECEIPTS.

| | Week ending June 27. | June 20. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, bush | 131,876 | 538,323 |
| Oats, bush | 43,147 | 26,095 |
| Feed, bags | 679 | — |
| Flour, brls | 16,823 | 53,626 |
| Meal | 1,451 | 1,272 |
| Eggs | 4,237 | 6,247 |
| Butter | 31,779 | 29,317 |
| Cheese | 78,422 | 109,972 |
| Lard | 4,960 | .... |
| Meats | 8,358 | 15,287 |
| Hams and bacon | 717 | 923 |
| Leather, rolls | 989 | 1,842 |

## CHEESE BOARDS

Stirling, Ont., June 22. —Boarded, 950 boxes. Hodgson bought 275 at 7 11-16c; Magrath, 230 at 7 11-16c. Balance refused at 7 5-8c.

Peterborough, Ont., June 22.—Offerings were 5,600 boxes. There were nine buyers present. Mr. Whitten got eleven factories at 7 3-4c; Mr. Fitzgerald got five factories at the same; Mr. Rolland took six at the same. Other offers were made at 7 5-8c and 7 11-16c, but not accepted. About 200 cheese remain unsold.

Kingston, Ont., June 23.—Boarded, 880 colored and 548 white; only 150 cheese were sold at 7½c.

St. Hyacinths, Que., June 25.—Fifteen creameries offered 637 packages of butter. Seventeen cents bid, but no sales were made.

Belleville, Ont., June 25.—Forty-three factories offered 4,175 white and 370 colored. Sales: Magrath,1,470 white, and Cook, 195 colored, at 7⅞c; balance selling at the board price on curb.

Cornwall, Ont., June 26.—Boarded, 2,310; 1,061 white and 1,259 colored. All but one lot of 67 boxes sold at 7½c; J. A. McRae got 565 for Hodgson Brothers; N. Pitt, 433 for Willer & Riley; J. A. Welsh, 153 for James Alexander; A. Logan, 206 for the Ayer Company, Limited; J. F. McGregor, 511 for Lovell & Christmas, and M. McLean, 569 for A. W. Grant.

Cowansville, June 25.—Thirty-three factories offered 2,291 boxes of cheese; 27 creameries offered 2,152 boxes of butter; Lovell & Christmas bought 480 boxes of butter at 17⅞c, 120 at 17⅝c; James Alexander, 280 at 17⅝c; A. W. Grant, 235 at 17½c; Hodgson Bros, 265 at 17½c; H. H. Hibbard, 128 at 17¼c; balance unsold. D. A. McPherson bought 337 boxes of cheese at 7⅛c; James Alexander, 210 at 7⅛c; A. W. Grant, 159 at 7⅛c; H. H. Hibbard, 187 at 7⅛c; Gunn & Langlois, 79 at 7⅛c; Lovell & Christmas, 56 at 7⅛c. Balance unsold. Twelve buyers present.

London, Ont., June 25.—There was 1,8770 boxes offered, 130 white, balance colored. Sales, 340 colored at 7⅝c to C. W. Riley, a few lots sold on street at same price, excellent pastures and large make.

Watertown, N.Y., June 25.—Cheese sales 10,000, at 7⅝c to 8c for large.

| Date. | Board. | Offerings. | Sales. | Prices. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| June. | | | | |
| 20—Sherbrooke | | 149 | 149 | 7⅝ |
| 21—Ingersoll | | 390 | — | 7⅝—7⅞B |
| 21—Campbell | | 3,985 | 1,610 | 7⅝—7 11-16 |
| 22—Picton | | 1,920 | — | 7⅝ B |
| 22—Stirling | | 950 | 445 | 7 11-16 |
| 22—Peterborough | | 5,600 | 5,400 | 7⅝ |
| 22—Woodstock | | 4,100 | 1,200 | 7 13-16 |
| 23—Brockville | | 4,079 | 10,000 | 7½ |
| 23—Vankleek Hill | | 2,086 | 1,018 | 7½ |
| 23—Madoc | | 1,320 | 1,080 | 7 11-16 |
| 23—Winchester | | 1,782 | — | 7½ B |
| 23—Kingston | | 1,428 | 150 | 7½ |
| 23—Tweed | | 805 | 805 | 7⅝ |
| 24—Huntington,Que. | | 454 | 215 | 7½ |
| 24—Napanee | | 1,855 | — | 7½ B |
| 24—Iroquois | | 1,219 | 150 | 7½ |
| 24—Ottawa | | 2,403 | 135 | 7 |
| 24—Farnham | | 705 | 625 | 7¼ |
| 24—Listowel | | 1,909 | — | 7½—7⅝ |
| 24—Kemptville | | 1,663 | 1,663 | 7½ |
| 24—Perth | | 2,470 | 2,470 | 7½ |
| 25—Cornwall | | 2,310 | 2,243 | 7½ |
| 25—Alexandria | | 1,430 | 1,430 | 7½ |
| 25—Cowansville | | 2,291 | 1,028 | 7½ |
| 25—Belleville | | 4,545 | 4,545 | 7⅝ |
| 25—London, Ont | | 1,870 | 130 | 7⅝ |
| | | 47,075 | 36,393 | |

### BUTTER SALES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| June. | | | |
| 20—Sherbrooke | 596 | 596 | 17⅞—18½ |
| 20—Huntingdon | 814 | 744 | 17½ |
| 23—Cowansville | 2,152 | 1,468 | 17½—17¾ |
| 25—St. Hyacinthe | 637 | — | 17½B |
| 20—Utica, N.Y. | 391 | 391 | 17½—18 |
| 20—New York | 9,232 | 9,232 | 17¾—18 |

## CATTLE MARKETS.

### LIVE STOCK MARKET, June 27.

About 500 head of butchers' cattle, 40 calves and 500 sheep and lambs were offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were out strong, but trade was slow, as higher prices were asked all round, good large steers bringing one-quarter of a cent per lb. more than last week's prices. Shippers bought all the good, large cattle they could get, 42 head, paying from 5c to 5¼c per lb. for steers, and 4½c per lb. for bulls. Pretty good cattle sold at 4c to 5c, and the common stock at 2¾c to 3¾c per lb. A good many of the best calves were bought up before reaching the market; prices ranged from $2.50 to $9 each. Shippers paid 3¾c to 4c per lb. for good, large sheep, and the butchers paid 3¼c to 3¾c per lb., for the others. Lambs sold at $2.25 to $4.50 each. Good lots of fat hogs sold at about 5¼c per lb.

### TORONTO CATTLE MARKETS.

Toronto, June 24.—Trade at the Western Cattle Market to-day was of the lightest description. Few or no new cattle were offering, and the morning was devoted to a clearing up of those held over from yesterday. The run amounted to 9 cars, and included 7 cattle, 177 sheep and lambs, 300 hogs and 2 calves.

Export Cattle—The markets in the old Country are off, and with the large number of poor grass cattle offering, there does not seem much chance for improved prices here. There was practically no trade done to-day, and quotations are unchanged. We quote: Extra choice $5.30 to $5.60 per cwt.; medium to good, $5 to $5.20, and cows, $4 to $4.50.

Butchers' Cattle—Low grade stock still shows some easiness, while the better class of cattle is steady. Quotations to-day are nominal and unchanged. The best steers and heifers are quoted at $4.80 to $5 per cwt. and good choice loads at $4.30 to $4.70. Fair to good loads sold at $4 to $4.25,mixed lots of medium cattle at $3 to $3.75, good cows at $3.50 to $3.75, and common to fair at $2.50 to $3.25.

Stockers and feeders—There was practically nothing doing in these lines, and it is generally expected that trade next week will be steady. Prices are quoted steady. Short-keeps in good condition, are quoted at $4.50 to $4.70, and lighter weights at $4 to $4.50, good stockers at $3.35 to $4, and common at $2.50 to $3.

Milch cows are in good demand and quiet. The range of prices is unchanged at $30 to $50 each.

Calves — Trade is generally steady, and prices are unchanged at 4c to 5¼c per lb. and $2 to $10 each.

Sheep and Lambs— Those offering sold fairly well, and prices were maintained. Quotations are unchanged. Export sheep are quoted 25c per cwt. lower at $3 to $4.10, and mixed sheep are 25c easier at $3 to $3.25. Lambs are unchanged at $2.50 to $4.25.

Hogs—The market is quoted unchanged and weak in tone. Quotations are steady at $5.10 per cwt. for selects and $4.85 for lights and fats.

### AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

Chicago, June 27.—Cattle, receipts, 12,000; market stronger; good to prime steers, $5.60 to $6.05; poor to medium, $4.50 to $5.60; stockers and feeders, $2.50 to $4.50; cows, $1.50 to $4.25; heifers, $2.00 to $4.75; canners, $1.50 to $2.60; bulls, $2.00 to 4.25; calves, $2.50 to $6.00; Texas fed steers, at $3.25 to $3.65.

Hogs, receipts, 36,000; market, 5c lower; mixed and butchers, $5.15 to $5.35; good to choice, heavy,$5.30 to $5.40; rough heavy $5.10 to $5.30; light, $5.15 to $5.30; bulk of sales, $5.20 to $5.30.

Sheep, receipts, 18,000; sheep and lambs, steady; good to choice wethers, $4.50 to $5; fair to choice mixed, $3.75 to $4.50; native lambs, $4 to $7.

East Buffalo, June 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 7,200 head, 15c to 40c lower; dull; prime steers, $5.75 to $6.25; shipping, $4.85 to $5.50; butchers, $4.25 to $5.15; heifers $3.50 to $5; cows, $2.25 to $4; bulls, $3 to $3.35; stockers and feeders, $3 to $4; stock heifers, $2.65 to $3.15; fresh cows and springers, dull, $3 to $5 lower; good to choice, $40 to $48; medium to good, $28 to $35; common $18 to $25.

Veals—Receipts, 1,100 head; active, $4.50 to $5.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 15,300 head; active; heavy and medium, $5.55 to $5.60; yorkers, $5.45 to $5.55; pigs, $5.25 to $5.30; roughs, $4.60 to $4.75; stags, $3 to $3.50; dairies, $5.30 to $5.50.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 7,200 head; lambs, active; sheep dull; lambs, $5 to $7.25; yearlings, $6 to $6.25; wethers, $4.75 to $5; ewes, $3.75 to $4; sheep mixed. $2.50 to 4.75.

### BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

Edinburgh, June 13.—Messrs. John Swan & Son's weekly report of the live stock trade says,—The number of fat cattle on offer this week has been considerably larger than for the last two weeks. There was a particularly good show of bullocks, and with a large attendance of buyers from a wide area, a good trade was experienced, and prices were as high as those obtained last week. Fat cows were also dear. There was a fair supply of fat sheep and lambs. For the former trade was good at similar prices to those of last week. Ewes, however, were selling at a reduction in price of about 2s a head. Fat lambs, if of good quality, were dearer. A very small show of fat calves met the dearest trade for some weeks, but pigs were sold in buyers' favor. In the store market there have been very small supplies of sheep offered, and, with few exceptions, of indifferent quality. There has been a good demand, and high prices were maintained. A large and good show of store cattle have met a fair enquiry, and although the high prices required by the Irishmen have a tendency to check ready sales, trade may be quoted dear. There was a smaller supply of milch cows, and they continue to meet a dull sale. Extreme top price of best cattle per live cwt., 40s to 41s; current from 37s 6d to 38s 6d. Mutton from 7½d to 10½d per lb.

London, June 13.—Beast supply, compared with Monday last, showed decrease of 40, supply consisting chiefly from eastern counties. Amongst midlands must be noted first consignment of Herefords this season. Trade all round was slow, rates favoring buyers in some cases to extent of 2d per 8 lbs. Fat butchering cows and bulls met very little enquiry from country buyers, and late rates maintained with difficulty, except for very best. Top rates per 8 lbs. 90 stone Norfolks, 4s 8d; very exceptional, 4s 10d; 90 stone Herefords, 4s 9d; 100 stone shorthorns, 4s 6d; 90 stone fat cows, 3s 8d. Arrivals—319 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex; 246 midland, home and western counties, 5 Devon. Increase of 1 480 in sheep market. Sheep trade opened dull, and throughout the day was very slow for heavy weight sheep, notwithstanding salesmen being willing to accept 2d per 8 lbs. less money. Yorkshires were quoted as much as 4d lower. Lambs, being in excess of demand, sold at 2d to 4d per 8 lbs. lower. Calf trade nominal. Quotations, per 8 lbs. —Beasts, 2s 10d to 4s 10d; sheep, 2s 10d to 5s 10d; lambs, 5s 8d to 7s. Total supply —Beasts, 910; sheep and lambs, 9,450; calves, 10.

Liverpool, June 13.—Cattle, 221; sheep and lambs, 7,740. Best beast, 6¼d to 6¾d; second, 5¾d to 6¼d; third, 4½d to 5¼d. Best Scotch sheep, 8¼d to 9d; other sorts, 7½d to 8d; lambs, 9½d to 10d. A decrease of 29 cattle, and an increase of 60 sheep and lambs. Fair demand for all classes at about late rates.

## ONTARIO MARKETS.

Toronto, June 27.—Wheat—The market is steady at 89c to 88c for No. 2 red and white, west or east. Goose is steady at 77c for No. 2 east. Spring is quiet at 83c for No. 2 east. Manitoba wheat is steady at 92c for No. 1 hard, 91c for No. 1 northern, 88c for No. 2 northern and 85c for No. 3 northern at Georgian Bay ports and six cents more grinding in transit.

Flour is quiet. Cars of 90 percent winter wheat patents for export are quoted at $3.55 to $3.60 i buyers' bags, west or east. Choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher.

Manitoba flour is steady at $4.80 for cars of Hungarian patents, $4.50 for second patents and $4.40 for strong bakers' bags included, on the track, Toronto.

Mill feed is steady at $16.50 to $17 for cars of shorts and $15 for bran in bulk west or east. Manitoba mill feed is steady at $19 for cars of shorts and $18 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley is dull at 41c for No. 2, 40c for No. 3 extra and 37c for No. 2 west or east.

Buckwheat is nominal at 45c for No. 2 west or east.

Rye is steady at 57c to 58c for No. 2, west or east.

Corn is steady. Canada is quoted at 45c for cars west. American is steady at 58c for No. 2 yellow, 57c for No. a yellow, 57c for No. 3 yellow and 56c for No. 3 mixed in car lots on the track Toronto.

Oats are steady at 32c for No. 1 white, and 31½c for No. 2 white east. No. 2 white are quoted at 31c west.

Rolled oats are steady at $4.50 for cars of bags, and $4.75 for barrels on the track, Toronto; 25c more for broken lots here, and 40c more for broken lots outside. Peas are steady at 61c to 62c for No. 2 west or east.

Butter—The offerings of common and medium butter are large, but the quality is not good enough to satisfy the demand for table goods here, and the receipts of choice June makes are a little below the requirements of the local trade. Prices for the latter class are steady, and the market for the other grades is slow and easy. Creamery prints, 17c to 18c; do., solids, 15c to 16; dairy lb. rolls good to choice, 11c to 13c; do., large rolls, 11c to 12c; do.,poor to medium, 9c to 10c.

Eggs—The offerings are a little larger; there is a good demand, and the market is steady, 15c to 15½c for newl aid, and 12c to 12½c for seconds.

Baled hay is easy. Cars on the track here are quoted at $8.50 per ton.

Baled straw is quiet; cars on the track here are quoted at $5 to $5.50 per ton.

Dressed and live hogs are steady at $5.10 for select bacon hogs and $4.85 for heavy and light fats. Dressed hogs are quiet. The offerings are light, being composed of farmers' lots, delivered here, which are quoted at $6.75 per cwt for heavy, and $7.25 for light.

Hamilton, Ont., June 25.—White wheat, per bushel, 90c to 92c; red, 90c to 92; spring 87c to 92c; peas, 60c; barley, 40c to 45c; oats, 33c to 35c; corn, 52c to 54c; clover-seed, $5 to $6; timothy seed, $1.25 to $2.25; white wheat flour, per brl., $4 to $4.1., strong bakers, $4.10 to $4.20; dressed hogs, per cwt., $6 to $6.25; apples, per bag of a bushel and a half, 80c to $1; dried apples, per lb., 34c; potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., 90c to 95c; butter, in rolls, per lb., 16c to 18c; butter in firkins, per lb., 12c to 14c; eggs, per dozen, 18c to 20c.

Ottawa, June 25.—Oats were the most prominent offering in the grain line, and prices remained without change. In a jobbing way sales were made at 34c to 36c per bushel. Peas sold at 70c to 80c per bush. On the hay market there was a heavy offering, and prices were easy. Best timothy sold at $10 to $11, while poorer stuff changed owners at $8 to $10 per ton. Potatoes remained steady at 80c to 90c per bag. The offering was fairly liberal, owing to the high approach of the new crop. Garden berries were a drug on the market, and prices slumped considerably. Sales were made at 80c to 90c per ten-quart pail, while quarter-pails sold at 25c to 30c each. On the egg market prices dropped 1c per dozen, selling by the dozen at 15c, and in case lots at 14c. Some country holders reported sales by the dozen at 16c. Butter continued quiet and easy, with a big supply offering. Prints sold at 18c, and tub and pail butter at 14c to 16c per lb. Best hinds of lamb sold at $1 to $1.25, and fronts at 60c to 75c each. Select pork sold at $7 to $7.25; medium at $6.75, and lights and fats at $6.50 each.

Ingersoll, Ont., June 27.—White wheat, 90c to 94c per bushel, do., red fall, 90c to 94c, spring do., 90c to 94c; peas, 60c to 64c; barley, 52c to 54c; corn, 48c to 50c; oats, 32c to 34c; oatmeal, $3 to $3.50 per cwt.; bran, $18 to $19 per ton; shorts, $18 to $20 per ton; butter, 20c to 22c per lb.; creamery, 23c to 25c per lb.; eggs, 12c to 13c per dozen; potatoes, 90c to $1.10 per bag; live hogs, $4.85 to $5.15 per cwt.; hay, $8.00 to $9.00 per ton; hides, $5 to $6 per cwt.

# FINANCIAL

## LOCAL STOCKS.

'Witness' Office,
Monday Morning, June 27.

The passing of the Dominion Coal dividend and the continued activity of C.P.R. stocks have been the features of the stock market this week. The action of the Coal directors seems hardly consistent with their views publicly expressed at the annual meeting held on March 3, when it was stated that the year's business had been 'most satisfactory,' and that the only further improvements proposed at that time were some insignificant developments which would allow some forty million tons to be mined. It was also said that the prospects for this year were satisfactory, and that the output which would exceed last year's had already been sold in advance at good prices. The shareholders were also congratulated that the affairs of the company were on a better footing than they ever had been before. Notwithstanding all this the investing public did not put too much faith in the future of the company, which, on the face of it, considering the roseate report of that meeting, was certainly not the fault of those who made out the report. The stock has eased off to 45¾ with no anxiety shown to buy. The slump of the common stock has not damaged the preferred, which is still quoted at 113.

Iron bonds fell off ½ during the week.

The advance of C.P.R. from 118½ to 123 is due mainly to buying by people who believe that the earnings during the summer will break previous records and assure the 6 percent dividend. It is even thought by some that over 6 percent will be paid if the year prove as prosperous as the outlook would suggest. North-Western crops are the important factor in the company's earnings and everything points to a most successful year in that line.

The tables show the fluctuations of active and inactive stocks respectively, their dividends, and the return on the investment at the last sale, up to this morning's close.

### INACTIVE STOCKS.

| Stock | Dividend | Payable | High 1903 | High 1904 | Low 1904 | Last sale | Return |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BANKS: | | | | | | | |
| Mont.... | 5 H. | Dec. 1 | 260½ | 260 | 243 | 245 | 4.1 |
| Merch... | 3½ H. | Dec. 1 | 178 | 180 | 180½ | 180 | 4.8 |
| Roche... | 3½ H. | Dec. 1 | 134 | 139¼ | 131 | 130½ | 5.1 |
| E. T.... | 4½ H. | Dec. 1 | 169¼ | 167¼ | 156½ | 160 | 4.7 |
| Mois.... | 6 H. | Dec. 1 | 216 | 201 | 195 | 201 | 4.9 |
| Toronto. | 8 H. | Dec. 1 | 257½ | 230 | 224 | 224 | 4.6 |
| Quebec.. | 3½ H. | Dec. 1 | 135 | 130 | 119 | 126 | 5.5 |
| Union... | 3½ H. | Dec. 1 | 140 | 132¾ | 129 | 130 | 5.3 |
| N. S.... | 5 H. | Aug. 1 | 280 | 268 | 263¾ | 263¾ | 3.8 |
| Comm... | 3½ H. | Dec. 1 | 170¼ | 155¼ | 150 | 151¾ | 4.6 |
| PREFERRED STOCKS: | | | | | | | |
| Scotia.. | 2 Q. | July 15 | 125 | 119 | 114 | 116½ | 6.0 |
| Iron.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 97¼ | 85¾ | 22 | 22 | 7.1 |
| Coal.... | 4 H. | July 1 | 115¾ | 112 | 108 | 113 | 7.4 |
| Ogilvie.. | 3½ H. | Sept. 1 | 136 | 123 | 115 | 118 | 6.0 |
| Switch.. | 1¾ Q. | June 31 | 99¾ | 92 | 85 | 86 | 8.2 |
| Mackay. | 4 Y. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 68¼ | 66¾ | 67¾ | 5.8 |
| BONDS: | | | | | | | |
| Coal.... | 3 H. | Sept. 1 | 110 | 109¾ | 107 | 109 | 7.5 |
| Scotia... | 3 H. | July 1 | 112 | 118 | 100½ | 110 | 6.5 |
| Ogilvie.. | 3 H. | Dec. 1 | 118 | 115 | 112 | 113½ | 6.3 |
| M. S. R. | 2¼ H. | July 1 | 106¼ | 106 | 103 | 104¾ | 4.3 |
| Col. Cot. | 3 H. | Sept. 1 | 100 | 98 | 95 | 95 | 6.4 |
| MISCELLANEOUS: | | | | | | | |
| Bell Tel. | 2 Q. | July 15 | 169 | 155 | 134½ | 146¾ | 5.5 |
| Mon. Tel | 2 Q. | July 16 | 168 | 163 | 156 | 156 | 5.1 |
| Mon. Cot | 2½ Q. | Sept. 15 | 130¼ | 110 | 106 | 107 | 9.1 |
| Halfx Ry | 1¼ Q. | July 2 | 106 | 94 | 85 | 22½ | 5.6 |
| Trinidad | 1¼ Q. | July 2 | 77½ | 77 | 72 | 73 | 6.7 |
| Dom Cot | ..... | ..... | 54½ | 35 | 34 | 34 | ... |
| Toledo | ..... | ..... | 36¾ | 23¾ | 18 | 19 | ... |

| | Div. | Pay'bl. | 1903 High. | 1903 Low. | 1904 High | This week. Low. | This week. High. | Closing. | Price per share. | Return. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C. P. R.. | 2H | July 2 | 138½ | 116¾ | 124 | 109¾ | 124 | 120¾ | $123.00 | 5.0 |
| Power | 1Q | Aug. 15 | 99¾ | 63¾ | 76 | 69¾ | 72 | 71½ | 72.00 | 5.5 |
| M. S. R. | 2½Q | Aug. 1 | 280 | 195 | 212 | 199 | 206¼ | 205 | 102.50 | 4.7 |
| Twins | 1½Q | July 2 | 118 | 88 | 102¾ | 87¼ | 95¼ | 94 | 94.75 | 5.3 |
| Tor. Ry. | 1¼Q | July 2 | 118 | 88 | 102¾ | 86½ | 100¼ | 98¾ | 100.25 | 5.0 |
| Detroit | 1Q | Aug. 1 | 90½ | 53 | 63 | 60¾ | 61¾ | 61 | 61.00 | 6.5 |
| Richelieu | 3H | Nov. 1 | 104½ | 65 | 97½ | 75 | 77 | 75¼ | 75.25 | 8.0 |
| N. S. Steel | 3H | July 15 | 111¼ | 68 | 82½ | 70 | 75¼ | 72½ | 73.00 | 8.3 |
| Dom. Coal | .. | July 1 | 132½ | 59¾ | ..... | 44½ | 52 | 44½ | 45.75 | ... |
| Iron Bonds | 2½H | July 1 | 89½ | 49 | 69½ | 49 | 57 | 56 | 56¾ | 567.50 | 8.9 |
| Iron Com. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 61¾ | 6¾ | 12 | 7 | 7⅝ | 7 | 7.75 | ... |
| Mackay Com | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24¾ | 21½ | 24¾ | 24 | 24¼ | 24.25 | ... |

## MR. PLUMMER SPEAKS.

### A SETTLEMENT MORE REMOTE THAN EVER.

Sydney, June 23.—Mr. J. H. Plummer, president of the Dominion Steel Company, last night gave a statement to Mr. McCurdy, president of the Sydney Board of Trade, outlining in full the company's present and future policy with regard to the strike. The statement is in reply to several questions put to Mr. Plummer yesterday by Mr. McCurdy, who was acting for a committee of the Board of Trade.

On the question of wages and the possibility of the company making some concessions to the men, Mr. Plummer's position was quite definite. The company, in his opinion, are paying full current rates, no increase in which is justifiable. The rate for laborers is $1.30 and $1.35 per day. Comparing the laborers and mechanics of all classes Mr. Plummer states that the company's rates are higher than at any place in Nova Scotia outside of Cape Breton, or in New Brunswick. The rumor that the company would not re-engage men connected with the P.W.A., was mentioned to Mr. Plummer, but it was learned that the company's policy in the matter of membership of labor unions would not for the present be changed. The company's position towards the union would, however, be modified. Hereafter the management will receive only committees of the company's own employees in connection with any question arising on the plant.

Mr. Moffatt, grand secretary, in an interview last night, said that the strikers would accept no terms except those which they first demanded, and in view of Mr. Plummer's statement the possibility of settlement is now more remote than ever. As regards the operation of the plant, no definite plans for closing the works had been reached.

### WINNIPEG CLEARINGS.

Winnipeg, Man., June 24, 1904.—Bank clearings at Winnipeg for week ending June 23, totalled $5,127,616, an increase of $485,604 over the same week in 1903, when the clearings totalled $4,642,012. The figures for the corresponding week, 1902, were $2,905,757.

### CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

New York, June 23.—A semi-annual dividend of 1¼ percent on the stock of the Canada Southern Railway was declared today, making a total of 2½ percent on this stock for the present year, as compared with 2 percent in 1903.

### RUN ON CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK.

Saratoga, N.Y., June 27.—The First National Bank of Saratoga was not opened for business to-day. The following notice was posted on the door:

'At the request of the directors and by order of the Comptroller of Currency, this bank is closed. (Signed) J. Van Rankin, National Bank Examiner.'

'The run on the Citizens' National Bank, which was begun on Saturday, was continued by the smaller depositors, but ended at eleven o'clock, when many depositors who drew out again deposited. The bank is again doing a regular business, and excitement is subsiding so far as the Citizens' National Bank is concerned.

### WILL MEET THE CUNARD RATES.

New York, June 24.—All steamship lines have announced that they will meet the Cunard cut in eastbound steerage rates from this port. A reduction of $10 also has been made by the Cunard for certain steamers sailing to Mediterranean ports. This brings the steerage rate to Naples down to $20.

### REPORT THAT ENGLISH CAPITALISTS WILL TAKE OVER DOMINION COAL.

Halifax, N.S., June 26.—There is a rumor that the Dominion Coal Company will pass into the hands of English capitalists before very many years. For some time representatives of an English syndicate of capitalists have been making an exhaustive examination of all the collieries of the company. It is known that the company has been endeavoring for some time to float a big loan in England for the equipment and completion of some of their mines, and the assumption is that when this loan is made this syndicate will also acquire control of the company.

### QUEBEC FAILURES.

Quebec, June 26.—C. E. Roy, boot and shoe and leather merchant, of this city, assigned on Saturday last, with assets of $94,457, and liabilities, $86,632. Among his assets is stock in

## G. T. P. ENQUIRY.

### WITNESS ORDERED OUT OF COURT FOR INDECOROUS BEHAVIOR.

Winnipeg, June 22.—Yesterday was a day of sensations in the Grand Trunk Pacific inquiry, with two or three scenes in court. One witness for the Grand Trunk Pacific, who had produced a statement purporting to be an accurate return of the applications for positions on the line, which the judge showed by casually turning up letters was entirely inaccurate, was later ordered to leave the court for indecorous behavior. This was a clerk named Alick Eggo, who has been prominent throughout the inquiry.

Another sensation was provided by a direct conflict of evidence between two of the witnesses, one of whom was an Englishman named Goddard, who threw up his post in disgust at the way in which Americans were given the preference, and now holds an important position in the town of St. Boniface as town engineer. The man whose story he contradicted is an American citizen named Allen who was born a British subject.

## EAST AFRICA.

Mombasa, British East African Protectorate, June 21.—Sir Charles N. E. Elliott, British Commissioner and commander-in-chief for the East African Protectorate, has resigned the commissionership because he is opposed to the proposed Jewish settlement in the East African protectorate. Sir Charles has cabled to Mr. Balfour demanding a public inquiry of the circumstances of his resignation and adding:—'Lord Lansdowne ordered me to refuse grants of land to private individuals while giving enormous tract in East Africa to a syndicate. I have refused to execute these instructions, which I consider unjust and impolitic.' The East African syndicate represents the Jewish colonial trust.

## ARRESTED IN THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

London, June 21.—The widow of the late Mr. Justice Moss, Toronto, and son arrived from the Channel Islands to-day.

The Canadian Associated Press learns that during their visit to the Islands the son while taking photographs was arrested and placed in jail by the military authorities, charging him with being a spy. The mother offered every proof that she and her son were Canadians, and that the object of her visit to the islands was entirely with the hope that it would benefit her son's health. She asked the Governor of the Island to communicate with Lord Strathcona, but the Governor declined. Finally after three weeks' detention and the payment of ten pounds the son was released.

## SALVATION ARMY CONGRESS

### OVER FIVE THOUSAND DELEGATES PRESENT AT OPENING.

London, June 25.—The third international congress of the Salvation Army opened last night with a meeting at Albert Hall, which was attended by over five thousand delegates, representing forty-nine countries in all parts of the globe. General Booth presided and welcomed the delegates in an extended address, concluding by saying:—'I have been granted permission to extend to you the warmest welcome in the name of King Edward, who on Wednesday last empowered me to say that he had with pleasure met your leader; that he had learned of the Salvation movement with great interest, and that he regarded its success as being of importance to his Empire.'

The mention of King Edward's name was greeted with great enthusiasm.

General Booth, in referring to the Japanese legation, prayed that peace might come to Japan. He spoke touchingly of the recent death of his daughter, Mrs. Booth-Tucker, wife of the head of the Salvation Army in the United States, who was killed in a railway accident in Missouri

London, June 23.—General William Booth, accompanied by Staff Commander Pollard, was received yesterday by the King, and submitted to His Majesty information regarding the work of the Salvation Army. The King displayed special interest in everything relating to the work of the army in behalf of the poor, and on parting with Gen. Booth expressed his sympathy with his work, and the most cordial good wishes for its prosperity and success.

## ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA.

### IMPORTANCE OF ESTABLISHING A HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY.

St. John, N.B., June 24.—Section three of the Royal Society has appointed a committee consisting of Prof. C. H. McLeod, Dr. H. T. Bovey, Sir Sandford Fleming and Messrs. E. Deville and Thomas C. Keefer, to represent to the Minister of Marine and the government of Canada the importance of establishing a hydrographic survey for Canada. In part, the resolution, which resulted in the above decision, reads: 'The society trusts that the steamer 'Gauss,' recently purchased by the government, is the beginning of the equipment of a hydrographic department, for which there is ample scope in investigating currents, tides, magnetic and seismic and every other mode of energy. The society regards it a public duty to urgently direct attention to the subject inasmuch as the continued increase in tonnage of vessels renders it of increasing importance.'

Sections one and two submitted that the society memorialize the Dominion Government in favor of legislation for the preservation of historic monuments, sites, buildings, as far as possible, similar to the legislation now in force in Great Britain and France. This was adopted.

At the general meeting held yesterday afternoon the Rev. Charles W. Gordon, of Winnipeg, and Mr. Henry J. Morgan, of Ottawa, were elected fellows of the society.

## OBITUARY.

### MR. ADAM HARKNESS.

Iroquois, Ont., June 25—Mr. Adam Harkness, reeve of the village of Iroquois for several years, and postmaster of the village for twenty-five years, died very suddenly in Waddington, N.Y., last evening. He had gone to Waddington on a moonlight excursion, and had just returned to the boat with his young son, and was about to take a seat on the deck preparatory to the return trip when he suddenly fell backwards, and when picked up by friends he was dead. Mr. Harkness was about 70 years of age, and was one of the best known and most highly respected residents of Eastern Ontario.

### SENATOR'S SUDDEN DEATH.

Sherbrooke, Que., June 21.—Senator Jas. Hopkins, of Washington, died suddenly of heart disease, on Saturday, at his summer residence at North Hatley. He had been ailing for several days, but nothing serious was apprehended. Senator Hopkins was 72 years old and had spent two summers at Hatley. The remains were embalmed and accompanied by his widow, two sons and one daughter, left by special train for Newport to connect with the Boston express en route to Whshington.

Kingston, Ont., June 21.—Mr. Andrew Hill, aged 92, is dead, at Amherst Island. In 1836 he fired the salute at Fort Henry in honor of the coronation of Queen Victoria.

Bowmanville, Ont., June 21.—Mr. John Dodds, forty years of age, living north of this town, died very suddenly on Sunday night. He was at the Methodist Church, and on the way home complained of feeling unwell. Three young men went into the house with him, and while conversing Dodds dropped dead.

Saratoga, N.Y., June 24.—Owen C. McCarthy, the oldest man in the state of New York, died here yesterday, in his 106th year.

## 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 25c, 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.

BELANGER — At 702 St. Antoine street, on June 21, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Belanger, a son.

JENKINS.—At 1031 Wellington street, on June 18, 1904, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Jenkins.

MURPHY — At 4363 Montrose avenue, on June 20, 1904, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Alex. McA. Murphy.

NOYES.—At Sutton, on June 15, 1904, the wife of Ralph M. Noyes, of a son.

SHAVER.—At Sydney, C.B., on June 19, 1904, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Shaver.

SPURR — At 416a St. Antoine street, on June 15, a son to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Spurr.

WILSON — At 669 St. Antoine street, on June 4, 1904, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wilson.

WOOD.—At Vankleek Hill, on June 23, 1904, a son to Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Wood.

### MARRIED.

ANDERSON — ORR — On June 15, 1904, by the Rev. E. A. Davis, B.A., B.D., at the home of the bride's father, Francis Porter Anderson, to Elora Elizabeth Pearl, daughter of Enoch Orr, of South Dudswell, Que.

BEAN — HARVEY — At the parsonage, Waterville, Que., on Wednesday, June 22, 1904, by the Rev. Galen H. Crafk, Simon F. Bean, of Eustis, Que., to Mabel Teresa, daughter of Thomas Harvey, Esq., of Eustis, Que.

BROWN — WASHBURN — On June 22, 1904, at the residence of the bride's parents, Washburn's Corners, Ont., by the Rev. W. E. Reynolds, retiring pastor of the Athens Methodist Church, the Rev. B. B. Brown, pastor of St. Henri Methodist Church, to Louisa May Washburn, only daughter of Mr. Lewis Washburn.

BURGESS—LEACH.—At the home of the bride's father, in the village of Westmeath, Ont., by the Rev. C. Stanley Vaughan, on June 22, 1904. William John Burgess, son of William Burgess, of Pembroke, Ont., to Elsie Jane, daughter of George Leach, of Westmeath.

CAMPBELL — CASWELL — On June 21, 1904, at the residence of the bride's parents, Orillia, Ont., by the Rev. John Locke, D'Alton Campbell, druggist, of Gravenhurst, to Nina, eldest daughter of Samuel Caswell.

CAMPBELL—O'FLYNN.—At the residence of the bride's father, Shelburne, Ont., on June 22, 1904, by the Rev. P. W. Anderson, assisted by the Rev. C. W. Watch, Edward Cassidy Campbell, D.D.S., to Alice Mary, eldest daughter of S. F. M. O'Flynn.

COOPER — DENNIS — At St. Mark's Church, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., on June 18, 1904, by the Rev. John C. Garrett, rector, Frances Hester Amelia, second daughter of the late John Dennis, of Toronto, to Frank Furby Cooper, of Niagara Falls, Ont.

CUMMINGS—STEWART.— At St. Henri Church, on June 7, 1904, by the Rev. R. Decarie, P.P., Thos. J. Cummings to Agnes, youngest daughter of Mr. James Stewart, all of St. Henri.

DAVIES — PYNE — On June 22, 1904, at St. Peter's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. Carey Ward, rector, Arthur Henderson Davies, second son of ex-Ald. Thomas Davies, to Mona Aileen Pyne, only daughter of Dr. R. A. Pyne, M.P.P., all of Toronto.

GOFF — MACRAE — On June 22, 1904, at the home of the bride's father, Alonzo Herman Goff, to Florence Lottie, daughter of Thomas MacRae, of Cookshire, Que., by the Rev. E. A. Davis, B.A., B.D.

GRAHAM — WILLIAMS — By the Rev. D. C. Hossack, M.A., LL.B., at Deer Park Presbyterian Church, Toronto, on June 22, 1904, A. Louis Graham, of the Inland Revenue Office, Toronto, to Mary Eleanor ('Dot') Williams, of Oakville.

HART — SCHWARTZ — In this city, on June 22, 1904, by the Rev. Meldola de Sola Vivian S. Hart, son of Dr. D. A. Hart, to Ida Marian, daughter of Jacob Schwartz.

HAYCOCK — BARR — At St. Paul's Church, Lindsay, on June 22, 1904, by the Rev. A. Fordyce Barr, curate of All Saints', Toronto, assisted by the Rev. Rural Dean Marsh, Richard LaFontaine Haycock, of Buffalo, N.Y., eldest son of R. H. Haycock, Esq., of Ottawa, to Mary Isabel, eldest daughter of Charles D. Barr, Registrar of Deeds, Lindsay, Ont.

KERR—CROSS — At St. Alban's Cathedral, Toronto, on June 18, 1904, by the His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, assisted by the Rev. Canon Macnab, Katharine Simcoe, eldest daughter of W. H. Cross, to W. A. R. Kerr.

MacMILLAN—ROBERTSON.— On June 21, 1904, at the residence of the bride's cousin, 7 Gladstone ave., by the Rev. Dr. Robt. Johnston, Minnie MacMillan, formerly of Lindsay, Ont., to James Robertson, of North Georgetown, Quebec.

MARSHALL — COOPER — At Chalmers Church, Toronto, on June 20, 1904, by the Rev. H. A. Macpherson, Helenor Louise Cooper, daughter of Mrs. Jos. Cooper, Port Hope, to John A. Marshall, of Toronto.

MATTHEWS — SHURMAN — On June 22, 1904, at the residence of the bride's parents, 579 Wellington street, by the Ven. Archdeacon Ker, D.D., assisted by the Rev. J. Douglas Borthwick, D.D., Robert Edwin Matthews, son of the late Richard Matthews, and Mary Cecelia Shurman, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel Shurman.

McBRIDE — DICKSON — At the manse, Campbellford, Ont., on June 15, 1904, by the Rev. A. C. Reeves, assisted by the Rev. Hugh Matheson, of Caledon East, Dr. James McBride to Miss Jean Louise Dickson, daughter of Mr. Stephen Dickson, of Lumsden, Assa.

McGLAUGHLIN—KEITH.— On June 23, 1904, at Smith's Falls, Ont., at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. D. Currie, George Thomas McGlaughlin to Jessie Guthrie, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Keith.

McRAE—MITCHELL.—On June 22, 1904, at the residence of the bride's mother, 253 St. Charles Borrommee street, by the Rev. Osborne Troop, Amy Mitchell, daughter of the late Peter Mitchell, to John McRae, both of this city.

NASMITH — MACINTYRE — On June 22, 1904, at the residence of the bride's father, Strathroy, Ont., by the Rev. W. J. Knox, Maud, daughter of Malcolm C. Macintyre, to Samuel Jackson, son of John D. Nasmith, of Toronto.

NESBITT — SPARKS — At the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. Geo. Sparks, Westboro, Ont., on June 22, 1904, by the Rev. A. S. Ross, Maria Sparks, to John R. Nesbitt, of Merivale, Ont.

PORTER — THOMPSON — On June 22, 1904, at the residence of the bride's mother, 103 St. Vincent street, Toronto, by the Rev. Ian Macdonald, of Georgetown, brother-in-law of the groom, Arthur Paxton Porter, fourth son of William Porter, of Claireville, J.P., to Lizzie, third daughter of the late A. W. Thompson, Hagersville.

ROSS — ANNABLE — At Christ Church Cathedral, Ottawa, on June 21, 1904, Eva Sexta May, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Annable, to Charles Arthur Ross, of Chicago.

RUTHERFORD — HARVEY —On June 22, 1904, at the residence of the bride's father, 685 Main street east, Hamilton, Ont., by the Rev. E. J. Etherington, rector of St. Thomas's Church, Harriet Celeste, second daughter of [illegible] James Harvey, to Mr. George [illegible]rd, both of Hamilton.

SANGSTER — NAGLE — On June 8, 1904, at Christ's Church, Windsor, Ont., by the Rev. S. Weston-Jones, assisted by the Rev. W. H. Bullock, formerly chaplain to the Imperial forces, Halifax, Herbert W. Sangster, LL.B., M.A., barrister, Windsor, to Clara Beatrice, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Col. R. Nagle, for a number of years Staff-Major of Halifax.


*Advertisements.*

**KICK AND SCREAM**

**Baby's Awful Suffering from Eczema.**

**Could Not Hold Her. She Tore Her Face and Arms.**

**Cuticura Saved Her Life, So Mother Says.**

"When my little girl was six months old, she had eczema. We had used cold creams and all kinds of remedies, but nothing did her any good, in fact, she kept getting worse. I used to wrap her hands up, and when I would dress her, I had to put her on the table for I could not hold her. She would kick and scream, and when she could, she would tear her face and arms almost to pieces. I used four boxes of Cuticura Ointment, two cakes of Cuticura Soap, and gave her the Cuticura Resolvent, and she was cured, and I see no traces of the humour left. I can truthfully say that they have saved her life, and any one suffering as she did, I should advise them to give Cuticura a fair trial." MRS. G. A. CONRAD, Lisbon, N. H., Feb. 7, 1898.

Five years later, viz., Feb. 23, 1903, Mrs. Conrad writes:

"It is with pleasure that I can inform you that the cure has been permanent as it is now six years since she was cured, and there has been no return of the disease since, and I have advised a lot of friends to use the Cuticura Remedies in all diseases of the skin."

Instant relief and refreshing sleep for skin-tortured babies, and rest for tired, fretted mothers, in warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure and purest of emollients, to be followed in severe cases by mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted and pimply skin and scalp humours, eczemas, rashes and irritations.

Cuticura Resolvent, Liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

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SELBY — HAYES — On June 16, 1904, at Simcoe, Ont., by the Rev. Mr. Hicks, Mary Helen, daughter of the late Jas. Hayes, M.D., to Herbert Longland Selby, of the Bank of Hamilton, Hagersville.

SHAW—CHADBURN.—On June 21, 1904, at the residence of the bride's father, 127 Abbott ave., Westmount, by the Rev. Frank S. Weston, Fred. A. Shaw, of Montreal, to Bertha B. Chadburn, only daughter of T. A. Chadburn.

SMITH—GERMAN—In Yonge Street Methodist Church, Toronto, on June 22, 1904, by the Rev. Peter German, Brantford, grandfather of the bride, and the Rev. John F. German, D.D., father of the bride, Mr. Edwin Walter Smith, only son of the late M. S. Smith, of Brantford, Ont., and Florence A. M. German, eldest daughter of the officiating clergyman.

SMITH—O'FLYNN.—At the residence of the bride's father, Shelburne, Ont., by the Rev. P. W. Anderson, James Alexander Smith, M.B., to Ethel May, second daughter of S. F. M. O'Flynn, Esq.

SNIDER — SPROULE — On June 23, 1904, at the residence of Mr. George Rogers, 810 College street, Toronto, by the Rev. Thomas Edwards, of Thornbury, Ont., Elwood J. Snider, to Clara D. Sproule, youngest daughter of the late John Sproule, of Cannington, Ont.

STEPHEN — THOMPSON. — At Christ Church, Meaford, Ont., on June 22, 1904, by the Rev. T. H. Brown, assisted by the Rev. H. V. Thompson, M.A., Mr. W. Wallace Stephen, to Miss Beatrice E. Thompson, all of Meaford.

THOMAS—NELSON. — At the American Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Dr. Johnson, on June 22, 1904, Jack Wolferstan Thomas to Lotta S. Nelson, daughter of Fred E. Nelson.

TODD — CLARK — At the manse, Campbellford, Ont., on June 22, 1904, by the Rev. A. C. Reeves, Hugh Todd, of Campbellford, Ont., to Ella, daughter of Duncan Clark, of Campbellford, Ont.

TODD — DICKSON — On June 22, 1904, at the residence of the bride's father, Ormstown, by the Rev. D. W. Morison, D.D., Samuel Todd, to Mary Agnes, daughter of Mr. John Dickson.

TODD—STEPHEN.—At the residence of the bride's mother, 'Spring Brook Farm,' Trout River, Que., Herbert E. Todd, of Bulwar, Que., to Annie B., eldest daughter of the late James Stephen, of Trout River, Que.

WITHROW — HARVEY — At the Metropolitan Church, Toronto, on June 22, 1904, by the Rev. Dr. Withrow, Ida Gertrude Harvey, daughter of John G. Harvey, Todmorden, to Frederic D. Withrow, of Toronto.

WRINCH—BIRNIE.— At the residence of the bride's brother, John Birnie, K.C., at Collingwood, Ont., on June 23, 1904, Frank Sydney Wrinch, son of the late Leonard Wrinch, of Essex, England, to Katharine Birnie, daughter of the late John Birnie, of Collingwood.

### DIED.

AIKINS — At the Toronto General Hospital, on June 21, 1904, James Aikins, coal and wood merchant, 76 Sherbourne street, in his 66th year.

BEAUCHAMP.—In this city, on June 21, 1904, William P. Beauchamp, eldest son of the late W. P. Beauchamp.

CAMERON.—At Point Edward, Ont., on June 17, 1904, John Cameron, in the 81st year of his age, a former resident of Richmond and Brompton Gore township, Province of Quebec.


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CARRUTHERS — At the manse, 665 Dovercourt road, Toronto, on June 19, 1904, the Rev. Samuel Carruthers, pastor of the Dovercourt Presbyterian Church.

CUTHBERT.—At his late residence, No. 8 Fort street, Montreal, on June 26, 1904, Robert Donaldson Cuthbert, in his 85th year.

FORRESTER — At the Sanitarium, Oakville, Ont., on June 23, 1904, Major Wm. Forrester, of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, in the 61st year of his age.

HALLASAY.—On June 24, 1904, after a short illness, Michael Hallasay, of No. 14 St. Francis street, Quebec, aged 39 years.

KIRKUP.—In this city, at 405 Charlevois street, on June 27, 1904, Eliza Kirkup, youngest daughter of the late Jos. Kirkup.

LONG — At Aurora, Ont., on June 17, 1904, Emma, wife of Frederick Long, in her 78th year.

MACDONALD — At St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, on June 20, 1904, Katie E. Macdonald, graduate nurse, beloved daughter of Mrs. J. J. Macdonald, 30 Kensington avenue.

McMASTER.— At Vancouver, B.C., on Tuesday, June 21, 1904, William John McMaster, of W. J. McMaster & Sons, Vancouver, and formerly of W. J. McMaster & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants, of Montreal.

McRAE.—At his residence, Ilderton, Ont., on May 26, 1904, Donald McRae, in his 89th year.

MOORE.—At Berlin, Ont., on June 24, 1904, Elizabeth Leece Moffatt, beloved wife of J. D. Moore, Esq., Registrar of the County of Waterloo, in her 53rd year.

MORRISON — Drowned on June 12, 1904, in his 18th year, John Alexander, second son of the late John Neil Morrison, of Cote St. George, Que.

PIXLEY.—At Sydenham, Ont., on June 24, 1904, Irinda Spafford, wife of Miles Pixley.

RIELLE.—At No. 90 Union avenue, Montreal, on June 23, 1904, Jeannie T. Goldie, wife of Joseph Rielle, in her 69th year.

RUBIDGE — At Cornwall, Ont., on June 21, 1904, in the 81st year of his age, Tom. S. Rubidge, C.E., superintending engineer of St. Lawrence Canals, father of Mrs. Montague Anderson, of Ottawa.

SHAW.—In this city on June 22, 1904, Robert Shaw, aged 64 years and 4 months, stepfather of W. H. Dance, plumber.

STEPHENS—The funeral of the late Hon. George W. Stephens will take place on Wednesday, June 22, 1904, at half-past two, from his late residence, 845 Dorchester street.

TARTE — At Boucherville, on June 20, 1904, at the age of 54 years and 8 months, Mrs. Georgiana Sylvestre, wife of the Honorable Joseph Israel Tarte.

TAYLOR.—At Danville, Que., on June 18, 1904 John Taylor, eldest son of the late George S. Taylor, aged 58 years, 1 month and 14 days.

TRACY — On June 19, 1904, at his mother's residence, 36 Lakeview avenue, Toronto, Wm. Tracy, late Bursar of Asylum for Insane.

WATERSON — On June 24, 1904, Sarah Brown, wife of Robert Waterson.

### IN MEMORIAM.

MacGIBBON — In loving memory of Mrs. D. MacGibbon, eldest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Donald MacKercher, of Dalesville, P.Q., who died in this city on June 18, 1902, aged 79 years and three months, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Daniel Dale.


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THE 'WEEKLY WITNESS' is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter sts., in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.

All business communications should be addressed 'John Dougall & Son,' and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the 'Witness.'