# Montreal Weekly Witness.

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## ROYALTY IN CANADA.

### Their Royal Highnesses Landed at Quebec Yesterday.

### AN ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME TO THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CORNWALL.

THE CIVIC ADDRESS WAS READ BY MAYOR PARENT, AND THE DUKE REPLIED.

Quebec, Sept. 16.—The royal yacht 'Ophir,' with the royal party on board, reached Quebec on time this morning, and landed the distinguished visitors. A procession was at once formed, which moved on to the Parliament buildings, where the official reception was held.

When the royal procession reached the parliament buildings the scene was one never to be forgotten. All the approaches to the buildings and their spacious grounds were filled with one great surging mass of humanity, and the brilliant play of colors in the sunlight was truly beautiful. It is estimated that at least 30,000 people were congregated around the buildings, and the contrast between the more sober dress of the civilians and the gay uniforms and flashing accoutrements of the military was exceedingly striking. All the approaches to the buildings and especially the drive leading through the handsome government arch to the main entrance of the parliament house were lined with troops, who kept the eager crowds in line, while the bands and over 3,000 school children occupied an immense stand to the right immediately inside the arch and saluted Their Royal Highnesses with the impressive strains of the Royal Anthem as the carriages, with their postillions and outriders and those of their suite swept up to the entrance, where the royal party were received by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and the Mayor of Quebec, who conducted them, accompanied by their brilliant staff and that of the Governor-General to the Legislative Council chamber.

In the latter were gathered all the invited guests, including the public notabilities, the beauty and fashion of the city and the elite of local society. Among other distinguished persons present were the Archbishop of Quebec, Mgr. Begin, sitting side by side with the Anglican Bishop of Quebec, the Roman Catholic Bishops of Nicolet and St. Hyacinthe, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Hon. Messrs. Paterson, Tarte, Davies, Scott, Sifton, and other Federal Ministers, the members of the Quebec City Council, the Provincial Ministers, the foreign consuls, the commander and officers of the French frigate, the Admiral and officers of the British fleet, Lady Minto, Lady Jetté, and Miss Jetté, Lady Bedford, Mrs. Dunn, Mrs. E. J. Flynn and a host of others.

As the Royal party entered the chamber all present rose to their feet and received them standing, while the Duke and Duchess took their positions standing under the dais in front of the thrones. The Duke wore the uniform of a British Admiral, with the ribbon of the Order of the Garter, while the Duchess was attired completely in mourning garments on acount of the recent death of the Queen and the Empress of Germany.

The Mayor of Quebec attired in his robes of office then advanced and read the city's address of welcome, first in French and then in English.

'May it please your Royal Highness:

'In your tour of the world-wide dimensions of His Majesty's possessions beyond the seas, which constitute the glory and strength of the British empire, Canada, the greatest and fairest of them all, has been fittingly reserved as the scene of your closing visit. Here, upon the threshold of the vast and flourishing Dominion, which you are now about to graciously enter, the ancient city of Quebec, its birthplace and its cradle, as well as the capital of one of its leading provinces, bids your and your amiable consort, through its mayor, aldermen and citizens, a right loyal and loving welcome.

'Its inhabitants deem it their proudest privilege to be again, as in 1860, the first on Canadian soil to respectfully greet the heirs apparent to the throne, and to renew to the beloved son and representative of their sovereign the assurance of their fervent devotion to His crown and person. Although the great majority are of French origin, and differ in language and creed from most of their fellow citizens of the other divisions of the Canadian confederacy, they present to the world the spectacle of a free, united and happy people, faithful and loyal, attached to their King and country, and rejoicing in their connection with the British empire, and in those noble self-governing institutions which are the palladium of their liberties, the source of their contentment and prosperity, and the guarantee of Canada's future greatness.

'Among the many historic memories which cluster like a halo around the crest of old Quebec, and which have rendered its name famous in the world's annals, there are none more fondly cherished than those associated at different times with the presence of members of the British royal family. It still loves to recall that it was the favorite abiding place more than once of those who were near and dear to our late venerated and never-to-be-forgotten Queen, whose loss is nowhere more sincerely mourned than



H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CORNWALL AND YORK.

in this keystone of British North America, in this old city of Champlain, hallowed by the struggles of nations and enriched by the blood of heroes like Wolfe and Montcalm. Nor does it forget that it was honored on several occasions already by visits from your Royal Highness, then a simple naval officer, in the performance, like any other loyal subject, of your duty to your Queen and country. Then we were happy and proud to receive you in this same chamber as our sailor prince. But we are doubly so at present, when you deign to visit us as the direct heir to the throne of that mighty realm whose protection we enjoy, and to which we rejoice to belong, even to the shedding of our blood in its defence, as our fathers did in 1775 and 1812, and as our sons have since done in the distant regions of the empire.

'Many changes have taken place in Quebec during the years which have elapsed since the visit of His Majesty, then Prince of Wales. The old city has been subjected to many uncontrollable influences, which have hitherto prevented it from sharing as fully as might be desired in the general prosperity of the Dominion. But we are proud to say that it has weathered the storms of adversity, that it has had a new birth, so to speak, thanks to the honorable industry and harmonious union of its population of all origins, and that it is now fast resuming its old-time importance as a leading factor in the development of Canada.

'We cannot conclude this humble tribute of our loyal homage to your Royal Highness and your beloved consort without expressing also our deepest sympathy with the royal family in the fresh bereavement which has just befallen it in the death of the Dowager Empress of Germany, formerly Princess Royal of England, a worthy daughter of a worthy mother.

May we be permitted to add that among the national emblems and decorations of all kinds, which mark our welcome and brighten our streets in your honor, Your Royal Highness has no doubt observed that some of them are draped in mourning. These are the flags of the great friendly nation on our border with whom we are connected by so many ties of kinship and mutual interest, and in whose grief for the untimely death of their beloved and widely respected President we most sincerely join.

'In conclusion, we trust that this memorable visit may prove as instructive and agreeable to your Royal Highnesses as it is gratifying to us.

'S. N. PARENT,
'Mayor of Quebec.

'H. J. J. CHOUINARD,
'City Clerk.

'Quebec, Sept. 15, 1901.'

HIS HIGHNESS'S REPLY.

His Royal Highness read his reply in English only in a clear distinct voice, which was heard all over the chamber. He began by thanking the city for the address and acknowledged with gratitude the hearty welcome extended to himself and the Duchess by the vast crowds in its beautifully decorated streets. He said he would hasten to assure His Majesty of the loyalty manifested towards his crown and person by the population of this historic old city, which he was happy to visit for the third time. He also thanked its representatives for their touching references to the death of Queen Victoria and the Empress of Germany and expressed the pleasure he and the Duchess would have in visiting the scenes around Quebec, hallowed by so many struggles and the blood of so many heroes. He further made a handsome reference to the loyal devotion of Canadians at all times to the Mother Country and the cause of the Empire, and to the blood so gallantly shed by them in its defence in South Africa.

AT LAVAL UNIVERSITY.

At four o'clock a visit was paid to Laval University and their Royal Highnesses drove there under the escort of the Queen's Own Canadian Hussars. Addresses were presented by the Roman Catholic clergy and by the University.

The diploma of a doctor of Laval University was then handed by the rector to the Duke, who was graciously pleased to accept it, and a splendid bouquet of York roses were presented to Her Royal Highness by one of the pupils of the Seminary. His Royal Highness made a happy reply.

THE STATE DINNER.

In the evening a state dinner was held at the Citadel. The band of H.M.S. 'Crescent' played during the evening.

The toast of the King, the only one proposed, was enthusiastically honored.

ILLUMINATION OF THE CITY.

During the evening a really fine illumination of the city took place. The post-office, Parliament Buildings, Gates, Basilica, and Custom House were all picked out with hundreds of electric lights. Perhaps the finest displays of all were on the Chateau Frontenac and the post-office corner. The Chateau, besides being outlined in fire, carried upon its walls the names and dates of the great historic names of Canadian history, such as Laval, Champlain, Wolfe, Montcalm.

On the Terrace the most beatiful display took place. Far below swung slowly with the tide the nine warships and the 'Ophir' all picked out from stern to stern with electric lights. The centres of attraction were the fireworks and the choir. The former were let off from the Governor-General's garden, and were very effective. Every form of rocket and Roman candle hissed through the air and set pieces displayed the features of the Duke and Duchess.

Meanwhile a choir of 4,000 singers and an orchestra of 250 performers gave an open air popular concert under the leadership of Bandmaster J. Vezina and Mr. J. A. Paquet. Their programme consisted of old familiar English, Scotch, Irish and French airs, and was very effectively rendered. Far above the Terrace shone a small light which yet spoke of the raison d'etre of the whole display.

At the King's Bastion had been erected a stand and here their Highnesses and the guests at the state dinner watched the crowds who covered the Terrace and the Glacis, and listened to the faint strains of the music.

EVENTS CANCELLED.

Owing to the lamented death of President McKinley, and out of respect to his memory, H. R. H. the Duke of Cornwall and York has intimated his wish that the garden party at Spencerwood, fixed for to-morrow, should be cancelled.

The Montreal civic reception arranged to take place on Wednesday evennig has also been cancelled.

AN INCIDENT.

Quebec, Sept. 17.—An accident occurred during last evening upon one of the vessels cruising around the harbor. The Hon. J. I. Tarte had chartered the steamer 'Frontenac,' and had invited a distinguished company to see the illuminations with him. Shortly after starting, by some misadventure a number of bombs which were lying in the wheelhouse caught fire, and at once the vessel was in the greatest peril. The Hon. Mr. Tarte had his hands badly burnt and his face cut. The dress of Mrs. J. N. Greenshields, of Montreal, caught fire, and she was badly burned before it could be extinguished, and had to be conveyed to the Chateau Frontenac in the ambulance. The Hon. James Sutherland rushed to her rescue and was severely burned on the hands and sustained a nasty scalp wound. Dr. Borden, in the confusion, fell from one deck to the other, a distance of fifteen feet, and sustained thereby a sprain of the right ankle. Miss Fielding had her hair burnt, and Mrs. Turcotte, of Ottawa, her arms.

## SUNDAY IN QUEBEC

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

Quebec, Sept. 15.—The Royal yacht 'Ophir,' with the royal party on board, arrived off St. John, Island of Orleans, early this afternoon, having made a record trip from Capetown of twenty-four days. This morning Quebec looked like a charming French young lady, attired in the brightest colors, and with her hair beribboned with the tricolor, but this evening, 'more's the pity,' she looks very sadly bedraggled, as it has rained heavily all the afternoon. The poet tells us that the 'Frenchman, easy, debonnair and brisk, give him his lass, his fiddle and his frisk, is always happy, "reign" whoever may, and laughs the sense of misery far away,' but if one may be allowed a pun, when it is spelled 'rain,' even our French-Canadian fellow-citizens get downhearted, especially when it rains at such an inauspicious time as the present.

OVERFLOW OF VISITORS.

Quebec indeed has put forth her powers to give their Royal Highnesses a notable welcome, and many other cities have contributed to the occasion. On the streets one meets so many familiar faces that it would seem all Montreal is here, and Sherbrooke, Three Rivers and people from other places say the same of their respective towns. All the hotels and boarding houses are filled to overflowing, and there is expected to be a visiting crowd of some thirty-five thousand. Already there is a bread famine, and men, women and children are sleeping on couches and tables and glad to pay fancy prices for the accommodation. Soldiers to the number of more than three thousand are here, and the city resounds with bugle calls and military music.

MILITARY PARADE.

This afternoon there was a parade on the Plains of Abraham, and a service conducted by His Lordship Bishop Dunn, assisted by Dean Williams, the Rev. Mr. Scott, rector of St. Matthew's and other clergy. 'Nearer, My God to Thee,' and 'Jesus, Lover of My Soul,' were sung by a surpliced choir, but the service was cut short by the heavy downpour of rain. Such a dspirited crowd was surely never seen, and all the streets resembled nothing so much as Detaille's picture of a regiment of French troops marching along a Paris boulevard on a wet day. The cars were filled to overflowing with people hastening home, and all the rest of the world was rain and mud and umbrellas.

SAFEGUARDING THE PRINCE.

Chief Detective Carpenter and other detectives, Federal and Provincial, are in evidence on the streets and at the hotels and extraordinary precautions are being taken that none approach near to the royal party excepting those with the best credentials. The tickets to all the various functions are being given out with great care, and besides everyone of the tickets being numbered, identification when necessary will be insisted upon.

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

The programme for to-morrow includes the arrival of H. M. S. 'Ophir' at 9.30 a.m., when the Governor-General and the Premier proceed on board; then at noon the party lands at the King's Wharf, and the Royal procession is formed and starts for the Legislative Buildings. The remainder of the programme consists of the presentation of addresses, the Royal procession to the Citadel, a visit to Laval, where His Royal Highness will accept a diploma, an official dinner at the Citadel, music on the terrace, illumination of the city and fireworks. On Tuesday a naval and military review had been arranged and other gay functions, but it is rumored to-night that these will be very much curtailed in consequence of the death of President McKinley.

VISITED THE 'OPHIR.'

The Governor-General and Sir Wilfrid Laurier went down to the 'Ophir' this afternoon upon this mission, and have not yet returned, so that nothing definite is yet known of any possible modifications. Five hundred men from the warships are expected to join in the pageant, but the naval and military review is now expected to be confined to a march past and the presentation of decorations and medals.

TRIBUTE TO McKINLEY

One sees the portrait of the late President in many of the windows draped in mourning, and expressions of sorrow are general everywhere. Americans are numerous in the city and a numerously-attended meeting was held at the Chateau Fronetnac this afternoon to agree upon some course to fittingly mark the deplorable happening. Late to-night the rain has ceased and there is a more hopeful feeling with regard to to-morrow.

Several boats will leave early in the morning to acompany the Royal ship to her landing place.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

The Montreal regiments made a great showing as they marched through the city, the Royal Victoria and the 65th arriving by boat and the others by train. The 2nd Regiment Canadian Artillery, the 1st Prince of Wales Fusiliers and the 85th Regiment are camped under canvas on the Plains of Abraham. Two companies of the 84th Regiment from St. Hyacinthe, attached to the 53rd from Sherbrooke, are situated in the skating rink; the 3rd Field Battery has found comfortable quarters in the Riding School in rear of the Grande Allee, and the Royal Scots are housed in the Immigration Buildings on the Louise Docks, while the Huzzars are at Point Levis, and the 3rd and 65th are being made comfortable on the boats. The local corps are the Queen's Own Canadian Huzzars, the Quebec Field Battery, the 8th Royal Rifles and the 9th Voltigeurs, and these are all sleeping at their own residences. The Catholic soldiers and a detachment of blue jackets from the French frigate attended service at the Basilica this morning and it was noticed that the Frenchmen were very heartily cheered on the line of march.

## MINING HORROR.

### ONE HUNDRED MINERS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN KILLED IN COLORADO.

Colorado Springs, Sept. 17.—A special from Glenwood Springs, Co., says:

'A frightful gas explosion occurred at 5.30 o'clock last evening in the coal mine of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, at Spring Gulch, probably resulting in the instant death of all the miners at the time engaged in work, an estimate of 100 men.

## THE FORTUNE TOWNSHIP POULTRY TRUST.

(By Henry Stivers, in the 'N. E. Homestead.')

John Elliott, Martin French and Cyrus Wimple were three farmers of Fortune township in one of the interior counties of the favored state of Iowa. They were all well up in years and each owned and controlled nearly a section of 640 acres of fine land, well and amply stocked with horses, cattle, swine and sheep. John Elliot, in particular, by his judicious management, hard work, and shrewd dealing had come to be regarded as the richest man of his township, and not a little of his money had been lent out upon fair terms to his neighbors who might need the aid of additional funds in properly conducting their farms. Over the farms of Martin French and Cyrus Wimple there hung mortgages, which gave them some anxiety, but which they believed with favorable years and fair markets might be gradually wiped away. For three successive seasons crops had been bountiful and prices fairly remunerative, and a brighter sun seemed to be shining into the hearts and homes of the people.

It was a fine winter day in the first week of December that the three men mentioned met at the cross roads store and post-office, which was maintained for the convenience of the community near the centre of the township. Their greetings were hearty and cordial, and drawing chairs about the large heating stove, they entered into casual conversation.

'Got your corn all in, Martin?' was Elliot's inquiry of French. 'Not quite,' replied Martin. 'The snow caught me with four or five hundred bushels in the field, but I guess the boys can find time between snows to finish it. Our corn is turning out better than I expected.'

'Just finished my corn before the snow,' said Wimple. 'We hadn't crib room enough and we piled a lot of it on the ground. I went to town yesterday and got a load of lumber for a crib, and it does beat all how lumber's gone up in price. I had to pay 75 cents a hundred more than it cost me last fall.'

The storekeeper, who had been waiting on a customer, had come around to punch up the fire in the stove just in time to hear the last remark of Cyrus. 'It's the trust,' said the storekeeper. 'Lumber has been advancing almost every week for the past six months.'

'Well,' said Martin, 'it's just so with fence wire. We wanted to turn in on our stalks, and I told the boys we'd run a fence across the field to cut off what we hadn't gathered out. So we went to town to get some wire, and behold it had gone up a dollar a hundred since last spring. All they had to say about it was that it was the trust.'

'It is not so with our stuff,' said John Elliot. 'My wife took a hundred of her chickens to town last week and the best she could get was four and a half cents a pound. Last year she got six cents.'

'It's about time we were getting up a trust,' said Martin. 'You can't do it, the storekeeper put in. 'There are too many farmers and they won't stick together.'

The conversation became general, and it was evident some seeds had been planted in the minds of those men that were soon going to sprout. But as the day was short they prepared to depart. Elliot wanted a dollars' worth of granuled him out sixteen pounds, Elliot inquired him out sixteen pounds, Eliot inquired how much sugar he had sold for a dollar a year ago. 'Oh,' said the storekeeper, 'a year ago we were giving twenty-two pounds for a dollar, but you see, sugar's in the trust, too, and all we can sell now is sixteen pounds.'

The sun from its corner in the southeast had not been long shining on the brown prairie with its withered fields and its patches of snow and ice. Martin French was in his calf lot putting oats and shelled corn into bunks for the morning feed of a thrifty bunch of calves when he was hailed by John Elliot, who had come up on horseback to the gate of the lot before he was observed.

'You have some pretty likely calves there, Martin,' was the salutation from Mr. Elliot. 'Yes, I'm proud of that bunch of calves. But I tell you I follow 'em round with a basket of oats and a pitchfork pretty much all the time,' said Martin. 'Let's put your horse in the barn and go along to the house. I'm mighty glad to see you.'

The two men were soon seated in a snug sitting room beside a glowing stove that sent out volumes of grateful heat. It was not long before Elliot announced the purpose of his early visit. 'Martin,' he began, 'I have been thinking all night, it seems to me, about that remark of Joe Sims, that we couldn't form a trust, and that farmers wouldn't stick together, and I have come over this morning to have a talk with you about it. I don't exactly agree with Sims.'

'I tell you, Elliot, that's been on my mind ever since I left the store,' was Martin's reply. 'It does seem too bad that we can be squeezed on all sides and that we have to just grin and bear it. I was talking to Cy. Wimple about it on our way home and he is your way of thinking.'

'I wish we could see Cy,' said Elliot. 'He's got some good ideas in that old Yankee head of his. Can't we ride over to his place, it's only about a mile, and talk the thing over It can't do any harm, at least.'

Martin was willing, and in a short time the three men were together again in Cyrus Wimple's ample kitchen. Mrs. Wimple, a tireless personification of industry, was bustling about with her household cares.

They discussed the farmer's organizations that were then in existence. The grange, the farmers' alliance, and all such devices came in for commendation or criticism. The final trend of the conversation seemed to lead up to the conclusion laid down by Cy Wimple in these emphatic words: 'The fact is these organizations are good and helpful, but they are so broad and general in their operations that they do not answer our particular wants just now. Let us narrow the matter down and combine the farmers of our township alone upon one single commodity which we have to sell, and see how it works. If well, then we can extend our combination along other lines.'

The other two men heartily agreed with the proposition and the enquiry at once arose as to what special product of Fortune township could thus be thrown into a trust and handled by the combination. Up to this time Mrs. Wimple had been a silent but interested listener to the discussion.

'I think,' now said that estimable lady, 'that just at this season of the year every farmer and every farmer's wife, in Fortune township has poultry to sell. It all grades alike, and why not make that the test?'

Why not, to be sure. Here were men and waggons driving about the country buying up poultry in small lots, half a dozen here or a hundred there, just as it happened, paying the least price possible, but in no event more than four and a half cents per pound for chickens and six cents for turkeys. It stood to reason that if all the turkeys, chickens, guineas, ducks and geese of Fortune township could be brought together and offered for sale in one flock, so they argued, the magnitude of the deal would attract buyers, competition among them would enhance prices, and even competing railways would hold out inducements to secure the shipment. It was conceded that a combination thus limited in its scope would not in itself affect the general market, but it was believed it would do much toward securing the full benefit of that market to the farmers direct and if effected it would point a moral of which the markets must sooner or later take notice.

The suggestion was adopted, and the three earnest men organized themselves into a 'committee of promotion,' and resolved to meet the next day to devise the details by which the Fortune township poultry trust might be launched upon the world.

The meeting next day was in the sitting room of the Martin French home, that being the most central place. By the urgent request of all the men, Mrs. Wimple was present and that good lady was loaded for the occasion. At the very first opportunity she gave expression to her sentiments as follows:

'I have a sister living in New York, who writes me occasionally. In her last letters she told me she had just been to market and had purchased a dressed chicken for their dinner, for which she had paid fifty cents. Now I cannot under the present state get more than twenty cents each for the chickens I raise, and they are as fine as any grown in America. Yet when they reach my sister she pays fifty cents for them. I want to know where that thirty cents comes in.'

'If our trust works, Mrs. Wimple,' said John Elliot, 'I'll guarantee that you will this year get a part of that thirty cents.'

'The time is getting short for us to carry this scheme out,' remarked French, 'and we must start it at once if we are to put it on its feet this year.' 'That's right,' said Elliot. 'The township should sell its poultry by the twentieth of the month, and that will give us only eight days to do the work. As this is a new departure and an experiment, I am willing to give my time for the next eight days if you two men will join me and we will see what we can do.'

This was agreed to heartily, and the three men prepared for active work. A paper, of which three copies were made, was drawn up in the following words:

'We, the undersigned poultry raisers of Fortune township, hereby agree and bind ourselves to deliver to John Elliot, Martin French and Cyrus Wimple, agents of the Fortune township poultry trust, at some railway shipping point, to be designated by them, on Wednesday, Dec. 20, our poultry crop for this year, as specified opposite our respective names. The same to be sold by them and an account rendered to each of us and payments made respectively for the amounts due each according to number of pounds delivered. And we further agree and bind ourselves that we will sell no poultry this season except as here specified, and through this agency.' Then followed spaces for names, also number of chickens, turkeys, guineas, ducks and geese.

Equipped with these papers and ready with arguments and explanations to meet captious objections that would certainly arise, the three men were ready by noon to begin the canvass of the township. They had divided it into three districts, and each one was to visit all the farms of his district. They hoped to be able to complete the canvass in three days. 'It may take three days this year,' said Cyrus Wimple, 'but if we make it win, next year it can be done by tacking up a notice at the post-office.'

The work went vigorously and rapidly on. Although the committee was self-constituted, it was made up of men of strict integrity and each one of them commanded the fullest confidence of his neighbors of the township. As a rule signatures were secured to the papers as fast as the farms were reached and the enterprise explained. A few had disposed of their poultry, and there was not wanting occasionally a refractory subject who, out of contrariness or stupidity, refused to enter the scheme, but at the end of the allotted time, when the men constituting the committee met by appointment to ascertain results, it was found that the names of nineteen-twentieths of all the farmers of Fortune township were on the papers, and that the agents of the Fortune township poultry trust had on their hands to dispose of in the next five days more than forty thousand chickens, nearly four thousand turkeys, about eight hundred guineas and more than three thousand ducks and geese. The success of the undertaking so far was so decided that the three friends were jubilant. They did not attempt to conceal their elation. Poultry buyers had been abroad and the news of the movement had reached the adjacent market towns and many and varied were the comments called out.

The test was still to come. The combination had been effected with surprising ease, but it remained to be seen whether buyers and shippers would act in accordance with the supposed case which the committee had made out. The anxiety of the committee was great, and on that night sleep hovered but lightly and fitfully over their pillows. The next morning they were to start out to make the sale. The township was situated about equally distant from three shipping points, two of which were upon one line of railway and one upon a rival road. They resolved, upon visiting all these points, to take every advantage that the situation offered. It was near noon when the three farmers drove up to the office of a large poultry dealer in the town of Preston. They knew him and had dealt with him for years. His greeting was jocose, and it was evident he was going to be humorous and funny with the three men. He had heard of the poultry trust, and regarded it as the great joke of the holiday season. Still he was ready to buy their poultry; would pay them just as much as he paid any one else; wouldn't ask them to throw off because he helped them out.

'We have about 50,000 chickens, turkeys and other poultry to sell,' said Elliot. 'What can you pay us for it?'

'Whew,' said Gladforth, 'that's quite a bunch. Don't know how I could fix to handle it. But bring them in. I always bought the poultry of Fortune township, and I can handle it somehow. I can pay you four cents for chickens and six cents for turkeys,' said the buyer with the air of a man who had concluded the deal, and all he had to think about was how to take care of his purchase.

'Well, I guess we won't sell at that price,' was Elliot's quiet remark. 'We'll take a run over to Seldon, on the other road, where I hear they are doing a little better on poultry,' and the three men prepared to depart.

This stirred Gladforth a little. Here was more poultry offered to him in one lot than he generally could gather together in a month by closely raking the country. He followed them to the door, and could not quite conceal his eagerness. 'I might spring that price a little,' he said. 'Supposing we say four and a half for the chickens and seven for the turkeys?'

But the committee was firm, the price was not satisfactory, and they would look farther. Gladforth turned back into his office muttering and sat down at his desk. He was thinking hard. 'Oh, they'll be back,' he said at last. 'I'm the only man in this town that can buy such a lot of poultry, and they will never take it to Seldon, and he drummed nervously on the desk with his fingers.

And so the three persistent men drove over to Seldon. They were somewhat encouraged by the evident eagerness finally displayed by Gladforth, and it only made their determination the harder to take every advantage the situation afforded. At Seldon they were a little better received. Here, too, the news of their trust had preceded them, but the dealer was inclined to take the matter more seriously and made them a more advantageous offer. But five cents for chickens and seven cents for turkeys was the best they could receive. Night was now upon them and they decided to stop at the hotel till morning, and then determine what further course to pursue.

At the supper table Cyrus Wimple, who had been unusually silent for some time, said: 'I remember when I was at the state fair at Des Moines last fall I met a fellow who was connected with a big poultry house, and he was asking me about the poultry interests of our county. I believe he called his company the Des Moines Poultry Company. I wouldn't wonder if he would like to bid on this lot of fowls.'

The suggestion was seized upon at once. 'We'll go right over to the telegraph office and send them a message telling them what we have and ask them to bid,' declared John Elliot.

The message was sent, and the three tired men went early to their rest, to await the development of their telegram, an answer to which they confidently expected next morning. Before nine o'clock the answer came in these words: 'Will be at Seldon to confer with you on subject of your message on first train. Des Moines Poultry Company.' The train which was due to arrive at Seldon at eleven o'clock brought the buyer, and the four men were immediately closeted at the hotel, deeply engaged in the interesting transaction. As a result a contract was made disposing of the entire lot, to be delivered at the cars at Seldon on the following Wednesday at six cents per pound for chickens, eight cents for turkeys and six and a half cents for guineas, ducks and geese.

It was now Saturday, and it only remained to get the word through the township as to the place of delivery, and by the next Wednesday the transactions of the Fortune township poultry trust could be wound up by the final delivery of the goods and the payment of the price.

On Tuesday night the squawking and cackling of chickens, turkeys, guineas, ducks and geese from every hen-house, tree, hedge and barn in Fortune township was something tremendous. As the waggons were being loaded, happy men, women and children joined in the round-up and the catch, and in the bereaved hen-roosts alone was found the only evidence of dismay. All the dwellers in Fortune township rallied around those cars at Seldon the next day, delivering their birds. The three promoters of the trust stood at the scales and issued to each member a ticket showing the number, kind and pounds of the fowls contributed, which tickets were redeemed in cash by the committee when the delivery was complete, and the cheque was received for the grand total. Upon computation it was found that 43,000 chickens, weighing 193,500 pounds; 3,100 turkeys, weighing 46,500 pounds, and 2,800 guineas, ducks and geese, weighing 19,600 pounds, had been sold in a lot to the shippers by the Fortune township poultry trust, and the committee as agents for the trust received in payment therefor a cheque for $16,604. A very simple computation developed the fact that this cheque was for $3,698 more than the township would have received had each individual sold his poultry to the buyers who were canvassing the county and buying in small lots at the prices offered.

The event was the topic of conversation for many a day around the stove at the cross-roads store, and Joe Sims, the storekeeper, still insists that while it might work in poultry, yet you can't form a trust among farmers. There are too many of them, and they won't stick together!

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'There is nothing faith cannot make noble when it touches it,' says D. L. Moody. 'You need not say, "I want to get away from my daily business or from my domestic concerns in order to show my faith." No, no; stop where you are and show it.'

## CHILDREN'S CORNER.

### THE BOYS' CAMP.

Myron and William had met with a great disappointment, but they were determined to bear it bravely.

All through the spring their father had been hoping to take them with their mother to camp out in the Adirondacks. They were to leave home in July, and to be absent all through the month of August.

Many were the plans made with regard to the stay in the mountains. Lines and fishhooks were bought, and the boys constructed a trap in which they aspired to catch any wild animals that might be wandering near their camping-out place.

In the daytime they read stories of life in the woods. In the evening they amused themselves by imagining various predicaments in which they might be placed, and sundry hairbreadth escapes. By night they dreamed that all these and other startling experiences actually occurred.

They were enjoying by anticipation all possible vacation pleasures when suddenly their father was requested by his employers to make an extended business trip which should cover all the remainder of the summer. This unexpected demand was a death-blow to the Adirondack project.

Mr. Hulmes could not in any wise afford to refuse to perform the business required of him, and it could not be postponed.

Sadly he told the boys of the breaking up of the family plans. He loved his children and was extremely sorry to disappoint them, but he made them understand that the change was something unavoidable, besides being really for their benefit in the end. Then, too, he wisely consoled them by the promise of new home amusements.

'But what shall we do with our tent?' asked Myron, as though raising a difficulty which could not be disposed of.

'I'll tell you what we'll do with it,' answered their mother, promptly and cheerfully. 'We'll put it up in our yard, near my bedroom window, and you and Myron shall camp out there just as if you were in the woods.'

'What! May we eat there, and sleep there, and live there all the while?'

'Yes, if you want to. We'll play that the house is a hotel, and have your food cooked there, and I'll live at the hotel, where you may visit me at any time. We'll have a new hammock and swing it out under the maple trees, and you may lie in that and read stories when the weather is too warm for playing about. Then, sometimes, we'll go down to our own little brook and fish there, just as if we were in the mountains. I'll try not to do any more work than if we were really away from home, and we'll have just as much enjoyment as we can.'

All this seemed very delightful to the boys, and consoled them in large measure for the loss of their projected trip.

Mr. Hulmes had only a single day in which to prepare for his western tour, but during that day he found time to help the boys erect their tent and to raise the flag above it; to get a new hammock and swing it in the shadiest spot available; to purchase two new express waggons and a quantity of camp supplies. The only thing to be done when evening came was to invent a name for the boys' temporary abode. William proposed to call it 'Camp Lookout,' 'because, you know, papa, that we'll all the time be looking out for your coming home.'

Myron favored this proposal, and the motion was carried.

The morning of Mr. Hulmes's departure was spent by his sons in getting things in place. By dinner-time they had made such progress that they were able to invite their mother to dine with them in camp. A packing box served as a table, but it was covered with a white cloth and properly arranged for the two boys had been taught to do things decently and in order.

In the afternoon they paid a visit to neighboring woods and performed all sorts of imaginary exploits. Night found them regularly camped out and brought them slumbers sound and sweet.

So matters went on for the first week. There were plenty of things to be done, and it was delightful to know from day to day that Mrs. Hulmes's time was to be largely devoted to the entertainment of her sons.

But there is a fable which relates how, once upon a time, a camel, having gained permission to put its nose into a man's tent, gradually pushed in its head, then its neck, and afterward its whole body. So a big, ugly animal, called Selfishness, introduced itself into Camp Lookout and spoiled the pleasure of the occupants.

William encouraged the advances of this beast by claiming for himself the larger share of the dainties that appeared upon the table one evening. Then, when bedtime came, Myron declared that the tent was close with two boys in it, and he wished he had it to himself. William took him at his word and retired to the house. Then Myron, feeling lonely, followed him indoors. So the camp that night was deserted.

It may be doubted whether its occupancy would have been resumed had not a cousin of the boys, Sinclair Jackson, most opportunely came for a visit.

He was a kind, cheerful boy, good tempered and obliging. In the sunshine of his genial nature ill-feeling melted away. He found so many things to enjoy, and invented so many pleasant occupations, that happiness reigned once more.

At evening the trio agreed to sleep in the tent.

'But how can that be?' asked Mrs. Hulmes of her two boys. 'I'm afraid that one of you will need to sleep in the house. You know that last night you considered Camp Lookout to be rather crowded even when you were alone. How will it be when there is still another in it?'

'O we could make room for three boys like Sinclair,' replied William, truthfully.

Here is a question to be answered. How did it happen that the tent which had been too small for two was plenty large enough for three? Can any one reply?

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## 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.'

In a current number of one of the magazines I read these trite remarks: 'You see,' she said, 'tending flowers has taught me a heap. No two can be raised alike. There's them what has to be tied, and them to be twined, and them to be left to the winds o' heaven; and its just the same with folks. There's none o' them alike; they've got different dispositions, and growing flowers teaches a body that.'

These words came to mind the other day when, after a heavy rain, the garden looked the worse for wear. The asters sprawled full length into the mud, and, as I tried to lift them up a little, and an oracle remarked that they were not planted sufficiently deep, they seemed like some shallow people, not able to endure with fortitude, the first storm of their lives, and I found myself saying:

'So you fell just now in the mud, dear heart,
And to try to rise and be clean, is vain,
Take both my hands now, and do your part,
So—you stand on your feet again.'

The poppies had their gay, silk frocks washed off, and stood upright with bare stems, and an immature seed pop on top, while the cannas, tall and flame colored, remained sere and unspoiled. The pansies had all withered with the hot breath of adversity, but the larkspurs kept their cheerful tone.

'For even Nature has her pets,
And favoring the new, forgets,
To love and spare the old.'

And why, I queried, as I brushed past a border of sweet-scented thyme, are you so much more congenial than the skunk cabbage, for I can remember you with pleasure long afterwards?

Is it a matter of temperament, or religion, that one person sees all the 'good in everything,' and another all the evil? Is 'envy, malice and all uncharitableness,' born in one human being, and in another that sweet content that maketh all things holy?

### OUR FLORAL DEBT TO JAPAN.

One of the most remarkable advances made in horticulture during the past decade is the adopting of so many Japanese plants. I was led to this thought by the corner in my garden where these Japanese shrubs and vines have been introduced, and I wondered if they felt themselves in exile, as I should if transplanted to Japan. But they seem to have the grace to adapt themselves to our climate and preach silent sermons of their native country, and its wonderful arboriculture.

There is a cherry tree that has a foreign look as it sways its slender, drooping branches, that are tipped in spring with rose-colored blossoms; then the Cornus Kousa, or Dogwood, of that far land, with its peculiar seed vessels of crimson in autumn. The little Magnolia Stellata is called Chinese. It comes out in April before a leaf appears, with fair, white blossoms, and later the Japanese Maples, with stiff growth but rich variegation of leaves, that take in many colors of pink and yellow, and mottled green. The Barberry, too, is near by, that is more dwarf and compact than the native variety and makes a fine hedge. Its crimson leaves do not fall off at the first touch of winter. They cling as long as possible, and the scarlet berries remain on the prickly stems till spring. Of vines in sight, there is the Ampelopsis Veitchii turning crimson on the old wall; the Actinidia Polygama, that is also called Silvery Sweet Vine. The Japanese Morning Glory that nods at me every morning, with its striped and mottled glories of firm texture, and the Japan Honeysuckle that is stronger and sweeter than any other sort, while the leaves are almost evergreen. Beautiful Rosa Rugosa grows and thrives on American soil, untouched by insect enemies, and sure to give a few flowers through the season after the first rich blooming of June. Its dark red single roses, also the pure white (Alba), are very fragrant, almost equal to the old-time sweet briar. I am not familiar with many of the Japanese evergreens, but they have taken kindly to the soil and climate of this country, and I hope yet to test a few of them in the garden.

### 'ONLY PHLOX.'

'Improvement.'—In writing of improving your garden, you make a mistake by stating that in one border along a walk there is 'only Phlox,' for no genus of plants in its varied form serves more to ornament the gardens of both Europe and America, and it should not be treated lightly. The annual Drummondi Phlox is well known, but it is not as well understood that there are perennial sorts that equal and even rival those in color, and that it is possible by careful selection to have a succession of bloom from April to November, and all perennials of the easiest culture. The dwarf creeping sorts, such as Phlox 'Subulata,' and 'Reptans,' make excellent carpets of evergreen verdure, and are suited to cover dry banks, or as edging for borders. The tufted species, too, are good border plants, and the tall varieties are of remarkable endurance and beauty. The old purple and faded lilac sorts have given way to brilliant shades of rose, pink, salmon, red and purple, while the size of the flower is larger and of better texture. As a garden plant, or to light up sombre effects among shrubbery in late summer, there is not anything that can take the place of Phlox. The fragrance is quite pleasant and delicate, without being overpowering, while the white Phlox, with contrasting shades, can be used for decorative work.

### DWARF SWEET PEAS.

I. McN.—I have heard of a great many failures with dwarf sweet peas, but few successes, and my own have never come to perfection. If you cannot see any caterpillar destroying them, it must be a slug that lodges where you are not looking. Kerosene emulsion should be a cure, if it is the pea aphis, which you would see. This year there are so many biting insects that you require to go out at night if you do not see anything attack them in the day-time. As I have said often, it is 'eternal vigilance.'

The withered leaf enclosed is one of the Campanulas, and well worth keeping, as it is a hardy plant, that lives in the ground and reproduces its kind from seed. Your plant is doubtless a biennial. It is best to propagate young plants that will live through the winter and flower next season.

### PLANT FOR NAME.

Mrs. J.S.S.—Your specimen is only a bramble, and would be better destroyed. You can purchase good raspberry plants that are reliable. Birds often carry seeds of wild plants into gardens, but they seldom turn out to be of value.

L.Y.—You had better take the lily up carefully before frost comes, put it in an old box and keep in a shed in the shade. It will not endure the cold of Lake Manitoba, and you would be sorry to lose it now, I am sure.

### FLOWER FOR NAME.

Nella.—Your blue flower is a faded specimen of the Platycodon, or Chinese Bell Flower, a plant not so well known as a perennial, as it should be. It is like a giant Harebell, and forms a dense branched bush of upright habit, with neat foliage, and from late July until late September bears a constant succession of large bell-shaped flowers varying from pure white to the deepest blue. They grow in any ordinary garden soil, but prove larger and finer when grown in rich loam. Certainly they are worth cultivating for any one who values good perennials.

### BEST GARDENING BOOKS.

G.L.B.—For a garden there is nothing better than Professor Bailey's 'Garden Making,' but for the care of house plants the amateur has a choice of several works, in fact, so much is written that it has made the subject very plain. After all, experience and careful observation are the most faithful teachers. Long ago I found help and good counsel in Peter Henderson's 'Gardening for Pleasure.'

### GARDENING IN CLOSE QUARTERS.

An article in one of the leading weeklies on 'Backyard Greenhouses' gives a very enchanting description of a glass-roofed yard, put up by a carpenter and finished for four hundred dollars. It is supposed to be for profit, and to grow such flowers and vegetables as are in demand. There is considerable risk in such a greenhouse for an amateur, and it is too limited to be of use to a professional florist; yet the idea contains many interesting possibilities.

In Montreal there are to be found some roof gardens, where soap and candle boxes have been called into requisition to hold plants, where Petunias, Nasturtiums, Mignonette and Verbenas, with many other annuals and vines, blossom freely. Seen from higher buildings near by, these roof gardens are bowers of greenery, and speak well for the taste of the occupants of the houses. Geraniums, Canary Vine and Madeira vines, mingle together, and are there coaxed into doing their best under difficulties.

### NON-BEARING MULBERRY TREE.

Essex.—Some mulberry trees have imperfect flowers, and for this reason they are abortive. There is a tree in this garden that has never borne fruit. It is one of those things 'that are to be attended to when we have time,' by grafting with scions from a good bearing tree. Ours was planted for the growth of leaves, for once we had a little boy who grew silk-worms, and all sorts of caterpillars. He was not happy until we procured a mulberry tree for food for his pets. The tree grew, and other trees have been grown from cuttings of it; but the boy is a man, and out in the world he does not need that mulberry tree.

### PERPETUAL BLOOMERS.

'Subscriber' asks what house plants will keep up a succession of bloom all winter, and give a little in summer, if kept in pots. Ans.—It seems hard to convince insatiable flowers lovers that plants, like people, must have a rest; but there are some that seem to forget they need it, as we have seen with people as well as plants. Primula Obconica is one of these. It bears quantities of flowers for a year, but the result is it dies of exhaustion. The Plumbagos are steady bloomers if kept pinched back, so as to grow new wood, and Oxalis Ortgiesi gives us its bunches of yellow blossoms continuously. To have a constant blossoming of geraniums it is necessary to have two sets of plants, one for summer flowers, and the other for winter. Chinese Primroses are regular bloomers, and after a long winter of delicate flowers, will often surprise us by fine bunches during summer. Swansonia keeps up its flowers well through all seasons, as does Heliotrope, if will treated, given plenty of water and fertilizer. In Begonias, Rubra is a steady bloomer, and its bright colored flowers, seem to last a long while.

### BLACK RASPBERRY DISEASE.

A.T.—The disease you describe as troubling your black raspberries is doubtless anthracnose, which is a fungus disease very prevalent of late years. As most of this fungus grows inside the canes, spraying will not cure it, and the best plan is to burn the plants to prevent further infection. There is not any certain cure for this destructive disease. On young plants spraying several times with the Bordeaux mixture arrests the fungus, and planting on new ground is often advised.

# LITERARY REVIEW.

## SOME MATTERS CANADIAN.

'From a mosquito-haunted muskeg in 1898, the city of Dawson has sprung up like magic,' says Henry J. Woodside in the 'Canadian Magazine' for September. Its population is estimated at seven thousand, and building in brick has begun. 'With the advent of warm, properly-heated buildings, much of the terrors of the climate will disappear.' Most kinds of meat still cost from forty cents to a dollar a pound, but great quantities of caribou and moose are brought from the foothills of the Rockies and sold at twenty-five or thirty-five cents a pound. For draught animals, dogs are still used, as well as horses, but two good automobiles take a share of the passenger traffic. Of the situation of the town Mr. Woodside gives an indirect description fairly vivid:

It is hard to satisfy some men, but if I had had the laying out of Dawson town-plot and its environments, I would have raised the whole flat ten feet higher, removed the mountain to the south-west and placed it north-west where it would not obscure the sun two hours before it sets, and removed a southern range of hills that prevents the sun from shining on the city for six weeks in December and January. With these trifling changes, Dawson's situation would be much improved.

Two hospitals, several schools and churches, electric light and telephones, help to make Dawson a part of the civilized world. The value of goods brought into it amounts to about ten million dollars every year. The trade is chiefly in the hands of eight large companies. The North-West Mounted Police keep order with their usual efficiency.

There are usually about sixty men available for service in Dawson, between the down-town station and headquarters. The admirable system and conduct of this force is a matter of the greatest pride to Canadians, and it is due to them that the law is so rigorously enforced against crime, so that life and property are as safe in this city as in any other in Canada. It is a wonderful contrast to the condition of the mining towns in the United States.

Dawson is still under the Yukon Council, with Commissioner Ross at its head. A section of the population, including some of the American element, is anxious to have the city incorporated and self-governing. Mr. Woodside thinks the time for that has not yet come, especially as the present management is satisfactory as to grading and lighting the streets, keeping up a fire brigade, etc.

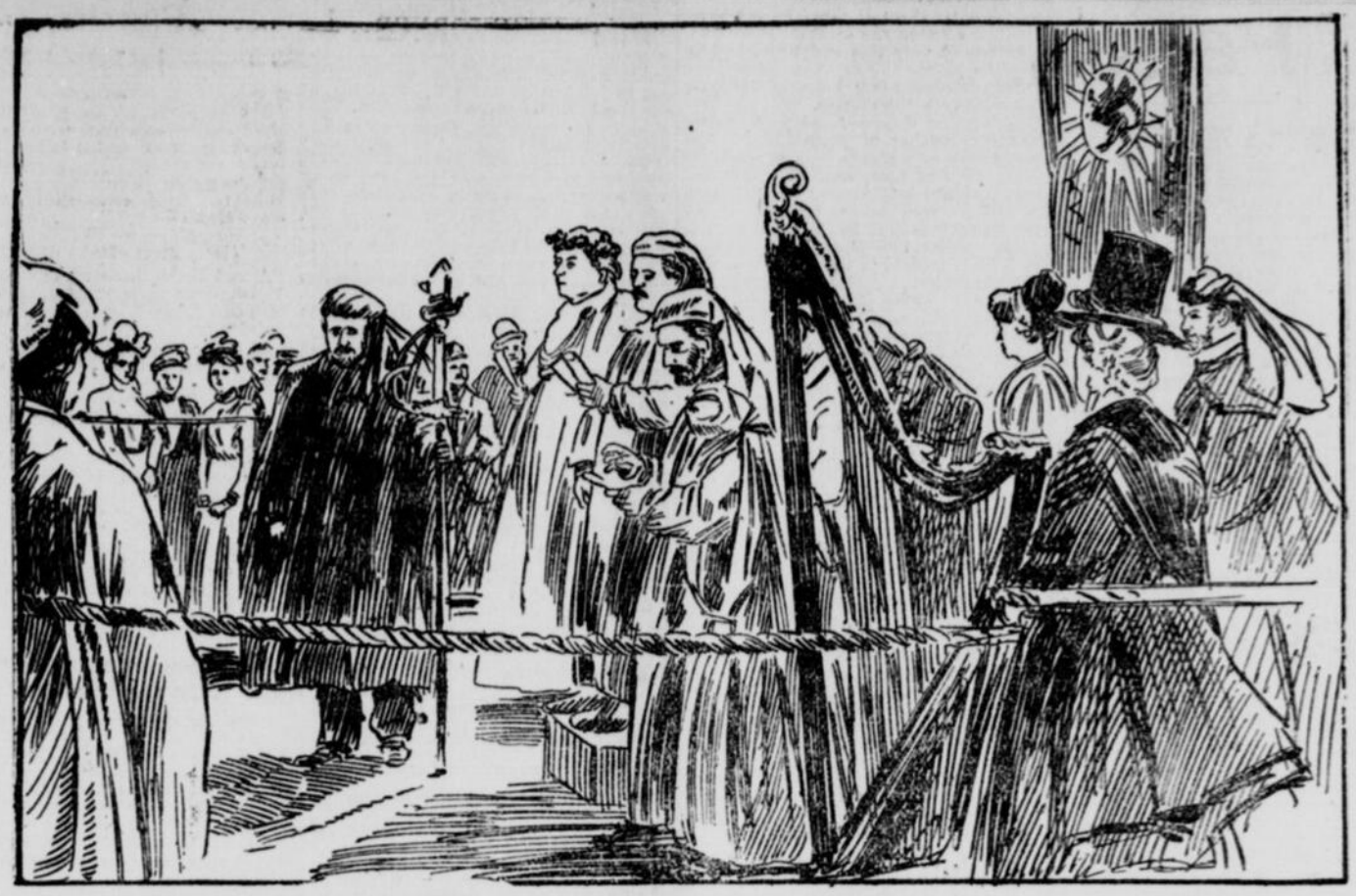
When the time does come to incorporate the city; there are two provisions that should be inserted in the charter. One is that the N.W.M.P. should be in charge of the law and order of the city and the other is that only British subjects should be allowed a vote in the elections. The usual specious pleading is being made by those desiring incorporation, that our American cousins should be allowed to vote for councillors. Inasmuch as British subjects are not allowed either to vote in any elections or to stake mining property in the neighboring territory of Alaska, the plea does not come well. Moreover, British subjects who are to remain permanently in Canada, are better qualified to say who are the best people to govern the city. The Americans can push a city west, but Canadians can govern it better than they.

Another article in this unusually interesting number of the 'Canadian Magazine' gives some details of the early political troubles of the Province of Ontario, especially with regard to marriage laws.

Loyalist families had been coming to Canada from 1777, and settling in the neighborhood of the Posts. Many of those doing duty at the Posts, whether in high or low positions, had married young women of these immigrant families. The marriage ceremony was usually conducted by the commanding officer of the Post, there being no clergyman of the Church of England in the whole country west of Montreal. After the establishing of the Loyalist settlers the Justices of the Peace used to marry the people. In 1786 the Rev. Mr. Stuart was settled at Kingston, and this neighborhood returned to the usual forms. Not till 1792 was the second minister settled at Niagara, and still there was none at the large settlement of Detroit or elsewhere. These civil marriages were not valid in the eyes of the law as it then stood, and the children could not inherit their parents' property. Thus some legislation was necessary to make valid former marriages, and arrange for the future. As Cartwright pointed out, there were not in 1792 more than about one hundred families in the whole province who were of the Church of England, the majority being Lutherans, Dutch Calvinists, Presbyterians, Methodists and Roman Catholics. As these dissenters were arranging to provide themselves with ministers, Cartwright recognized the wisdom of allowing their clergymen to perform legal marriages. But it was part of Simcoe's scheme to nip all these nonconformist sects in the bud.

The Hon. Richard Cartwright, himself a loyal adherent of the Church of England, denounced Governor Simcoe's position on this question:

When a particular system has been long adopted and acted upon, some evil may perhaps result from a change, although in its principles it may be neither liberal nor just, and at all events, there is the bugbear 'innovation' to guard the abuse; but to make this abuse an essential principle, and, where a new government is to be formed, as in the present case, among a people composed of every religious denomination, and nineteen-twentieths of whom are of persuasions different from the Church of England, to attempt to give that Church the same exclusive political advantages that it possesses in Great Britain, and which are even there the cause of so much clamor, appears to me to be as impolitic as it is unjust.



THE GREAT CELTIC CONGRESS IN DUBLIN—THE ARCH-DRUID RECEIVING THE DELEGATES.

Dressed in the costumes of their forefathers. The congress, which was held recently is notable as the first occasion on which the whole Celtic-speaking population has been represented in one assembly.—'Black and White.'

## FORT CANADA PRAISED

### WORK IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF VAAL RIVER COLONY.

(From the London 'Times,' Aug. 19.)

After a fortnight of what may have appeared to be inactivity, the curtain has lifted on the third phase of the winter campaign. But in reality there has been no activity; the short breathing space has seen the organization of the Imperial Military Railways tested to its utmost. Every truck that could be spared has been used in conveying troops to their new destinations. I should not like to say how many columns are now in the field—columns ranging from 2,000 to 200 men. There must be at least sixty. But to calculate the main objective this the third distinct phase of the winter operations may be divided as follows:—The Western Transvaal area, the northern belt of the Orange River Colony, and Cape Colony. A mass of troops has been pushed into the area enclosed by the Klerksdorp Railway and the native territory on the Waterberg. The Orange River Colony has been reinforced by a new brigade under Colonel Rimington, consisting of his own regiment—the Iniskilling Dragoons—and a thousand Yeomanry; Colonel Bullock's and Colonel Spens's columns have been merged into one brigade under the latter officer, which, according to present arrangements, will work south from Heidelberg; General Plumer, with his inimitable New Zealanders and Bushmen, has likewise gone south, drawing his remounts at Bloemfontein; while, to ensure a successful issue in the colony, regiment after regiment has been pushed across the Orange River.

In view of the present preparations in the Western Transvaal, I was pleased to avail myself of the opportunity of joining Colonel Lord Basing's column when it marched through Pretoria. The column consisted of the 1st (Royal) Dragoons, about five hundred strong, two guns of the 66th Battery R. F. A., and a pom-pom section (Captain Poole, R.A.)—a column of sufficient strength to render a good account of itself, and not strong enough altogether to dismay any concentration of the enemy which might find it in their vicinity. Lord Basing was moving with the object of patrolling the valley of the Mooi River during the construction of the defensive line of posts which is to stretch along the Mooi basin and form part of the scheme by which the Magaliesberg and Gatsrand Highlands are to be cleared and kept cleared of the enemy.

General Barton, who left Pretoria early last month with the Cameron Highlanders and a force of Yeomanry, operated on the fringe of the Magaliesberg into the valley of the Krokodil (Crocodile) River, and is now engaged in building blockhouses and fortified posts along the Krugersdorp-Rustenburg road, linking up with the excellent posts which have been built by Colonel A. H. M. Edwards, commanding the Krugersdorp section of the South African Constabulary. A glance at the map will show the strategical value of the triangle of defensive works now approaching completion.

The column marched out of Pretoria on July 16 and camped for the night in the valley of Six Miles Spruit, just outside the extreme western defences which guard the town area. The perimeter of the capital is marked—studded, as the edge of a carpet—with the little rectangular blockhouse with which of recent months we have grown familiar along the railway communication. It would be a bold enemy who would attempt, without artillery to force his way past these ugly little forts. But it is interesting as you wind through some poort, beneath grinning loopholes, to compare the solid structures to which the latter belong with the few faint lines of rifle pits, for the most part sunk in the open plain, by which the Republicans had hoped to stay Lord Roberts's victorious army.

On the following day we were at Nooitgedacht, the scene of General Clements's hot encounter in December last. There was no one with the column who had been present at the engagement, but it was easy to estimate from the conformation of the ground how desperate had been the spirit of the attack which had forced the choice upon the picket on the hill of surrender or a sixty-foot drop over a sheer-faced cliff. This battlefield furnished another and striking example of the marvellous topographical aptitude of which these farmer soldiers are possessed.

At Roodeval Drift—where the Rustenburg road crosses the Krokodil—we found General Barton's column, i.e., the residue which was not engaged in masons' work upon the hilltops. The news which we gleaned was good. The column was just resting after a co-operation with Colonel Allenby's force, which had resulted in a complete ransacking of the Zwart Kop valleys. The Zwart Kop requires some explanation. It is a cluster of hills of great strength, lying twenty miles due north of Krugersdorp. It encloses a number of fertile valleys and is dominated by one great black sentinel pile, from which it takes its name. Ever since the occupation of Pretoria this natural fastness has remained in the hands of the enemy. In fact, it has more than remained in their hands, it has been one of their principal bases and a recognized rendezvous. Delarey, Kemp, Grobelaar, Beyers, Van der Merwe, and Jan Joubert have all used it as a half-way house. From its gaunt crag-tops each cumbersome movement of the British columns has been watched and calculated. From the safety of its summit the commandos have descended to make their many raids upon the railway. Here they concentrated to attack Clements last year, and only three weeks ago, to pounce upon Florida and Roodepoort. But at last this stronghold, from which, though at our very gates, the burghers have laughed at us, has been wrested from them, and in future it is to be occupied by a ramification from Colonel Edwards's police posts. When swept it was found to be full of supplies of every description—grain, live stock, biltong and growing crops.

The column camped for the night at Kroomdraai, at the foot of the Zwart Kop, and I took the opportunity of riding into Krugersdorp. The road took me past Fort Canada, a S. A. C. post ten miles north of the town. When a post like Fort Canada is met with, enough cannot be said in praise of the officers and men responsible for it. The Canadians who hold this post have made of it a miniature Gibraltar. You pass through wire entanglements into vertable subterranean passages, each leading into a wood-panelled blockhouse, and everywhere the subway curtain and tunnelled bastion is loopholed flush with the approach levels. It is a wonderful work of crude military engineering.

Just one night in Krugersdorp, one peep at the Pardekraal Monument, from which, by the way, the stones of the woortrekker's cairn have been removed, and one has to saddle up to rejoin the column. I rejoined it at Vlakplaats, and found that we were camping on the opposite side of the stream to Colonel Allenby's column, which had just returned from Zwart Kop to refit. But, though the country was clear of wives and families, it was not free from Boers. That night news came in that Jan Joubert with a hundred men had settled down for the night in the camp which Allenby's brigade had just left. But that was not our business. We were bound for Wolverdiend, and Col. Allenby sent back the Carbineers (6th Dragoon Guards) to cope with Joubert's commando.

The remainder of our march to this place was only interesting in that it showed that the clearing of farms is not altogether sufficient to denude the enemy of supplies. We camped for the night of June 21 at Wonderfontein, in the vicinity of Bank Station. A night picket under an officer (Lieutenant M. Knowles) was stationed upon an adjoining rise. A little further along the rise stood an extensive Kaffir kraal. In the morning it was found that the Kaffirs were actually cooking a meat breakfast for a commando of thirty Boers, who had ordered the meal to be in readiness. The Boers duly arrived, and finding the patrol in possession attacked the kraal, and were driven off by the arrival of a squadron of the Royal Dragoons sent out from camp. The kraal was found to be a regular base for passing commandos. Forage and meat were stored in plenty. It was, of course, necessary to destroy the foodstuffs and remove the Kaffirs. But this incident points a moral. The Kaffirs in these isolated settlements are powerless to prevent armed Boers from making use of them. Consequently, as the Boers are extensively using kraals as depots and asylums, it will become necessary to remove the Kaffirs to locations within protected areas. We marched into Wolverdiend to find that we had concentrated with General Dixon's column, which, after two months' operations up to Rustenburg and Lichtenburg, had returned to the line to refit.

## USES OF TREES.

Utilitarians consider the trunk the important part of the tree. The trunk is a wise makeshift of nature which towers aloft, and tries to lift the vital organs of the tree—the leaves—out of harm's way and into purer air and brighter sunshine. Beneath the ground the strong roots and rootlets have hundreds of eager thirsty mouths which take nourishment from the earth. Water and mineral matter are carried upward by the process of capillary attraction to the leaves in the crown and the branches for digestion and assimilation. A leafless tree stands little chance of living. Trees denuded of their leaves by caterpillars and other mischievous things are deprived of their stomachs and lungs at once.

Every leaf on a tree is unceasingly industrious day and night. Examine the linden leaf, or, in fact, any leaf will do—the truth applies to all—and notice how its surface is spread to catch the sunshine. The under side of the leaf has a different appearance. The tissue is tenderer and a network of breathing pores. A section placed under the objective of the microscope reveals tiny cells filled with greenish liquid called chlorophyl, which plays an important part in the domestic economy of the tree. When undigested food from the ground has been carried to the leaves the chlorophyl seizes it, and under the influence of sunlight changes it to nourishment. The chlorophyl also breaks up the carbon dioxide with which it comes into contact, and, liberating the oxygen, sends it out into the atmosphere.

Digested food materials are carried from the leaves to all parts of the tree and aid in its growth. Leaves as the lungs are necessary in the process of breathing. Like animals, the tree needs oxygen and breathes much after the manner of a human being. Not only is the life giving air taken into the lungs, or leaves, but it is inhaled through tiny openings in the bark, just as men and animals transpire through the skin. These tiny breathing holes are called lenticels, and may be seen plainly on the bark of cherry and many other kinds of trees. As the tree drinks water, it sweats and exhales water vapor along with the oxygen cast off from the carbon dioxide.

Tons and tons of moisture is evaporated from wooded areas. This is another beneficial act. Water vapor in the atmosphere is essential to agriculture. Trees transpire through cracks and fissures in the bark, where the lenticels are hidden from sight. This is especially true in old trees. From time to time scientists have computed the leaf area of trees and the results have been astonishing. An ordinary linden leaf has a surface of ten square inches. Multiply this by the number of leaves on a branch and calculate the leafage area of the tree. This entire surface is liberating oxygen and water vapor day and night.

In the arid sections of the west the people are beginning to see that forestry and irrigation are the factors which will count for their prosperity. About one million square miles, or more than one-third of the United States, is forest land. The destruction of forests has been so extravagant that the government has taken the matter in hand and decided on thirty-eight reservations where the forests will be under intelligent supervision. There has been some misunderstanding in regard to these reserves, although the intention is to preserve the forest and encourage the growth of young trees at the same time the land available for settlement will be increased. As forests conserve the rainfall and influence the humidity of the atmosphere, newly planted forests will wedge in between farms on the reservations and farms penetrate the clearings in old forests. Sheep herders and settlers must be taught intelligent forestry and tree wisdom spread broadcast over the land before the tree receives the reverential respect due to it.—Chicago 'Post.'

*Advertisements.*

# BROTHER'S KEEPER.

## George S. McLaughlin Lives to Rejoice that he took his Brother's Advice

**For Twenty-five Years Crippled with Backache Finally Advised to Take Dodd's Kidney Pills — What He Says About His Cure.**

Economy Point, N.S., Sept. 13.—Mr. G. S. McLaughlin lives in this quiet little Nova Scotia village. His brother keeps the grocery store here. But for this seemingly unimportant fact, unless death had mercifully relieved him of his sufferings, Mr. McLaughlin would in all probability have been a helpless cripple to-day. For it was through his brother keeping store that he came to try Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Economy Point is thirty-seven miles from Truro. The only connection is by waggon road, and in the spring, when the roads are impassable, the hamlet is isolated completely. But, nevertheless, the fame of Dodd's Kidney Pills found its way to Economy Point, and Mr. McLaughlin's brother, in response to frequent requests, began to retail them at his store. There is no druggist in the place, and McLaughlin's grocery is looked to for medicines as well as groceries. Hearing the terms of unqualified praise with which his customers spoke of Dodd's Kidney Pills, the brother recommended them to Mr. McLaughlin. 'They might help your back,' said he.

That is the story of Mr. McLaughlin's cure—or all of it that varies to any extent from that of thousands of others. He followed his brother's advice. 'I will try them, anyway,' he said. That's all Dodd's Kidney Pills want—a trial. After the first trial there is no more hesitation. Mr. McLaughlin says it was wonderful the way his pain left him and his back strengthened. He was a free man ever since.

'I was troubled with lame back for twenty-five years or more. I couldn't turn myself in bed. Wonderful to say, I have had no return of the trouble since using the Dodd's Kidney Pills. I have recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to a number of persons with Kidney Trouble. All without exception have been benefited or cured. I can never be too thankful for the benefit I received from those wonderful pills.




BABY'S OWN SOAP
IS A SURE WINNER.
IT'S EXQUISITE for TOILET & NURSERY.
N.B.—BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

# READABLE PARAGRAPHS

## TOO NEAR FOR CONVENIENCE.

'Old man, you seem worried.'

'Worried is no name for it. Brown is coming round at four o'clock to pay me $15.'

'Think he may not come?'

'Oh, he'll come all right, but Jones is due at 4.15 to try to collect $10 I owe him. Suppose he should get here just as I was being paid by Brown.'—'Stray Stories.'

Mrs. Grimsonbeak—'Now, I see they say there's snow on the moon.'

Mr. Grimsonbeak—'Well, what's the use in worrying about that. There's a man there to shovel it, isn't there?'

The great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Pickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the throat and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain, or soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption.

Easterner — 'Why don't you build your court house over there?'

Missourian—'Why, if we did we'd have to cut that tree down.'

'Well, what of it?'

'What of it? Man alive, that's the only tree in this neighborhood fit to lynch a man on!'

Use the safe, pleasant, and effectual worm killer, Mother Graves's Worm Exterminator; nothing equals it; procure a bottle and take it home.

A western farmer writes to his local paper and puts his foot in it thus: 'If your people want to see a big hog, come out to my farm and ask for me.'

Have you tried Holloway's Corn Cure? It has no equal for removing these troublesome excrescences, as many have testified who have tried it.

## A LESSON IN GEOGRAPHY.

'What is water surrounded by land called?' 'Oh, a duck pond, of course.' 'No. Water as large as the two fields outside and the garden as well?' 'Oh, that's called exaggeration.'—'Punch.'

The Horse—noblest of the brute creation—when suffering from a cut, abrasion, or sore, derives as much benefit as its master in a like predicament, from the healing, soothing action of Dr. Thomas's Eclectric Oil. Lameness, swelling of the neck, stiffness of the joints, throat and lungs, are relieved by it.

## NEEDED IT IN HIS BUSINESS.

Dentist—I see that I shall have to kill the nerve.

Patient—For goodness sake, don't! It would ruin me in my business. I'm a life insurance agent.—New York 'World.'

For the Overworked—What are the causes of despondency and melancholy? A disordered liver is one cause, and a prime one. A disordered liver means a disordered stomach, and a disordered stomach means disturbance of the nervous system. This brings the whole body into subjection, and the victim feels sick all over. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are a recognized remedy in this state, and relief will follow their use..

Young Wife—I received to-day a beautiful diploma from the cooking school—on parchment—and I've celebrated by making you this dish. Now, just guess what it is!

Young Husband (chewing on his burnt omelet)—The diploma?—'Fliegende Blatter.'

Something More than a Purgative. — To purge is the only effect of many pills now on the market. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are more than a purgative. They strengthen the stomach, where other pills weaken it. They cleanse the blood by regulating the liver and kidneys, and they stimulate where other pill compounds depress. Nothing of an injurious nature, used for merely purgative powers, enters into their compositions.

## DEPRAVED VISION.

Miss Betty—'Why is it that men never go fishing without taking along a bottle or two of whiskey?'

Mr. Smart—'That increases the count of their string.'

Miss Betty—'How is that?'

Mr. Smart—'Why, by the time they are ready to count their fish they are seeing double.'—Detroit 'Free Press.'

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

Bridget—'Me mistress has been presented at Court, Mrs. McFlab.'

Mrs. McFlab—'Ye don't say so? Phwat was the charge?'

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

# The Boys' Page.

## A Chat About the Seventy-Ninth Highlanders.

(By M. H. Coyne.)

British soldiers' wives often have to endure great hardships in following the regiment. Only a limited number are allowed rations or permitted to travel at government expense. This is, of course, a great privilege, and not to be lightly forfeited.

A Highland regiment partakes largely of the character of a family, whose head is the colonel; his anger is the dreaded punishment for bad conduct; his favor the reward of merit, not of the soldiers only, but of their wives and weans.

The warm affection between the Highland officers and their men finds, I believe, no parallel among the soldiers of any other country. There is a clannish Freemasonry among them; the private soldier in the most independent manner expresses his views on all matters, yet in no way oversteps the boundary of self-respect or of due reverence for his superiors.

This characteristic of the Highlander was one of the charms that endeared him to our late revered and well-loved Queen Victoria.

They speak their minds very plainly, but with somewhat of childlike candor, that robs unpleasant words of half their sting, and lends to pleasant ones a piquancy all their own—of the latter they are apt to be chary, however.

I heard a dear Scotch lady thus illustrate the difference between a Scotch and an English private. 'One time a Scotch sergeant's wife (79th) dwelt in quarters with just the width of a hallway between her and the wife of an English sergeant.

'When the Scotch sergeant was detained by duty a private came from him to the foot of the stairs and hailed the wife, "Maggie, Maggie, is Donald's dinner ready?' Then, without waiting for a reply, he would, whistling gaily, bound up the stairs two steps at a time, enter the little home and watch with the most sympathetic interest the arranging and packing of the food, often, uninvited, lend a hand to the work, chatting gaily all the time, then take his basket and, like vanishing sunshine, disappear down the stairs. The English private gravely and properly ascended the stairs, knocked ceremoniously at the door, saluted, and inquired if "the sergeant's" dinner was ready? If not, he again saluted retired downstairs, and quietly waited until summoned back, again saluting as he received the parcel. Yet,' she would add, 'of the two privates the Scotch one really respected and loved his sergeant far more than the English one did his.'

The Highland soldier is perfectly certain of justice from his colonel. If worthy, he can rely on the colonel's knowledge of his personal character, and that even superior rank in an adversary will not bias the fatherly judgment.

An amusing instance of this is related at the expense of an officer who, on account of certain personal traits, was not popular among the officers and men of his regiment.

One day he missed from his cupboard a chicken and other tid-bits, and chose to question his servant rather severely concerning the matter.

Honest Jock quickly turned on him, exclaiming: 'If ye sit there wi' you're spindle-shanks and blear e'en and say I stole your hen I'll tak' ye before the colonel.'

It is a thrice told tale that to the Highlanders England owes her possession of Quebec, and thence of Canada, yet it had just before almost baffled even the influence and fiery eloquence of Pitt to induce the English Parliament to employ the Highland soldiers to fight England's enemies. 'These savages,' said his opponents, 'will massacre our English soldiers.'

The French nuns of Quebec, above all the terrors of the siege, had most dreaded, in case of defeat, the advent of the 'Scotch savages,' but quickly lost their fear and recognized the manly gentleness of these rude conquerors, in return for whose kindness they petitioned the Highland colonel to be allowed to present to their friends, his soldiers, long, grey knitted socks and leggings to protect their bare knees from being frost-bitten. The strict red tapeism of British military law prevented the colonel from making any change in, or addition to, his men's wearing apparel, but he gratefully assured the nuns that, if they presented the men with the garments, he would gladly, as they hinted, be discreetly blind when he inspected the wearers.

So woman's wit and kindness prevailed, as it so often has done, to soften the rigors of both frost and law and bring comfort where sorely needed. The English soldiers joked about Sandy's bare legs having affronted the nuns, so they were fain to cover them out of sight, but little he cared while the soft knitted warmth protected him from the piercing winds that blow over Quebec.

About the winter of 1852 or thereabout the 79th Highlanders were quartered in Quebec. The wife of a junior officer, attended, boy-fashion, by her two small sons, was one day carefully making her way along the glassy streets. At no time being very sure-footed—she was Lowland—she grew very much excited over a constant sliding and slipping of some one behind her, and supposing it was her lads, who certainly were somewhere in the rear, she, in deadly fear of being thrown down, kept adjuring them to 'take heed.' At last, wearied of their silence, which seemed to imply inattention to her continued warnings, she carefully planted both feet as securely as she could, and, watching the slippery pavement to make sure it did not fly up to trip her unawares, she carefully turned herself around, all the while scolding her heedless sons: 'Ye graceless, awkward loon, if ye dinna tak' care wi' ye're slipping and sliding ye'll mak' me fall, and then'—here she raised her eyes to find herself facing the colonel, who, with hat in hand, was making her a most profound bow, so low she could barely see his gleaming eyes, which alone betrayed his amusement. The boys, as boys are apt to be, when acting as escorts, were not even in sight. Later her husband had the pleasure of hearing the colonel relate the incident with much gusto at the mess dinner given to some celebrity; I am sorry I forget who was the guest. The officers assembled all knew the dear lady, and, because they held her in much affectionate respect, they relished the joke at her expense much more than I dare hope many who read this will do.

I wish I could truly produce the soft Scotch tone and laugh with which she herself late in life told to me this and many another tale of life 'amang the sojers.' She was like all other Scots who have learned to speak the English; it matters not how well they do so, if they meet brother Scots, or for any other reason indulge in reminiscences of dear Scottish days, the tongue resumes the 'birr,' and as they talk their language grows broader and broader.

I fain would convey some of the charm thus given to her old-time memories, that I may share it with your readers. Where I have failed may all true Scotsmen forgive me, and themselves read in the accents I have failed to imitate, though not to appreciate.

One small item more anent the 79th, one that amused me greatly, was the fact that among eight hundred soldiers there was scarcely a half-dozen surnames. Six hundred were Camerons, mostly Donalds at that; the remainder were almost exclusively Blacks and McDonalds or McDougals. I am not sure which of the latter. I thereby betray to a Scotsman my lack of the true blood. To ensure identification they each were nicknamed, usually from some personal trait or from personal appearance. Thus there were Red Donald, Black Donald, Lang Donald, etc. The Blacks and Mc's were identified according to the same system.

## Terms Used by Stamp Collectors.

People who collect stamps are advised to cut out and keep for reference the following little glossary given in the 'Canada Stamp Sheet and Energy' :

Albino—A stamp which is only an impression of the plate upon the paper without color.

Batonne—Has parallel lines in its substance further apart than in laid paper, and serves as a guide in writing. It may also be laid or wove. English collectors call this 'foreign note.'

Bogus stamps—Those of which there are no originals. This name is sometimes applied to counterfeits.

Continentals—European stamps of common grade.

Counterfeits—Imitations of genuine stamps.

Diagonally laid—Paper with lines appearing diagonally across.

Dies—The engraving of stamps from which the impression is taken.

Embossed—Stamps having the design in relief, which are printed from a sunken die. See United States envelopes. This word is sometimes used to designate 'grilled' stamps.

Enamelled—Paper with a colored surface finely calendered.

Error—A stamp on which some mistake is made, either in the engraving, color, perforation, printing or surcharge.

Essay—A design for a stamp submitted for approval, and which shows the stamp as it will appear when printed. This name is usually given to designs that have been rejected.

Fac-similes — Imitations of stamps. They only differ from counterfeits in that they are made and sold as copies of rare stamps.

Fake—A name given to a stamp that has been fraudulently manipulated in order that its value might be increased; also used to denote bogus or 'suspicious' stamps.

Fiscals—Revenues.

Forgeries—See counterfeits.

Glazed—Paper much like enamelled, but usually thinner.

Government counterfeits — Stamps which are obsolete and the plates destroyed, and which are reissued by a government from new plates in imitation of the original issue. See United States 1847 issue, called reprints.

Government reprints—Stamps reprinted by a government from the original plates after the issue is obsolete.

Grille—A number of minute indentations on the back of stamps made by a steel die divided into very fine points. Grilling, or embossing, was invented to break the texture of the paper, so that the paper would absorb the ink in the cancellation of the stamp, to prevent the stamp from being cleaned and used again.

Horizontally laid—Paper with horizontal lines.

India paper—A very thin paper fibre paper.

Imperforated—Stamps having nothing to assist in separating. Unperforated.

Laid paper—Has parallel lines close together in its substance.

Locals—Stamps used by a private corporation or individual. Not government issues.

Milimetre—The standard in the scale of measurement of stamps, etc. It is a one-thousandth of the metre, and is equivalent to four-hundredths of an inch.

Native Paper—Used in stamps of Cashmere, Japan, etc.

Obliteration—The marks of cancellation applied to the stamp by the post-office.

Obsolete—Stamps out of use and not receivable for postage.

Oddity—A stamp with inverted design, a mistake of perforation or peculiarities out of the way from original design.

Originals—Genuine stamps.

Overprint—A printing added to a stamp usual to complete its design and to make the stamp serviceable for a particular duty.

Pane—Descriptive of a block of stamps separated from another block or blocks on the same sheet of paper by spaces or margins between the blocks.

Pelure—A very thin and tough variety of wove paper.

Perforated—Having holes or indentations between the stamps.

Perforating Guage—A guage to ascertain the number of perforation. The perforation of a stamp is determined by the number of holes counted within the length of two centimetres; thus, if there be just fourteen holes within this space, the stamp is said to be 'perforated 14.'

Pin perforation—Stamps perforated with holes pricked in the paper as with a pin or needle.

Plates—A series of reproduction from the same die, on plates of metal, thus making it practicable to print a large number in single sheet.

Proof—The first impression of a stamp, showing it as it will appear when issued, and may be in different colors. They are generally on India paper or thin cardboard.

Provincials—Stamps used only in one province.

Provisionals—Stamps used temporarily until a new supply of the regular issue is received, and may consist of surplus stamps surcharged with a new value, or of fiscals surcharged with the word 'Postage.'

Quadrille Paper—Paper in which the water-marked lines cross each other and form squares or rectangles.

Re-engraved—Signifies that the design has been re-engraved.

Remainders—Old stamps remaining on hand when a new issue is placed on sale.

Reprints—Stamps reprinted from the original plates after the issue is obsolete.

Retouched—Plates that have become worn are retouched to produce a clearer impression.

## London's Bootblacks.

HOW THEY WORK, WHAT THEY EARN, AND THEIR CAREERS AFTER THEY RETIRE.

(London 'Telegraph.')

Among the established and familiar sights of the streets of London is the red-jacketed shoeblack with his box and brushes. Now, in its jubilee year, the Central Red Society numbers between forty and fifty members, with a permanent home in Great Saffron hill, under the supervision of Mr. Bird, and regulated by a committee of great influence. Here most of the boys sleep, receive their education in classes under the dominance of the education department, and spend their evenings pleasantly and healthily. On admission they are provided with uniforms and implements free, but any renewal of either has to be borne to the extent of one-half the cost by the boys themselves. Roughly, they go on duty at 7.30 a.m., and return at 6 p.m. The metropolis is divided into stations. One of the classes consists of regular stations, at which the best shoeblacks are stationed. The other stations are occupied by the boys in turn, three days at each being the maximum stay. Naturally, there is great emulation in order to reach the regular posts, which are generally the most profitable, especially in perquisites. It is an open secret that Charing Cross railway station is the best post in the whole of the metropolis, but Ludgate station is a close rival, and there, we are officially informed, is posted the very best shoeblack in London—a genius in his way, who, be the weather wet or dry, turns out a boot of glossy brightness with great adroitness. It is apposite to mention here that the harvest time for the shoeblack is a warm, sunny day, after a rain. For very shame then the city man must be brightly shod, and the red-coated lad appeals with almost certain success.

The earnings of those hardy youths are by no means contemptible. The standard price of a polish is, as every one knows, a penny. But the bestowal of such a trifling sum, especially when to bootblacking is added the superfine attention of brushing the trousers, would provoke a look of blank astonishment, if not profound disgust. Twopence is an ordinary sum to pay, but generosity knows no limits. How does the boy dispose of his earnings? The first sixpence he earns he takes for himself for outlay upon dinner. The remainder is then divided into three parts, one-third going into his own pocket as wage, one-third going to the society, and one-third being placed by the society in a bank to his credit. Thus, if the day's earnings amount to five shillings—which is a little over the average sum (always apart from perquisites)—he takes two shillings for himself, has one shilling sixpence placed to his credit in the bank, and hands over one shilling sixpence to the society. By this system he receives sixpence more than two thirds of his daily earnings. Against his bank account is placed the cost of his polishes, blacking, brushes, etc., handed out to him. Even with these deductions the lad may find himself credited with a small fortune at the end of a year. At the present moment the ledger shows the case of a boy who, after fifteen months' employment, is entitled to £21 12s 9d accumulated in this happy fashion.

It is natural that with such inducements a spirit of loyalty and industry should grow, which bears fruit in after life. No boy is encouraged to stay after he is seventeen years of age, and of those who leave by far the larger proportion join the navy and the army. Some are now in South Africa, others in India. Not long ago Lord Kinnaird, one of the committee, when in India, heard of an 'old boy' 600 miles away, made a special trip to see him, and discovered that he was thriving and abundantly grateful for the early care he had received. Another incident indicative of the progress made by some of the old members—of whom there are many thousands—happened the other day, when the superintendent received a visit from a man who from bootblacking had risen to electric engineering, and was prepared, should occasion arise, to fit up his old home in Saffron hill from top to bottom with the latest appliances.

One remarkable fact stands out prominently in this interesting history. Since the society was started in 1851 the total earnings of the boys have been £117,672.

### STUDENTS RECEIVE THE DUKE

A lady describing in 'The Queen' the visit of the Duke and Duchess to Adelaide, Australia, has this to say concerning the conferring of the degree of LL.D. on the Duke by the University of Adelaide :—Tickets were issued for some two hundred guests and the proceedings were of a most amusing character. I was very glad to receive a ticket ; as it was a function which in each state has contained elements of originality in it. The students contributed some clever topical songs to help out the tedium of waiting, and had a mock opening of the organ, which was part of the subsequent proceedings.

Several times the students began 'God Save the King,' and of course the assemblage rose to their feet, only to sit down again amidst the mocking merriment of the singers. A mock opening of the organ then took place with a huge pasteboard key, and a small barrel organ squeaked out a tune.

At last the serious business began, and the professors entered, preceding the Royal party. The Duke, in his scarlet robe of Doctor of Laws, was addressed in a Latin speech by Professor Bensly, and the Dean of the Faculty of Laws then presented His Royal Highness for an 'ad eundem' degree.'

The new organ was then formally opened, and 'God Save the King' played by Professor Ives. As the Duke was leaving the hall the students sang the following to the air of 'Polly Wolly-doodle' :—

Oh, you've come down South for to see this our land,
George our King that is to be and Princess May ;
And we give you the grip of our strong right hand,
For the sake of dear Old England far away.
Fare ye well, fare ye well, fare ye well and happy be;
In your trip there's naught of failure,
If you've proved that our Australia
Is right loyal to His Majesty.

You have viewed Valetta's valor and the cult of Ceylon's Isle,
George our King that is to be and Princess May ;
You've been banqueted in Melbourne, Queensland wore her brightest smile,
And you've praised (if diplomatic) Sydney Bay.
Fare ye well, fare ye well, fresh from Maorilanders' splendor as you come;
Here, without excess of passion,
But in honest British fashion)
We would ask you to regard yourselves at home.

Yes, you've been to many countries and of sights seen not a few,
George our King that is to be and Princess May ;
But you've never met a people whose allegiance is more true
Than the company assembled here to-day.
Fare ye well, fare ye well, when you're writing up your diary,
Kindly mention 'inter alia'
That you found in Seuth Australia
An enthusiastic hearty 'Varsity.

### WHEN JOHNNY SPENDS THE DAY.

(Elizabeth Sylvester, in September 'Century.')

When Johnny spends the day with us,
you never seen the beat
O' all the things a-happenin' in this ole house an' street.

Ma she begins by lockin' up the pantry door an' cellar,
An' ev'ry place that's like as not to interest a feller.
An' all her chiny ornyments, a-stickin' 'round the wall,
She sets as high as she kin reach, fer fear they'll git a fall.
An' then she gets the arnicky, an' stickin'-plaster, out,
An' says 'When Johnny's visitin' they're good to have about."
I tell you what, there's plenty fuss
When Johnny spends the day with us!

When Johnny spends the day with us,
Pa puts his books away.
An' says, 'How long, in thunder, is that noosance goin' to stay?'
He brings the new lawn-mower up, an' locks it in the shed;
An' hides his strop' an' razor, 'tween the covers on the bed.
He says, 'Keep out that liberry, whatever else you do,
Er I shall have a settlement with you, an' Johnny too!'
Says he, 'It makes a lot o' fuss
To have him spend the day with us!'

When Johnny spends the day with us,
the man acrost the street
Runs out an' swears like anything, an' stamps with both his feet;
An' says he'll have us 'rested' cause his winder-glass is broke,
An' if he ever ketches us it won't be any joke!
He never knows who done it, 'cause there's no one ever round,
An' Johnny, in particular, ain't likely to be found.
I tell you what, there's plenty fuss
When Johnny spends the day with us!

When Johnny spends the day with us,
the cat gits up an' goes
A-scootin' 'crost a dozen lots to some ole place she knows;
The next-door children climb the fence, an' hang around fer hours,
An' bust the hinges off the gate, an' trample down the flowers;
An' break the line with Bridget's wash, an' muddy up the cloze;
An' Bridget she gives warnin' then—an' that's the way it goes—
A plenty noise an' plenty fuss,
When Johnny spends the day with us!

### ARCHIE BROWN.

We have received a copy of 'Archie Brown—A temperance poem,' by Linden Carter. (Published by John Lovell & Son, Montreal.) The poem consists of forty-one verses, recounting the life-history of one, Archie Brown, who offered no resistance to the demon drink and brought shame and disgrace on his parents and himself. The author will not be unknown to our readers, as we have frequently published verses from his pen.

Once a reader of 'World Wide' always a reader of 'World Wide.' Try it. Only twenty cents to the end of the year.

## Puzzles.

### THE FLOATING CORKS.

The requirements for this puzzle are seven bottle-corks (not tapering, but of cylindrical form) and a basin of water. The experimenter is required, without weighting them in any way, to make the seven corks float upright in the water.

### THE TWO TRAVELLERS.

A and B are travelling the same road, A going four miles an hour, B five miles an hour. But A has two and a half hours' start.

In what length of time will B overtake A, and how far from the starting-point?

### WORD SQUARE.

Part of a church.
To add.
A course of metal in mines.
A volcano.

### RIDDLE.

What is that which when you are going over Mount Royal goes up hill, too, and all over everywhere, yet never moves?

### NOTES.

Answers to former puzzles were received from 'Napanee,' F. Carter and Mark Drysdale.

Somebody wrote to us if his solution was right to send him a penknife. Unfortunately we had not offered a penknife on this occasion.

J. W. Hackett is thanked for the riddle he sent. However, we published it last year.

We shall be glad to receive good puzzles of all sorts from our readers.

### HOW TO TAME A RAT.

You may tame a rat in this way—we mean the fierce, grey, shaggy rats that are to be found about old buildings of all sorts wherever there is a chance of their getting a bare living.

White rats are very easily tamed—in fact, they seem to be born tame; but the common, every-day, brownish-grey rat is very differenet. It is very hard to tame them unless they are captured when young; but it can be done.

There are two ways. One is to starve them until they are so hungry that they have lost all of their natural fear and savageness. We do not believe in this method, as it is certainly very cruel. It is much better to let the poor animal go free at once than to try to break its spirit by such torture.

The second way is to feed the rat a small amount several times daily, and every day exactly at the same hour. Talk to it in a low tone in the meantime, so as to accustom it to the sound of your voice.

The rat should be kept in an open wire cage, and its owner should allow no one but himself to feed it. Call the rat by the name you have given it whenever you feed it, and you can soon tell when it is tame enough to be let out of the cage by the way it answers to its name at mealtime.

Before you let it out of the cage close every door and window and large crack in the room. No one should be in the room but yourself. This should be done at exactly the time the rat is accustomed to being fed.

Open the door of the cage, retreat a few steps, call the rat by name and show it its dinner. If it is not tame enough for your experiment it will not come out of its cage at all. If you have been training it for a long time it will come to you and eat out of your hand at once. Then it will run round the room trying to escape. Let it alone; it will soon return to its cage. Be sure to call it by name several times when it is out of the cage, and give it a morsel to eat every time. Repeat this with one person sitting in the room perfectly quiet. Then with two persons.

The rat will soon learn that no one will harm it, and that you are a never-failing source of food. After you have repeated this several times with different members of the household, you can safely let the rat go. It will at once run away, but will be sure to come back as soon as it is hungry, if you do not have a cat about the house. If you have you will only waste your time in trying to tame the rat, for its natural enemy will keep it in such constant terror that it will be absolutely untamable.—Exchange.

### PREPARING FOR A JOURNEY.

Jerome K. Jerome recalls, with reverence, a habit of his methodical uncle who, before packing for a journey, always 'made a list.' This was the system which he followed, gathered from his uncle's own lips:

Take a piece of paper, and put down on it everything you can possibly require. Then go over it, and see that it contains nothing you can possibly do without.

Imagine yourself in bed. What have you got on? Very well; put it down, together with a change. You get up. What do you do? Wash yourself. What do you wash yourself with? Soap. Put down soap. Go on till you have finished. Then take your clothes. Begin at your feet. What do you wear on your feet? Boots, shoes, socks. Put them down. Work up till you get to your head. What do you want besides clothes? Put down everything.

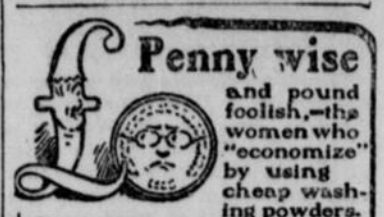
This is the plan the old gentleman always pursued. The list made, he would go over it carefully, to see that he had forgotten nothing. Then he would go over it again, and strike out everything it was possible to dispense with. Then he would lose the list.

### TRIAL TRIPS.

Read the advertisement headed 'Trial Trips,' in this paper. Then cut it out and send it to some friend who may not have become intimate with the 'Witness' family of publications. It won't be much trouble to you, but it will be very much appreciated by your friends, the publishers.

Perhaps some will paste it up in some conspicuous place in store or office. The 'Witness' has prospered in very many directions, remarkably so in such districts as its old friends have been ready to tell their friends and acquaintances what they think of it.

Advertisements.




### ASK THE ANIMALS.

Lawsuits over the ownership of animals may sometimes be settled by the animals themselves if they are given the opportunity.

There was once a farmer who found a valuable horse nibbling the grass in his orchard. He promptly locked it up and sent a notice to the paper in the nearest town, saying the owner could have it by describing the animal and paying expenses.

Within twenty-four hours a man came, claiming it and describing it perfectly, even to the scar on its left shoulder. But just as he was landing over the money to pay for its feed and care, the farmer's little daughter ran in to say that another man had come for the horse.

'Bring him in, Susie,' said he, adding to his visitor, 'We'll trap this thief with questions.'

Strangely enough he answered every one, describing the animal as accurately as the first man had done. The possessor was in a quandary, at first declaring that neither should have the horse until a court of law settled it; then he thought of giving the horse a chance to testify.

'Come to the barn-yard gate, both of you, and I'll go inside, leaving the stable door open and the horse unfastened. The man that came first may have the first call. Wait till I say, "Ready."'

When the first voice called, 'Here, Charlie; here, Charlie,' the horse picked up its ears, listened a moment, and then went on eating oats; but the minute the second called he left his dinner, ran out of the door, and straight up to the later comer, whinnying with pleasure. This so delighted the owner and possessor that the would-be thief disappeared among the sheds before they thought of taking him prisoner as they should have done. It was soon learned, however, that one of the neighbors was minus his new hired man.—Lee McCrae, in 'The Christian Endeavor World.'

### THE HOTEL HOUSEKEEPER.

(George Barry Mallon, in 'Ainslee's.')

'One of the officers of the hotel who is seldom seen by the guest, but to whose watchfulness is due much of his comfort, is the housekeeper, who does on a large scale exactly what her name implies. She is the superintendent of many servants, of the chambermaids, of whom in the big hotels there is one for every twenty or twenty-five rooms, of the paint cleaners or hall-maids on each floor, of the many women constantly at work in the linen-room, marking, hemming and sewing; of the women who do nothing but clean windows, and others who clean curtains and brass work, and of the many women who scrub floors from morning till night and after big banquets and balls until well toward morning again. She hires them all and discharges them—a somewhat simpler problem in hotels than in private houses, because the hours for all servants are regular, and for this reason the service is more desirable. The housekeeper is responsible not only for the order and cleanliness of all her rooms, but she is expected to notify the proper department of necessary repairs. It is not necessary to send outside of the hotel for any kind of repairs. If the furniture needs doing over or repairing, it is moved to the furniture shop in the basement by men who do nothing all day long but move furniture. In this shop a dozen skilled workmen are busy. There are silversmiths, cabinet-makers, tinsmiths and plumbers and blacksmiths, picture framers, steamfitters and brass workers and clock makers, in their own shops in the basement, working day after day for the big hotel, and knowing little or nothing of the life that goes on in the dozen or more stories above them filled with the wealth-spending people of another world. There is a printing office, whose presses run long hours printing menus, notices, and the various blanks used in the hotel's complex system of bookkeeping, and there are scene shifters for the private theatres that may be constructed in the large rooms between the close of an afternoon reception and the time to raise the first curtain.'

Advertisements.

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CURE SICK HEADACHE

## ENGLAND'S ONLY RAJAH

### THE ROMANTIC STORY OF SARAWAK'S RULER NOW IN LONDON.

(London 'Daily Mail.')

The distinguished visitors in London at the present time include an Englishman who has become a Rajah. His life-story reads like a chapter from a Ballantyne romance.

Sir Charles Anthony Brooke, G. C. M. G., second Rajah of Sarawak, is the son of the late Rev. Francis Charles Johnson, vicar of White Larkington, Somerset. He changed his name to Brooke when the natives of Sarawak, in Borneo, chose him as Rajah in succession to his uncle, the late Sir James Brooke.

The gentleman at present on a visit to this country is the ruler of a kingdom about the size of Wales and Scotland. He has his own flag, his own army and navy, which are maintained in an efficient state out of a revenue of £150,000 a year.

He owes his novel position to his uncle, Sir James Brooke, who early in the last century embarked upon as singular an adventure as ever an Englishman undertook. It came about in this way:



THE ONLY ENGLISH RAJAH.
Sir Charles Brooke, whose life reads like a chapter from a romance. He was the son of an English clergyman, but is now ruler of a kingdom as large as Scotland and Wales, flying his own flag and maintaining his own army.—After 'Spy' in 'Vanity Fair.'

In 1825 he fought for the East India Company in the Burmese war, and, being dangerously wounded, was compelled to return home. Soon afterwards he left the service of the company and undertook a roving tour among the islands of the Indian Archipelago. These islands were occupied by tribes of savages continually at war with each other, and carrying on a system of piracy probably unequalled for its daring and ferocity.

Mr. Brooke had a great inspiration. He would rescue these sanguinary and cruel people from the utter barbarism in which they lived and raise them to the level of civilization. It was an ambitious project for a young man, but he had in him something of the spirit of the empire-maker, and he entered upon his task with a determination to succeed. Realizing that these piratical and murderous savages would pay no heed to anything but force, Mr. Brooke returned to England, and with some financial assistance equipped a ship, the 'Royalist,' which he manned with a score of picked men, and on Oct. 27, 1828, set sail from the Thames. On reaching Borneo he found an insurrection in full swing, which the Rajah Muda Hassim was making but a half-hearted and unsuccessful attempt to quell. Rejoicing at his good fortune, Mr. Brooke immediately offered the Rajah assistance. The offer was thankfully received. With hand and brain Mr. Brooke fought for the cause of the Sultan. The result was that after a series of terrible battles the rebellion was crushed. For his services Muda Hassim created Mr. Brooke a Rajah, and presented him with a vast slice of territory, with Sarawak as the centre.

The new Rajah then set about reforming the people he ruled. He, however, found the pirates difficult to subdue, and at last the English Government sent out ships of war to co-operate with him.

The pirates fought desperately. The capital of the Sultan was bombarded, and he and his army were forced to retreat. Eventually, however, he was restored to his dominion. Gradually the pirates were beaten, but so large was the number of people slain that the 'head money' awarded by the British Government amounted to no less than £20,000.

In 1847 Rajah Brooke returned to England, and the Corporation of London conferred on him the freedom of the city. He returned to Sarawak in a British man-of-war.

In 1867 Rajah Brooke's house at Kuching was attacked by Chinese pirates, and he had to evacuate the capital. With a small force he recaptured the town. It was about this time that his nephew, our present visitor, then a lieutenant in the navy, joined his uncle in Sarawak. On the death of Sir James he was appointed to succeed him.

Sir Charles holds the sovereignty in semi-alliance with England. A few years ago the late Queen conferred upon him a G. C. M. G. The Rajah married Miss Margaret, daughter of Mr. Clayton de Windt, Wiltshire.

Sarawak has an area estimated at from 35,000 to 40,000 square miles and a population of about 300,000. Gold, antimony, quicksilver, diamonds, copper and coal are found in the province. The country also furnishes more than half the sago produce of the world.

*Advertisements.*

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## TO QUEEN ALEXANDRA

### THE ADDRESS FROM CANADIAN WOMEN.

After being shown to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto, at Government House, and publicly displayed at the Victorian Order Home, Ottawa, and the Young Women's Christian Association, Montreal, the address to the Queen, prepared with such care by the National Council of Women, was taken across to England by Miss Wilson, corresponding secretary of the council, and placed in the hands of the Countess of Aberdeen who had been asked by the council to present it to Her Majesty, at the suggestion of the Countess of Minto, who was unable to be in London at that time. Her Majesty was duly approached, and graciously gave her consent to receive the address on the afternoon of Friday, July 26, at 3.30 o'clock. It was also her pleasure to grant Lady Aberdeen's request that not only Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the accredited representative of the Canadian people, should be associated with her in this presentation, but that also the following officers of the National Council should take part in the function:—Mrs. Learmont, of Montreal, the new treasurer; Mrs. Edward Griffin, of Ottawa, a former recording secretary, now president of the local council of Ottawa; and Miss Teresa F. Wilson, the corresponding secretary, all of whom happened to be in London at the time.

After lunching with Lady Aberdeen, the party drove to Pall Mall, where the gates of Marlborough House were swung apart to admit them. They soon found themselves in an inner court and then were ushered by footmen in scarlet livery up the broad entrance steps into a corridor, where they were met by the Hon. Sidney Greville, secretary to Her Majesty, by the Lady Alice Stanley and the Hon. Charlotte Knollys, ladies-in-waiting. When they were joined by Lord Strathcona, the deputation passed through an ante-room into a drawing-room, which overlooks St. James's Park, from whence the noise of incessant traffic comes only in subdued murmurs across the beautiful bit of green sward and belt of bushes which separates the royal residence from the outer world. Huge glass doors stood open to the lawn, for it was mild, though somewhat damp and drizzily, being one of the few wet days which Canadian visitors have experienced this season.

Her Majesty shortly appeared, dressed entirely in black, as were also all present. The members of the deputation were personally presented by Lady Aberdeen, who then asked the Queen to accept the loyal address brought by them in the name of the women of Canada. Her Majesty, in her gracious manner, handed to Lady Aberdeen the following reply, which there is no doubt will be treasured in the hearts and memories of those of her Canadian subjects who were the means of calling forth such memorable words:—

'Many assurances of loyalty and devotion have been tendered to His Majesty the King from all parts of the Empire since his accession to the throne but none will give him greater pleasure than those which are so kindly expressed in the address presented to me to-day on behalf of the women of Canada.

The address will always be treasured by His Majesty and myself, not only for the great artistic merit of the volumes containing it, but especially for the loving references it makes to her late Majesty Queen Victoria. It is impossible to estimate the extent to which her life and example contributed to that enlargement of the sphere of women's activities which has added so much to the happiness of the British people, and which constitutes not the least glory of the era associated with her name.'

The Queen showed the greatest interest in the address, warmly praised the efforts of the artist, of which she said she had already heard from Lady Minto, and showed high appreciation of the beautiful cover in which the two volumes were encased. Various members of the party explained the special symbolism of the artistic work or referred to interesting points in connection with the signatures. Her Majesty saw, among others, the name of the Danish women of Nova Scotia, who filled one page with their signatures, and the quaint titles of the Cree children in the Sarcee Reserve, Calgary. She seemed much impressed with the 'trouble that had been taken,' and begged the deputation over and over again to thank the women of Canada for this expression of their loyalty and affection.

Her Majesty alluded to the reception of the members of the International Council of Women at Windsor by the late Queen, and also spoke of the Victorian Order of Nurses. Lady Aberdeen expressed the hope that Her Majesty would some day be willing to receive representatives of the order in company with the Queen's Nurses in England. The Queen very heartily assented to this proposal.

The interview, which lasted fully twenty minutes and gave those present time to realize the wonderful brightness and sweetness of Her Majesty, concluded with a courteous assurance from Lord Strathcona that the men of Canada were no less loyal than the women. —The 'Ladies Magazine,' Toronto.



WHERE ENGLAND'S ONLY RAJAH RULES.
The capital of Sarawak, Rajah Brooke's kingdom.

## THE DUAL ALLIANCE

### THE IMPERIAL HARBINGER OF PEACE FROM RUSSIA.

(From the London 'Times,' Aug. 22.)

Very great and general satisfaction is felt in France at the prospect of the visit of the Emperor of Russia, who, it is now commonly believed, will be accompanied by the Empress. The resolutions passed by the general councils, the unanimous voice of the press, and the common opinion of all classes and conditions bear witness to the greatness of the event. The programme is not yet settled in every detail, but its leading features are known. The Emperor will come by sea to Dunkirk, where he will hold a naval inspection; he will then proceed to Rheims for the conclusion of the great military manœuvres and, in the course of his stay in France, it is hoped that he and the Empress will pass some time as the guests of the President at Compiegne and elsewhere, seeing something of what some of the papers call 'the true France—France out of uniform, peaceful and rural. Nothing is said as yet about a visit to Paris, but we can hardly suppose that the capital will be ignored. There, in 1896, four millions of people assembled to do honor to their Russian Majesties; and there the Emperor laid the foundation-stone of the bridge named in memory of his illustrious father. He will wish to see that bridge now that it is finished. Unluckily he and the Empress were not able to see it last year, when it served as the noble approach to the most wonderful of exhibitions; but, independently, it is one of the great sights of Paris, and worthily commemorates an event and a situation of equal interest to both countries.

The extracts which we give from the press of Europe show that a reasonable view is now commonly held as to the Franco-Russian alliance. Europe believes that it contributes to peace, and that the same will be the effect of such a striking evidence of its vitality as this Imperial visit to France. As the 'Fremdenblatt' observes, the visit is a service to European tranquillity, rendered by the 'high-minded initiator of The Hague Conference.' Doubtless the character of the alliance, the question whether it shall be pacific or the reverse, must depend very greatly on the persons in power in either country; but there is no need to be reassured as to the wishes of Nicholas II., while the developments of French politics ever since the entente was first made definite have been in the direction of peace. If the men who received the Emperor on his last visit were still in power, with leave to push their 'Nationalism' to its logical conclusion, the prospects of peace might be less certain; but M. Faure is dead, M. Hanotaux seems to have ceased to count in politics, and M. Méline's intrigues and bitter opposition are for the moment powerless. The outcome of the fierce agitation of the years 1898-1900 has been the continuance in office for two whole years—a long time in France!—of the most sober, non-adventurous, and sincerely Republican government that the country has seen for a long time past. M. Waldeck-Rousseau as President of the Council and M. Delcassé at the Foreign Office have done their work in a perfectly straightforward and perfectly fearless way, unmoved by clamor; and the result is that France is less troubled by the surface agitations got up by foolish people than it has been for many years. In one respect the Czar's visit will confound the enemies of the present régime. They have been denouncing President Loubet and his ministers as conspirators against the army, and General André, the Minister of War, as the disturber of authority. Yet here is the Emperor of Russia, after five years, coming to visit the army of his ally, at the time when it is this very General André who presides over it. Moreover, while the War Minister in 1896 offered him the spectacle of seventy thousand men under arms at Chalons, the 'disorganizing' War Minister of to-day offers him the spectacle of at least a hundred and twenty-five thousand men (the 'Figaro' says a hundred and fifty thousand) at Rheims. It would be difficult to invent a better refutation of the charges of the Nationalists, who probably will refrain from active operations during the visit, and will content themselves with pious regrets for M. Faure and pious hopes for the return of M. Méline.

Meetings between the heads of great states are scarcely so important just now as they were. There is no Bismarck to engineer dramatic surprises and to bring emperors together on their frontiers in order that they may set the seal on arrangements long meditated by himself. We may take it that since the Emperor of Russia pronounced, on board the 'Pothuau,' the celebrated phrase 'nations amies et alliées,' and since a new king came to the Italian throne without any intention to disturb the Triple Alliance, the international relations of Continental States may be regarded as settled for some time to come. They may, of course, become unsettled at any moment, but not by such an act as the visit of the Emperor to his French ally, which can but tend to the strengthening of the present French Government, the friend of peace. On this ground, among others, we congratulate France on the approaching visit, and hope that no cloud—such as that curious one which for the moment seems to threaten annoyance from Constantinople—will arise to cast a shadow over the festivities.

## WHERE THE CANADIANS GO.

The new census of Canada shows that, if the Dominion has been making the rapid strides with which it has been credited of late, the acceleration of its pace has been so very recent as to produce little effect on the returns. For the ten years from 1891 to 1901 the increase in population has been less than for any other decennial period in half a century.

But in one respect the general expectation has been verified. The centre of population of Canada has been rapidly drifting to the westward. In 1891 only 349,646 people out of 4,823,875, or 7.2 percent of the whole, lived west of Ontario. In 1901 the western provinces contain 656,464 inhabitants, or 12.3 percent of the 5,338,883 people now living in the Dominion. And while the population of the western region has been increasing by 87.7 percent, that of the older provinces has increased as a whole by only 4.6 percent. The greatest of them, Ontario, has grown by only two percent, and one of them, Prince Edward Island, has actually declined.

The fact that Quebec has gained less than nine percent in population in ten years is sufficient proof that the exodus of Canadians to the United States continues. The French-Canadians of Quebec are the most prolific race in the world. If the tales told of their extraordinary families are true, there must be at the very least half a million more of them than there were ten years ago. Yet there are only 132,439 more people in Quebec now than there were then, and that includes all the gains from foreign immigration. Where are the rest? They are not in the neighboring Canadian provinces, for their population is almost stationary. They must have crossed the border.

There are two great attractive forces acting on the population of Canada. One is vacant land; the other is metropolitan life. There is plenty of vacant land in Canada, and hence the western provinces of the Dominion are growing rapidly, although not so fast as the states on the American side of the line. But the tremendous pull of the great cities is all toward the United States. The metropolis of Canada has only a trifle over a quarter of a million inhabitants, and would rank only sixteenth among American cities. It has fewer inhabitants than Detroit or Milwaukee, not to speak of Pittsburg, Buffalo or Cleveland.

Naturally, the ambitious young Canadian, hungry for metropolitan opportunities, goes to New York, or Philadelphia, or Chicago, or Boston. The drift in this direction is as inevitable as that of bright Scotchmen to London. And so Canada loses every year her best brains and her most vigorous energy.

It is hard to see how this tendency can be overcome as long as the present political relations of the two countries continue. The great cities will naturally be in the great country. Centres of population that have free trade with 78,000,000 people will exceed those that have to depend on the trade of five millions and a half. Buffalo, Detroit, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Seattle will continue to be the local magnets along the border, and New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Boston will continue to cast their spell over the whole Dominion. Thus, whether Canada be annexed or not, the United States will inevitably keep on annexing a good part of the Canadians. And there are no better Americans anywhere.—'Saturday Evening Post,' Philadelphia.

## A PLEASANT EVENING.

Riverfield, Que., Sept. 9.—A very pleasant social gathering was held in the manse on Wednesday evening, Sept. 4, to welcome the Rev. J. W. McLeod on his return from a trip across the Atlantic. About seventy-five persons were present, and after a few words of welcome, to which Mr. McLeod made a suitable reply, the company sat down to supper, which was served in the dining room. The parlor, hall and dining room were beautifully decorated with flowers and festoons of evergreen. A few musical selections enlivened the evening, but the chief entertainment was in hearing Mr. McLeod tell of his trip and his impression of the Old Country, which, although interesting to all present, was doubly so to those of his congregation who could claim the land of the heather as their birthplace.

Mr. McLeod spent the greater part of his holiday in Scotland, although he visited both England and Ireland. There was, however, a touch of sadness in connection with Mr. McLeod's holiday. When in Scotland he had gone to his mother's birthplace, met with relatives there, gathered some of the heather from her native hills to bring her as a memento of home, only to find on his arrival in Montreal that she had gone to her rest and reward.

Before parting, the friends all joined in singing 'God Save the King,' and thus closed a happy evening in Riverfield manse.

# HOME DEPARTMENT

## THE WOMAN OF THIRTY.

### My Aunt's Romance---Employ the Children---Home Thoughts---Selected Recipes.

### NINETEEN AND THIRTY.

(By Eva M. Beatty, in the Toronto 'Ladies' Magazine.')

To nineteen, anything beyond the twenties seems like hopeless old age. She is sure that when she is thirty, life will have nothing more to offer; amusements will cease to amuse, and she will be quite ready to retire to a convent. She imagines there is a great gulf fixed between her and that mystic birthday. Among the many surprises that await one at that dreaded halting-place on life's march is that one has arrived there so easily. There has been no tug, no strain, no breathless climbing. One simply arrives.

'And I don't feel a day older than when I was twenty,' says Thirty, very pleasantly astonished at the fact. But let her stop and review the ground, and she realizes, with keenest satisfaction, that she is really on a far higher level than Nineteen occupied, —on a level, indeed, that that short-sighted young lady had no conception of.

Let us suppose that, as often happens in this age of critical women, Thirty finds herself still fancy free. According to the spirit of the age, she will have given herself some definite aim in life. She is a physician, an architect, a philanthropist, a journalist, a teacher, an author, an artist, a sculptor, a musician, or one of the half a hundred other things that a woman may elect in these latter days. Or if, perchance, she have no taste for public life, she is the mainstay at home; or her pastor's efficient helper and right hand; or a noble society woman, making the social atmosphere purer and cleaner by living in it.

While she may well say she feels no older than at nineteen, a very slight introspection will show her changes so radical that it makes her smile. Where is her love for sad stories, for minor music, for tragedies at the theatre, or for lonely summer twilight? She knows what Howells means when he says, 'One must be very young or very happy to endure the sadness of a summer night.' Where is her absorbing selfpity, or intolerable 'blues'? She seldom thinks of yielding to the megrims now. The evil spirit of depresson still comes, but she has learned how to fight it. She sensibly refers its presence to that piece of mince pie, or to lack of exercise, or to too much routine, and she takes measures accordingly. She is far less selfish, and having realized that there are existences outside of her own, she has ceased to be surprised and half-resentful when people fail to act according to her will; she has learned that there are opinions quite worthy of consideration besides those emanating from her own brain; consequently, she is tolerant of other people's views, for she knows now there is nothing so narrow as the intolerance of youth. She has learned deep charity for other people's failings, even for lapses from morality; for she has discovered—possibly from her own experience, and certainly from her friends'—how much of our much vaunted virtue lies in not being tempted.

She realizes now, too, that life is much what one makes it. At the same time she has learned to take its chances as they come, neither wildly elated at its joys, nor utterly cast down by its sorrows. All things pass, and nothing concerns us vitally but to stand true to our better selves. Outward circumstances matter less to her, and she has learned to smile at disappointments that would once have crushed her to the very dust. Much of the restlessness of constant desire disappears, for life is too full to allow her to dwell on unsatisfied aspirations.

Another truth has gradually dawned upon her; she knows that happiness en masse is simply the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow; therefore, she blithely appropriates all the bits of brightness that flash across one's daily path, knowing that these make up the sum and substance of human happiness. Moreover, she does not now feel that she has a prescriptive right to be happy, nor does she deem that nature is outraged if her will is gainsaid.

She begins to comprehend the great law of compensation; how everything in this life balances; how much less difference there is in reality than in appearance, between lives outwardly diverse.

She has learned not to look forward from day to day, using to-day's strength for to-morrow's burden. She feels the truth of Macdonald's words, 'No man ever sank under the burden of to-day. It is to-morrow's load that is intolerable.'

To take other directions of growth, her enjoyment in her friends is far greater. She has learned to demand little of them, and takes their idiosyncrasies for granted. She gives freely of her storehouse of affection, without measuring all she receives. She appreciates what Rochefoucauld meant when he affirmed that the bliss of being loved is not to be compared with the bliss of loving. And, aside from these deep, true friendships of the heart, she takes keen delight in purely intellectual friendships. An hour's conversation is like a tonic, and meeting a congenial person has the effect of new wine. Socially, Thirty exerts a potent charm unknown to the witchery of Nineteen. She is sure of herself, of her power, of her position. Forgetful of herself, as Nineteen rarely is, she gives a man the attention and sympathetic interest in which his soul delights.

Yet, after all, the secret of the whole change lies in one thing. At Nineteen, all life is summed up in one word—'Ministrari,—'to be ministered unto.' It is only as the years go by that we learn the depth and meaning of the whole noble legend that changes life for us all: 'Non ministrari, sed ministrare'—'Not to be be ministered unto, but to serve.'

### AUNT PRISCILLA'S ROMANCE.

(By Clare Canning.)

Aunt Priscilla and I, Freda Settyn, her niece, were sitting one evening, towards the end of July, in the porch of her pretty cottage at Foreton.

My aunt was a woman of great common sense, a little eccentric, as is usual with old maids, and passionately fond of animals. No animal of any kind was repulsive to her, she loved them all, and would do anything to alleviate suffering in any of them.

Her desire to sit outside greatly delighted me. I was eighteen years of age, and had just left the convent where I was educated, and, as is usual with most girls leaving school, was full of all the sanguine thoughts and brilliant dreams which crowd their minds and make the future seem so bright. Oh, if they would dive in the present a little more! If they would do as Longfellow urges in his beautiful poem, 'A Psalm of Life.' He says, as regards acting in the present:

Trust no future, howe'er pleasant!
Let the dead Past bury its dead!
Act—act in the living present!
Heart within, and God o'erhead.'

But I am wandering from my subject. As I said before, it delighted me to sit in the moonlight, to sit and dream, dream of the youth who at present occupied my thoughts. It seemed to me as if fate decreed we should be thrown together. My aunt had begged that I might stay with her a while, so I had gone straight from school to her cottage, and in the main street of the little village, the second day after my arrival, I had seen the (from that time) hero of my dreams. To my eyes (oh, the impressionable heart of a school-girl), he was then a beauteous creature; later on, when common sense opened them, he was a pallid youth, not worth wasting a second look on.

We had been sitting in silence for about half an hour when suddenly my aunt, to my utter astonishment, muttered in a tragic, stagey tone, half aloud to herself, 'Ten years ago to-night he died, my poor Ned!' If the heavens had opened and emitted streams of fire I couldn't have been more astonished. It was as if in answer to my thoughts, the very name—for Edward, or Ned, I had discovered was the name my hero rejoiced in. What could it mean? Every love-stricken nerve in my sentimental body seemed to vibrate. Afraid to speak, lest I might disturb the current of my aunt's thoughts and perhaps prevent her confiding some great secret, some bygone romance for years hidden deep in her own heart, in me, I drew near her in silence, and taking one of her hands gently stroked it. Strange to say, she did not withdraw it, but sighing softly, said:

'He passed off very quietly; I was with him to the end; some people reproached me for it, but I think I did what was right.'

'Quite right, auntie, dear,' I answered, promptly, picturing vividly to myself my Ned with me at my side, faithful to the end, despite the mockeries and reproaches of the world.

'His death was painless, the doctor said; but I who knew his great eyes so well, read in them that he suffered,' continued my aunt.

'What did he die of?' I ventured to ask after a pause, disturbed only by a few sighs.

'Of old age,' was the startling reply.

I nearly jumped in my disgust at anything so unromantic; but then the saying occurred to me: 'Better to be an old man's darling than a young man's slave.'

Perhaps auntie had thought this; maybe her hero was a father to her. No, the romance was not spoiled I concluded on second thoughts.

'How old was he, aunt?' was the next question I dared to put to her.

'Thirteen, dear.'

'Thirteen!' I almost yelled at my aunt. 'Thirteen, aunt!'

'Yes, child,' she answered quite calmly. 'He died with his head on my arm, and at my request was buried underneath my bedroom window, the one in the room you occupy now, child; at that time it was my room.'

'Horrors!' I gasped to myself, and creepy, cold feelings passed up my back and out at the roots of my hair. Suppose auntie's hero should wish to visit her, and, not knowing she had changed her sleeping apartment, should visit me instead. The thought was by no means reassuring. The creepy feelings returned, and I was obliged to look over my shoulder to assure myself that he was not standing behind me.

'Auntie, dear,' I said, when able to control my voice sufficiently, 'it's a wonder you were allowed to bury him there. Didn't the sanitary authorities, priest, or doctor, object?'

'They knew nothing of it, dear; did not know he was dead, let alone where he was buried,' was my aunt's most astounding reply.

Things were becoming more and more mysterious, the idea of anybody dying unknown to priest, doctor or anybody else seemed to me preposterous.

'But did your mother never tell you of him, Freda, my child? Did she never mention him?' asked my aunt.

I felt very much inclined to say she had, thinking it would please auntie, but truth prevailed and I answered in the negative. My aunt went on in a rather disappointed tone, I thought:

'Ah, you see, it did not interest her; she had her husband and children, she did not know all he was to me; my companion in joy and sorrow, in all my walks. She didn't know how I felt his death.'

Aunt Priscilla ceased. By this time I was crying half out of sympathy with my aunt and half for myself, picturing my own Ned lost to me similarly forever, great goose that I was. In after years I laughed at my foolishness! After an interval of a few moments my aunt discovered I was crying. Putting her arm around me, she said:

Don't cry, dear, the wound in my old heart has healed up long ago; if only I thought I might see him in the next world, but that is impossible.'

'Aunt!' I said, withdrawing myself from her grasp. 'Why should it be impossible?'

In horrified astonishment she looked at me, equally astonished.

'Child,' she said, 'are you mad? Animals don't go to the next world.'

'Animals, aunt?'

I was now convinced she was mad for certain. Evidently grief had turned her brain. Keeping my eyes fixed on her (I'd heard it was the safest course to pursue with lunatics), I asked in as stern a tone as I could command, 'What do you mean, auntie?'

'Why, child,' was her perfectly sane reply, 'I've been talking of my poor old donkey.'—'Father Mathew Herald.'




### EMPLOYMENT FOR LITTLE FINGERS.

(By Mrs. E. E. Kellogg, in 'Good Health.')

What we term mischief is generally only misdirected activity. The child must be busy; if right opportunities and proper materials are not supplied to him, he will make use of wrong ones and in a way very likely to disturb or annoy his elders. For this quite probably he will be thought to merit a punishment in spite of the fact that no approved employment has been furnished him. All close observers of child life recognize the fact that the noisy, restless, mischievous child becomes quiet, happy, and usually good-tempered when occupied and interested. It is injustice to the child not to provide him with employment and then to call him mischievous when he finds it for himself. Something to do is as needful to his well-being as something to eat and something to wear. Food and raiment all true parents seek to provide for their children, and all should just as conscientiously supply themselves with resources to meet the child's need of employment.

Among fascinating occupations for the very little ones is that of sorting and classifying objects of different colors, shapes and sizes; corn, red, white and yellow; beans, black, brown, speckled, and other large seeds; pebbles, light and dark; buttons, scraps of pretty cloth; various colored papers; large glass beads; colored wools—these are all suitable for this purpose. When obtainable half-inch cubes, spheres, and cylinders, which can be purchased both colored and uncolored, will keep the little fingers, eyes and brains busy stringing them on a shoe-string or a tape with needle attached. With a little suggestive help from the mother, something of form and number may be learned through their use. Empty spools or the contents of the button box may be used for tringing when the beads are not obtainable. Blocks of wood, oblongs, triangles, squares, octagons and other mathematical forms which any one familiar with the use of a saw can provide from pieces of boards, offer almost endless possibilities for the construction of houses, furniture, ladders, railways, or any other object which the imagination of the child or the fertile mind of some one suggests. We recently read of one mother who provided for her little ones a pounding table, with hammer and nails which they drove to form fences, bridges, elevated railways, tables, and other numberless things. Pins and a cushion in which to stick them might be utilized in the same way.

Sand and pebbles are always favorites with the children. A low table with a deep tray just covering the top and filled with sand is most serviceable, but a pan filled with moist sand placed on a sweeping cloth or an old sheet upon the floor will answer very well. The filling of bottles, pails, or other dishes with the dry sand, the pressing of moistened sand into patty pans to form cakes, or the shaping of it into a flower-garden in which to plant small stems and twigs will furnish the wee ones employment for a whole morning. For the child of six or seven, the sand pan offers possibilities almost without limit. In the sand he can represent mountains, rivers, and all geographical formations; make the hut of the Esquimaux, the adobe house of the Mexican, and the dwelling and environments of people in other localities. He can make letters, figures, pictures, and all manner of designs in the sand. If it be feared that the sand will make too much dirt indoors, we suggest that a child's broom and dust-pan be kept in some convenient place, and that the little ones be taught to sweep up their own litter when they have tired of the work in the sand. This will occupy them anew for a time, and will be of value in more ways than one. Cleaning up is a process which should follow all the children's occupations.

The modelling of familiar objects in clay, dough, putty or warm beeswax; the blowing of soap bubbles; outlining of designs with some kind of flat seeds, as split-peas or lentils; the braiding of strands of bright-colored cloth, or the stringing of soft pieces to be made into rugs, are other pleasing employments for the little folks.

All mothers are familiar with the fascination of a slate or paper and plain or colored pencils. The home blackboard with white and colored crayons offers similar occupation. In the use of these various materials the child should be allowed to work out his own ideas so long as they seem purposeful. When his interest lags, the mother should be ready with suggestions as to what to make; for example, the objects familiar to the child in the house or yard; a representation of the things he has seen during a walk, or ride, or visit to some shop or store.

As the warm spring and summer days advance, the sorting and planting of seeds; making collections of all the different kinds of leaves they can find to be carefully pressed, and on some rainy day traced in outline on cardboard to be pricked or painted; the gathering of specimens of different woods, stones, and soils to be talked over with papa, afford excellent occupation and also exercise. Later in the season, as seeds begin to ripen, the gathering of every different kind to be found will prove interesting, and if oblongs of white tarlatan, two by four inches, be doubled and stitched around the edge to enclose samples of each kind of seed gathered, a valuable and permanent collection may be made.

Most children love to work with scissors, paper and paste. With these, besides the kindergarten cutting, folding, and chain work, all manner of animals, dolls, dolls' clothing, household utensils, sleds, waggons, boats, and other articles may be produced. Pasteboard shoe boxes may be transformed into doll houses with windows of glazed paper. The making of curtains out of tissue-paper, arranging tiny pictures with gilt paper frames for the walls, the weaving of kindergarten mats for rugs, and the manufacture of cardboard furniture will afford delightful occupation.

### THE IMPATIENT WOMAN.

The greater part of the disappointments of life can be attributed to impatience. An impatient woman should never be the mistress of a home of her own, for impatience robs a woman of that lovableness which makes the atmosphere of home sweet. The wife who easily sacrifices her serenity and composure will soon find her husband's love on the wane. A disturbed, fretful look will mar the fairest face, and a quick, unkind retort take the charm out of the sweetest mouth. It is impossible to do any good for ourselves or others without patience. The lack of it either proves that our hearts are not spiritually beautiful or that the medical theory is right in regard to an unlovely temperament. The disagreeableness derived from connections with impatient, high-strung dispositions is one of the many unhappy consequences of the sin of impatience.

### A USEFUL LIFE.

Do not try to do a great thing; you may waste all your life waiting for the opportunity which may never come. But since little things are always claiming your attention, do them as they come, from a great motive, for the glory of God, to win His smile of approval and do good to men. It is harder to plod on in obscurity, acting thus, than to stand on the high places of the field, within the view of all, and do deeds of valor at which rival armies stand still to gaze. But no such act goes without the swift recognition and the ultimate recompense of Christ. To fulfil faithfully the duties of your station; to use to the uttermost the gifts of our ministry; to bear chafing annoyances and the trivial irritations as martyrs bore the pillory and stake; to find the one noble trait in people who try to annoy you; to put the kindest construction on unkind acts and words; to be content to be a fountain in the midst of a wild valley of stones, nourishing a few lichens and wild flowers, or now and again a thirsty sheep; and to do this always, not for the praise of man, but for the sake of God—this makes a great and useful life.




Blackberry Fritters.—Make a batter of one pint of milk, one egg, one tablespoonful of sugar, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one cupful of flour and a saltspoonful of salt. Into this batter, stir lightly two cupfuls of blackberries dredged with flour. Have a kettle of lard hot and drop the batter in by tablespoonfuls. Serve with powdered sugar.

Canned Blackberries.—Heat the blackberries slowly to boiling, being careful that they do not scorch. When they begin to boil, add three tablespoonfuls of sugar to each quart of fruit, boil fifteen minutes and can.

Pickled Peaches.—Scald or wipe off the wool and leave them whole. Do not put cloves in them. On three successive mornings pour over them a hot syrup made as follows: Boil one quart of vinegar with four pounds of sugar and cloves, cinnamon, allspice and cassia buds tied up in a bag; skin, and add the fruit, cooking it until well scalded; then skim out the fruit and put into stone jars. Boil the syrup five minutes longer and pour over the fruit. The next morning pour off the syrup and boil down again. Repeat for three mornings.

Stewed Crab Apples—Pick over the smaller varieties leaving the stems on. Make a syrup of one quart of water and one pound of maple sugar. Put the crab-apples in the syrup and let them stew in it until tender: the syrup will grow thicker as it cooks away, and the maple will impart a delicious flavor to the apples.




The writer from Goderich is thanked for her kind letter. It was due to an oversight that the paragraph and picture referred to were published.

Mrs. S.J.C. wrote us an interesting letter about an old book she has, but as it was in the nature of an advertisement, we are unable to publish it in this department. The book, if genuine, ought to be of value to collectors, and no doubt Mrs. S.J.C. would get a good price for it if she advertised it in the regular advertising columns of some paper.

Mrs. S. P. Lewis, and others, have kindly forwarded the words of the poem ''Tis sweet to be remembered.' It will be published next week.

### RELIGIOUS NEWS.

For seventy years nearly the London Missionary Society has had its headquarters in Blomfield street. The directors have voted to move and a site has been chosen, nearer Memorial Hall, on New Bridge street, but possession cannot be secured for three years yet.

Gambling on the great ocean racers has come to be so much a matter of course that the New York city journals now describe the size of the pools and give the winners' names with as much of matter-of-factness as if it were gambling at the race tracks they were describing.

The Rev. William Gorman, at one of the Wesleyan conference meetings in England said that a change of programme in some churches would mean more than tongue could tell. There were rascally Christians who had been singing for forty years, 'Tell me the old, old story.' They ought to have been long ago telling it to someone else.

Menelek of Abyssinia is the only Christian king in the world who is not white. Among the religious rites in the Abyssinion church, which is united with the state, is the dance of David before the ark, a gorgeous ceremony, which has been observed for almost sixteen hundred years on the Saturday before Easter. The Psalms of David are chanted at funerals, sometimes the entire hundred and fifty psalms at a single service.

The Baptist 'Missionary Magazine'—September—contains a sugestive article by one of the officials of the Women's Missionary Society, which is a plea for the organization of a new society, viz., a society for the prevention of cruelty to missionaries. One form of cruelty is thus referred to: 'Another species of cruelty to missionaries is the demand laid upon them by the churches to address audiences when they come home to rest. Many of our missionaries have gone through summer's heat and winter's cold from city to city and state to state to interest and stimulate the workers and the idlers at home until in despair they have begged to be returned to the mission field to secure a little time for quiet and rest.'

Indecent mutascope pictures abound says the Boston 'Congregationalist,' in English towns and cities and seaside resorts, as they do at many American ones, and this fact was recently called to the attention of the Home Secretary and the British House of Commons by Mr. Caine, who, after describing the extent and viciousness of the evil, went on to inform the members of parliament that most of the mutascopes were owned by two large corporations, with headquarters in London, one with a capital of more than a million dollars. He declared that among the shareholders of this company were peers, peeresses, bar-

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onets and no fewer than eleven members of parliament. This information shocked the house, as well it might. It would be interesting to know who the men are who derive revenue from this corrupting business in the United States.

The Jubilee Year Book of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America, just issued, is a volume of more than two hundred and fifty pages, containing elaborate particulars of the remarkable progress of Y.M.C.A. work throughout the United States. There are now 1,476 American associations, with a membership of 288,477, an increase of over thirteen thousand on the figures of last year, while the gross value of property in buildings, real estate, etc., is returned at £4,343,220. A hunedrd and sixty-one railway branches are in operation, largely supported financially by various railway corporations; army work has been carried on at 321 points, and eighty-nine rooms or buildings are used for the work by permission of the authorities; the naval institute at Brooklyn has been visited during the year by 38,973 sailors and marines; 577 student associations have done excellent work in colleges and preparatory schools; and special departments have been successfully carried on at numerous centres for boys and for colored men.

The teaching of English has been prohibited in Samoa, and if negotiations now pending are not successful, it is possible that the society's college may have to be moved to an island outside German jurisdiction. The Emperor William's birthday was celebrated on a Sunday in Samoa, and as the missionaries and converts chose to observe the day as usual, offence was taken in some quarters, and denunciations of the society were sent to German newspapers. These attracted the notice of the German Government, and the society was asked to vindicate itself. A pamphlet proving the charges false was thereupon printed, and has been circulated broadcast in Germany. The German pastos in Apia has promised to co-operate with the society. If any hindrances arise in the Samoan work it is probable that the society will send a deputation to Germany.

## RAIDING A 'JOINT' IN TOPEKA.

Mr. Guy Hayler, general secretary of the North of England Temperance League, has been making a tour on this continent in the interests of his work. Writing from Kansas to the 'Alliance News,' he says :—

After addressing the Kansas State Temperance Union, at the Y. M. C. A., Topeka, I expressed a great wish to try and hunt up a 'joint' in the city. Everybody declared it to be an impossibility. This only made me more determined to try, so accompanied by Mr. ——, my Topeka guide, philosopher and friend, we sallied forth. For more than two hours we tramped from street to street, having failed to find the shadow of a shade of a 'joint.' At about 11.30 at night we got to the bridge which spans the river Haw. On the other side was North Topeka, and for some time we debated and hesitated as to whether we should follow the quest any longer, not having met with any success so far. I felt rather sore that we had failed, so my counsel to go on prevailed. Over the bridge we went. The night was very dark, no one was astir, and it looked the wildest thing to even imagine that a 'joint' was anywhere about here. About midnight, however, we entered a dingy looking restaurant and called for two bottles of lemonade. Three young men were busy at supper, and whilst the attendant was getting our lemonade I stooped down to the nearest of the three and whispered, 'Do you know where we could get a glass of ale anywhere about here?' 'Oh, yes!' he replied, 'just along here over the American Bank.' I did not follow his directions, so I explained that I had only just arrived from England, and did not know the American Bank. Having drunk the lemonade, which had now arrived, our friend volunteered to show us the way. We walked along the dark street about a block, and then entered a doorway and went down a dimly lighted passage and up a long flight of stairs. At the top of these we came to a very poorly-burning gas light. Our guide gave some very mysterious pushes to an electric bell, and a small shutter was removed from a peep hole in the door. The person inside having recognized our guide, three iron bars and a huge lock were undone and the door unfastened, and we were admitted. The door was immediately closed, bolted, and locked. For the first time in my life I was inside a real 'joint,' and I must admit that I did not feel as comfortable as I did a few minutes before. I observed that the doorkeeper had the butt end of a pistol sticking out of a back pocket, and I felt a mis-move would precipitate trouble. In the centre of the room was another man, and sitting on an open window ledge was a third. Each, I could see, was armed. To the one in the centre I put the question, 'Can we have a couple of bottles of beer?' He repeated the question to the man at the open window, who replied, 'Yes, I think so,' and he retired through the open window to a flat roof. I walked to an old billiard table which stood in the room, felt the cushions, but looked at the same time through the open window, chatting about the weather, etc. I saw in three or four houses further on a light from a window, and later on, a man came from this window, and soon a negro brought the beer. We paid for it, and I asked that the bottles might be wrapped up, which, after a little hesitation, was done. Bidding the men 'Good-night,' we prepared to leave. The door was again unbarred and unlocked, and we were soon on the street again. The room of the 'joint' in which we had been was a very large one, fully sixty feet by twenty feet, but badly lighted and very dirty. The walls were unpapered, some prize-fighting pictures hung here and there, but no description of orderliness. The counter, about six feet long, and a foot wide, consisted of a few rough boards nailed together. The three men were in keeping with the character of the place, low, dirty, and brutal looking. There were no customers in the 'joint' at all. I was sincerely glad to get out of the place again, and felt quite glad to be able to walk back down the dark street, and recross the Haw again, and return to my hotel. On the way back we made up our minds that we would take the liquor to the police office, and at about one o'clock we arrived there. We handed over the bottles of beer to the night sergeant, with full particulars as to how we came into possession of it. I am informed that later on the police made a raid on this very 'joint,' and secured both the stock of liquor and the men. The day following my raid the 'Topeka Daily Capital' gave a somewhat flowery description of the affair, occupying over half a column on the front page. The Mayor (Colonel Hughes) and others expressed great surprise at our successful adventure. I, myself, was glad we had succeeded, for I can now speak of the way prohibition laws really are violated, and how false it is to declare that prohibition cities are honeycombed with liquor saloons.

## GOSPEL WORK AMONG THE BOERS AT ST. HELENA.

From the Rev. A. F. Lomo, a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church in Cape Colony, who has received permission to work among the Boers at Deadwood Camp in St. Helena, we have received the following interesting communication, dated May 21 :—

'It was about the end of March, at Wellington (Cape Colony), that I met the Rev. Donald Fraser, who, on his way back to Central Africa, was making use of his few days at the Cape by visiting Stellenbosch and Wellington, where, at the request of friends, he addressed meetings on the cause of missions amongst the heathen. I was just back from a five-months' labor amongst the prisoners of war on St. Helena. On account of disturbances in Cape Colony (the whole of which practically was, and still is, under martial law), I could not get back to my charge. For these and other reasons I returned to this island, where I stepped on shore after an absence of exactly two months. A promise made in Cape Colony must still be fulfilled. Mr. Fraser was much interested to hear of the blessings God had given on work here. He inquired, amongst others, after a young friend who had been powerfully converted at the time of his services at the Cape some five or six years ago. I could tell of the good influence of this young man in the camp. Before we parted, I had, at his request, promised to send a short contribution to the editor of 'The United Free Church Missionary Record.'

This it is that accounts for what you receive from a stranger from this lonely island. Up to January there had been one "Boer camp" only on St. Helena, with something over two thousand prisoners of war, which number had gradully increased up to close upon twenty-eight hundred. In January, about nineteen hundred and forty were brought to a new camp, known as Broadbottom. What I have to tell will concern only the camp where I am stationed.' (It may be mentioned, however, that a brother minister is at. work at Broadbottom Camp.) 'When I arrived here in September last year, I was soon struck by the earnest religious spirit prevalent amongst a fairly large number of men. I attended Y. M. C. A. and C. E. meetings, and discovered there young Christians whose joy was in the Lord, and who were zealous in good works amongst their comrades. The services on Sundays were well attended, and the attention most inspiring. The first impressions made on the mind by such a congregation are never to be forgotten. The preacher is on a small, low, improvised platform, the congregation all around, the greater part in front, sitting on small stools made in camp, or flat on the grass —all, of course, in the open air. Some nine hundred, twelve hundred, and as the number of prisoners of war in camp grew, at times even fifteen hundred and more men, young and old, face you. On your right, close to you, is sitting a gray old man. The psalm read is his favorite one for Sunday morning family worship. It is five months since he last heard from his wife and children. On the outside of the crowd is a middle-aged man, who reflects on his past behavior towards a pious wife, whom he hurt times without number by his indifferent and careless life. The mail has brought him the tidings of her death. In her last letter she had still begged him to mend his wicked ways; she had written of three little darlings who were well, and even the youngest could tell a visitor where her father was. For her sake who is dead, that husband has come for once to attend a service. On the left-hand back corner of the platform sits a man with his head buried in his hands. It is his birthday. A year ago he was with his family on a lonely farm, where, in a humble home at the top end of a kloof, there dwelt peace, happiness, love. To-day his only little boy lies buried in the graveyard on a hill behind the kraal. Where the wife is, with four little girls (the youngest of whom the father has not yet seen), is not known to him. Such are the circumstances of scores the preacher has before him on the Sabbath. Impressions made on such occasions, under such circumstances, do not soon fade from the mind. Wonder, we might say, it would be if in such a congregation fertile soil for the Word of God were not found.

'Even before the steamer reached Jamestown, there were on board prisoners of war who experienced the glorious liberty that there is for the child of God. All along, since April, 1900, the preaching of the Word has been blessed, and souls have been gathered in. But in December last it was that special efforts were crowned with gratifying success. After a great deal of prayer by believers for the unconverted, services were, for little more than a week, held twice daily—at three in the afternoon for men over thirty years, and in the evening for those below that age. The large number made some such division necessary; and, besides, by that time a sort of young people's hall had been put up, where the evening services could be held. From the commencement the attendances were good, and on the first day the blessing began. Day after day there were numbers who stayed for after-meetings. We soon found it necessary to have talks with those who helped in these after-meetings; and perhaps the most profitable gatherings held were those every morning at ten, when not only the helpers met to pray and speak about the difficulties raised by anxious souls, but with them a goodly number of Christians desirous to learn more. These meetings were informal, free and easy, but most solemn, and to many a one exceedingly helpful. It was a time of rejoicing; God's children were strengthened, encouraged, and refreshed; and every day saw new souls brought from darkness to light. Even a few gray old men came to after-meetings, confessing that all their religion had not saved them. Men in the prime of life were heard at the early morning prayer-meetings to thank God for the opening of their eyes, and ever so many voices of the young praised God and thanked Jesus Christ for salvation through the blood. It was a time never to be forgotten by those who took part in the work and experienced the mighty workings of the Spirit. God was good in giving us fair weather almost every day.

'It so happened that our closing meetings fell on Christmas Day. To many a one, though there was no thought of much of a Christmas dinner, it was the most blessed Christmas ever experienced. When the services were over, the Y. M. C. A. and C. E. had to split up into more branches; the former now has four and the latter five. Each branch has from forty to fifty members, with its own president, secretary, and committee. The idea is not only to do the work as thoroughly as possible amongst the young, but also to let as many as possible have experience in the work of these associations, so as to fit them for similar work when they get back to South Africa. The consistent and devoted life of many of the young Christians in the camp is most beautiful to see, and certainly augurs well for the future. Amongst the more advanced in age, an association very much on the lines of the Endeavor, but with a different name, was started. It counts about a hundred and seventy members, and is doing good work. Very much could be related of individual cases of blessing, but my contribution may be getting too lengthy. Of course there are numbers still who are wholly indifferent and careless with regard to things eternal. The "prisoner of war" life seems to be having a baneful effect on them; but, on the other hand, there are scores of men who almost daily express their gratitude towards God for blessings received on this island. It is a very common thing to hear men in prayer thanking God that they were ever brought to St. Helena. A remarkable sign amongst the young is that a great deal of interest is being taken in mission work. Every Wednesday morning at seven there is a young men's mission prayer-meeting, which is well worth attending. Eight or nine young men have declared themselves desirous of devoting their lives to this blessed work of the Master. All praise be to him who hath loved us with an eternal love for what he has done to many whose life here is trying and full of hardships.'

## SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

September 29, 1901.

REVIEW.

BY JOHN R. WHITNEY.

Golden Text.—The mercy of the Lord is from everlasting, to everlasting, upon them that fear him.—Psa. 103: 17.

The first fact brought before us in our study of 'Genesis' was the foundation on which all other facts rest—the fact of a Divine Creator. No explanation of the origin of the world and of man has ever been more satisfactory, or more sublime, or more comprehensive than the unhesitating, unqualified declaration of the opening sentence of this book, 'In the beginning, God created the Heaven and the earth.'

When God finished his creation, he said, 'Let us make man in our image, after our likeness.' (1: 26.) 'Male and female, created he them; and blessed them, and called their name—Adam.' (5: 2.)

Being a created being, Adam could be tempted, and being beguiled by Satan, he fell under the condemnation of the law. Thus 'by one man, sin entered into the world, and death by sin; and so, death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned.' (Rom. 5: 12.) But as soon as man sinned and hid himself from God, God 'called' him, and revealed to him the germ of his plan of Redemption. It was to be through the death of another man. (iii: 9-15.)

Thus 'the first man, Adam,' of the earth, earthly (I. Cor. xv., 45-47), was made 'in the image of God.' 'The last Adam, the Lord from Heaven,' 'was made in the likeness of men.' (Phil. ii, 7.) Both were 'in all points tempted like we are.' (Heb. iv., 15.) The first fell, and became a sinner. The other was 'without sin,' and became the Saviour. As a friend recently wrote me very tersely and very truly, 'The first Adam, and the last Adam; the first man, and the second man, are the only two men with whom Scriptures really deals.' All other men have their standing before God, only as they are related to these two. If they are 'in Adam,' they are condemned and die. If they are 'in Christ,' they are redeemed, and made alive. (I. Cor. xv., 22.)

But why should the guilty soul desire acceptance at all with God? Because God will surely punish sin. This Noah fully believed. Many in his day did not, just as there are many in our day who do not. But he did. And so when 'God saw that the wickedness of man was great in the earth,' and 'the Lord said, I will destroy man whom I have created from off the face of the earth,' 'by faith Noah, being warned of God of things not seen as yet, moved with fear, prepared an Ark to the saving of his house.' (Heb. xi., 7.)

This, however, is only one side of God's character. Whilst he 'will, by no means, clear the guilty,' yet he is merciful and gracious, long suffering and abundant in goodness and truth.' (Ex. xxxiv., 6, 7.) So he called Abram out of Ur of the Chaldees, and the worship of strange gods, and gave him 'exceeding great and precious promises.' These promises he believed as implicitly as Noah believed the threatenings. So 'by faith, Abraham, when he was called to go out into a place, he should after receive for an inheritance, obeyed; and he went out, not knowing whither he went.' (Heb. xi., 8.) This was a higher degree of faith than any we have as yet seen, but it was only the first step in Abram's spiritual growth.

Called whilst still in heathenism by the grace of God to become a believer in him, he went out of the land of idolatry into the land of promise. With him was associated his nephew and brother-in-law, Lot. He was older than Abram, but he was not at all of the same spirit. His mind and heart were evidently set on things of time and sense, and although he knew of the great promises made to his uncle, and was perfectly willing to prosper because of his connection with them through him, yet in themselves they were of no great value in his eyes. So as Abram had been called to separate himself from the heathen, now he was called to separate himself from the worldly.

Therefore, Abram bade Lot choose whatever and wherever he desired, content himself to take whatever Lot did not choose. So Lot chose the rich 'plain of Jordan, and pitched his tent toward Sodom.' (xiii., 12.) That was a portion which faith would never make its preeminent choice. But then, when he was separated from Lot, Abram was not only bidden to look northward, and southward, and eastward, and westward to see how much God's promises to him included, but he was bidden to walk through the length and breadth of them, and learn by blessed experience how rich and varied they were. Thus his faith grew in clearness and strength.

But it did not end there. For by the vision of the stars, which he could neither comprehend nor count, and by the covenant of God with him in a solemn sacrifice, he learned as he had never learned before, that the promises were as rich as they were, because God himself was his 'shield and exceeding great reward.' (xv., 1.) The one great anxiety with him was for a son in whom the promises could be realized. (xv., 3-5.) This anxiety was evidently so met —in some way not recorded—that he saw in Jesus Christ that promised 'Seed.' For the Apostle says, 'He saith not, And to seeds, as of many; but as of one, And to thy Seed (xv., 5), which is Christ.' (Gal. iii., 16.) And our Lord himself said to the Jews of his day, 'Your father Abraham rejoiced to see my day, and he saw it and was glad.' (John viii., 56.)

When Abraham thus 'believed God and it was imputed unto him for righteouness, he was called—The Friend of God.' (James ii., 23.) Admitted to this blessed relationship, we next find that he not only 'stood before the Lord,' as he had often done, but now he 'drew near' to him as his friend in earnest pleading for others. (xviii., 22, 23.) And his prayer prevailed to deliver Lot from the destruction pronounced upon Sodom.

But Abraham had not as yet exhibited the most perfect faith required of the children of God. Whether he was able to exhibit it must be tested. So 'it came to pass after these things, that God did tempt Abraham,' or prove him. (xxii., 1.) He must deliver up his son, his beloved son, the son for whom he had so long waited, and in whom all of God's promises were to be realized, even unto death. But his faith was equal to the demand. At every step of the proceeding we find him ready with the answer :—

'Behold, here am I'—listening to receive thy commands.

'Behold, here am I'—trusting thee.

'Behold, here am I'—doing thy will.

Nothing but faith could thus reply, and in so replying it reached it highest form. Abraham's will and God's will were now one.

Such is the evolution of faith. Beginning with a simple recognition of responsibility to God, the condemnation of the sinner by the law, the need of an atonement, and the certain punishment of sin, it lays hold of the promises of God, stands before him accepted in Christ, prevails in prayer for others, until at last it reaches its climax in a perfect submission of the will, and the believer becomes one with God himself.

## C E T L TOPIC

Sept. 29, 1901.

MISSIONS: GROWTH OF THE KINGDOM.—Psalm lxxii.

'We are laborers together with God.' (I. Cor. iii., 9.)

'Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth laborers into his harvest.' (Matt. ix., 38.)

'You would be greatly touched,' writes a missionary from Manilla, 'if you could see the eager longing of this people to hear the gospel. They want to know bit for bit if what we tell them is in the Bible. Aguinaldo said to me, "We have been so long deceived." They want the truth and they want to be sure that the teachings given them are not human, for they often say, "The human religions always lead us away from God instead of toward him."

'I wish you could see the attention at the large Bible classes, the people study so hard and so patiently. People come to us from the other provinces and from the other islands and beg us to send some one to preach the gospel to them. Then the native Christians go out to these places from Saturday to Monday; they are all hard-working people, and proclaim the gospel of God's love to those who have never heard it before. How much God must expect from us who have always had the Bible and many good teachers!'

We echo the cry of this missionary. How much God must expect of us at home if those Christian Filipinos who have had so few privileges are so ready to give their time and strength to the spread of the Kingdom of God! Some of them have known the true gospel only within the last year and yet they have accepted the message of love and given themselves entirely to God. How long have you known the gospel, and how much of your life have you given to God? The difference between these people and the people of so-called Christian lands, is that the Filipinos are eager for the truth and are willing to search long and to make great sacrifices to find the true light, whereas in our land men hate the truth and turn their back on the light. Many that are first shall be last, and the parable of the two sons (Matt. xxi., 28-32) is again true. For the people who have all their lives had the privileges of gospel light and liberty, and yet who have not definitely accepted Christ as their Saviour, will find themselves at the last shut out forever from the presence of God (Matt. xxv., 30), while the people who had not the same great privileges but who realized their darkness and their need of a personal Saviour, these people when they hear the glad news of God's love will eagerly press into the kingdom of God and dwell forever in the light of his presence.

What can we do to spread the kingdom? Are you quite sure personally that you can not go yourself to give the gospel to those who have never heard it in the dark lands of heathendom? Have you given the matter serious thought? Have you settled it alone with God? Or are you afraid that if you gave yourself unreservedly to God he might send you to China or South America? Do not be afraid to ask him to show you his will for your life, do not be afraid to trust him, for you will never be perfectly happy until you are in his plan. If God should send you abroad he himself would go with you (Matt. xxviii., 18-20) and he would go before you (John x., 4), and he would be round about you a wall of fire and the glory in the midst. (Zech. ii., 5.)

If you cannot go, you can send or help send some one else. The question of giving is as important as the question of going and must be settled alone with God.

You may not be able to go nor to give much, but you must pray. Of the special prayers our Lord commanded us to make, one was for the coming of the kingdom (Matt. vi., 10), and another was for the calling forth of workers for the harvest field of souls. (Matt. ix., 35-28.) As the missionary day by day sows the seed of truth in the darkened minds, you, though on the other side of the world, may water the seed with your prayers and God, who giveth the increase, will grant a harvest in proportion as much to the prayer as to the work.

The meeting at Keswick, England on behalf of Foreign missions, was most impressive, and in answer to Bishop Peel's question, 'Are you willing to go abroad if Christ wants you?' some hundreds rose to their feet at once.

### HOW AN AFRICAN REVIVAL STARTED.

Miss A. B. Glass, a medical missionary, writes from Mengo, East Africa: 'I should like to show you a picture of one bed in our hospital with its present inmate, Musa. He is a middle-aged man with the very brightest face imaginable, and has been in two or three times for operations on his leg. When he is not in pain he lies and reads his Bible aloud to the other inmates of the ward. He is teaching one or two old men their letters. Some of you have heard of him before, for he was the man who came to a missionary here to return his Gospel and reading-books, saying he had decided to give up Christianity, since he had seen and proved it to have no power in his life! and when every one was very down about this, Pilkington came back from his station, "filled with the Holy Ghost," and the revival began. It made one thrill all over to hear this man tell what came next—how Pilkington spoke, how they met for humiliation and prayer, how life became new to them, and how they went out to the villages and told every one of this new power in their lives, and how the multitudes believed. Musa forgot his pain and his helplessness as the story went on, and sat up in bed, with hands and glowing face and every movement beating the story into me if I could not follow otherwise. It was a wonderful time! I go to see him nearly every day.' —'Christian Herald.'

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## MANUAL TRAINING FOR THE POOR

The vacation schools, now a permanent feature of New York's public school system, have just closed after a six weeks' session, with an average daily attendance of seven thousand five hundred children in Manhattan and the Bronx and almost as many in Brooklyn. The schools have been open three hours a day, five days in the week, and practically all the instruction has been in the line of manual training. Boys have been taught toy-making, cane-weaving, carving, fret-sawing, Venetian iron work, cabinet-work, drawing, painting and designing. The girls have studied sewing, cooking, housekeeping, nursing and similar subjects. As the schools are situated in sections of the city crowded with the poorer classes, the importance of this line of instruction is manifest.—Boston 'Congregationalist.'

## SUNDAY CLOSING IN FRANCE.

The London 'Daily Chronicle' describes a remarkable demonstration on a recent Sunday at Nimes, France, when about a thousand employees from the shops and stores marched through the streets carrying banners with the motto, 'Buy nothing on Sundays.' Most of the shops on being requested to close put up their shutters. The movement for Sunday closing is said to be making very encouraging progress throughout the provincial towns in France, and is showing results even in Paris. The movement in this country is in the other direction, as any traveller may see who spends a Sunday in almost any one of our northern or western cities. Even if the motive for Sunday closing is only for rest, it is better than seven days' toil without a break. But no nation can have high moral standards without a holy day. 'It is the apathy of the good that gives the chance to the evil of the world.'

## A NEW TEMPTATION.

When the German is not suffering from the nightmare of an American trade invasion of some kind, he is busy preparing an affliction of the same kind to cause the American to have as unpleasant a time as possible. Once again it is reported a German firm has perfected and obtained control of a great invention. It is an invention well worthy the trite old recommendation, 'it will fill a long felt want.' In fact, that will be its chief claim on the commercial and social world, its filling qualities. The invention is nothing less than a 'beer tabloid'—a small tablet that, dropped into a glass of water, will turn it into beer as fresh as if just drawn, it is asserted. For years it has been a source of hardship in Germany, especially in the army, that men are every now and again called upon to abide for days at a time in places where there is no brewery. The new tabloid will relieve the strain in such cases as these. Military authorities hail it with acclaim, and it will very likely soon be made part of the regular army ration—the officers expect it to reduce the number of desertions materially. Now, some sceptics here and there may be dubious about this beer tabloid. They may even cast reflections on the quality of the beer it might be expected to develop. But no one can question the tremendous value of the invention if it will really work.—Exchange.

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## TRIBUTE TO HIGHLANDERS

### BOER TESTIMONY TO BRAVERY OF SCOTCH REGIMENT AT WATSOON SPRUIT.

London, Sept. 14.—Lord Kitchener has sent to King Edward, as Colonel in Chief of the Gordon Highlanders, an account of an incident that strongly recalls the storming of Dargai Heights by that regiment. Lord Kitchener says that, after surrendering, Commandant De Villiers informed him that during the Boer attack of July 4 on Watsoon Spruit, the Highlanders behaved with the utmost gallantry.

"The last four men, though completely surrounded and without cover, continued to fire until three were killed and the fourth was wounded. On the Boers asking the survivor the reason why they had not surrendered, he replied, "Why, man, we are Gordon Highlanders."'

A despatch from Mafeking says that the British casualties in the Great Maries Valley, on Sept. 6 and 8, when General Methuen was engaged with Van Tonder and Delarey, driving the Boers from a strong position, were twenty-five killed and thirty wounded, including Captain Croft, Lord Kitchener's report of the same engagement said the Boers left six dead on Sept. 6 and twelve on Sept. 8.

A despatch from Cradock, Cape Colony, says that nine girls, whose ages ranged from fifteen to twenty-one, and a married woman have been tried for supplying food to and harboring the King's enemies. Eight of them were sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment and two were discharged.

A despatch from The Hague says that at a conference of Boer officials in that city last Monday it was decided, with the approval of Mr. Kruger, to publish on the expiring date of Lord Kitchener's proclamation of Sept. 15, a reply in the form of an appeal to the peoples of the civilized world.


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# The Witness.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1901.


## PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S DEATH.

A hopeful world that for a week had welcomed every word of cheer from the sick room, heard the sad news on Saturday morning of the end. President McKinley died at a quarter past two o'clock. Surgical science had done all that could be done after the president was struck down. Hope was held out that he would recover. Examples were given of others who had been similarly wounded, and their recovery traced in order to show how hopeful the President's case was. The news on Friday morning left little room for hope, however, as the vitality of the already overworked man seemed to have been sapped by some unexplained cause, but which probably already wasted energy prior to the shock from shooting might account for. Scenes and incidents of the painful week showed that the heart of the world beat faster in sympathy with the suffering and anxious wife and with the agonized United States, the despatches making all, even to the ends of the earth, acquainted with the condition of the President a few moments after it was stated by the doctors. Sorrow was great in Canada, and flags were at half-mast that would have been floating high in welcome to the coming prince of Britain's imperial line, whose fleet was announced in the same moment that the wires told of the death of the President. It was the bitter drop in Canada's cup of joyfulness that our most regretful and most sympathetic word had to be spoken to the United States just as we extended the hand of welcome to our prince. The prayer went forth that the God of our fathers may sustain the people of the United States in the crisis put upon them by a foul deed—that His consolation may be with the widow and family of Mr. McKinley.

The 'Witness' has never asked its readers to make it the almoner of their bounty. Such a position often involves responsibility as to channels. When, however, there are those who wish to send their subscriptions through the 'Witness' we are pleased with the confidence, and we forward it through the best channels we can find. The subscription of Mr. Wright will be sent to the Rev. Jonathan Lees, senior missionary L. M. S., Tientsin, China, as well as any others that our friends may forward to us. It would be hard to face a greater need than that caused by the Shensi famine or to find a better way of commending the Gospel to a great people. 'If thine enemy hunger, feed him.' It will do more good than much preaching.

It is probable that the democratic custom, which permits everybody and anybody to shake hands with the President of the United States on public occasions, will undergo modification as a result of the Buffalo tragedy. What was all very well in the primitive days of the republic is liable to become excruciating to the victim now that crowds of many thousands can assail him. General Grant, when he went to New York at the end of the war, was actually disabled by the strength of clutch with which thousands expressed their love and admiration. Under the British system we are content to file past a Prince or a Governor-General and make a polite bow, which is a more suitable if less democratic way of showing respect. There is talk in Washington of adopting this custom. Certainly it would make the approach of an assassin more difficult, and would save the President some pain and disagreeable contacts.

Mr. Roosevelt is now President and has the good wishes of all men. His life has been too strenuous a one perhaps to suggest that dignity which the world looks for at such a crisis. But Roosevelt is an unusually strong and right minded man, and the greatness of the responsibility which has fallen upon him will confer upon him the calmness and majesty which belong to the imperial position. It is singular how often the United States has been called to accept as president one who was not chosen to that office. It is sixty years since the first Harrison survived his inauguration only a month and was succeeded by Tyler. General Taylor reigned a year and gave place to Fillmore. Lincoln had but entered on his second term when the pistol of Booth handed his mantle over to Andrew Johnson. In like manner Chester Arthur took up the task which Garfield had been so well chosen to fulfil. And again in like manner 'Teddy Roosevelt' now succeeds to the purple, and we are greatly mistaken if he does not add glory to the presidency.

The Royal yacht 'Ophir' and fleet which accompanied her in honor of the Duke and Duchess who are to be Canada's guests, arrived in Quebec yesterday. The ancient city was in holiday attire, which the citizens so well know how to bedeck her historical houses and streets in. The plaudits of the people were heard by the Royal visitors in two languages. The inspiration was loyalty to Britain's Empire and its ruler—affection to the son of the King—the grandson of Victoria the Good. Quebec was at her best in charming colors, with all that pleasure could add to the display. The military were there to show the strong arm, as well as the sentiment of Canadian devotion; and so it will be in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria—the people's hearty acclaim making a triumphal progress over our Dominion. The cry is one of welcome; the prayer is for a blessed as well as joyous sojourn of the illustrious pair within our borders.

Following Professor Brouardel, of Paris, who, at the Tuberculosis Congress held in London, stated in his paper on the prevention of consumption that 'alcoholism is the most potent factor in propagating tuberculosis; the strongest man who has once taken to drink is powerless against it,' another eminent French specialist, Dr. Daremberg, attributes the recent frightful progress of this disease in France to the growing use of alcoholic drinks. He states that one-third of all the deaths in France is now due to tubercular infection, and he and others urge united action on the part of governments and scientists with a view to stamping out the double evil of poisonous beverages and tuberculosis. How far this theory is a correct one we do not know, but we may well wish it may prove true, seeing that the alleged cause is a most preventable one. What is curious is the complete conviction that at once seizes the common mind that if alcohol is guilty of this crime it ought to be suppressed. While ministers of the gospel and judges and physicians join in declaiming against prohibition as an interference with liberty, all are alike agreed that liberty must bow where the war is against consumption. It cannot be denied that consumption is one of the greatest of the evils that afflict humanity; but it is fraught with no such moral devastation as springs directly from alcoholism.

The fact that mosquitoes have been proved to be probably the sole transmitters of malaria and yellow fever, has resuted in a war against the mosquito. To any one familiar with the ways of our own harmless mosquito—and who is not?—it would appear at first sight the wildest of enterprises to try to abolish it, or to render any one not content to remain under netting from dusk to sunrise immune from its possible attacks. It is therefore interesting to be assured that the war against the mosquito has actually borne satisfactory fruit. There have been no deaths from yellow fever in Havana this last summer and it has been the first summer for considerably more than a century in which yellow fever has not been very prevalent, and in many cases fatal. How far this result is due to the fact that Havana had been cleaned up for the first time in its history and how far to the anti-mosquito crusade is perhaps not easily settled. In Africa and Italy investigations are being pursued by the British and Italian governments with ardor; marshes are being drained, stagnant pools filled in, petroleum is being used to destroy the mosquito larvae on ponds and pools, and mosquito nettings have been largely used, and it is said that wherever the mosquito has been destroyed or prevented from biting human beings, malaria and yellow fever have been stamped out. A Brazilian physician, Dr. Caldas, has discovered, as he believes, a new serum cure for yellow fever, which is undergoing a searching test by the United States Government.

When New Zealand was invited to join the new Australian Commonwealth her government appointed a special royal commission to study the subject and report upon it. The report has just been published, and contains a number of reasons adverse to the proposition. The commissioners being unanimous in their objections, it is probable that the legislature will act on the report, and New Zealand will remain a separate colony. The report sets forth that the necessary sacrifices would more than offset any possible accruing advantages. Finance and the development of the resources of the colony would be hampered. As regards defence, reliance must still be placed on mutual coöperation of the colonies and on the imperial navy. In postal and telegraph matters revenue would fall off, and, as there is little market in Australia for New Zealand goods, commerce and industry would derive small benefit. Even the great object of imperial unity, it is claimed, may be best promoted and safeguarded by the existence of two British powers in the South Pacific, instead of one, each tending to check unwise and possibly irrevocable steps springing from popular passion or prejudice in the other. It is suggested, however, that the way may yet be smoothed for the entry of New Zealand by a reorganization of the whole system of British imperial defence and by intercolonial arrangements in postal and other matters. New Zealand has been developing her institutions on radical lines, and these experiments will no doubt be aided by her insularity. Certainly, the whole world is interested in her being free to work them out freely to their full issue.

In his last public utterance Mr. McKinley outlined the policy of his administration. The occasion might be regarded as the culmination of the President's recent royal progress through the country. The speech was a mature and guarded expression of the marrow of many previous utterances, and is chiefly interesting as abandoning not only the old doctrine of a limited republic but also virtually abandoning fiscal doctrines with which his own name has been so closely associated. Referring to reciprocity he said: 'A system which 'provides a mutual exchange of commodities is manifestly essential to continued healthy growth of our export 'trade.' Then he emphasized the fact that the United States cannot always sell and never buy, and drew the conclusion that 'reciprocity is the natural 'outgrowth of our wonderful industrial 'development under the domestic policy 'now firmly established.' This is not only a declaration of what the President thought should be the future policy of the country, but an acknowledgment of the well established truth that reciprocal trade is the only possible trade. Proceeding further, Mr. McKinley ventured a reference to the tariff and pointed directly to a reduction of duties for specific purposes. 'If perchance,' he said, 'some of 'our tariffs are no longer needed for 'revenue, or to encourage or protect our 'industries at home, why should they 'not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad?' The approbation of these utterances, expressed by the organs of the party to which the President belongs, is proof of their popularity and acceptance. Free-traders will regard them as an admission at last of the justice of the principles for which they have always contended.

Sir William Van Horne's estimate that the wheat harvest of Manitoba and the Territories will reach a round hundred million bushels recalls the misgivings not so many years ago entertained by many as to whether western Canada would ever become a country. Even after a great city had grown up on the banks of the Red River and thriving towns all along the railway it was sagely remarked that all the money that had so rapidly created that visible greatness had been poured into the country partly by the public paying the cost of railway building and partly by private enterprise in the expectation that a country would be there some day. It was a good while before the country produced food enough to support itself. For a time oats grown on the prairie brought more at the farmer's door than they would have done in Montreal. It was still a question whether, owing to frosts and other contingencies, crops would not be found to be too uncertain to make farming there other than a most speculative enterprise. The Canadian North-West is now the champion wheat-producing region of the world, and as what is called the wheat belt recedes further and further, as it has never ceased to do, western Canada must for a good while maintain this preeminence. What effect this may have in settling up the country is, however, another question. As methods improve, farming requires fewer and fewer hands to the acre. Prairie farming does not therefore bring in population as mining does. It will be necessarily by a slow process that the prairies will become thickly peopled. In farming alone, however, there is still employment for millions, and crops like that of this year will make farming joyous.

A famine is again reported as impending in Russia. This is the third season in succession that the crops have failed in parts of that country, and the enquiry naturally arises whether other causes than unpropitious seasons may not have something to do with those recurring visitations. Though serfdom has been abolished the gentry have still much power to oppress and the land system minimizes the rewards of diligence. Russia is a country of illimitable natural resources, its agricultural people are slavishly industrious. The soil of the regions afflicted by famine is as rich as that of our Canadian western territories and richer than vast stretches of formerly arid lands in the United States, which have been made to blossom like the rose through irrigation and tree culture. But these American countries are inhabited by highly intelligent, progressive people, unburthened by excessive taxation and military conscription, and who own their improvements. They have no nobility with whom they would be compelled to share their crops, no state church to exact tithes of their grain, no flocks and herds, no government-organized liquor supply, nor are they denied the privilege of sending their children to school. Yet these evils are the normal conditions under which the Russian peasants cultivate the soil with antiquated implements, seed supplied by the government often worthless; on top of all a thoroughly corrupt and utterly conscienceless official class which devours whatever is left after the exactions of government, nobles, church, army and tax gatherer are satisfied. Is it surprising that there should be recurring famines in a country governed in this way, and among a people purposely kept in a state of ignorance and degradation to which there is no parallel outside Russia? Not till the whole Russian system undergoes a change, and this population of many millions is raised in the scale of humanity will famines cease in Russia, and the world be relieved of the dreadful spectacle it presents of tyranny, barbarity and the most soul-benumbing misery.

For a number of years, ever since the Crimean war in fact, western ideas have been slowly making way in Turkey. In politics this movement has produced the Young Turk party, and in social life it has brought about changes which the older, more conservative Turks regard with horror and apprehension. Of the Young Turk party it is only necessary to say that it demands complete reorganization of the government on constitutional principles, reform in the system of taxation and some measure of popular representation. These proposals attack the fundamental principles of Oriental rule by right divine, and could never be adopted without a revolution that would completely change the whole character and system of Turkish Government. Abdul Hamid being an able man and utterly unscrupulous has exerted his despotic power to the utmost to crush the Young Turks, and has succeeded so well that their leaders have either been put out of the way by his agents or have fled the country. Having thus cleared the political field, the Sultan has lately turned his attention to social affairs, and issued orders which if enforced in the usual drastic Turkish manner, will put an end to all hope of the emancipation of women. Hereafter no Turkish children will be allowed to attend foreign schools, no household shall employ foreign governesses or teachers, and no Turkish women shall appear in public with Christian companions. Nor shall they be allowed to go sailing in boats, or leave their homes after dark. European fashions in dress are forbidden, and all women and girls must wear a prescribed plain head covering with the heavy veil of olden times, which hides the features completely. It is said the Turkish women are in open revolt against these orders, and it remains to be seen whether the Sultan can conquer the women as easily as he did the party of political reformers.

Sympathy with the Boers in their struggle against Great Britain is strongly and constantly expressed in France, where enthusiasm is at present running high over the visit of the Czar of Russia. A great deal is said and written about the tyranny and oppression of the British in overcoming Boer resistance, but not a word is heard of Russian tyranny and oppression in Finland. Yet British policy in South Africa, which aims solely at free, constitutional government to men of all races, is not open even to comparison with the ruthless extirpation by the Czar of the constitutional freedom which had been guaranteed to Finland. Mr. George Kennan, the journalist lately expelled from Russia, has published a pitiful account of the drastic measures employed by the Russian Government. He says that Russia's shameless betrayal of the Finnish people is a crime of the ages. Never in history has a solemn obligation been so wantonly violated. If the government of the Czar had been capable of being bound by anything which other nations regarded as inviolable, Finland would have been spared the extinction of its liberties. So glaring an instance of Russian faithlessness should appeal, if anything could, to French sympathy for the oppressed and warn Frenchmen of the true character of the ally on whom they foolishly place their dependence. But in their increasing jealousy of Britain and blind desire for revenge on Germany, they ignore the terrible object lesson presented to their gaze in Finland, and vent all their sentimental wrath on a nation that may yet be called upon to save France from the embraces of the friend she now delights to honor. The case of Finland is worse than that of Poland, for Finland became subject to Russia by solemn compact, not by conquest, and there was not even a suspicion of revolt to justify the ukase for the extinction of the nationality, language, laws and religion of the Finnish people. Among the many dark pages in Russian history none is darker than this.

The Schley court of inquiry which opened on Thursday at Washington is due to the publication in July last of a volume by Mr. Maclay, upon the naval events of the Spanish-American war. In this volume Rear Admiral Schley was directly charged with being a coward, and he was accused of 'caitiff flight.' Now the adjective 'caitiff' is defined by Webster's 'New International Dictionary' as 'base, wicked, mean, cowardly, despicable,' while 'caitiff,' the noun, means 'a mean, despicable person, one in whose character meanness and wickedness meet,' and scarcely any worse term could be applied to any man, let alone 'an officer and a gentleman.' The controversy as to which of the two admirals had the right to receive acclaim for the demolition of the Spanish fleet has been carried on with extreme acrimony by their friends. Admiral Schley would probably not have paid any attention to Mr. Maclay's book, had he not learned that the proof sheets had been submitted to Admiral Sampson, and that the aspersions were virtually approved by him. This led to Admiral Schley's request, on July 22, for an official inquiry, as it appeared to him that Admiral Sampson had put himself in the position of abetting an attack upon his character and reputation. Many of Schley's friends consider that since no official charges were brought against him he ought, instead of asking for a court of inquiry to establish his reputation, to have demanded the trial by court-martial of Sampson, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman in assisting Maclay to make an attack upon him in what purports to be a serious history. Admiral Schley retires from the navy under the age limit on the ninth of next month, after serving nearly eighteen years at sea and over twenty-five on shore stations. He will then be sixty-two, and his pension will amount to about $5,600 a year. Among his numerous exploits is that of rescuing the survivors of the Greely Arctic Expedition, and geographers gave the name of 'Schley Land' to a wide territory west of Cape Sabine, near which Greely and six of his men were found. If the court now sitting finds warrant for the epithets applied to Admiral Schley, it would seem that a trial by court-martial must necessarily follow, for no country could afford not to punish a 'coward' and a 'caitiff' among its naval officers. If the charges are proved without foundation, on the other hand, Admiral Sampson and Mr. Maclay will doubtless be brought to trial.

The great difficulty in dealing with anarchism lies in the morbid conditions in which it has its birth. The world-wide and lasting fame accorded suddenly to a man hitherto unknown to the world, and despised by those who do know him, has an attraction for diseased minds, so that the more notorious the punishment the greater the temptation to crime. There is always a certain grim humor about poetic justice, and suggestions are rife about making the punishment fit the crime by withdrawing from anarchists the protection of law. A number of persons have been summarily knocked down within the past week for giving voice to anarchist sympathies. A certain magistrate fined himself five dollars for such an assault, but the impression that went abroad was that had any one else been brought before him for a like offence he would have got off very easily. The attitude of the anarchists is one of open and violent enmity to all law and all government. The natural treatment of such an attitude would be simply to withdraw from them all the protection of law, excluding them from the courts and from all civil standing. How this might work is suggested by the plea of a French man-slayer in London, who explains that the person he killed had offered him large reward to kill Mr. Chamberlain, and when he refused the task had tried to kill him. As there were no witnesses, and the man killed was a veteran anarchist, the plea is at least plausible, and the man is likely to get off. It is easy seeing, however, that it would be a dangerous thing to give such an easy plea for the exercise of private revenge as to recall loose expressions against the social order. It would be far safer to make the sedition itself punishable, and to try men regularly for it. Yet this is exactly the state of things which exists in Russia. There anarchists are outlawed and hunted down, and yet there are more anarchists and more popular sympathy with anarchism in Russia than elsewhere. The process simply drives the conspirators into cellars, and gives romance to what in the open air looks to most men like imbecility. What would do as much good as the suppression of such explosive writings as those

of Most and Miss Goldman would be the suppression of the sensational press which does everything that human ingenuity can devise to give to criminals that notoriety which is to thousands of mentally and morally weak persons the real incentive to crime. It is at some cost of popularity that respectable papers refrain from giving the details of crime, but by so doing they at least wash their hands of complicity in it, or, as the legal phrase applied to Miss Goldman puts it, of being accessory before the fact.

A volunteer team of Canadian marksmen have won renown for themselves and reflected credit on their country in the great rifle meeting at Seagirt. The members of this team were not selected by anybody. They were what is called a 'scratch team,' who, relying on their own prowess, went of their own individual motion and paid their own expenses. They not only won the coveted Talma trophy in the international long distance match, but beat the Irish Ulster team, which had won the championship in the contest with the New Jersey team. The United States riflemen are naturally chagrined at losing the two most important matches, and will make a strong effort to restore their prestige next season. Mr. Robertson, speaking for the Canadian team, says the Talma trophy will be handed over to the Dominion Rifle Association. It is therefore probable that next year's rifle matches will include the international contest, and we shall have the pleasure of a visit from the crack shots of the United States. Such a visit would create new interest in and increase the popularity of the Dominion rifle matches. Rifle shooting on the ranges is at present too much a matter of money-winning. Anything that will bring it to the front as a sport in which civilian clubs will take an interest, as in gun shooting, would be a boon. Nothing has given such an impetus to amateur yachting in the country as the international cups held here, and it is to be hoped that the Talma trophy may have a like effect. Rudyard Kipling has done his best to inspire the formation of civilian rifle clubs in England whose members would have the use of the military ranges, and, taking it up as a useful sport, vie with each other for trophies and championships. There is no form of exercise more worthy of encouragement than rifle-shooting. To the militiaman it is the most important part of his training, and should receive far more attention than it does. If an international match should be arranged by the Dominion Association for next year, the riflemen from the United States may feel assured of a hearty welcome and a fair field in which to show their prowess and win back the trophy if they can.

Great Britain is at present in a mood to listen to any sane student of military affairs who undertakes to advise her. We are doubtful, however, if she will take the advice of Herr Von Sosnosky, whose book is reviewed in another column by Mr. McKnight, when he tells her that her only hope is in conscription. We do not understand what the writer means when he says that the British army is one of the most expensive in the world unless it be the most expensive per head, which, with one exception, everybody admits it to be. But we are inclined to think it would become very much more expensive if the principle of conscription were introduced, unless it were made very drastic, absolute and universal. It is indeed a measure which could not be introduced in a partial, tentative or evolutionary way. Her very beginning of conscription would put a sharp stop to any volunteer system. If such a man as a bishop or a Rothschild was liable to be drafted and allowed to find a substitute the price of substitutes would immediately throw the King's shilling out of sight and every undrafted fighting man would become worth his weight in silver or gold, to the great jealousy of the drafted ones. The British are as ready as any people anywhere to volunteer for military service, but they would be, least of any people, willing to submit to conscription. We believe Mr. Sosnosky has mistaken the lesson of the South African war, if he has not realized that it has more than all taught that success lies with that force which has the highest calibre of men, the best shots, the readiest of resource, and the most dogged in determination. These are features which had they been supplemented by more organic solidarity would have rendered the Boers almost invincible, and they are qualities before which drafted armies, selectely only by the ballot, would be but food for powder. What England does want is the training of her whole people in those qualities which we have referred to. The school yard, if competently superintended by sympathetic teachers, could do much to supply these, all but the use of the rifle, which should also be made a part of the schoolboy's training.

## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Among politicians of the dominant party the sudden change in the personality of the executive head of the government at Washington is a matter of the deepest concern. They had settled down in serene confidence of having things all their own way to the end of the presidential term, and in the meantime making all necessary arrangements for selecting and electing the next occupant of the White House. If the Vice-President were a man acceptable to the Republican machine organization, who owed his elevation to it, and was bound to it by ties of mutual friendship and service, there would be little cause for consternation among those who have hitherto controlled the administration. But Theodore Roosevelt has won his way throughout his career in opposition to the machine, and frequently in defiance of it. Even his nomination for the vice-presidency, to which he reluctantly consented, was a scheme of those who desired to shelve him. Now all is changed, and the man whom Senator Hanna and his friends plotted to put out of the running in 1904 is lifted into the position of supreme importance, where he can, by the exercise of his prerogative and patronage, completely change the whole political programme. A man whose faith in himself is infinite, and whose success has been won step by step through indomitable self-assertion, is by no means the sort of person to be admired and chosen by the machine. A machine of some sort is held to be a necessity in the present party politics in the United States, and if Mr. Roosevelt should discard Senator Hanna and his crowd the party organs give him Mr. Platt and Mr. Quay as his only alternatives. Indeed, some would have it that he has not even that choice, seeing that while under Mr. McKinley the federal official system was controlled by Ohio and Indiana. Under his successor New York and Pennsylvania will come into dominance. It is certain, however, that, whatever happens, President Roosevelt will not fraternize with Platt and Quay. He has been an outspoken reformer, and any affiliation with those men would be unspeakably ignominious. Mr. Roosevelt has got where he has now at the age of forty-three, in the face of the most spiteful opposition of both machines, and if he has further ambitions he will probably count on again forcing the hand of the mere politicians. In public policy he need not depart from the lines of his predecessor, who no doubt did not act without a mature understanding with the leading members of the Senate. He has, however, little of the pliancy of Mr. McKinley. In matters of administration it is not forgotten that when he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Roosevelt placed himself squarely in opposition to the chief officials of that department, that he also fell foul of the War Department during the war with Spain, and that he has always been a strenuous advocate of civil service reform. These are facts scarcely conducive to satisfaction in official circles at Washington, where it is noted with symptoms of alarm that his most intimate friends are persons outside of, and believed to be inimical to, the ruling civil service clique. Individually, the new President has a strong hold on the imagination of his countrymen. Courageous in his contests with evil influences in civil affairs as he was heroic in leading his Rough Riders at Santiago, he emerges from the gloom of the terrible tragedy which has raised him, unsought and unexpected, to the first place in the nation, with a reputation that commands respect and confidence. That he may not fail, but continue to deserve that respect and confidence, is the sincere wish of all friends of peaceful progress.

## THE STRIKE.

That the men in the Carnegie mills were slow to enter the steel strike may possibly have been due to their having had recent realization of the desolation and unprofitableness of war. That this greatest of srikes has failed is due to the fact that there was abundance of labor ready and glad to take what the men had given up. They did not indeed give it up because it was not satisfactory, but for the purpose of bringing about an industrial revolution. They wished to bring the industries of the country under the dominion of organized labor. Their demand simply was that the controllers of capital should accept the dictation of labor, and such a demand, like Kruger's ultimatum, could not possibly mean anything else than war. The moment chosen was not one when the men's condition was specially necessitous. It was merely the assertion of a long standing demand. What precipitated it was the consolidation of the steel industry. The capitalistic combine seemed to give the labor combine a moral standing that it had not before, weakening what public sympathy might be enlisted on the side of capital. A labor combination against individual enterprises could not but seem to onlookers like an assault upon individual liberty, while an assault upon an already formed combine looked at the worst like giving tit for tat. It is for the same reason that the trackmen's strike upon the Canadian Pacific Railway evoked but little sympathy in the east, where the railway in question is in free competition with other railways, while it had the almost unanimous and heated sympathy of the people of the west, where the same railway is a monopoly and is for that reason hated.

The fact is that both the organizations which have been in conflict are monopolistic in their nature. They are combinations against the liberty of the individual, which is the dearest possession secured to man by civilized government. One of these combinations has for the timebeing defeated the other. The prospect would seem to be that until methods are changed the result will always be the same. The steel combine bought up its rivals. The labor combine strove simply to crush them and they proved too numerous to be suppressed. There probably never was a moment when skilled labor was more in demand than the period of the continuance of this strike, and it is not probable that there will come a time of greater stringency in that respect. If, then, the combination proved a failure at such a time, it is probable that it always will. It would be a very doubtful blessing if a state of things should supervene in which men would not be allowed to go to work upon such terms as they themselves chose. This is an abstract question which will stand a great deal of ventilation; that is, discussion in an open arena where all interests are represented. That arena is the broad one of legislation. The object aimed at is compulsory regulation. No voluntary organization can enforce its legislation or can be permitted to do so. The one non-voluntary organization is government; and only by government can regulations be enforced. This is wholesome, as, before regulations become law, they have to be discussed before the whole nation, and where those vast latent forces which are not present where interested agitation is at work have their full say. Legislation could at least easily knock the capitalistic combine on the head by removing the protective tariff which holds it together.

## ANARCHISTS AND ASSASSINS.

If any class of humanity should be ruthlessly swept out of doors by organized society surely it is the Anarchists, who openly profess thuggism and actively plot for the annihilation of social order. If we count it no crime to shoot down good and true men found in arms against us in time of war, simply because they represent another social organization than our own, surely it would be still more righteous to wipe out those who in time of peace make organized war against the very existence of all society. If society does not call out all professed Anarchists and shoot them down, it is clearly not on account of anything it owes to them, and it is clearly not they who could find fault. Society does not do this, however, assuming apparently, that however injurious to society the existence of these people may be, their destruction would do more harm than good. The government of the United States is, indeed, very wisely deprecating any action with regard to the assassin of Mr. McKinley that may increase his prominence or his importance in his own eyes or in those of persons of like vitiated nature. United States law knows nothing of high treason against the person of the President. Though his position renders him obnoxious to such attacks he is, when shot, nothing more than a private citizen, to be protected by the common law. There is to be no fuss; there are to be no arrests of Anarchists; so it is said.

Yet under common law the scoundrels cannot consider themselves entirely safe. When the Haymarket bomb-throwers were tried in Chicago for causing the death of policemen on duty, found guilty and executed, there was a man condemned with them, named Parsons, who edited an anarchist paper in which he advocated bomb-throwing. It was proved at the trial that he was not present when the crime was committed, but the judge ruled that he was an accessory before the fact, the jury found him guilty, and he was hanged with the rest. If it can be shown that Czolgosz belongs to that group of anarchists which, like the Chicago bomb-throwers, is composed of followers of Herr Most, or other journalistic advocates of the 'Anarchism of Action,' it would seem that the precedent thus established will cover their case, and they will be liable to the same judgment that overtook Parsons. In his journal, 'Freiheit' (Freedom), as well as in numerous pamphlets, this Johann Most has drawn up a complete compendium for 'the men of action.' The little groups, which are characteristic of anarchism in the United States, are his idea, and his, too, are the tactics of assassination. In his pamphlet on the scientific art of revolutionary warfare and dynamiters, he explains exactly where bombs should be placed in churches, palaces, ballrooms and festive gatherings. Never more than one anarchist, he advises, should take charge of the attempt, so that in case of discovery the anarchist party may suffer as little harm as possible. This pamphlet also contains a complete dictionary of poisons, in which one deadly article is specially recommended. Poison, he says, should be employed against politicians, traitors and spies. 'Freedom,' his journal, is distinguished from the rest of the anarchist press, which is mostly merely 'doctrinaire,' by its constant provocation to a war of classes, to murder and incendiarism. Extracts could be given from his writings which sound like the ravings of a homicidal maniac, so atrocious are they in their bloodthirstiness. Czolgosz proclaims that he has been greatly influenced by the writings of Emma Goldman, and if they are bad enough to have made him a potential murderer it would seem the police could find that in them which would make it advisable to punish her as well as her disciple.

## A MODERN CHINA.

Reformative edicts of the most revolutionary character are pouring thick and fast from the chancellery of the Chinese Imperial Government. The enforcement of these edicts or any of them would make China a modern country. The substitution of western science for the Chinese classics in the examinations on which in China all prospect of a career depends would of itself turn that old and changeless world upside down. Now comes one forbidding the sale of official positions. This no doubt means well, but it will prove as impossible for the Emperor to abolish corruption by a mandate as it was for Canute to order the sea back from his shores. Another edict, which is perhaps the most likely to be carried out, requiring the establishment of modern military schools throughout the empire, would develop the yellow peril on a scientific basis and bring China into line with Japan as a modern military power. It has been called 'the yellow peril' by western writers and philosophers, of whom the Emperor of Germany is the leader; but we do not see very well where the peril comes in. Unless inspired by Japan, China is not likely to become aggressive merely because she becomes organized, and a good solid organism might possibly be easier to deal with than the flabby, boneless thing the empire now is on which any attack is wasted as shots are wasted on a haystack. At all events any development of national life is better than none. The first thing the military schools would teach would be the need of railways and telegraphs to all parts of the country, and these would let in the light in spite of any opposition. Those who know China best, however, place no faith in the genuineness of these edicts until they see them carried out. They have got so accustomed to regard everything the empress does as meant to deceive that their first impulse is to believe that, in permitting them, she is merely acting a diplomatic part. It cannot be denied, however, that there is a very strong reform party in China, one which actually had the ear and control for a time of the present emperor, who is everywhere believed to be personally in the fullest sympathy with it and to have a revolution like that accomplished by the present Mikado of Japan in his mind. It was the empress who laid violent hands on him and crushed the movement. There is no saying, however, what forces may have been at work away back there in Shansi, and it is quite possible that the reformers may have again got the upper hand.

## THE CAUSE OF REVOLUTIONS.

In the revolutionary struggle now going on in Colombia there are principles involved vastly more important than those of a shotgun campaign between political parties. Northern people do not rightly understand the situation, and are accustomed to attributing the periodical outbreaks in the southern republics to the turbulent temper of factions untrained in the methods of constitutional government. But the source of the trouble is much deeper. It is a legacy left by the Spanish system of government, an irrepressible conflict between two utterly irreconcilable principles, which must continue till the supremacy of one or the other shall be established. The question at issue is not merely whether Conservatives or Liberals shall govern the country in which disorder may arise, but whether it shall fall into line with advancing modern civilization, with civil and religious liberty and equality of all citizens under the law. To understand the situation a brief glance at the history of Colombia is necessary. In the first place Colombia is by no means a 'little republic.' It is more than twice the area of Spain and Portugal combined, and consists of nine states, all of which are immensely rich in natural resources. Its coast line on the Atlantic is more than a thousand miles in extent, with many fine harbors, carrying on commerce with all parts of the world. The national constitution, modelled after that of the United States, was adopted in 1863. The government consists of the president, elected for two years, and four secretaries of state, or ministers, and two legislative chambers, senate and house of representatives.

In the year 1811 the war of independence began and continued till 1827, when Spanish authority was finally overthrown. In 1819 Bolivar effected a union of Ecuador, Venezuela and Colombia, but this federation lasted only eleven years. When the revolutionists got rid of the Spaniards they did not go far enough in the work of reform, but retained the despotic ecclesiastical system established by Spain. Against this the Liberal party protested, and has never ceased to contend. After the fierce and bloody struggle, begun in 1861, and concluded in 1863, the Liberals, being victorious, considerably curtailed the powers of the church, but the Conservatives, subsequently obtaining control, sought to re-establish the old system, and against this violation of the constitutional compact, to which the Conservatives consented in 1863, the Liberals have resorted to arms. Similar conditions exist in Venezuela, Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia, which have not yet, like Mexico and Argentina, reached a position of established Liberal rule. Conservatives have been overcome sufficiently to admit of enlightened advancement in civil and religious institutions. In Colombia the present struggle is not likely to come to an early conclusion owing to the intense hatred with which the opposing parties regard each other. Senor Perez recently asserted in the New York 'Tribune' that the Liberals had no other recourse but to fight, as the tyranny and cruelties of the Conservatives had driven them desperate. The war has now been in progress for two years. General Uribe-Uribe having been in command of the Liberal forces since its outbreak. Last April he issued a peace manifesto, when there was a temporary cessation of hostilities. He merely claimed in it the exercise and enjoyment of constitutional rights, but the Conservatives continued to shoot and imprison the Liberal leaders, and Uribe resumed the fighting. In all the republics parties are divided on the same lines and naturally sympathise with each other. Thus the Liberals of one country help those in another; the Conservatives do the same. Last July when a large number of Colombia Conservatives entered Venezuela they were met and routed by the combined Venezuelan and Colombian Liberal armies. That battle ended the conflict in Venezuela. Latest despatches from Colombia state that the Liberals hold many towns in the interior, decline to meet the avowedly punitive expeditions of the Conservative government of Colombia, and carry on a system of harrassing operations with varying success. These conditions clearly point to a protracted struggle, a view which is confirmed by the declaration of the Liberal leaders, that submission would mean extermination and is, therefore, not to be thought of. Of all wars a religio-civil war is proverbially the most implacable and ruinous to the people and the nation engaged. Such appears to be the character of the conflict now raging in Colombia.

## LAW AND LABOR.

One of the most interesting, yet difficult, problems of constructive legislation at present is that regarding trades unions. It is interesting in that it is a new problem being worked out simultaneously and rapidly by a number of progressive nations. It is exceedingly difficult in that any measure brought forward is liable to alienate either the powerful capitalists or a great mass of voting laborers. New Zealand has become noted as taking a long lead in such matters, her insular position and highly intelligent and homogeneous population having placed her in circumstances peculiarly favorable for experiments in labor legislation. Mr. Seddons's radical government created compulsory courts of arbitration, thereby putting an absolutely obstructive power into the hands of employees. These courts were placed above all law, so that the Supreme Court has found that there is in no case recourse from the arbitration court. Then followed such a state of strikes and arbitration that the use of capital in the islands has become almost paralyzed and the Premier has had to appeal to the workmen not to overstrain the laws which he passed for them and in which he still has faith. So strong, however, is Mr. Seddons's labor government in the country, despite the very unsatisfactory condition of business, that only a couple of months ago the leader of the Opposition resigned because there was no organized Opposition. In one of the Australian colonies the government finds it difficult to get government contracts carried out because of the demands of the laborers for high wages from government contractors. The government of this colony has fallen into the way of undertaking itself any work about which there is trouble. This radical method has proved both difficult and expensive. In South Australia this trouble has been avoided by the government's stipulating the wages to be paid to laborers on each government contract. In Canada we have escaped both these difficulties. Our Canadian court of arbitration, while always ready and anxious to help to a settlement, is strictly optional with both parties to a dispute.

England has, by incorporating trades unions and making them responsible parties before the law, given an altogether new groundwork for the solid building of trades unionism. It is impossible to tell as yet just how the law will work out. One important result, apparently not looked for by those who sought incorporation has been the decision of the highest court in the realm that those incorporated unions can be sued at law. It has been found in England that strikers may not boycott an employer by threatening those of his clientèle who employ labor with desertion. Picketing is now on trial before the courts. An employer is suing the union for this action. Should picketing be found to be illegal it would, according to some labor leaders, make strikes impracticable. The Taff Vale Railway is suing the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants for twenty thousand pounds damages incurred as the result of a strike in 1900. The United States has as yet formulated no notable legislation regarding trades unionism. Some of the western unions of steel workers have joined themselves with the strikers, though they were parties to contracts which they had to break. This would, in England, have made them liable for damages. In some of the states at least they are immune. This immunity from responsibility is being used by the steel magnates as the ground of an appeal to popular justice. Another action in the United States was that of a Connecticut magistrate who made out an injunction enjoining over a hundred laborers by name not to picket and not to destroy property. This was considered by even the papers representing the moneyed class as high-handed. Its warrant would depend altogether on the evidence as to the individual behavior of the persons named.


# World Wide.

**A Weekly Reprint of Articles from Leading Journals and Reviews Reflecting the CurrentThou ght of BothHemisph eres.**

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

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**All the World Over.**

The President—New York 'Tribune.'
The Crime and Its Effect—New York 'Times.'
The Deadlock in Malta—'The Times,' London.
The Maltese Language Question—'Gazetta di Venezia.'
Twisting the Lion's Tail—New York 'Sun.'
The Religious Question in Indian Schools—Translation in the Allahabad 'Pioneer.'
The Land of the Free—'The Nation,' New York.
The American Negro and His Economic Value—Abstract by J. T. R. in 'American Journal of Sociology,' from Booker T. Washington in 'International Monthly.'
Prevision of the Coming Man—Prof. W. J. McGee, in Boston 'Herald.'
The New Bishop of Durham—London 'Times.'
Miss H. Gladstone and Women's Work—'Daily News,' London.
Millionnaire Landlords—'The Spectator,' London.
War by Proclamation—'The Pilot,' London.
Humors of a Blue Book—Birmingham 'Post.'
How I Escaped from Jail—An Ex-prisoner's story, in 'Daily Chronicle,' London.
Of the Temerity involved in being a Pedestrian—'Journal des Débats,' Paris.
The Ruby—'Le Diamant.'
Things Seen—'Food.' 'Peril—'The Academy.'

**Something About the Arts.**

National Traits as Reflected by Music—'Literary Digest.'
Two English Musicians—'The Nation,' New York.
Stained Glass, Ancient and Modern—Ernest R. Suffling, in the 'Sunday Magazine.'

**Concerning Things Literary.**

Scorn Not the Least—Verse, by Robert Southwell (1560-1595).
Temperance or the Cheap Physician—Verse, by Richard Crashaw (about 1613-1650).
'A Chiel's Amang ye Takin' Notes'—Notes from a Diary, by the Right Hon. Sir M. E. Grant Duff—'The Speaker,' London.
The Story of 'In Memoriam'—Harold Spender, in 'Daily News,' London.
Concerning the Pseudonym—Manchester 'Guardian.'
Real Characters in Fiction—William S. Walsh, in 'The Literary Era.'
English Hymns.
New Testament Criticism and the Faith, III.—By Canon Charles Gore, in 'The Pilot.'
Jesus Christ and the Social Question—Canon Scott Holland, in 'Commonwealth.'

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## THE FIRST RIEL REBELLION

### Interesting Reminiscences of an Old Resident of Winnipeg.

A STIRRING STORY OF THE TROUBLOUS TIMES OF '69.

On the occasion of the seventy-eighth birthday of Mr. William Gomez da Fonseca, of Winnipeg, the Winnipeg 'Tribune' published some interesting reminiscences from his pen of the first Riel rebellion. Extracts from Mr. Fonseca's story are given below:

'At the surrender of the Schultz fort, which took place on Dec. 7, 1869, Dr. O'Donnell was found with arms among the Canadians. One morning after that occurrence, I went to find Mr. Snow, the government agent, with regard to some business matters connected with the government. I entered a saloon kept by Mr. Monchamp, which was situated between the present Merchants Bank and Thistle street. Standing at the door, and leaning up against the side, was a halfbreed from Point Du Chain, wrestling with an overloaded whiskey stomach. I passed in without noticing him. He had no time to be social just then. He was engaged in casting up evil spirits he had been too familiar with, which convulsed his entire frame at each attempt, giving him the appearance of a very demon. As I entered the door, I saw five halfbreeds sitting on a bench. I recognized Modest Lejomonair, Riel's cousin. At his side hung a sword. He had just returned with me from the United States, as one of my head men. Since then he had been created a captain. The other four men were privates. He rose and said, "Ah, we have been looking for you; you are my prisoner."

'The others then advanced. I said: "You are mistaken."

'"Oh, no; we have been looking for you."

'"Well," I answered, "I warn you not to lay hands on me; I am a naturalized American subject."

'"Pardon," the captain answered. "You must go."

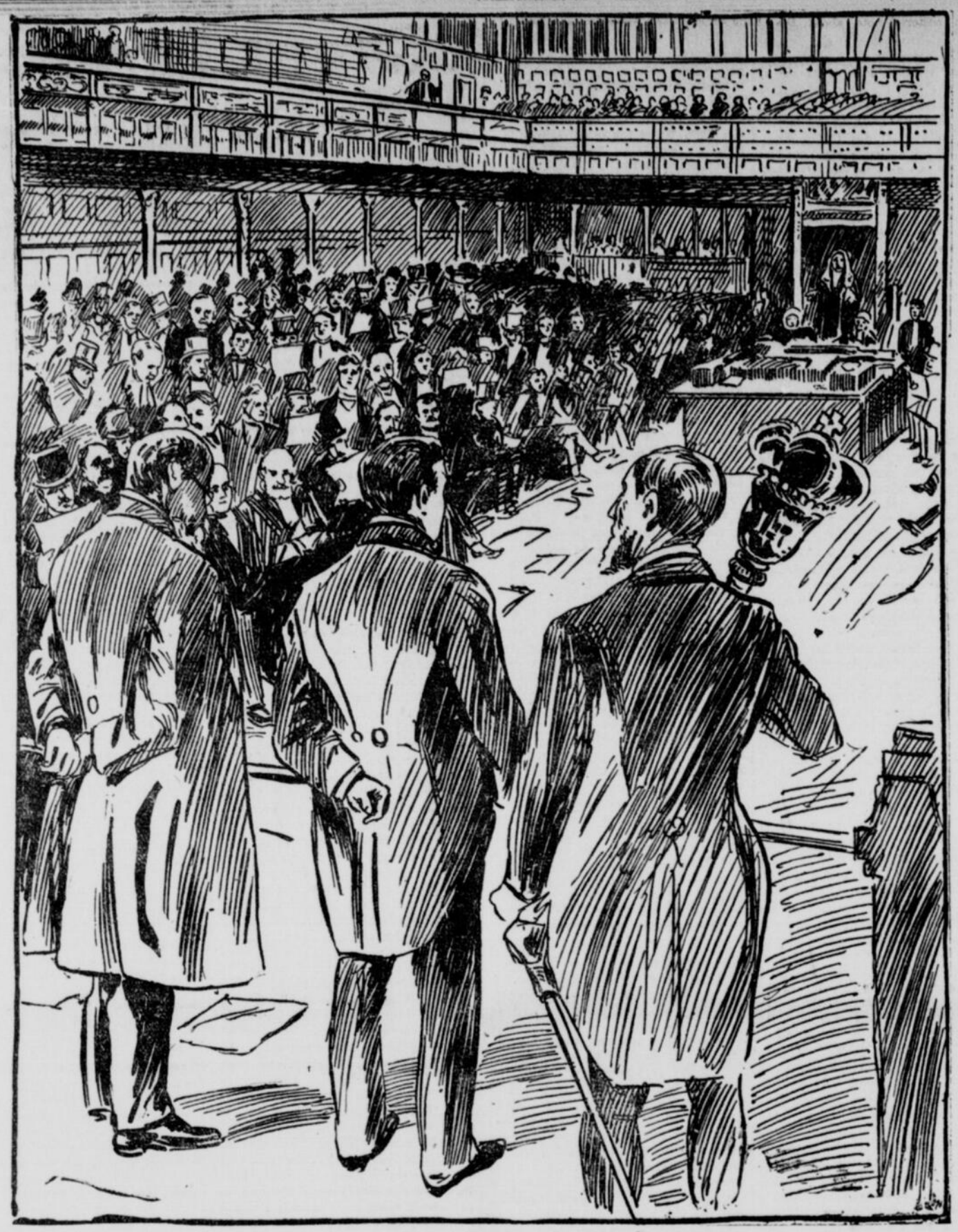
'Seeing that the fellow was in earnest, I placed my back against the bar and said: "I will knock down the first man that comes near me with this stick." By threats and remonstrance, I was able to keep them off, at the same time I kept edging along the counter towards the door with face to the enemy. I got there safely enough, but just as I thought all was right, I was pulled down backwards at full length by the partially recovered rascal at the door. It was there and then I was picked up and deposited in a crockery crate, which was on a sled, partly filled with hay, the whole drawn by a miserable pony harnessed in shagganappi. My captors also occupied the same crate. What sort of crockery or glassware are these, thought I. They were veritable demijohns, and all were filled. I was simply baggage at the risk of the owner. We entered the fort. I was escorted to a room and offered a seat. Not long after, Riel came along. "Ah! What are you doing here?"

'"I do not know myself," I said. "Your men in a ruthless manner compelled me to come here. I can't say for what."

'"Very well. Yes, I remember now. The council wish to have you examined."

'Beckoning to a guard Riel ordered me to follow. The guard with fixed bayonet led the way to an upper room. For the first time in my life I experienced the solemnity of solitary confinement. The other prisoners were in the same building, huddled together. I was very fortunate not to be searched; all the others were, and everything taken. I had my pocket well filled with papers, which, had they fallen into Riel's hands, would have entailed serious consequences. Among them were letters from Capt. Cameron, one of which I had just received, but never had the opportunity of reading. The others contained bitter invective and future retribution promised. I also had a paper sent to me by William Dease, leader of the loyal French. Lately, however, Major Boulton informed me it was he who sent it to me. It was of the deadliest character, containing a plan of attack upon Fort Garry.

'It ran thus: "Dease, with his 100 French, were to come down, cross the Assiniboine; John Taylor, with the Portage la Prairie contingent, by Portage avenue, and Bolton, with the Kildonan forces by Main street mustered at the Kildonan school house. The movement was to be simultaneous and under cover of night."



AT THE BAR OF THE HOUSE.

—'Black and White.'

The appearance at the bar of the British House of Commons on Aug. 16 last, of Mr. George E. Armstrong and Mr. Madge, the editor and publisher of the London 'Globe,' was the last sensation of the session. The paper in question had published an article headed 'Irish Rowdies,' which read like an imputation of corruption against members from Ireland in their relations with private committees. The impugned members themselves and the House at large so read it; though editor and publisher disavowed that interpretation. Mr. Redmond, who is never in beter form than when appearing as a champion of the rights and dignities of the Imperial Parliament, brought the article under notice as a breach of privilege. Such the House unanimously asserted it to be. The next stage was a little less obvious. Mr. Balfour does not personally believe that the bringing of journalists to the Bar of the House to receive a reprimand from the Speaker is an effective method of administering punishment. Mr. Asquith, however, had the great majority of members with him in his approval of that method. Hence Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Madge appeared at the Bar, apologized, withdrew from the House, and were recalled to withdraw this time their words, as well as to apologize for them. The publisher seemed to be a little more refractory than the editor, carrying his withdrawal through the three stages of 'I must,' 'I will,' 'I do.' Then Mr. Speaker gave his lecture after which the delinquents bowed to parliament; and the 'personal' episode was over.

'This paper, as soon as my guard turned the key, I crammed into my mouth and chewed for dear life. Cameron's letters were torn into small bits. One letter I reserved. It had come from St. Paul, written by an old friend, editor of the 'Pioneer Press,' asking me to send him all intelligence about the "Liberators." It was of intense interest to them. He evidently thought I was with the American party here in the interests of annexation. I made up my mind that letter would serve me. The furniture of my room consisted of a dirty cot, which had got rid of its covering. A low bench completed the furnishings. A pane of glass was broken out of the window. The cold was intense. The opening in the window was afterwards closed up with tin foil from tea chests, rolled into a ball. At night a dirty blanket was thrown into the room. Supper consisted of tea in a can as black as the tea, a lump of sugar, and a piece of pemican. These were placed sans ceremonie on the dirty bench.

'One night, about eleven o'clock, a guard, with fixed bayonets, entered my room and motioned me to follow. He led across the court-yard, and I was ushered into a room in a basement. Riel and O'Donohue were seated at a table, two dip candles gave an uncertain light, a big book lay opened on the table. A number of dusky soldiers with fixed bayonets formed a background. The whole scene was weird. It was the bewitching hour of night, when evil spirits do evil deeds. As I entered, Riel, ever polite, motioned me to be seated. O'Donohue's countenance conjured up mischief.

WHAT RIEL SAID.

'Addressing me, Riel said: "Prisoner, you are charged with three very grave offences.

'"First, you assisted Col. Dennis to escape to Pembina."

'"That is false," I replied. "I remember the morning the colonel left the settlement. I knew nothing about his escape."

'O'Donohue's brow was contracted. A cloud hung over it.

'"No. 2 is very serious. You perjured yourself when you swore that Dr. O'Donohue had no connection with the Dominion Government. We found him in arms at Dr. Schultz's fort."

'"I positively deny that I perjured myself. The doctor had no connection with the government at the time. I took the oath before the provisional council. It was by an accident he was so caught."

O'Donohue's cloud had thunder in it by this time.

'3. Graver still is this last charge. You were the medium through which McDougall's despatches were sent to Col. Dennis to the Stone Fort.'

My heart sank within me. Such was the case.

'I can tell you,' said Riel, 'who the halfbreed was that brought those despatches at the dead of night to your house.'

Then turning to one of his lieutenants he ordered Le Buchan to be taken to-morrow, dead or alive.

Turning to me he continued: 'I can tell you also how he carried those papers. Was it not in his mocassins.'

He spoke with vehemence. I kept my eyes on the thunder cloud hanging over O'Donohue's brow. I expected every moment a thunder-bolt to fall on my devoted head.

'Yes,' I answered very frankly and with some warmth, 'I did send those papers to the colonel. If you, sir, had honored me in the same way I should have been under obligations to you.'

The bolt came at last. O'Donohue turning with fierceness towards me, said:—'You knew what was in those papers; you knew they were against our interests. If you were not an American citizen you should be taken out and shot this instant.'

Addressing Riel I appealed to him for protection: 'I was a prisoner, true, but I could not allow such a reflection to be cast upon me. I was not in the habit of opening people's letters. How could I know what those letters contained unless I did.

Riel assured me of his protection from insult.

O'Donohue was not appeased, he said: 'I do not think you can claim any protection from the American flag. You have forfeited it.'

The time, thought I, had now arrived to make use of my corps de reserve. Taking out of a pocket book the editor's letter, I handed it to Riel with great assurance. He opened it, read, and as he read, the hard lines about his mouth dissolved into a smile. O'Donohue also reads, the cloud begins to lift and sunshine glimmers instead.

I received the letter back. Riel arose and asked me in dulcet tones, "Have you had tea, sir? Follow me. Going into another room, he raised the lid of an old-fashioned desk, discovering two decanters, sherry in this, port in the other.'

'We will drink your health,' he said. Then two heads nearly met in mutual admiration.

'Now follow me.' He led me through the guards and out of the very gate Scott passed to his death. Now whispering to me, he said, 'Run and keep from the fort.' I needed no such admonition, and run I did—did ever legs make such time before? My heels were surely winged. Boys might have played marbles on my coat-tail, and so I reached home. Knocking at the door, I alarmed the family, as the times were unsettled. It took some time for those within to realize the fact that I was in the flesh at the door.

A MEMORABLE WINTER.

Speaking of the rebellion generally, Mr. Fonseca says:—

'In the fall of 1869 a cloud arose on our otherwise tranquil horizon, although at first no bigger than a man's hand, assumed portentous dimensions, and finally burst upon the settlement on Nov. 3, 1869. The French halfbreeds, instructed by wise and far-seeing heads, were advised to institute an inquiry into the reported sale of the country by the H. B. Co., and "us" (as they put it) like a flock of sheep. Accordingly William Dease, an educated and well-to-do halfbreed; Pascal Berland, a mighty Nimrod and a man of the highest integrity and sound judgment; Joseph Genton, much respected; William Hallet, an English halfbreed, true, trusty, and confided in, were selected to call a public meeting. There had been several secret councils prior to this public call. Dease was appointed spokesman. Accordingly, a public meeting was called to take place in the court house. Mr. McTavish was invited to be present and to give some satisfactory explanation on his arrival from England. He could only tell the people that the English Government had granted a charter of the country to the H. B. Co., and that the late sale only embraced the rights of that charter, whatever they were.

'Mr. Dease quoted from the report of the Canadian delegates to England to the effect "that the territorial rights of the country had been disposed of." The governor denied that. It was also argued on the part of the halfbreeds and an old Indian chief that the lands were only rented to Lord Selkirk for trading purposes for a period of twenty-four years, and not sold. The governor was not able to satisfy the meeting, as he knew very little of the transaction, not having been consulted by either contracting parties, retired. A suspicion that all was not right, and the fear that their ancestral homes might be wrested from them, nolens volens, aroused their mercurial temperament. The ignorance on the part of Governor McTavish regarding so important a change for the settlement, and the fact that subsequently a corps of surveyors were actually surveying certain districts in their neighborhood without one word of intimation, sudden and rapid, created a determination to oppose the intrusion by every means in their power. The signs of the times to them wore a menacing aspect.

'Colonel Dennis, who had arrived with his corps as surveyor-general, had set them to work. The haughty bearing of the surveyors towards the settlers, their apparent contempt for them, made manifest by word and deed, inflicted a severe wound on the sensitive mind of the French (themselves so polite with all they came in contact with), resolved to show these intruders that their mightiness should receive a severe check from a quarter never dreamt of. Consequently Mr. Riel and a party of French halfbreeds stopped the work in the early part of October.

'The Metis argued that they and their ancestors had preserved the country from the Sioux and other warlike tribes, that they were an important link between the whites and Indians, that the H. B. Co. had made an immense fortune by the perils and hardships they and their forefathers had endured. They had even shed their blood in defence of the company's interest. Therefore, the halfbreeds now, on the 10th of October, made complaint that the Dominion Government surveyors were interrupted and stopped by Riel and a party with him from surveying the land.

'Appearing before Dr. Cowan and Mr. Rodger Goulet, justices of the peace under the Assiniboia laws, Mr. Riel was mildly admonished and advised to let the surveys go on, and asked to use his influence with others to put down opposition.

'On the 12th he was again summoned for persisting in obstructing the surveys. He again promised to allow the surveyors to proceed. It appears, from all we can gather, he encouraged opposition. These troubles took place in the vicinity of the parish of St. Norbert.

'Governor McTavish was very ill at this time. He sent to Piere Richot for the purpose of consulting with him and asking his good offices. After this conference a report got circulated that Mr. McTavish fully endorsed the attitude of the disturbers.

'It could not but appear alarming and obtrusive to these people, knowing that the settlement was under the government of the H. B. Co., to see a lot of strangers from the Dominion Government, with whom we were not connected even by trade, dividing and subdividing and staking lands in which they felt they had an interest. No wonder they interfered.

Riel and his party made a bold stand immediately after the occurrence, by placing a barricade across the highway leading from Pembina to Fort Garry; at or near the parish church of St. Norbert.

'After several councils and after Riel had barricaded the highway, his party began to appear with arms. Dease, discovering that violence would be resorted to if the surveyors persisted in their work, and becoming aware that the barricade was intended to resist the entrance of Mr. McDougall and suite, and being of an amiable and peaceful temperament, saw fit to step down and out.

'At this juncture a provisional government was formed, having its headquarters at St. Norbert, with Mr. Riel as secretary. The president-elect was from the beginning but a figurehead, and allowed to govern so long as no very important steps were taken.

'Riel reproved Bruce and carried things with a high hand from this time on. He seized the H. B. stores, officers were turned out in many cases.

'Mr. Fonseca made efforts to see Mr. McDougall across the line, but was stopped by Riel, and his orders usually had to be complied with. In an audience with guests Riel usually had a brace of pistols at hand. Regarding Mr. McDougall's entry, Riel said that if he came down it would be beneath the ice.

'Mr. Fonseca also recalls how the late Dr. Schultz proved more than a match for Riel, and succeeded at one time in locking up several of Riel's men, much to the discomfort of the rebel leader.'

## A HUGE TURTLE.

A Gloucester, Mass., special to the 'Times' of Aug. 24 says: The fishing schooner 'Kentucky,' Captain Prior, brought into port yesterday morning one of the largest sea turtles ever seen here. It was captured at seven o'clock on Thursday morning, after a hard struggle, about twenty miles east of Cape Cod. After being struck by a spear used on swordfish it dragged a large seine boat through the water without difficulty, diving under the water, and coming to the surface at times and blowing like a whale. A tackle was fastened about the body of the turtle after it had been exhausted by the loss of blood and the monster lifted to the deck. It lived eight hours after capture. The turtle measures eight feet two inches from nose to tip of tail, seven and a half feet between the flippers, and twenty-three feet six inches in circumference. Its weight was nine hundred pounds. It has been sold to a Long Beach man for exhibition purposes.

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Dear Sirs,—I am in receipt of your letter of April 6th inst., and am only too glad to be able to add my praises to the excellency of Foot Elm which you donated to my late company in the 2nd Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment, while serving in South Africa. We found it a great boon in helping to keep our pedal extremities in good shape during our long and trying marches, and I have to thank you for your kind remembrance of us while we were away from Canada.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) CAPT. BARKER,

Capt. 'C' Co., R. C. R.

The action of Foot Elm is truly marvellous in cooling hot, burning feet, soothing sore, blistered feet, curing sweaty and ill-smelling feet and relieving all foot troubles. Price 25c a box, at all druggists, or sent by mail. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.

*Advertisements.*

CONSTIPATION,

Inward Piles, Fulness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fulness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dizziness on rising suddenly, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. A few doses of

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will free the system of all the above named disorders.

Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

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# BRITISH NEWS.

## ENGLAND.

A most remarkable instance was witnessed at Eye, Suffolk, when a Mr. Geo. Hammond, on removing a disused feather bed, found that a number of bees had made a nest in it, and that the nest was full of honey.

A boy somnambulist was seen walking along Clapham road in the early morning in his night clothes. The sleep-walker was eventually overtaken by his fahtre and conveyed back to his home apparently without waking.

A valuable bullock tried to stop a special train containing a Zingari cricket team as it was passing Tipton St. John's on the way to Sidmouth. The only damage done to the engine was the smashing of the vacuum brake, but the bullock is no more.

Herons have been successfully reared by the Marquis of Abergavenny at Eridge Castle. During the past few days several young birds have made their appearance. Fish in plenty for their consumption are obtainable in the lake close to the castle. His Lordship is taking a keen interest in the experiment.

Philatelists will be interested by a notice which has been served on the postmasters that no further issue of the British 4½d. stamp will be made after the end of the present month. The demand by the public has been very small, and the stocks in hand will be used until all are sold.

With a view to assist in the prevention of consumption the Leamington Town Council recently instructed the borough medical officer of health to prepare a scheme for obtaining reports of all consumptive cases in the district which are not kept in sanitary condition. It is thus hoped to check infection pending the establishment of a consumptive sanatorium in Warwickshire.

The first use of motor vehicles for the purposes of a funeral occurred at Coventry last week, when the remains of an old employee of the Daimler Motor Company were interred in the Coventry cemetery. The car bearing the coffin was specially constructed, and was draped entirely in black. The other cars conveyed representatives of the firm and wreaths sent by them and deceased's fellow employees.

One of the finest old trees in Hyde Park was nearly destroyed by fire the other day. It was a majestic elm of great antiquity on the south side of the park. In its hollow trunk a quantity of dry leaves and other combustible material had accumulated, and it is supposed that this was ignited by a lighted match thrown down by a tramp. Most of the branches were badly injured, and the old tree has lost much of its beauty.

A fortune of eighty thousand pounds is said to have just come into the possession of a young man named Lawrence Welch, who for some months has been driving the cart of a tradesman at Altrincham, near Manchester. The money was left by his father, a merchant captain, who was drowned some years ago. Young Welch ran away to sea at an early age, and it is only lately that his whereabouts have been discovered by the executors of the will.

In search of relief from the sweltering atmosphere of their council chamber, the councillors of the pretty Devonshire town of Paignton decided recently to hold their meeting in the open air in the new park. Games were going on all around the table at which the councillors sat. Close by them was a couple of archery targets, at which ladies were practicing. One member followed the various games through an opera glass and most of the councillors smoked.

Two Chester anglers, while fishing for salmon in the Dee, near Hawarden Bridge, caught a huge royal sturgeon with a draught net. The fish was seven feet five inches in length, two feet five and three-quarter inches in girth, and weighed seven score pounds.

The South African cricket team finished their first-class matches in this country by defeating Gloucestershire. They have taken part in fifteen matches, winning five, losing nine, and playing a tie with Worcestershire.

Not a single case of rabies was reported last year in England and Scotland. Wales was not so fortunate. Two stray dogs bit other dogs and various animals, which they infected with rabies. A dog bitten by a stray sheep dog at Llangendeirne bit in his turn a cat, a heifer, a sow, a bull and a mare, all of which died of rabies. No human being, fortunateliy, was bit. Muzzling dogs, of course, resulted in the principality.

An important railway amalgamation scheme has been announced. Negotiations have been entered into, and are approaching completion, for the purchase by the Midland Railway Company of England of the Sheffield District Railway. The latter company connects the Midland system with the Lancashire, Derbyshire and East Coast Railway, and forms a direct and quick route to the eastern counties. The Midland intend, it is understood, to divert the bulk of their east coast traffic on to this route, by which means they can reach Grimsby and other east coast towns from Sheffield in considerably less time than the Great Central Company.

The 'Daily Chronicle' recalls one of the best journalistic bulls of the season, that of the 'St. James's Gazette,' which said in an editorial note about the Duke of Cornwall's arrival at Melbourne, 'Since last night is to-day in the Antipodes, this interesting event, which will occur in some hours from the time at which we write, took place in the other hemisphere before most of us left our beds this morning.'

Kensington has set up convenient little baskets on the lamp-posts at the points where the omnibus stops, and into these baskets the tidy traveller may put his disused ticket. One only needs a few of those receptacles sometimes found on railway stations into which one thrusts the discarded paper for the use of hospitals and a nice arrangement of street ash-trays to educate people to a pitch of tidiness.

During the recent visit of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to New Zealand an incident occurred which furnished a fresh illustration of the old saying that history repeats itself. On arriving at a village named Ohinemutu the Duchess ordered the coach to be halted, and, alighting from it, she proceeded on foot towards the village square. Presently she came to a spot in the road where a patch of mud lay directly in her path, and caused her to hesitate for a moment. A native clergyman named Ratama Te Awe Kotuku promptly snatched off his korowai mat and laid it down to ensure Her Royal Highness a passage. The Duchess availed herself of his chivalrous act with a graceful acknowledgment of his courtesy. Our readers will remember that Sir Walter Scott depicts an almost identical scene in the pages of 'Kenilworth,' a scene which laid the foundation of the fortune of that able and astute courtier, Sir Walter Raleigh.

## SCOTLAND.

Sam. Shannon, Dykehead, Shotts, lately set a hen with eight duck eggs, and in due time thirteen birds (ducklings) came forth. Could Carnwath beat that?

Mr. Andrew Carnegie is giving £500 towards clearing off the debt on Airdrie Public Library. Airdrie was the first burgh to adopt the Free Libraries Act.

Leadhills library is one of the oldest in the kingdom. It was instituted in 1741 by Allan Ramsay, of 'Gentle Shepherd' fame, who was born at Leadhills in 1686.

The Duke of Argyll loses £5,000 by not letting Inveraray Castle. He has a hobby for furnishing and letting other than ancestral houses, but several of these on the Loch Fyne side are, like many Scottish coast houses, untenanted this summer.

Death has taken from Glasgow some of its best-known citizens of late. The list includes Mr. J. C. Buntin, of Dunalastair; Mr. John Ure, Sir William Laird, Mr. James Campbell, of Tullichewan, and last, but not least, Dr. Andrew Stewart.

The biggest fire that has occurred among the Leith whiskey stores for many years broke out in the five-story bonded warehouse of Melrose, Drover & Co., Limited, the stores, which contained £15,000 worth of whiskey, being entirely destroyed in a very short time. The blazing whiskey flowed out into the street in rivulets and down the gutters into the sewers. The outbreak is supposed to have been caused by a workman dropping a match beside a 2,500-gallon vat.

The new Earl of Moray, it is understood, is to reside most of his time at Dornaway Castle, his Elginshire seat. The late Earl preferred staying at Doune Lodge, which was more convenient for him getting to Perth and Edinburgh, which he often visited in connection with the various societies in which he was interested. The reason for the new Earl going to reside at Darnaway is not known, but it cannot be for shooting and fishing alone, as there is plenty to be obtained on his estate in the Doune and Callander districts. The new Earl is fond of sport, as becomes a military man, but the late owner of the title took no interest in rod or gun. The closing of Doune Lodge, if it comes about as expected, will mean a considerable loss to the merchants of Doune and Stirling.

There is no month in the year in which there is no chance of snow falling on Ben Nevis, and there may be a very heavy snowfall too. One of the strangest freaks of weather in regard to snow on the Ben occurred there in June, 1897, when with a violent gale from the east on June 16, more snow fell at the observatory than in any period of twenty-four hours in the previous winter, so that the snowiest day of 1898 on top of the hill was at the middle of June. But the snow which falls on the top of the hill between this time and the beginning of September does not lie there. It generally melts as it falls. But after the beginning of September it gets its winter cap on again, so that there are just about three months in which it is possible to ascend the hill without meeting a snowstorm; though on any day, however fine the promise of the morning may be, a snowstorm may be down on the hill climber before he gets to the top of the Ben. As a rule, the best view to be got from the top of the hill is in the spring, in March, April or May. In the summer months there is generally too much cloud about to favor a good view.

## IRELAND.

The Pan-Celtic Congress at Dublin will be called upon to decide whether the Cornish remain a Celtic nationality. The insinuation is that their language died out a hundred and fifty years ago.

An Irish-American, who had acted as a scout for the Boers, and was known to have been one of the 'Irish Brigade,' had the audacity to make a claim for compensation before the commission in London on Aug. 13.

The Irish National Foresters' Conference in Newry negatived by 54 votes to 32 a motion proposed by the Dublin delegates that no person connected with the King of England's army or navy be enrolled a member of the organization.

At the assizes a man was found guilty of murdering another at Tipperary by striking him over the head with a blackthorn. The judge asked him the usual question if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him. 'Well, my lord,' answered the prisoner at the bar, 'all I can say is, a man with such a thin skull as that had no business at a Tipperary fair.'

News has reached Belmullet that a vessel, laden with ballast, has been wrecked off the Donegal coast. The vessel was bound for Quebec for a cargo of timber. The crew of 17 put off in two boats, 11 in one and six in the other. The one with 11 was driven in at Cross, five miles from Belmullet, and the other came in at Ely, a few miles distant. The crew wandered about without food for three days.

It has been noticed that several of the Bretons visiting Dublin for the Pan-Celtic Congress, carry walking-sticks of a peculiar type, known as the 'Pen-baz,' with a heavy knob at the lower end and a little fringe of leather round the handle. The habit of carrying these sticks, it appears, is an old Breton custom, and their use is to designate to the initiated the particular mood of the owner. Should he feel gay and in high spirits he ruffles the leather fringe, and the people he meets are at once conscious of his happiness. On the other hand, if he happen to be mournful he smooths down the leather, and his sadness is silently communicated to his friends. It is gratifying to know that all our Breton visitors arrived in this city with the fringes of their walking-sticks unmistakably ruffled.

On Saturday there was launched from the Queen's Island Shipbuilding Works the new steamer 'Athenic,' built to the order of Messrs. Ismay, Imrie & Co., owners of the White Star line, for the service between London and New Zealand. This is the first of three large twin screw steamers for this company, and she will be followed by the 'Corinthic' and 'Ionic,' sister ships in all respects. The dimensions of the new liner are: Length, 500 feet; breadth, 63 feet, with a registered tonnage of 12,500 tons. All three vessels will have exceptionally comfortable accommodation for 94 saloon, 84 second, and 186 third class passengers, in addition to a large cargo capacity, and, like the other vessels, built for this enterprising company, should prove a great boon to the travelling public.

A man named Thomas Devlin, spirit grocer and fowl dealer, of Coagh, Cookstown, when returning home from Magherafelt in a spring cart, recently, accompanied by two other men named Melvor and Devlin, was shot behind the car by a bullet which entered the back of the skull, and came out at the cheek. It is alleged that at Coolshenney Schoolhouse, about two miles from Magherafelt, on the Moneymore road, where the act was committed, a number of men were sitting on a ditch, and that they cursed the Pope, and that Devlin replied, 'No Boyne.' Two shots were fired by the men, one of which struck Devlin as stated. Devlin fell out of the cart, and was afterwards conveyed to Magherafelt, where he was attended by Dr. Auterson and a priest. The police proceeded to the place for the purpose of identifying the men if possible.

One of the most distinguished visitors to Dublin during the Pan-Celtic Congress is Prof. Zimmer, of Berlin, co-editor of 'Irische Texte.' Every one knows that the German philologists were the pioneers of the movement for investigating the forgotten treasures of the old Gaelic manuscripts, recognizing, as they did, the value of a knowledge of Gaelic in deciphering inscriptions on ancient monuments. Of these German scholars who have done so much for the revival of Irish, Prof. Zimmer is one of the foremost. Another remarkable scholar who arrives for the congress is Prof. Robinson, lecturer on Celtic studies in the University of Harvard, and the foremost Celtologist in America. Prof. Robinson is by no means unknown in Dublin, and some years ago, in recognition of his services to Irish literature, he was elected an honorary member of the Royal Irish Academy. He has been chosen to represent Harvard University at the Pan-Celtic Congress.

The August number of 'Chambers's Journal' contains an interesting article on 'Connemara Ponies,' by Mrs. Gorges. At one time Connemara was famous for its 'horse-flesh,' Richard Berenger, General of Horse to George III., having, in 1771, written admiringly of the race of horses called 'hobbies,' 'of which,' he continues, 'Ireland has boasted for centuries.' The remount question has been brought prominently forward in connection with the waste in horses during the South African campaign. The hardiness of the Boer ponies, and especially of those possessed by the Basutos, goes to show that it is necessary that our army should be provided with hardy horses. The Connemara pony, though small, is a game little animal, and the authorities charged with the remount scheme might do worse than consider the claims of the Connemara for military purposes, and, at the least, give him a trial.

## TRIAL TRIPS.

Read the advertisement headed 'Trial Trips,' in this paper. Then cut it out and send it to some friend who may not have become intimate with the 'Witness' family of publications. It won't be much trouble to you, but it will be very much appreciated by your friends, the publishers.

Perhaps some will paste it up in some conspicuous place in store or office. The 'Witness' has prospered in very many directions, remarkably so in such districts as its old friends have been ready to tell their friends and acquaintances what they think of it.

Twenty cents from now to the end of the year is very little for a publication of the character of 'World Wide,' any single copy of which would give one that much worth of pleasure.


# A Great Physician's Favorite Prescription

**A New and Different Remedy That Has Revolutionized the Method of Treating Nervous Diseases and Effected a Multitude of Marvellous Cures.**

The discovery of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food produced a wonderful sensation among medical men, because it introduced an entirely new method of treatment and proved its superiority by curing scores of hundreds of sufferers from nervous diseases, prostration and exhaustion. Morning languor, trembling, aching limbs, unsteady hand, jerking muscles, sleeplessness, frequent headaches, heart palpitations, failing memory, clouded brain and depressed, gloomy spirits tell of approaching nervous collapse. These symptoms warn you to turn at once to the greatest treatment for nervous ailments—Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

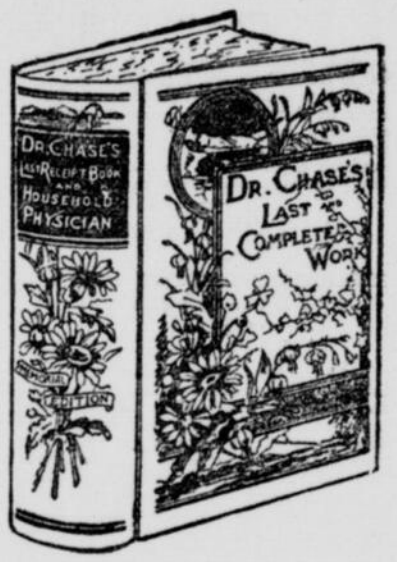


Respectfully A. W. Chase

AN EDITOR'S OPINION.

Mr. A. R. Fawcett, the well known editor and proprietor of 'The Leader and Recorder,' Toronto Junction, writes: "It is very seldom that I need medicine of any description, but this spring I got so badly run down and out of sorts generally that I became somewhat alarmed. Chancing to read a testimonial about the results derived from Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, from a gentleman whose case seemed to be identical with my own, I purchased a box, and commenced using it.

"The result was simply marvellous. I was benefited from the first, and soon restored to my usual good health. I never felt better in my life than I do now. To tell the simple truth, I did not have very great faith in any medicine until I used Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, but now I have no hesitation in strongly recommending this great remedy to others as a valuable and effective remedy."




# Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

So long as the laws of nature remain unchanged, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food cannot fail to benefit the health of anyone who uses it, for it contains in condensed form the very essence of the most powerful blood-creating and nerve-restoring elements to be found in all nature's realm. It naturally and gradually forms new, firm flesh and healthy tissues, and through the medium of the circulation and the nervous system reaches and revitalizes every organ in the human system. A few weeks' treatment will convince you of the extraordinary power of this famous food cure to put new vim and energy into the body and increase flesh and weight. 50c a box, 6 boxes for $2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.


## UGANDA

### SIR H. H. JOHNSTON PRAISES THIS BRITISH PART OF AFRICA.

In the singularly clear, vigorous, fair-minded and outspoken manner which characterizes all his work, Sir H. H. Johnston, His Majesty's Special Commissioner to Uganda, has reported to the government on the present state of the protectorate, and his notes and comments are now printed in the form of a parliamentary paper.

'In the eastern part of the Uganda Protectorate there is a tract of country almost without parallel in tropical Africa; a region of perhaps 12,000 square miles, admirably well watered, with a fertile soil, cool and perfectly healthy climate, covered with noble forests and to a very great extent uninhabited by any native race. This area lies at an altitude not less than 6,000 and not more than 10,000 feet. It is as healthy for European settlers as the United Kingdom, British Columbia, or temperate South Africa. . . . I am able to say decidedly that here we have a territory (now that the Uganda railway is built) admirably suited for a white man's country, and I can say this with no thought of injustice to any native race, for the country in question is either utterly uninhabited for miles and miles, or at most its inhabitants are wandering hunters who have no setled home, or whose fixed habitation is in the lands outside the healthy area. This will be one source of profit to the United Kingdom.'

Rubber is the staple trade at present, but coffee grows wild, and there are acacia gums, gum copal, shellac, incense, and other similar vegetable products, doubtless of priceless value, but whose names would be double Dutch to most people. Ebony abounds, the country is full of fibre plants, cotton and indigo are found, half wild, half cultivated. Sugar cane flourishes. English cereals do well in some districts, Indian corn in all. Moreover, there is still much wealth in the way of animal products. Elephants yield ivory, and something is also to be made by catching them young and taming them. It has been found that the previously untractable zebra will, when taken young, accept a domestic ass as a foster mother, the experiments having been tried on the animals that had come into the hands of the government in the form of taxes. 'Consistently with the strict preservation of game animals from extinction,' says Sir Henry, 'the overplus of wild creatures which will certainly result from their protection might be caught from time to time, and sold to the zoological collections of the world.' As to mineral deposits, the report says:—

'My investigations into the mineral wealth of the protectorate have, up to the present time, resulted in no very encouraging discoveries. Most of our specimens of "gold" have turned out to be iron pyrites or mica. There are, however, unquestionable indications of gold, in distant parts of the protectorate, which it is not necessary to specify at the present time as they lie far beyond the railway, and the ordinary range of traders or settlers. There are traces of copper in Busoga. I have found small fragments of coal, apparently anthracite coal in the beds of the streams all round Mount Elgon. . . . Anthracite coal has also been reported to exist round Lake Sugota (in the Rudolf Province). Specimens have already been obtained by H. S. Cavendish, a well-known explorer. Iron and hematite iron are abundantly met with throughout the protectorate. . . . A small patch of limestone has recently been found in the Nyando Valley, on the Uganda railway. . . . . This will be most useful for building purposes, as hitherto no lime has been procurable locally in the protectorate, and, consequently, the mortar used for brick buildings was of inferior quality. Good building stone is rarely absent from any district of the protectorate. Kaolin, or porcelain clay, and good brickmaking earths are abundantly met with.'

Those who believe that a black man is as good as a white man—and better—will find it hard to escape the conclusion that the inhabitants of the protectorate benefit considerably by the security and equity of British rule; the more so since the special commissioner, with a very open mind on the subject, opines that the tribes have not been 'spoilt by Christianity, but have, on the contrary, been improved by it, losing none of their 'manliness or straightforwardness.' After citing some of the unspeakable horrors perpetrated by despots, like King Mutesa, who beheaded his wives for forgetting to shut the door, and mutilated pages for treading on the tail of a pet dog, or by adventurers of the type of Kabarega, Sir Henry continues:

'I believe I am stating the absolute truth when I sum up my impressions by declaring that the natives are far happier and much beter off materially and morally by the establishment of British control over their destinies, and this will remain true so long as the first aim of the Uganda administration is the interest and welfare of the inhabitants of the soil. In their turn, however, the natives must meet us by taking up their burden and furnishing that share of the revenue which is adjusted to their means. Even this moderate taxation comes far below the amount of property they were formerly accustomed to give or lose when wholly at the mercy of the chiefs, or of conquerors of the negro race. No one can be so cruel to the negro as the negro.'—London 'Telegraph.'

## ONE OF THE BONES OF BUDDHA.

The story of the finding of the bone, which is a small flake about the size of a finger nail—probably taken from the head of the femur—is of some little interest. Discovery was first made at Bhattiprolu of a great granite ball, nine or ten feet in circumference, bearing traces of heavy gilding. Extreme importance was attached to this find by the fact that an inscription in clear Asokan characters was discovered cut on the inner surface of the bisection, by which the mass fell apart upon the application of pressure. This inscription stated, among other data that prove the identity and intention of the original preservers, that the bone of the master lay within. In the centre of the outer ball, in a carefully hollowed recess, a second and much smaller one, about six inches in diameter and nine in height, was found, and this in turn opened and disclosed a small clear transparent box of pure white crystal, circular in shape and about two and a half inches in diameter, wherein the precious morsel lay. The date of the writing (250 B.C.) carries us back to the days of the council at Pataliputra or Patna, and to within 150 years—according to Professor Rhys Davids—of the death of Gautama, and is, in fact, contemporaneous with the earliest records yet accessible to us, which, however, unreliable in some respects from the overgrowth of miraculous accretions, state definitely that, by his own wish, parts of Buddha's body were distributed after his death among the faithful. The strength and costliness of the protecting encasings, and the district in which it was found, seem to lend additional importance to the relic. 'Nineteenth Century.'


*Advertisements.*

**FITS** Liebig's Fit cure for Epilepsy and kindred affections is the only successful remedy, and is now used by the best physicians and hospitals in Europe and America. It is confidentially recommended to the afflicted. If you suffer from

**EPILEPSY, FITS, ST. VITUS' DANCE,**

or have children or relatives that do so, or know a friend that is afflicted, them send for a free trial bottle and try it. It will be sent by mail prepaid. It has cured where everything else has failed. **CURED**

When writing mention this paper, and give full address to

THE LIEBIG CO., 179 King street west, Toronto.

## BRAVE CANADIANS.

### Eight of Them Mentioned for Distinguished Service in South Africa.

NAMES ANNOUNCED IN A CABLE FROM THE HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Ottawa, Sept. 12.—Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, has received a cable from the High Commissioner's office announcing that Lord Roberts has mentioned in a despatch for distinguished service the following:—

Major Williams, now in Ottawa, of the R. C. D.; Major Cartwright, Major Forrester, Major Sanders, North-West Mounted Police; Captain Stairs, of Halifax, and Lieut. Borden (deceased), son of the Hon. Dr. Borden; and Lieutenant Morrison, of Ottawa, and Lieutenant Mason of Toronto. Some of the above have been promoted in rank since the war.

## SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

### Lord Methuen Drives Vautonder and Delarey From a Strong Position.

LORD ROBERTS'S LIST OF REWARDS FOR MERITORIOUS CONDUCT A LONG ONE.

Lord Kitchener reports to the War Office from Pretoria, as follows:—

'Methuen engaged Vautonder and Delarey in Great Maries Valley on Sept. 6 and Sept. 8, driving them from a strong position on Sept. 8. The Boers left six dead on Sept. 6, and twelve on Sept. 8. Forty-one prisoners were captured.

## FIGHT AT DREIFONTEIN.

RIVERSDALE DISTRICT CLEARED OF BOERS—THE PRETORIA TRIALS.

London, Sept. 12.—A despatch from Capetown says Colonel Crabbe engaged the Boers at Dreifontein on Tuesday. Commandant Van Deer Merwe and another burgher were killed, several were wounded and thirty-seven were captured. The British casualties were four killed and tures wounded. Commandant Van Deer Merwe was driven out of Steytlerville, Cape Colony, about a hundred and twenty miles from Port Elizabeth, two weeks ago.

The Dordrecht volunteers surprised a party of Boers near a farm house and ordered them to surrender. The Boers refused and the British opened fire wounding General Smuts and another Boer, and killing Captain Arbendorff. General Smuts succeeded in making his escape.

The Riverside district of Cape Colony has been entirely cleared of the invaders.

Two alleged Boer spies have been arrested at Mossel Bay.

Pretoria, Sept. 12.—The trial of the ten Boers accused of violating their oath of neutrality was concluded yesterday. The prosecutor made an able speech. He declared that the prisoners were guilty of a cowardly crime. Believing themselves in security they instigated others to go out and fight. They belonged to a dangerous class. Knowing that resistance to the British was hopeless they ruthlessly furthered unnecessary suffering and death. He asked the court to impose the severest punishment. The trials will begin at Johannesburg to-day of sixteen prisoners.

An attack on the constabulary post at Calabasfontein was repulsed by the defenders.

Capetown, Sept. 12.—While Colonel Munro's column was returning from Barkly West to Dordrecht it was attacked by Boers under Commandants Fouchee and Myburgh in the Wolve Kloof. The advance guard was still in the pass when a terrific fire was opened upon them from the heights above the kloof. The British were in a precarious position on the flat where there was little or no cover, but they rapidly unlimbered and returned a brisk fire. The fighting continued for some time. The British had four wounded. It is reported that the Boers had four killed and a considerable number wounded. On the following morning a reconnoitring force with big guns cleared Wolve Kloof of the Boers who retreated in the direction of the Drakensburg. The British followed the burghers for a considerable distance, shelling them incessantly.

## KRUGER'S SON SURRENDERS

DESPATCH FROM LORD KITCHENER ANNOUNCES THE FACT.

London, Sept. 12. — A despatch from Lord Kitchener dated Pretoria to-day announces that C. Kruger, a son of the former President of the Transvaal, and Captain Ferrira have surrendered.

## VIOLATED THEIR OATHS

TEN BURGHERS ON TRIAL AT PRETORIA.

Pretoria, Sept. 11.—Ten burghers charged with violation of their oath of neutrality, were tried by court-martial here yesterday. The evidence showed that they fed and lodged Boer spies and trafficked with commandos. It was brought out that the Netherlands Relief Committee paid Schaap, a spy who is now a witness for the prosecution, £10 on the recommendation of the Netherlands consul. The witness stated that he went to the consul and asked him to provide for his wife and children while he was with his commando. The consul replied that he must warn him against rejoining his commando, but said that once the witness was out in the field he would assist his wife and family. Counsel for the defence proffered a statement from the consul but the court would not receive it unless it was made on oath.

Mr. De Wilde, of the Netherlands Relief Committee, formerly of the Netherlands Railway, testified that he gave Schaap the late Dr. Coster's shooting suit of khaki. The Netherlands consul then testified that he had no knowledge of Schaap's intention to rejoin his commando. His testimony was much shaken on cross examination. Mr. Webber, solicitor, instructed and Messrs. Burns and Begg prosecuted with much ability. Messrs. Lohmann and Morice defended the prisoners. About twenty more arrests will be made.



RESIDENCE OF LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL. DORCHESTER STREET

Which is to be the residence of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York while they are in Montreal.

## TO STOP TRAIN-WRECKING

TRAINS TO BE ACCOMPANIED BY MOST PROMINENT BURGHERS.

Pretoria, Sept. 11.—A number of the most prominent burghers have been drawn, jury fashion, by the authorities and compelled to accompany the trains on the Pietersburg Railway line, in consequence of the recent wrecking of trains on that road. This expedient was adopted at the time of the Franco-German war. It is hoped that it will succeed in preventing attacks now, as the Boers get accurate information from sympathizers.

LAST WEEK'S CAPTURES.

The following despatch has been received from Lord Kitchener dated Pretoria, Sept. 10: 'Since Sept. 2 the columns have again got good results, the total bag being 681, composed of 67 killed, 67 wounded, 384 made prisoners and 163 surrendered, also 179 rifles, 65,211 rounds of ammunition, 3,400 horses and 19,000 head of cattle.'

Lord Kitchener further says that the situation in Cape Colony is unchanged excepting the capture of Lotter's commando reported last week.

## MERITORIOUS CONDUCT

MEN NAMED FOR REWARD NUMBER FIVE THOUSAND.

The London correspondent of the New York 'Tribune' says:—Lord Roberts fills forty-two pages of the 'Gazette' with a fresh list of names of officers and men who rendered meritorious services in South Africa. As an apology for the length of the list, he draws attention to the number of troops that were engaged and the duration of the war. The good work of Col. Yule, who conducted the memorable retreat from Dundee to Ladysmith, is at last officially recognized. The absence of this officer's name from the previous lists caused much comment in military circles. The services of the American scout, Burnham, are also acknowledged.

## BRITISH OPERATIONS

Pretoria, Sept. 13.—Scheeper's commando of 250 men, mostly rebels, is being driven hither and thither by five columns under Beatson. They are now near Worcester. Reports indicate satisfactory progress during the week.

An anonymous Boer communication has been received threatening reprisals if the confiscation proclamation is carried out.

Lord Methuen has had an engagement with a Boer force at Rhenosterfontein east of Zeerust in which eleven of the burghers were killed and twenty captured. The British pursued the Boers north, and in the chase killed seven and captured twenty-one of them. Skirmishes have taken place on the Pietersburg Railway line, in which seven Boers were killed.

## KRUGER IS DESPERATE

HE NOW ACCUSES BRITAIN OF BREAKING ALL THE LAWS OF WAR.

Brussels, Sept. 13.—The 'Independence Belge' says that Dr. Leyds and other Boer officials appealed to The Hague tribunal on Tuesday to intervene and compel Great Britain to accept arbirtation. They accuse the British of breaking all the laws of war.

Cologne, Sept. 13.—The Brussels correspondent of the Westphalian 'Gazette' has received a positive assurance from Dr. Heyman, Mr. Kruger's physician, that the former President is in good health and that he is satisfied that the position of the British is hopeless. He says that the Boers do not wish for intervention now by any of the powers, as such a course would only benefit the British.

MR. STEAD AND THE WAR.

Glasgow, Sept. 13.—Mr. W. T. Stead startled the members of the Universal Peace Conference yesterday by declaring that if the conference had the heart of a mouse it would say, 'Damn, damn, damn, all carrying on of the South African war.'

## BOER ARMS

SOME OF SUPPLY STILL MYSTIFYING THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES.

London, Sept. 16.—The expiration of the period proclaimed by Lord Kitchener for the technical continuance of hostilities in South Africa is marked by a revival of one of the mysteries of the Boer campaign. This is the source of Boer military supplies. Ammunition ought to have been exhausted long ago, even if extraordinary precautions were taken to provide an enormous stock of war material before the opening of hostilities. It has been suspected in military circles for a long time that rifles, ammunition and other supplies have been smuggled into Delagoa Bay and secretly delivered to the Boers, and the seizure of large quantities of contraband of war on Portuguese territory tends to explain the marvellous ability of the guerillas to continue fighting when every base of military supplies has been closed. The right of search cannot be exercised in neutral territory so long as the Boers are allowed belligerents' rights. It is believed by many influential men that the status of the Boers will be officially changed by a fresh proclamation next week.

## SUTHERLAND ATTACKED

GARRISON REFUSED TO SURRENDER, AND THE ENEMY RETIRED.

Capetown, Sept. 16.—Leeuw's commando, estimated to number 200 men, made an attack on Sutherland at eight o'clock on the morning of Sept. 7. The Boers occupied a strong position behind a small ridge, and they expended a large amount of ammunition in firing on the town. The district mounted troops, assisted by six men of the Middlesex Regiment, assisted in the defence. The Boers retreated under heavy fire at six o'clock in the evening. They fired soft-nosed and explosive bullets. During the day fifty men from Smut's commando, at Frauerburg, assisted the attacking force. The Boers reappeared on Sept. 10, and Commandant Leeuw sent a flag of truce to demand the surrender of the village, which was refused. The garrison stood to their arms, and the Boers retired.

## ENGLISH ATHLETES WIN.

On a glorious afternoon under ideal athletic weather, and before a fashionable and enthusiastic audience of over three thousand people the long-looked for and expected meet between the representative athletes of Cambridge-Oxford and McGill-Toronto universities, was held. The grounds of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association was the place of contest, and indeed it was a competition worthy of the day and name.

The result was not a surprise, except in the crushing defeat of the home representatives. Ever since the first announcement was made of the coming of the English students to Canada, the result of the meet was a foregone conclusion, and Saturday's meeting conclusively proved this contention on the part of many who were acquainted with the prowess of the English boys on the athletic field. It is quite evident that the Canadian students, at least those who participated against the visitors, are not in the same class with the men from across the sea. From the moment the students of both teams extended themselves upon the oval, it was apparent that the homesters would never be able to do anything serious against their worthy and more fit-looking rivals. The meeting of the representative college teams in such a field of athletic combat is indeed to be commended.

Long before the hour of commencement the huge grand stand presented a pretty and animated appearance. From one end to the other the prettily dressed ladies, together with the large display of college colors and ensigns, lent an air of cheerfulness and brilliancy to the occasion. The attendance of Lord and Lady Strathcona, who occupied a special box directly in front of the grand stand, in company with Sir Melbourne and Lady Tait, the Rev. Canon Ellegood, and Mr. F. C. Fleet, K.C., added much to the eclat of the proceedings.

Following is the summary:

100 yards run—
E. Hinde, Cambridge .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 1
P. Molson, McGill .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 2
Time, 10 2-5 secs.

120 yards, hurdles—
G. R. Garnier, Oxford .. .. .. .. .. .... 1
E. Allcock, Cambridge .. .. .. .. .. .... 2
L. O. Howard, McGill .. .. .. .. ..... 3
Time, 16 1-5 secs.

880 yards run—
Rev. W. H. Workman, Cambridge ..... 1
Raymond Cleve, Oxford ... .. .. .. ... 2
Time, 1.54. 4-5.

440 yards run—
J. D. Morrow, McGill .... .. .. .. ..... 1
R. W. Barclay, Cambridge .. .. .. .. .. 2
Time, 50 3-5 secs.

Throwing 16 lb. hammer—
E. E. B. May, Oxford .. .. .. .. .. .... 1
W. E. B. Henderson, Oxford .. .. .. .. 2
T. C. Fraser, McGill .. .. .. .. .. .... 3
Distance, 123 fee.

Running high jump—
G. Howard Smith, Cambridge .. ..... 1
W. E. B. Hamilton, Oxford .. .. .. .. .. 2
Roger Ward, McGill ... ... .. .. .. ... 3
Height, 5 ft. 10 in.

One mile run—
F G. Cockshutt, Cambridge .. .. ..... 1
H. W. Gregson, Cambridge .. .. .. .. .. 2
Time, 4.26.

Running long jump—
L. J. Cornish, Oxford .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 1
P. Molson, McGill .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 2
Distance, 21 ft. 2 in.

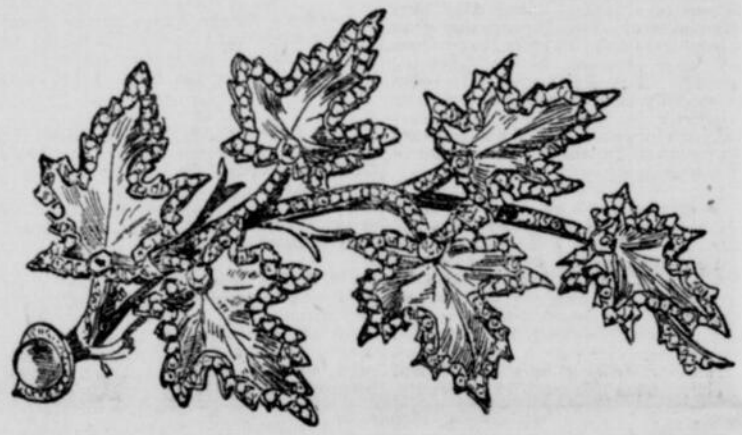
Two mile run—
Rev. Mr. Workman, Cambridge .. .. .. 1
H. P. W. McNaughton, Cambridge .... 2
Time, 9.55 3-5.

The officials were:
Referee—Major Macaulay.
Judges of track events—H. Brophy, A.W. Stevenson, A. W. Gifford, E. Sheppard, L. Knowles, M.P.
Judges of field events—W. O. H. Dodds, Lees Knowles, M.P., T. L. Paton, E. H. Brown, Dr. R. Tait McKenzie.
Scorers—W. G. Ayling, D. J. Watson, Dr. W. W. Lynch.
Timekeepers—Dr. D. D. McTaggart, Jas. Paton, James Taylor, Prof. C. H. McLeod, R. O. King, M.A., Sc.
Starter—W. C. Finley.
Announcers—Meredith Percy and E. J. Carlyle.
Clerks of course—S. A. Neave, Oxford; W. G. Wood, 'Varsity; G. R. Johnson, McGill.

## A VALUABLE PRESENT

HANDSOME SOUVENIR FOR THE DUCHESS OF CORNWALL.

The jewel which is to be presented to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cornwall and York, by the citizens' committee, as a souvenir of her visit to Montreal, has been completed, and is as beautiful as it is typical of Canada. The jewel consists of a diamond spray or corsage pin. The design consists of a spray of six maple leaves, mounted with diamonds. No two of the maple leaves are alike in form and color. They are of solid eighteen caret gold most beautifully enamelled in delightfully delicate tones. There are three hundred and sixty-six carefully selected and beautifully cut white diamonds, and at the end of the stem is set a perfectly shaped Canadian pearl weighing no less than twenty grains. The whole jewel is of native Canadian gold and workmanship, having been made in the factory of Henry Birks & Sons in this city, which is, many Montrealers will be surprised to learn, the second largest jewellery manufactory in the world. There is no other similar factory in existence which has as many manufacturing departments as the Montreal house. For this royal jewel the designs were made and the diamonds were cut in Messrs Birks's factory, the gold rolled, carved, enamelled, fired and polished there, and the gems set. The jewel will be enclosed in a handsome silver casket, also being manufactured by the Messrs. Birks. The cover will bear a suitable inscription and the arms of the City of Montreal.



THE ROYAL PRESENT.

## TRADE FIGURES.

### Increase of Two Milliou Dollars in Imports During the Past Two Months.

Ottawa, Sept. 13.—Trade figures for the two months of the fiscal year ending Aug. 31 last have been prepared by the Customs Department. The imports for the two months, including coin and bullion, were $33,106,001, compared with $31,016,471 for the same time in 1900. An increase of over two millions. This, however, includes about one million of an increase in coin and bullion. The duty increased by about $100,000.

The domestic exports were $32,834,273, a slight decrease over the same two months last year. The total exports were $36,797,002, as against $35,571,400 last year, an increase of over one million dollars.

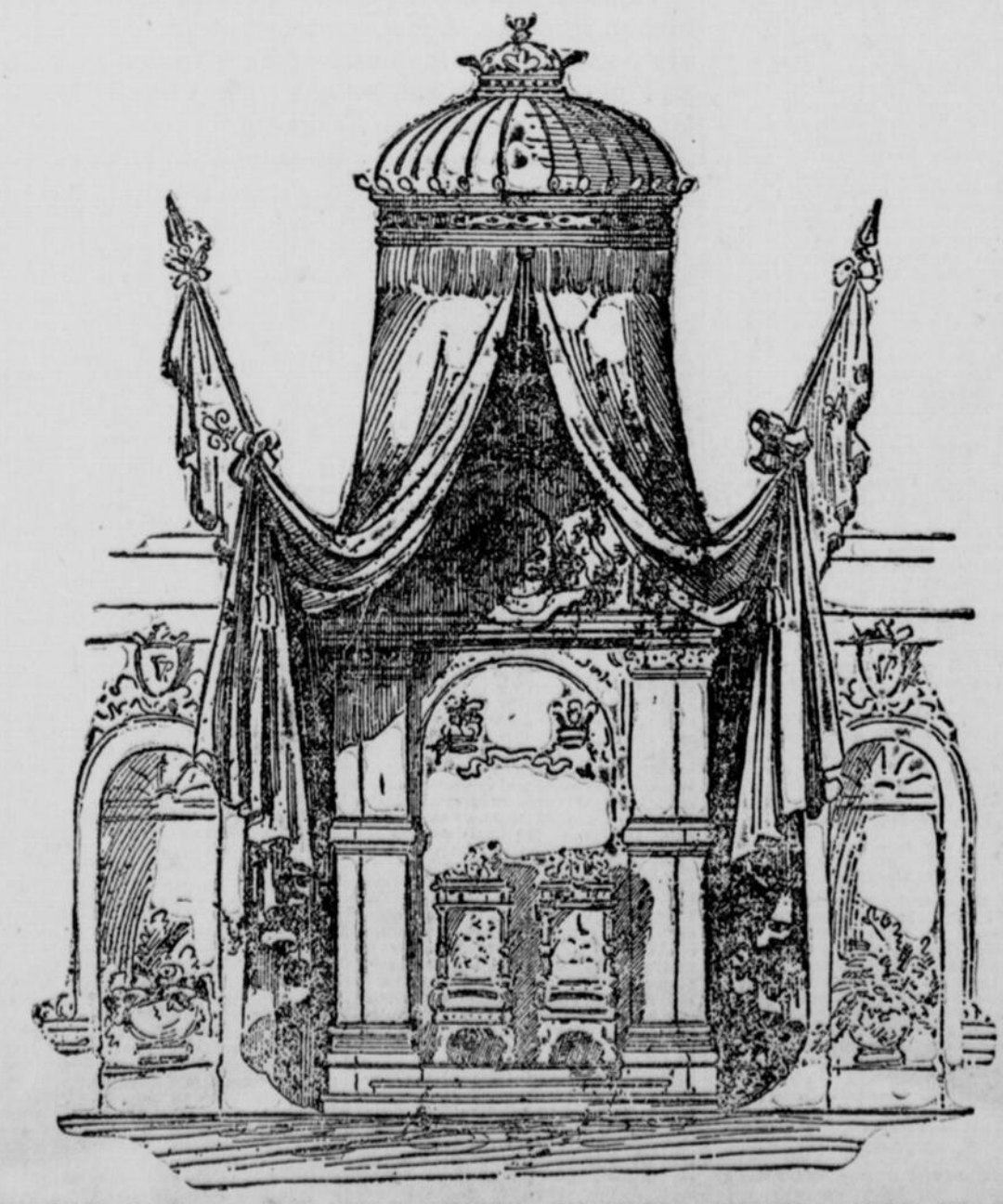
## AN AUSTRALIAN NAVY

London, Sept. 13.—A despatch to the 'Daily Mail' from Sydney, N.S.W., says that Sir John Forrest, Minister of Defence of the Commonwealth of Australia, is drafting a federal navy policy aiming at the eventual formation of a purely Australian navy which he regards as speedily necessary. He thinks that the existing system of paying Great Britain for naval defence is unsatisfactory.

## INTERESTING AERIAL TEST

Berlin, Sept. 13.—Prof. Zekell, of Potsdam, who took an active part in promoting the scheme for a balloon search for Andrée last September, will shortly make an experiment with an enormous balloon of 12,000 cubic metros. He will make a test as to the height it is possible to go and how long the balloon can remain without descending. This balloon is about four times the size of the one in which he is about to try to cross the Mediterranean.

The 'Weekly Witness,' with account of the death of President McKinley, also arrival of T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York in Canada, mailed to any address on receipt of five cents.



THRONES IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, QUEBEC, USED BY THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CORNWALL.

## OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

### Increase of Over Five Million Dollars During the Past Year.

### THE PREFERENTIAL TARIFF

### Slight Increase in the Amount of Dutiable Goods Imported From Great Britain.

INCREASED EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES, FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Ottawa, Sept. 12.—The annual statement of Canadian trade for the year ending June 30 last has been prepared by the Customs Department. The aggregate trade of Canada for the year was $386,903,157, as compared with $381,520,286 for 1900, or an increase of $5,382,871. In making up the figures for 1901 no amount was included for goods exported to the United States and not recorded, which is generally known as 'short returned,' as in previous years. If the old system had been continued this year the figures would have been increased by $6,108,789, or in all over eleven million dollars of an increase. The department, however, has thought it advisable to discontinue this practice in view of the new system of recording export entries at the various ports of exit, which for the present and the future will be given without adding anything, as was the custom in the past for export short returned. It is thought that greater accuracy will be secured in this way. The imports for 1901 compared with 1900 were as follows:—

| | 1900. | 1901. |
|---|---|---|
| Entered for consumption | $180,804,366 | $181,237,988 |
| Dutiable | 104,346,798 | 105,969,756 |
| Free | 76,457,521 | 75,268,232 |
| Increase | | $433,622 |
| Duty collected | $28,889,110 | $29,106,989 |

There was imported from Great Britain $43,164,297, compared with $44,789,730 for 1900, showing a decrease of $1,777,000. This decrease is in free goods. There is a slight increase in the dutiable goods to which the preferential tariff applies.

The value of goods entered for consumption from the United States was $110,485,008, compared with $109,844,378, an increase of over half a million dollars over 1900. This increase is in free goods, the dutiable imports showing a small decrease.

The imports from France increased from $4,368,502 in 1900 to $5,398,021 for 1901. This increase was all in dutiable goods, the non-dutiable having decreased.

From Germany, notwithstanding the hostility, the goods entered for consumption show a decrease of only about $400,000, the figures for 1901 being $7,021,405.

The total exports for the year was $196,487,632, as against $191,894,723 in 1900, an increase of $4,592,909. There was exported to Great Britain $92,857,525, a decrease of $3,705,350 from last year. To France there was exported $1,436,628, a slight increase, and, notwithstanding the hostility of Germany to the preference given to Great Britain, the Germans purchased from Canada $270,000 more goods in 1901 than the year previous. There was exported to the United States $67,983,673, as against $59,666,566 in 1901, an increase of over eight million dollars. But it should be mentioned that the figures for 1900 contained goods 'short returned,' while those for 1901 do not. In this connection it should be mentioned that the trade returns are all placed in the hands of the printer for the annual blue-book, which is some three or four months earlier than usual.

## EMPERORS MEET.

### The Czar Receives a Very Cordial Reception From the Emperor.

KISSED AND EMBRACED EACH OTHER—AN INTERCHANGE OF HONORS.

Dantzic, Sept. 12.—The Emperor Nicholas of Russia was received by the Emperor William on board the German royal yacht 'Hohenzollern' yesterday afternoon. The Kaiser received his imperial visitor at the gangway, where the two monarchs embraced one another. They then inspected the guard of honor together, after which they retired to the quarter-deck, where they remained in animated conversation until luncheon, when the Czar sat on the right of the Kaiser and Grand Duke Alexis on the left.

Just as the meal ended Hela was sighted. The German squadron was drawn up in double line. The 'Hohenzollern,' with their imperial majesties on the imperial bridge, steamed slowly between the lines, followed by the 'Standart' and her escort. The two yachts anchored at the heads of the respective lines, after which the admirals and the principal officers of the squadron went on board the 'Hohenzollern' and were presented to the Czar.

Hela, Prussia, Sept. 12.—The Emperor William, Prince Henry of Prussia, Admiral Tirpitz, the secretary of the Admiralty and others in attendance on the two emperors, dined with the Czar on board the Russian imperial yacht 'Standart,' after the imposing reception yesterday. The Czar, before dinner, personally bestowed the order of St. Andrew on the German Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bulow, and on Count von Eulenberg, and gave portraits of himself to the lesser German dignitaries. The Emperor William decorated Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Foreign Minister, with the Order of Merit of the Prussian Crown and presented Baron Fredericks, Minister of the Prussian Imperial Household and aide-de-camp-general, with the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle.

The Czar and the Emperor William remained on deck until after 11 o'clock, looking at the illuminated vessels. In the meanwhile the western, or blue, squadron, which takes part in the manoeuvres to-day, put to sea, each ship saluting as it passed the 'Standart.'

The Czar has appointed the Emperor William to be chief of the Russian Dragoon regiment, Narva, No. 39, one of the most famous in the Russian army. Its former chief was Admiral the Grand Duke Constantine Nicolaivitch. The Emperor William conferred with the Czar in the uniform of the Empress Alexandra regiment, the Second Dragoon regiment of the Prussian guard.

## BRITISH LABOR DELEGATES

### Visit America to Study Methods of Working.

THEY SAY THEY CAN FIND LITTLE TO LEARN, HOWEVER.

It has been quite the fashion this summer for delegations of British workmen to visit the United States and Canada for the purpose of investigating western methods and conditions in their various trades and return with a report for the benefit of home industries. American competition has suggested the



MR. A. N. SIMPSON, Conductor of the tour.



MR. H. J. HUMPHREY, Leytonstone, Essex, Coachbuilding.

scheme and men of wealth and public spirit have assisted the plan.

A few weeks ago the proprietors of the Dundee 'Courier,' who also own several other newspapers in the British Isles, offered to send a dozen artisans to America for this purpose. They were elected by popular vote to represent their various lines of business and have spent some time in the United States and



MR. F. A. SCOTT, Glasgow, Electricity and Engineering.



M. F. HARRIS, Bo'ness, Pottery work.

Canada inspecting the principal centres of similar trades to their own.

Seven of these men arrived by the Grand Trunk Railway from Toronto on Wednesday morning on their homeward journey.

Those who have arrived in Montreal were seen by the 'Witness' representative at the Russell House yesterday. They spent the morning inspecting the Grand Trunk shops at Point St. Charles under the direction of Mr. Mavor, who was detailed by Mr. Robb, the acting superintendent, to explain what was to be seen. The visitors were well pleased with what they saw. The machinery in use in this country for doing heavy work, particularly, struck them as being away ahead of that employed in England.

'Here,' remarked one of the men, 'you touch a button or a lever and a machine does the work we would set a dozen or a score of men at.'

Our woodworking machinery, Mr. H. J. Humphreys, coach builder, remarked, was also ahead of theirs, though he found that on this side of the Atlantic workmen were not so particular and exact about their work as on the other side. Mr. Kenneth McKenzie, upholsterer, observed that we had abundance of good wood in this country, and turned



MR. J. G. COWEN, Gateshead, Metallurgy.



MR. G. ETCHELLS, Stockport, Textile.

out immense quantities of furniture, but we did not pay so much attention to the finish of the manufactured article as they did. Wages in the United States were double what they were in England, but living was also double, so there was little to be gained. In fact, he thought the English workman did not labor as hard as the American and got more out of life.

Mr. George Etchells, representing the weavers, arrived in Paterson, N.J., where he expected to get a good deal of information, only to find that a strike was



MR. T. GRAHAM, Rotherham, Mining.



MR. T. FLEMING, Peebles, Building.

on. He found, however, that wages were much higher than 'at home,' and seemed to think that his American confrère had the best time, everything considered. Mr. Soutter, engineer, from Motherwell, was not seen, and Mr. Thomas Fleming, mason, was a quiet man, and said very little about his line of business. Mr. George Nutley, painter, thought the English workman was as well off, so long as he had work, as the American. He was well pleased, as were



MR. K. McKENZIE, Inverness, Upholstery, Woodwork, etc.



MR. GEO. NUTLEY, Kingston Hill, Surrey. Painting and Decorating.

all the delegates, with the manner in which he had been received on this side.

Mr. F. A. Scott, electrical and mechanical engineer, of Glasgow, has had his eyes open. He thinks that in some ways we are ahead of them, but on the whole Scotland has nothing to learn from America in his line. There was a time when they sent engineers over here to learn about running street railway systems, but now things were reversed, and



MR. J. SOUTTER, Motherwell, Transportation.



MR. J.C. JACKSON, Stratford, Engineering.

Glasgow had a system that was a sight for the world to behold. We carried more people, had greater mileage, and perhaps gave better service, but our expenses were greater and our dividends smaller.

Buffalo, Pittsburg, New York, Providence, Paterson, Philadelphia, Washington, Cleveland, East Liverpool, Niagara Falls and other cities were visited by the different delegates, and they all spent a day together in Toronto. Toronto and Montreal were the only Canadian cities in which they had been able to stay for the purposes of their visit. They are going home well pleased with what they have seen, and prepared to say a good word for the New World.

## DISALLOWED.

### British Columbia Must Now Amend Act Restricting the Entrance of the Celestials.

Ottawa, Sept. 12.—At a meeting of the cabinet yesterday an act to regulate emigration into British Columbia and an act relating to the employment of Mongolians on works carried on under franchises granted to private companies by the legislature were disallowed. In regard to the first the act set up an educational test which had for its object the exclusion of Chinese and Japanese.

The other act prevented the employment of Mongolians on works which obtained franchises from the legislature.

The Provincial Government was asked by the Dominion Government to amend these acts so as not to necessitate their being disallowed but it declined to do so. The Imperial Japanese consul in London, England, called the attention of the British Government to these acts and the home authorities insisted that they should be disallowed. It was pointed out that they were in direct violation of the interests of the Empire, and therefore the Canadian Government had no other alternative than to disallow them. The time for disallowance will expire in a few days.

## A LARGE STEAMER

THE 'HURONIC' SUCCESSFULLY LAUNCHED YESTERDAY AT COLLINGWOOD.

Collingwood, Sept. 13.—The Hon. J. I. Tarte and Mr. George G. Reeve were the principal figures at the launching here yesterday of the steamer 'Huronic,' the largest fresh-water vessel ever built in Canada. She was constructed by the Collingwood Shipbuilding Company for the North-West Transportation Company of Sarnia. The great ship touched the water at 1.50 yesterday afternoon, under the gaze of a throng of people, and the launch was a splendid success in every detail. The vessel was launched sideways into the Collingwood dry dock, the width of which is little more than the ship's beam, and prior to the event it was a question of considerable interest to the onlookers how the feat would be accomplished.

A special G. T. R. train from Toronto, bearing the Hon. J. I. Tarte, the Hon. E. J. Davis, Mr. G. B. Reeve, general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, and many prominent business men of that city and district, about two hundred in all, arrived at one o'clock. The company proceeded immediately to the shipyard, where most of the people of Collingwood had already gathered. In a very few minutes the great steel hull began to move, and Miss Long, who, in the unavoidable absence of Miss Tarte, was to christen the boat, deftly broke a bottle of champagne over its bow, and while she was declaring its name, the 'Huronic' slid easily into the water, rolled once or twice and stood steady as an old liner. Many tons of water were displaced and swept like a tidal wave over the farther edge of the dock, completely drenching not a few of the spectators.

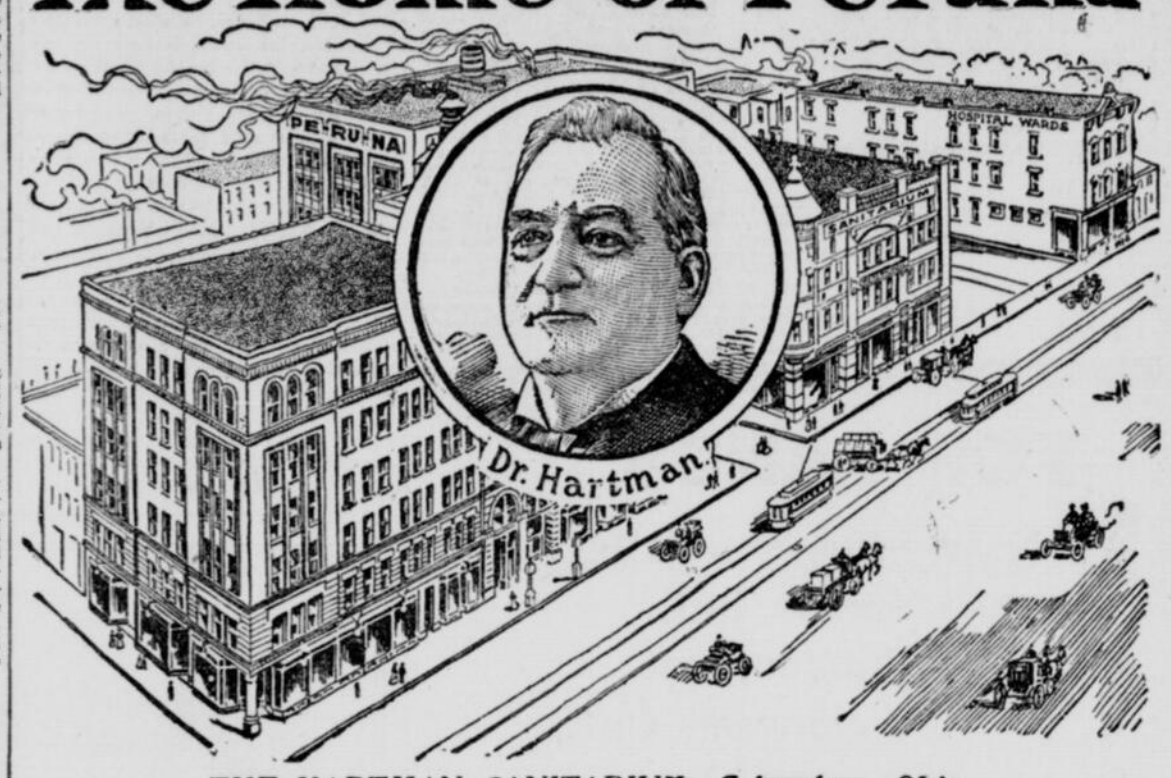
Following the launch, the company was invited to witness the laying of the keel of another boat of double the capacity of that just put into the water. It is for Mr. Clergue, of Sault Ste. Marie. This took but a few minutes. As Mr. A. B. Cameron slipped in the first bolt, Mr. Tarte raised a cheer, that was taken up heartily by the company about him.


*Advertisements.*

# AN OLD PHYSICIAN'S

## Prescription for Chronic Catarrh --In Use Over Forty Years.

# The Home of Pe-ru-na




THE HARTMAN SANITARIUM, Columbus, Ohio.

Forty years ago Dr. Hartman graduated at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and immediately commenced the practice of medicine in Millersville, Lancaster County, Pa. Subsequently he practiced in Lancaster City until twenty years ago. He then lectured on the subject of medicine and chronic diseases in all the principal cities in the United States.

During all this time the doctor has been a specialist in the treatment of chronic catarrh. He has probably treated more cases of catarrh than any other physician in the world. Several thousand people (suffering from this stubborn disease), are constantly under his treatment, which he carries on by correspondence.

The remedy upon which the doctor relies for the cure of this vast multitude of people, is Peruna. Peruna is without doubt the only reliable internal specific for catarrh yet devised by the medical profession. It cures catarrh wherever located—catarrh of the head, catarrh of the throat, of the stomach, lungs, liver, bowels, kidneys, or catarrh of the pelvic organs. Catarrh of these various organs includes a host of diseases known by different names.

Peruna is not a patent medicine, but the regular prescription of a regular physician, in the regular practice of medicine. The remedy, Peruna, is manufactured only by The Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, O., where it is supplied to druggists all over the United States and Canada.

Any one suffering from catarrh, severe or mild, acute or chronic, in any organ or part of the human body, should begin the use of Peruna at once. If at any time, during the treatment the patient wishes to ask any question of Dr. Hartman concerning any detail of the disease or treatment, he should write the doctor, who will promptly answer, free of charge.

**Catarrh of Bronchial Tubes Cured.**

Mr. W. B. Walby, Hotel Windsor, Ottawa, Ont., writes:

"I have been taking Peruna for catarrh of the bronchial tubes for three weeks, and was truly surprised to find that it effected a complete cure."

W. B. WALBY.

**"Pe-ru-na Saves Many Times its Cost in Doctor's Bills."**

Mr. Geo. A. Gauvin, No. 18 Spring Garden, Halifax, N.S., is Vice-President of the Halifax Camera Club, Lieutenant of Ramblers' Cycle Club, Halifax, writes:

"I feel it a duty, as well as a pleasure, to speak in high praise of Peruna, especially valuable in cases of catarrh so frequent during the winter season in this country. I have used it myself with fine results; also in my family, and found that it has saved me many times its cost in doctor bills.

"Peruna is not only a cure for cold, but a splendid preventive. I know of no medicine, patent or otherwise, which is so powerful to remove disease from the system."

GEO A. GAUVIN.

**"Have Enjoyed Perfect Health Since Using Pe-ru-na."**

Miss Florence E. Kenah, 434 Maria street, Ottawa, Ont., writes:

"A few months ago I caught a severe cold which settled on my lungs, and remained there so persistently that I became alarmed. I took medicine without benefit, until my digestive organs became upset, and my head and back began to ache severely and frequently.

"I was advised to try Peruna, and although I had little faith, I felt so sick that I was ready to try anything. It brought me blessed relief at once, and I felt that I had the right medicine at last. Within three weeks I was completely restored, and have enjoyed perfect health since.

"I now have the greatest faith in Peruna."

F. E. KENAH.

**"Pe-ru-na Keeps me in Fine Health."**

Miss Ella Pittaway, No. 35 Primrose ave., Ottawa, Ont., writes:

"I cannot speak too highly of Peruna as a medicine of special value during the inclement weather. I was subject to catarrh of the head and throat until I tried Peruna, and now I find that a few doses taken in time invariably cures me, and also that it acts as a special preventive of throat difficulties.

"It keeps me in fine health, and I value its qualities very much."

MISS ELLA PITTAWAY.

**Recommends Pe-ru-na for Colds.**

Mr. E. H. Cunningham, Manager, Cable Co., Halifax, N.S., writes:

"During the past winter I contracted a severe cold which I found difficult to throw off. After using several remedies without success, I purchased a bottle of Peruna, and was so pleased with the result, that I now wish to recommend it to all persons suffering as I did."

E. H. CUNNINGHAM.

**"Feel Better and Stronger Than for Years."**

Miss M. Jean Sargent, Frankford, Ont., writes:

"A few months ago I caught a severe cold coming home from an evening party, being too thinly dressed. It developed into catarrh of the throat, and I soon found that it was more serious than I had anticipated.

"Having heard of Peruna, and its claim of quick cure, I determined to try it, and sent for a bottle. I am very much pleased to state that the results were far better than I had anticipated or expected. The third day after using it my cough had nearly disappeared, and my appetite had returned; within another week I felt better and stronger than I had done for years.

"I therefore gladly endorse it."

M. JEAN SARGENT.

Everybody should have a copy of one of Dr. Hartman's free books on chronic catarrh. The doctor has lately written a book on pelvic catarrh, to which women are especially liable. Sent free to women only. "The Ills of Life," which can be secured at most up-to-date drug stores, and upon request, is sent free to all, gives a short description of all catarrhal diseases. Address, The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Peruna can be purchased for $1.00 per bottle at all first class drug stores.

Address, Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Peruna can be obtained for $1.00 a bottle at all first-class drug stores in Canada. "The Ills of Life," which can be secured at all up-to-date drug stores, and upon request, is sent free to all, gives a short description of all catarrhal diseases. Address, Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.


## STEEL SHIPBUILDING.

MR. FIELDING IS ASSURED OF A FAST LINE OF WHICH WE SHALL BE PROUD.

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 12.—The 'Chronicle' prints a two-column interview with the Hon. W. S. Fielding on the steel shipbuilding project in Canada in which the Minister of Finance discusses the question of government aid. He also makes a reference to the fast Atlantic line, which is regarded as foreshadowing an important announcement on the part of the government. Mr. Fielding says he thinks the possession of a considerable fleet of steel ships is of the utmost importance to Canadian trade, and if we can build them ourselves so much the better.

In answer to a question as to whether the government would grant some aid to ships built of Canadian materials, Mr. Fielding said: 'You must remember that the government has already provided a bounty on the iron and then a further bounty when the iron is converted into steel. To carry the system still further and pay a bounty on the next process, the production of steel plates, might be open to grave objection. However, the steel plates are only a small part of the cost of a steamer. It is probable that at the early stages of a large shipbuilding industry a considerable portion of the materials used would have to be imported. In that way the drawback system would afford some degree of aid. All that I care to say on that point, or on the general question of aid, is that the government is most anxious to see the industry carried on in Canada in a large way, and any reasonable proposals looking to development of that kind would receive very favorable consideration.'

'Is there anything that can be said as to the progress of the fast line scheme?'

'There is hardly anything,' Mr. Fielding replied, 'that can be said for publication at present. Be assured, however, that the matter has not been neglected. It has been very carefully considered by the government, and we have been in communication with a number of parties who are interested in it, and also with the Imperial Government, who were partners with us in the former scheme. While I am not at liberty to say more at present, I feel assured that at an early day such action will be taken as will assure us of a steamship line between Great Britain and Canada of which the Dominion may be proud.'

Brandon, Man., Sept. 12.—Prof. S. J. McLean, special commissioner on railway rate grievances, met the Brandon Board of Trade in the City Hall here on Tuesday. The session was a short one, consisting only of the presentation of a report from the Board read by the secretary, Mr. Kenneth Campbell.

The report, after disclaiming any serious grievances, stated that there is one matter that the railway companies should be compelled to remedy, and that is the interchange of traffic, both passenger and freight, at the Methven crossing. Proper interchange has never been made there and it has been the cause of considerable annoyance and expense to the public. The question of freight rates is necessarily a difficult one to settle to the satisfaction of all concerned, as it seems to be always in order to complain against high rates and equally in order for the railway companies to show the reasonableness of the rates they charge. We believe that we in the west have good reason to complain of the high rates charged on all classes of merchandise coming into the country, and consider that substantial reductions could be made and still leave a good margin of profit to the carriers. We trust that the railway companies are fully alive to the problem they are about to face in moving the immense crop that soon will be harvested in Manitoba and the Territories. This question may be outside of your limit of investigation, but it is nevertheless a serious one in this country, as a good deal depends on the early marketing of the grain as to the prices realized. We are all well aware of the losses that have and may be incurred by reason of the inability of the railway companies to promptly move the crop. This has occurred before, and will this season, unless there are preparations made in proportion to the immense amount of work to be done. While we have on this occasion dealt in generalities, we feel that the government has made a step in the right direction and trust your investigations may result in a clearer knowledge of these questions and a benefit to the public in general.

The arrangements for the welcome of the Hon. George W. Ross on his return to Toronto from Great Britain, under the management of the Liberal clubs of Toronto, have been completed. A steamer will be chartered to meet the premier at Niagara. A programme of speeches and music will be furnished on the trip across the lake to Toronto.

*Advertisements.*

NEW FALL WHEAT



EXTRA EARLY WINDSOR

The Wheat of the Century.

TWO WEEKS EARLIER than any other. Over 1,000 Kernels produced from a Single Grain. Magnificent in appearance. Splendid in Straw, and an immense cropper.

The result of long and careful experimenting, obtained through crossing and careful selection has brought forth this magnificent New Earliest of all Fall Wheats. We consider it one of the most prolific, heaviest stooling and strongest growing varieties of Winter Wheat with which we are acquainted. Imagine fields which have threshed out yields like 43, 47 and 61 bushels per acre. It gladdens the heart of the farmer and fills his purse. It is a great stooler; over 1,000 kernels have been grown from a single grain. This means that with ordinary care and ordinarily fair weather and fair soil you can have a crop of wheat that will remind one of olden times when wheat yielded fifty bushels and over per acre right along. The heads are bald, of good length, and filled up to the point with fine plump white kernels. The straw is excellent, and is less affected with rust than any other sort that has come under our notice, and we have tested every variety known to the trade.

PRICE OF EXTRA EARLY WINDSOR WHEAT: Pound, 20c.; 3 pounds, 50c.; 7 pounds, $1.00, by mail postpaid. Peck, 60c.; ½-bushel, $1.00; bushel $1.50; 10 bushels and over at $1.40. (Purchaser pays Express or Freight Charges. Cotton Bags each 15c. extra.

Send for Wheat Pamphlet Describing all the Newest and Best Winter Wheats, FREE.

WM. RENNIE, Toronto.

FOR LANDS

NEW ONTARIO

Near Sturgeon Falls, Ont.
Verner, Ont.,
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Desbarats, Ont.,
Echo Bay, Ont.,

Write—

COLONIZATION DEPARTMENT,
Can. Pac. RY., Montreal.

## LIVE STOCK.

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

IT PAYS TO CARE FOR YOUR HORSE.



Full nickel plated bit supplied in straight or jointed mouth.

NATIONAL GALL CURE

Is the only speedy and sure cure for GALLS, GORE BACK AND SHOULDERS, CORNS, SCRATCHES, MUD SCALDS, ETC.

National Gall Cure is wonderful in its effect, no other preparation in the world can equal it, and it does its work while the horse is working.

For sore teats on cows it gives immediate and certain cure.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER.

On receipt of 50 cents we will send two full sized boxes of National Gall Cure, which are sold at 25 cents each, and a full nickel plated bit as shown in above illustration for 50 cents.

Money refunded if not found satisfactory.

National Gall Cure is for sale by all dealers.

When ordering from us, please write name and address plainly and enclose this advt.

ENGLISH EMBROCATION CO'Y.
337c St. Paul street, Montreal.

THE PEOPLE'S HORSE CATTLE SHEEP AND SWINE DOCTOR.

The demand continues for this book to such an extent that though we have been offering it for several years, we feel we must once more include it in our Premium List. It has saved the life of many a valuable beast, as well as giving those who have the care of live stock a great deal of practical advice and useful information.

This work contains in four parts clear and concise descriptions of diseases of the Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine, with the exact doses of medicine for each.

A book of 334 pages on diseases of domestic animals, which should present a description of each disease, and name the proper medicines for treatment in such condensed form as to be within the means of everybody, has long been recognized as a desideratum. This work appears to cover the ground completely. The book embodies the best practice of the ablest veterinarians in this country and Europe, and the information is arranged so as to be easily accessible—an important consideration. Each disease is first described, then follows the symptoms by which it may be recognized, and, lastly, is given the proper remedies. The different remedies employed in all diseases are described, and the doses required are given. The book is copiously illustrated, including engravings showing the shapes of horses' teeth at different ages. An elaborate index is a valuable feature.

It is printed in clear, good type, on fine paper, and is handsomely bound in cloth, with ink side stamp and gold back, and is a book which every person ought to possess who has anything to do with the care of animals.

No farmer or breeder should be without this valuable book. Given only to 'Witness' subscribers for one new subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00. For sale, postpaid, at 75 cents.

## GLIMPSES OF JOHN MORLEY.

Writing in 'The Christian Endeavor World,' William Mathews, LL.D., gives some interesting reminiscences of John Morley, the great English statesman, as he has known him :—

'Though not an orator in the popular sense of the term, Mr. Morley is yet a most skilful and persuasive speaker, who commands the earnest attention of his hearers, whether in the legislature or on the political platform. If he never flashes or thunders like a Canning or a Brougham, there is yet in his speeches what an admirer has termed an eloquence of exalted thought put into noble language, which sometimes carries the sympathetic listener away, as if he were under the spell of the born orator's enchantment. His achievements in the political sphere are a vivid refutation of the old stupid notion that a scholar cannot be a practical statesman.

'It was said of Oliver Cromwell that hope shone like a fiery pillar in his soul when it had gone out of all others. Mr. Morley's chief defect as a politician is said to be the lack of the quality which was so conspicuous in the great Puritan. A friendly critic said that, if he failed to become a first-class statesman, a principal cause of the failure would be his lack of hopefulness, or inclination to a certain pessimism in politics, and a lack of animal spirits, of which it would be hard to overrate the importance in the big struggles, the rough-and-tumble fights, of English parliamentary life. Half the battle of life consists in keeping up a cheerful spirit. Without hope everything is done under a cloud, and so languidly and without force. There is no enthusiasm, no élan, no eager looking for and vision of speedy success. Pessimism handicaps a man in every sphere of action, cuts the nerve of all effort, and conjures up scarecrow foes and obstacles which dissolve into thin air before a sunny temperament.

'Mr. Morley must be most happily married, if I may judge by what I saw of Mrs. Morley in my brief visit. At the breakfast table I observed to her that she looked far more like an American than like an English woman, upon which her husband said, "My dear, you should regard that as a great compliment."

'Mr. Morley is a delightful, earnest, and suggestive talker, with an ample command of ideas and language, and impresses one by his conversation, as by his looks, with the conviction of his absolute honesty, frankness and transparency of soul. There is no evasion or equivocation, no hedging, but a manly and fearless expression of his beliefs. It is said that he who is now so radical in his religious views, in the very vanguard of free thought, was at college "Evangelical.' Is his present scepticism a reaction against the opposite extreme of thought?' Throughout his writings, with all their patient truthfulness and candor," says an admirer, "I think I can discern an undercurrent of unconscious bias on the question of religion, as if the pendulum had swung back with such violence as to become slightly overbalanced."'

The study table is hardly complete without a copy of 'World Wide.'

## 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.]*

### ALFALFA CULTURE.

Lucerne, or Alfalfa, is constantly gaining in favor with the farmers in the middle western states, especially Kansas, where it produces enormous quantities of green forage for cattle and hogs when pastures begin to fail during midsummer droughts. Not only is alfalfa valuable as a soiling crop, but when cut early and carefully cured, in cocks, covered with hay-caps, it makes superior winter feed for horses, cattle and sheep. In addition to its feeding qualities for live stock, it is a superior soil-feeder by collecting nitrogen from the atmosphere and storing it up in the soil, ready to be used by subsequent cereal or root crops. There are many Canadian farmers who would like to share in the benefits of alfalfa forage for summer and winter feed for their flocks and herds, but those who have tried to grow it in nearly all parts of the Dominion, excepting in south-western Ontario, have been rather unsuccessful, but the experimenting has not been carried on long enough to determine precisely the cause of failure, whether in the climate, the soil, or in the mode of cultivation, or, what is more likely, a combination of all these.

Mr. E. D. Tilson, a very successful farmer of Oxford County, Ont., writing to the 'Farming World' about alfalfa, says :—'I have been growing it, in a small way, for eight years, and have only just now learned how to grow it successfully. I have now about twelve acres growing, and last year's and this year's seeding has been very successful, more especially this year's. I seeded down eight acres, and all but two are doing splendidly. It is just beautiful, as thick on the ground as it can stand, with no weeds.'

After some further details relating to the large yields of green fodder, he says: 'Not one farmer in a hundred knows how to grow it, and nine-tenths of those, who have tried it, have made failures. The great secret is to have the land thoroughly prepared for it. The land must be thoroughly worked the year before sowing, so as to kill all weeds, and, early in the following spring, cultivated, harrowed and rolled a great many times, so as to get a perfect seed-bed. Barnyard manure should not be put on for at least a year before sowing as it will cause weeds to grow, but commercial fertilizers should be used. It is best to sow the seed as early in the spring as the land can be got into good shape, but better to sow a little later than to sow when the land is in bad condition or not properly worked. Sow broadcast, thirty pounds of seed to the acre. It is better to go over the land twice, once each way, sowing half the amount of seed each time. We use the wheelbarrow seeder. After sowing, roll the land down firm and then go over it with a light harrow, or a weeder, and, when the alfalfa is six or eight inches high, it should be cut with the mower, but not very close to the ground. This is to check the weeds and also causes the alfalfa to grow stronger and healthier.'

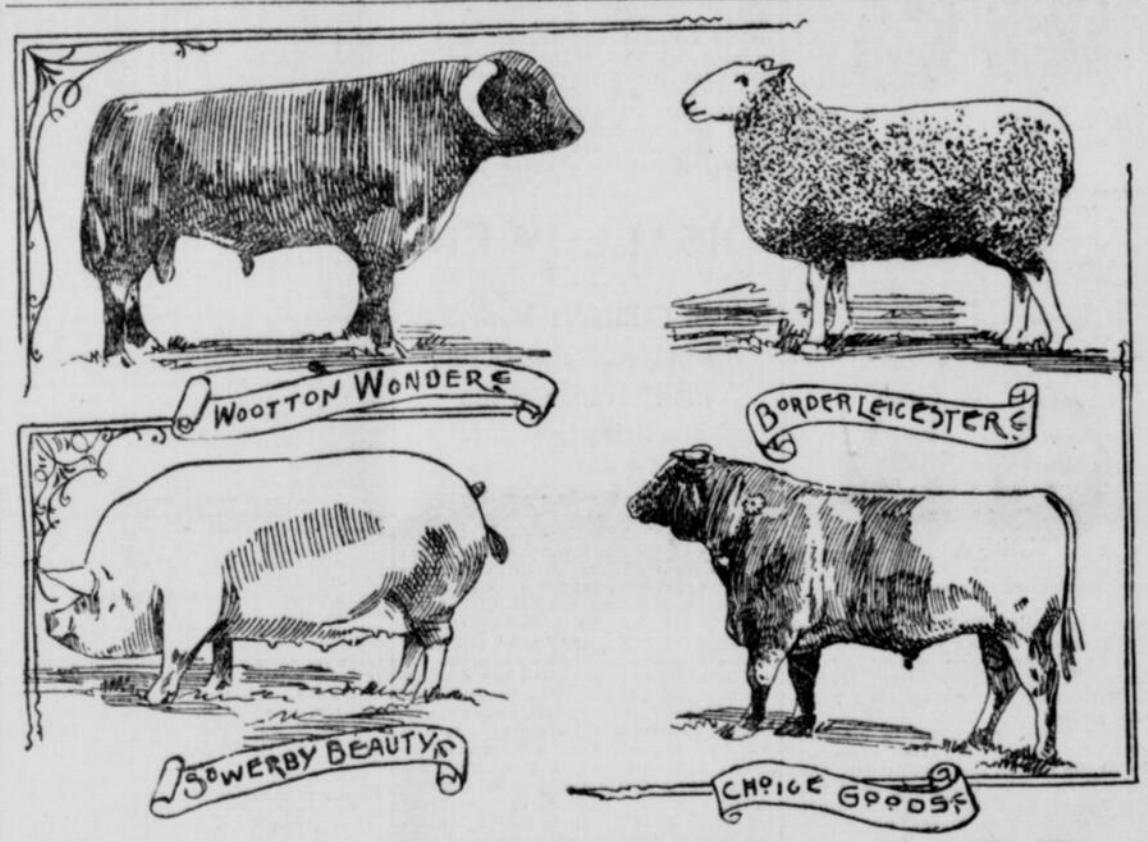
Mr. Tilson says that from three cuttings of alfalfa in one season five or six tons of superior hay can be made, which is much better for feeding purposes than either timothy or red clover, but the alfalfa must be cut as soon as it begins to blossom, or else the hay will be woody and not nearly so good.

'In cutting alfalfa for hay it should not lie too long in the hot sun, only a few hours to wilt, and then it should be raked and put into cocks, and the cocks covered with cotton hay-caps. It should be left in cock three or four days to cure and then handle as little as possible, or the leaves, the most valuable part of it, will drop off.'

Mr. Tilson says that he believes that alfalfa is the finest soiling crop in the world, and he is feeding it green to his three hundred hogs and sixty-five milch cows, and both hogs and cows are very fond of it.

In a book published by one of the professors in the Kansas Agricultural College, the author states that one ton of alfalfa leaves is worth more than a ton of wheat bran, and that, if you feed alfalfa hay to your cows and pigs in the winter, you do not require to feed any grain. The soil best adapted to alfalfa-growing is heavy clay loam, where corn will grow at its best. It would appear that the only real hindrance to the successful growing of alfalfa in a large portion of Ontario, as well as in some parts of Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces, is the amount of labor required to prepare the seed-bed in order that the young plants may get a good start, after which it will hold the fort for years against almost all kinds of intruding weeds. In order to be successful alfalfa should be sown alone without a nurse crop. In Kansas alfalfa is often sown during the first half of September, on corn stubble, which has first received thorough culture by discing, rolling and harrowing, but it would not do to try autumn seeding in Canada. I believe that there are thousands of acres of fairly good lands in Canada where obnoxious weeds now prevent the growth of profitable crops, but if they were put into proper condition and seeded down with alfalfa, their owners would not regret their time and labor.

RUSTICUS.




PRIZE WINNERS AT THE BIG SHOWS IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

### FARM GLEANINGS.

Rust weakens tools; to prevent it, scour them well and give a good coat of oil.

Potatoes should be allowed to remain in the ground until thoroughly ripened, unless wanted for immediate use. So doing improves the flavor, prevents scarring and the potatoes are not so liable to rot or blacken where touched by machinery in digging.

The selection of potatoes for planting should be done in the field at digging time and because of the tendency of the plant to vary, the selection should be from hills which produce potatoes of the form and character desired.

Clover sod followed by potatoes is by far the best rotation for wheat. Clover lives upon ingredients in the atmosphere to a certain extent. It stores in the soil nitrogen—one of the most expensive constituents found in commercial fertilizer. The potato crop makes this nitrogen available for the wheat crop. Potato ground does not have to be ploughed for wheat. If free from weeds it is in better condition before ploughing than afterward.

Farmers have suffered greatly from the enormous outbreaks of the chinch bug, and yet how few farmers have given the life history of this pest the slightest study, and it is pretty difficult to effectually fight an insect enemy without being familiar with its life history. With such knowledge, we shall find a period of its life when it is more easily combated than at any other period, and the great difficulty that almost every community finds in its attempt to exterminate an insect, is that somebody, and very often several somebodies, do nothing at all in that direction.

An interesting experiment has been carried out at the Experiment Station, Nord, France, to determine the relative advantages of large and small wheat. Equal weights of large and small seed were drilled, and, of course, the small seed consisted of a much larger number of grains than the other. The number of plants from the small seed, and later on the number of ears, proved much greater than from the large seed, and the crop of straw was also greater; but the yield of grain from four different varieties was greater from the large seed by two to nearly thirteen bushels per acre. In the case of the large difference the crop was a heavy one of a prolific bearded wheat.

In order to attain the greatest measure of success in raising roots, the preparation should begin the previous fall. As soon as possible after harvest the stubble should be skim-ploughed and then harrowed, and two or three weeks after, cultivate and harrow again, and some time in October haul out about sixteen loads of manure per acre and plough down. If all this has been done, it is only necessary in the spring to cultivate with the spring-tooth cultivator, then harrow and cultivate again the cross way of the first cultivation, and the ground will be ready to drill up for mangels, sugar beets and carrots.

In the construction of brick silos an expert recommends the use of well-burned brick, the walls to be made of two thicknesses. Often overburned bricks can be cheaply bought, and are just as good. There need be no outside covering of wood and no cement surface on the inside. Cement mortar should be used, however, as lime mortar would be dissolved by the acid of the silage. One advantage in a silo of masonry is that considerable of the total height may be gained by building several feet into the ground, provided the soil is dry or well drained. The part built below the surface should be made of heavy stone, faced on the inside with one thickness of brick. The silage can be readily taken out from the lower part by using a pulley for elevating it.

Prof. Lugger, of the Minnesota state experimental farm, has issued a circular letter in regard to the locust or grasshopper pest which lately infested Red River valley counties on the Minnesota side and the northern tier of counties of the state in the vicinity of Turtle Mountain. In this circular he warns the farmers to plough their stubble lands this fall, making it impossible for the eggs to hatch. The dangerous species of locusts invariably choose such fields in which to deposit their eggs. Fall ploughing in the opinion of Prof. Lugger, will destroy the eggs of the insects, and make any great amount of damage impossible.

When food is properly preserved in the silo it is more palatable than when fed in the dry form. This means that a less proportion of the food will be wasted in feeding. In fact, there should be but little waste in feeding silage in any instance and in many instances none at all. The silo is economical of space in storing food, as it requires a much less area to store food in the green form than to store it when dried. It is also economical in labor when feeding the food. It can usually be located so that the food is nearer to the place of feeding than it would be possible to store equal quantities of dry food in the cured form. It is easily handled because of its lack of bulkiness and because it is more commonly fed in the cut form.

Most of the plant food in the soil is lazy. Then why not keep the land at intervals between crops covered with living plants that they may 'digest' some of this tough material and build it up into organic structures, that subsequent harvest plants may when ploughed under and partly decayed? Unless it has been found wise to fall plough, then sow in the harvest crop or immediately after the harvest crop has been removed, such cover crop as experience has shown to be most satisfactory. Even where it is desired to practice fall ploughing a cover crop may frequently be raised between the time that the field is relieved of its harvest crop and the time of late fall ploughing.

When sowing onion seed for winter onions, plant it thickly, and when the bottoms are about the size of large peas thin them out, saving the small onions for future use. Lay them in a shaded place, spreading them out thinly, until they are dry, when the tops can be removed, and the onions be hung away in paper bags until the next spring. They must be kept dry and secure from frost. In early spring they should be planted in rows in the garden, or set thickly in the hotbed. They grow rapidly, are ready sooner than those raised from sets, are mild and pleasant in flavor and make a fine appearance when bunched for market. A crop can be had from the hotbed while waiting for the first crop grown outdoors, and if more are planted than are needed for early use they will grow and make fine large onions for cooking. It seems strange that such tiny bulbs can keep in growing condition for so many months, but it is simply a case of suspended animation, so to speak, the onion only waiting for favorable circumstances to again begin its life work.

### LIVE STOCK NOTES.

On cool nights the troublesome horn fly, which bites and annoys cattle so greatly, collects on ceilings and warmer spots in the barn. By using a cheap hand-spray, kerosene can be sprayed on them, killing them off in large numbers.

A farmer, in building a new hog house, made a second floor just above the first, high enough to clear a man's head. From each apartment he made a runway at an angle of about forty-five degrees, with strips to prevent slipping. The sleeping rooms for the hogs were on the upper floor. Most hogs will keep their sleeping rooms very neat, dry and clean. Sometimes young hogs will get into bad habits, but you can soon break them of that by closing a trap door to keep them down a little longer after eating. Old hogs are very particular about keeping their sleeping room dry and clean.

A good grade will make two pounds where a scrub will make but one. Even after you have fed a scrub, you cannot get the price, pound for pound, that you get for a good animal. If, however, you cannot get the kind you desire, and have a lot of feed, then in buying animals of a poor class, buy cattle of a good age, give them all the feed they will take, and get beef on them in the shortest possible time. You may in that way get enough out of them to pay for the feetd. But if you are careful and persistent, you can always find the inbred quality, then with kind treatment and regular feeding you will get the infed quality.

My plan, says a writer in the 'Drovers' Journal,' has been to feed the skimmed milk, but always sweet, to calves intended for the dairy, up to the age of six months. It gives good bone and muscle to the young heifer, and it is a great encouragement to the culture of a good and quiet, satisfied disposition, which is one of the most important things in regard to the comfort of the owner, whether it be for a dairy cow or for a steer, and especially if the steer is to be worked. This method followed until the end of the pasturing season, will bring the young animal to the first winter feeding, which is of equal importance to start the animal well, with the previous feeding.

### POULTRY PARAGRAPHS.

An old nest in hot weather is nothing less than a louse incubator. There are swarms of them in the straw. Sulphur or lime is not enough. Renew the filling, kerosene the box, and when a hen is set, use insect powder.

Should the producers of eggs pay attention to the gathering and caring for them, the price would never go so low. It simply lies in the hands of the farmer. People who buy eggs will pay more for them if they are assured they are good and they do not have to throw away five or six eggs from each dozen. Hence the farmer who receives the low price of eight and nine cents per dozen for eggs has only himself to blame.

Old stock is beginning to moult. This is the trying season for hens. Plenty of good food should be fed at this time. Linseed meal may be given to good advantage. Sunflower seeds are an excellent grain to feed moulting hens. All old stock intended for market should be disposed of at once as there is more profit now than to keep them through the moult and then sell.

A poultry raiser had a poultry yard that is fairly exposed to the north wind. He bought twenty yards of cheap sheeting, tacked it to the fence, and now has a good windbreak six feet high. The fence is woven wire and the cloth is firmly sewed to it with twine, and also stayed with laths placed two feet apart and bound to the wires with cord. It is a good, cheap windbreak.

### RYE PASTURES.

They can be seeded from now until the middle of October. The exact time will depend largely upon the amount of moisture in the soil. Very little good comes from putting rye into dry ground. If there is just enough moisture to start germination the young plants will certainly perish, but where a good start is obtained, the rye will soon be able to take care of itself. If the rye field is to be pastured heavily this fall, the seed should be put in just as soon as possible. Sow it thickly for this purpose, using about two to two and a half bushels of seed per acre. Some farmers sow even more. The most satisfactory method is to seed with a grain drill, as all the kernels are then put in deep enough to insure germination. The roots will strike out in search of moisture and the plants will be much more capable of taking care of themselves than if sowed broadcast

The crop makes a splendid pasture for fall and early winter. Much less grain is needed for animals on rye pasture. All kinds of stock are fond of rye. It is particularly useful for dairying farmers in keeping up the flow of milk. It should be pastured as soon as it is large enough for the animals to obtain a good bite. It should be grazed sufficient to prevent its jointing. Rye heavily pastured in the fall will not produce so much green foliage in the spring. Prof. Shaw advises dividing the rye field into two sections and alternate the grazing. There is considerable expense involved in this, consequently most people use one field only. When milch cows are being grazed they should be allowed to remain on only a few hours each morning, as constant grazing has a bad effect on the quality of the milk and butter.

# 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.

### CHEAP PAINT.

Chatham, N.B.—Can you tell me how to make a cheap paint for painting outhouses—something light in color preferred 2. Have heard that kalsomine can be mixed with oil and used as paint. Do you know if this can be done? Ans.—1. In the 'Weekly Witness' of July 1s, 1901, we gave a recipe such as you ask for,—one that was re-published by request. If you have not that number, drop us a card and we will try to get you a copy. 2. Kalsomine mixed with oil would not be likely to make a satisfactory paint. We have never known it to be used in that way.

### CENSUS NOT TAKEN.

J. A. E.—I would like to be informed through your columns when the census papers were given out, and whose place it was to fill in the blanks, as I never saw one yet nor was any left at my residence. Ans.—The census papers were not, as a rule, given out. The enumerators called at the houses and filled in the blanks from information obtained from the head of the house or any member of the family. If no one in your house saw any enumerator, it is possible that he called while every one was out, and put the house down as empty. A notice was given in the papers about April 20, to the effect that all who had not been visited should communicate with the local census commissioner.

### 'TACKY' PAINT.

Newton Brook.—We had a church painted last fall. In warm weather, or if the church is heated, the paint sticks to people's clothing. We had another painter go over it with another coat containing plenty of drier, but it is little improved. Could you suggest a remedy? Ans.—The fault was probably in the oil used. A painter in the city, who has had considerable experience, says that sometimes, though not often, his men come across a barrel of oil that seems all right, but that leaves the paint 'tacky.' Painting it over does not help at all. Sometimes they burn the paint off and have the work done over; but a less troublesome plan is to have it varnished over with a hard oil varnish, which will harden the surface and prevent further trouble.

### ADDRESS WANTED.

A Subscriber write: In one of the Canadian stories in the 'Witness' of May, 1891, 'A Bard on the St. Francis Indians' occurs this passage:—'Major Rogers, an officer of the Colonial force, was a sufferer from these incursions, his wife and children having been murdered during his absence from home.' In the 'Witness' of June 3, 1891, after having pointed out one or two other historical mistakes, an interested correspondent adds the following P.S.—'Major Rogers, who was my grand uncle, had neither wife nor family to be murdered, and he was ordered by the Governor to go against these Indians because of their very great annoyance to the settlers by their frequent raids upon the colony.'—Signed, S. B. Greely. I wish to settle a point in a genealogical difficulty, and I think one of Major Rogers's relatives, who had taken the interest in his movements that S. B. Greely seems to have tak might give me a point or two which would materially assist me in my pursuit. Will you kindly give me his address or that of any other elderly connection of Major Rogers?

### CONCERNING HOME AUTHORS.

F.P., Harriston.—Accept my thanks for the prompt manner in which you answered the list of questions I sent in some time ago. I think your correspondence columns the most valuable part of your grand paper. You will greatly oblige by further informing me: 1. As to where and when the following authors were born: Dean Milman, Dean Farrar, Prof. Sayce, Prof. Alfred Church, 'Barry Cornwall' (Bryan Walter Procter), G. F. Bettany, M.A., B. Sc.; H. W. Dulcken, Ph.D., Francis Chilton-Young. 2. Who are the English publishers of (a) Green's 'History of the English People' (not the 'Shorter History'), and (b) Charles Elton's 'Origins of English History.' Ans.—We are glad you find the correspondence columns helpful. The Rev. Henry Hart Milman was born at London, Feb. 10, 1791. He was the third son of Sir Francis Milman, physician of George III. He was made canon of Westminster in 1835, and was advanced to the deanery of St Paul's in 1849. The Very Rev. Frederick William Farrar was born at Bombay, India, Aug. 7, 1831. He was educated at the University of London and at Cambridge. Was made Archdeacon of Westminster in 1883. The Rev. Archibald Henry Sayce, M.A., LL.D., was born at Shirehampton, near Bristol, England, Sept. 25, 1846; Professor of Assyriology at Oxford since 1891. He is especially noted as an Orientalist. Rev. Alfred John Church, M.A., was born at London, Jan. 29, 1829. Bryan Waller (not Walter) Procter ('Barry Cornwall'), was born at London, Nov. 21, 1787. He was educated at Harrow, and was a schoolmate of Byron and Sir Walter Peel. George F. Bettany, M.A., was born at Penzance, on March 30, 1850. Graduated at London University, B.Sc., 1871, with first class honors in Geology. 2. (a) Macmillan, London; (b) Bernard Quaritch, 15 Piccadilly.

### THE HALDANES.

Millfield.—Would like to know to what denomination the brothers James A. and Robert Haldane belonged? To what denomination did they belong at the time they visited the Island of Arran, Scotland? In what year was the visit made? Ans.—Robert Haldane and his brother, James Alexander, were nephews of Admiral Duncan, and both served in the British navy for some time. After leaving the navy, at the peace of 1783, Robert at first settled on his estate near Stirling. The change wrought in his religious sentiments he describes thus: 'Before the French Revolution, having nothing to rouse my mind . . . . . I contented myself with that general profession which is so common and so worthless, and that form of godliness which completely denies its power. When politics began to be talked of I was led to consider everything anew. . . . . But missing the shadow, I caught the substance, and while obliged to abandon these unsatisfactory pursuits, I obtained in some measure the solid consolations of the Gospel.' His brother James, who had risen to the command of a ship, also left the navy, and the brothers with other workers, formed the 'Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at Home' (unsectarian). They built 'tabernacles,' supported missionaries, educated preachers, established Sunday schools, etc. In the course of twelve years, Robert Haldane is stated to have spent for such purposes upwards of £70,000. The Haldanes were at first not disloyal to the Established Church of Scotland. Some of their measures meeting with opposition, and for other reasons, the brothers left the Presbyterian Church and travelled through Scotland, holding meetings, and preaching wherever they could obtain hearers. It was about 1797 when James Haldane visited the western part of Scotland and the Island of Arran. They formed several independent congregations, and in 1799 James was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church which they had founded in Edinburgh. In 1808 he changed his views with respect to infant baptism. Both brothers took an active part, chiefly through the press, in many of the religious controversies of the time, and both freely used their own money as well as their time in meeting what they felt to be the religious needs of their country.

### 'THE ENGLISH NATION.'

Echo Vale.—About a year ago there were some verses published in the 'Witness,' beginning: 'Dear Editor, I write for information,' and ending: 'We're Canadians, but we're Britons with the best.' You will very much oblige me if you can give me the right version. Ans.—The verses appeared in the 'Witness' of March 13, 1900. As the piece is not long, we reproduce it.

Dear Editor, I write for information;
I'm in a very puzzled state of mind;
I read so much about 'the English nation,'
I'd like to have the Englishman defined.
A speaker who was speaking somewhere lately
Called Britain's heroes English—don't you know?
And by the rules of Kant and likewise Whateley,
I can't make out how he could call them so.

The people of the southern part of Britain
Are capable of doing many things,
And bright the page their history is writ on
Since ruled by Norman, Scotch and German kings.
But by the great St. Patrick of the Irish,
And by the good St. Andrew—man of worth
And by St. David, loved of Welshmen lyrish,
And by St. Jean Baptiste, they're not the earth.

We're not at all by prejudice so blinded
We cannot give the Englishman his due;
We don't object to being oft reminded
That England has had heroes not a few.
But when they take the hero of Corunna,
And brave Sir Ralph and Colin of Argyle,
The 'Iron Duke' and 'Bobs' and all who've done a
Heroic deed it works upon our bile.

It's hardly worth our while to raise a rumpus
About a little matter like this same;
But if the bloomin' cockney wants to lump us,
Then let him give the lump its proper name.
We speak the English speech with all its letters—
Its h's and its r's and all the rest—
But recognize no English for our betters,
We're Canadians—but we're Britons with the best.

W. M. M.

### NUMISMATIC.

J.G., North Pelham, Ont.—I enclose two coins. Can you tell me their age and value? I have had them about forty years. Ans.—They are two small Roman copper coins very common, worth only a few cents each. The one with the veiled head was struck by Constantine the Great about the year 330, and the other by his son Constantinus II., about the year 340.

## LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

### NAME OF CHILD.

School Teacher.—1. If a boy is born while his mother is still unmarried, is he entitled to her name or his father's? In the case I am enquiring about, after the boy was about nine years old, the parents married, and the boy takes the father's name. 2. He is writing for a certificate in college now. Can his right to the certificate with his present name be legally disputed? Ans.—1. Under the circumstances we consider that it is not improper for the boy to adopt and use the father's surname. 2. No.

### AN OVERHOLDING TENANT.

Subscriber, Ont.—B rented house from A for $7 per month and occupied it over one year, and paid rent when called for. A sold house and gave B one clear month's notice to give up possession; B said A promised to give three months' notice, and he retained possession for ten days beyond time of notice, causing $30 expense in law, which A paid. A's lawyer told him that B was not legally worth anything, that his wife owned everything, whereas B is said to be partner in a grist mill. 1. Now, is B's wife liable for costs in this case? 2. Would it be proof sufficient of partnership that B's name appears on the billheads, as is usual in partnership? 3. Is there any way that I can make him pay the costs? Ans.—1. It does not appear from your statement of facts that she is. 2. No. It would certainly be some evidence of partnership, but not proof conclusive. 3. We do not at present see any, but would suggest that you leave the matter in the hands of your lawyer with instructions to avail himself of the first favorable opportunity that presents itself to recover the money by attachment or otherwise.

### CHANGING A NAME.

Alvinton—What process of law is required for a man to change his name, say from John Black to John White, and also the Court to do so? Ans.—An Act of the Legislature of Ontario is requisite. The cost would be upwards of $200. Inclusive of solicitor's fees the amount would probably be in the neighborhood of $300.

## VETERINARY.

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

### GOITRE OR TUBERCULE.

D.S.—I have a cow, about ten years old, that took a swelling under the chin and extended down her throat last year about this time; I rubbed it with turpentine a few times and it all went away. Two days ago it started again. I have rubbed it with turpentine again and it is nearly better. What do you think it is or what is the cause of it? Ans.—The swelling is either a goitre or it may be tubercle. You should have her tested with tuberculin. If it is simple goitre the continued rubbing with iodide of potassium ointment (1 to 8) will cause it to be absorbed.

### SPAVIN.

Old Subscriber.—I have a one year old colt which is lame in the hind leg in the hock joint. It seems to be swollen. Is it spavin? What is the cure? Please prescribe. Ans.—Most probably it is bone-spavin, but you ought to show it to a veterinary surgeon. Continued rest and repeated mild blistering at intervals three or four weeks is the treatment indicated. Get advice to make sure the location of the lameness is correct.

## 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.]*

X.Y.Z.—Ans.—With regard to your first enquiry, medicine does no good for such cases. The patient should be examined by some specialist as often the trouble is due to some inflammation or displacements which an operation or special appliance would remove. In the second case the symptoms you mention might be caused by an incomplete or partial hernia or rupture, or might be due to overfilling of the veins. Clothing has probably nothing to do with it.

X.Y.Z.—The best person to consult would be your family doctor. He, no doubt, would receive you kindly and considerately. Most doctors see such cases often and are quite competent to deal with them. In your case you need not be alarmed. What you complain of does not indicate ill-health or an abnormal condition of things. The majority of people have the same experience and if you are in good general health, able to eat and sleep and work well, you need not fear, You will get no harm. Do not worry about it.

### BACKWARD CHILD.

Parent, Newfoundland, has a daughter, one year and eight months old. She does not thrive well, and makes no attempt to walk, or even stand. Her limbs are small and weak. Apart from this has no particular sickness. Ans.—Many children are slow in learning to walk. This is usually due to lack of strength, as they were usually weakly from birth, or have been brought up on artificial foods. Certain fevers, associated with disease of the spinal cord, have been known to affect the walking. The last form is serious, since it leads to a lack of growth in one limb, usually a leg. You can usually tell if this is the trouble by the symmetry of the two sides. In simple weakness the following ideas may be of use: Such children should not be carried about a great deal, as this interferes with the proper activity of the muscles. Allow them to lie a good deal on the floor, so that they can stretch the limbs freely for hours at a time. Clothing should be loose and suitable. A woollen shirt and underdrawers, with a short dress, is the right thing. This prevents the action of draughts, and yet allows free movement. The child should be taken out for an hour or two every day when fine. Diet should be very simple, milk, bread and milk, sago, tapioca, custard, are to be the staples. Meat and vegetables are unsuitable. Gentle friction to the limbs with a little sweet oil, or cod liver oil, after the bath, will help.

### BARBER'S ITCH.

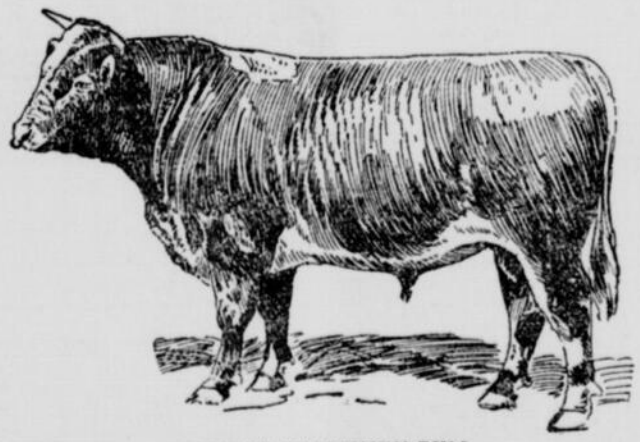
S.G. asks for the cause, nature and cure of 'barbers' itch.' Ans.—'Barbers' itch,' or Sycosis Barbae, is a chronic inflammatory disease of the hair follicles, characterized by pimples, pustules and nodular lumps. The disease commences by the formation of scattered pimples or pustules on the sides of the hair follicles. The pustules contain matter. They show no disposition to rupture, but dry into crusts. The surrounding skin is reddened and inflamed. There is a good deal of itching, burning and pain. A hair lies in the centre of each spot. At first the hair is firmly fixed, but only afterwards when suppuration occurs, can it be readily pulled out. The eruptions comes out in crops, and may last for months or years. The disease is confined to the hairy beard and moustache particularly. There are two other similar diseases which may produce the effects of sycosis. These are ringworm of the face, and pustule eczema. Ringworm has the following points of difference from sycosis: The hairs are broken, brittle, and easily extract. The course is rapid. Moustache is practically never affected. It is due to a fungus. In eczema the itching is more severe; there is much oozing, and the disease tends to spread to non-hairy parts. The treatment is usually by internal tonics if the general health is run down. Local treatment is, however, more important. The hair should be clipped or shaved systematically every two or three days. If suppuration is free the hairs should be pulled out. The parts should be washed in hot water with castile soap, and an ointment applied, consisting of the ointment of the oleate of mercury, ten percent.

### TOBACCO HABIT.

Subscriber, Man.—Asks us to recommend some treatment for the tobacco habit. Ans.—We know of no cure except gradually leaving off the habit, which any person with sufficient will power ought to be able to do. Our opinion is that the so-called cures which are vaunted are of very little value.

### SORE FEET.

Subscriber's Daughter for two years past has suffered intensely with pains in the feet. The pain is like a burn. One toe in particular is very sore. It is swollen and red and very tender around the root of the nail. The nail seems all right but is sore when touched. In the winter suffers very much from chilblains. Is on her feet all day and often the most of the evening. Is compelled to wear laced boots as the ankles need support. Uses large strong boots with thick soles. Ans.—It may be that you have what is known as flat foot. In this trouble, which is caused by standing a great deal, unless the health is not robust, the arch of the foot is lower than it ought to be and the foot is often turned outward. You can see whether this is the case or not by the presence or absence of a prominence on the inner side of the foot above the sole. Should you suspect this as the trouble you ought to consult your doctor as you would have to wear a special shoe. If this is not the trouble and the pain is due to an inflammation in the toes you will have to try local treatment. You should endeavor to get two weeks' rest so that you could get off your feet. Every night bathe the foot with hot water, and in the morning before putting on the boot take small pledgets of absorbed cotton dipped in extract of witch hazel and wrap about the toe, leaving on all day.



A YOUNG SHORTHORN BULL.

'McS. Marshall II., 139404, was one of the features of the McLane sale at Indianapolis. He was bought by Mr. John Goodwine, jr., of Potomac, Ill. He is roan in color and was calved on May 4, 1899. He is a grandson of 'Young Marshal,' 110705, the prize two-year-old at the Columbian exhibition, for which Mr. Barber paid a thousand dollars.

### CHINATOWN'S MAILS

CELESTIALS HELP THE NEW YORK CARRIERS TO DISTRIBUTE THEIR LETTERS.

Chinatown, with its underground passageways, dark alleys, twisting halls and concealed doors, would be the hardest district in this city for the postmen to cover if it were not for the many branch post-offices which the Chinese have established. Every mercantile establishment in Mott, Pell and Doyers streets and some of the restaurants and clubrooms are virtually sub-post-offices. Mail for individual Chinese, the riffraff of the quarter, is addressed in care of one of these established houses, and the work of the postman is thus much simplified.

It is fortunate for the Chinese that this state of affairs exists, for, efficient as the postal delivery is, it would be almost impossible to deliver the Chinese mail if the postman had to hunt up every man for whom letters from China are received. It would be a harder job than finding 'John Doe' of poolroom fame. The Chinaman who is not in business keeps out of the directory for one thing. Then, the name by which his relatives in China know him is likely to be entirely different from that by which he is known in Chinatown, for every Chinaman with the least bit of pride has two or three names. There are other complications that would enter into a personal delivery.

Letters from China usually come addressed in English to some well known firm. At one end of the envelope, written in Chinese characters, is the name of the man for whom the letter is intended, and a request that the firm will please deliver it at the earliest opportunity. The larger firms have their addresses printed on envelopes which are supplied to their regular customers. The Chinese consider handling mail matter in the light of an honorable trust, and there has never been any complaint that letters are delivered to the wrong person. A Chinese may have had a serious falling out with a firm and may have transferred his business to a rival, but mail addressed in care of his former connection always reaches him.

The Chinese are great letter writers. Of course, there is a great deal of business correspondence between Chinatown and Chinese ports, but much of the mail matter is of a social nature. Many Chinese who have a good command of the intricate written language of the Dragon Empire make a good living writing letters for others of their race who don't know how to write. When a Chinese in this city writes to his relatives in China he incloses an addressed envelope.

The postman is more reverenced in Chinatown than the policeman. In fact, that hardly expresses it, for the policeman only gets the reverence which comes from fear of the law, while the postman, as the link which connects the inhabitants with the land of their birth, is most popular. He is a fortunate man every Chinese New Year's week, for he receives many presents.

One does not have to consult a shipping guide in Chinatown to learn when the next mail is due from the Far East. The Chinese know to a day when every mail arrives, and figure to the hour regarding the posting of China-bound letters. They know that it takes thirty-three days for a letter to go from New York to Hongkong if it is sent by the Vancouver steamers. They also know that it takes a little longer if sent by the San Francisco or Seattle routes, consequently the Vancouver mail is always the heavier. At this time of year there are sailings from Vancouver every three weeks. In the summer mail reaches New York from China on an average of once a week. The day of the week differs, but the Chinese always know just when it is coming. An outsider can tell of the prospective mail arrival by the crowds which gather about the stores. Then the postman arrives with his sack bulging with mail matter. The Chinese wait in the stores for their mail, which is delivered to them by one of the clerks. Some go away smiling over good news from home, other faces are stoically expressionless because there were not letters for them.—New York 'Tribune.'

### BALANCE OF POWER IN NATURE.

It is curious to observe how frequently the progress of an animal or plant race, otherwise triumphant, is liable to be checked by the attack of some enemy that appears suddenly, or, at least, often unexpectedly, on the scene. Especially is this event witnessed in the history of the insect world; and but for the operation of some such principle in nature we should be in danger of being overwhelmed by certain species, to the exclusion of many other forms. There is no doubt that the insect tribes inflict much damage on crops and fruits, and in many cases render the efforts and work of the farmer and gardener null and void. But, on the whole, the balance of power in nature is very fairly sustained. There is scarcely a species of animal which does not include in its history a list of particular foes, and the increase of the one race implies the undesirable attentions of the other. This warfare among insects especially, and between insects and birds, and even between insect species and lower plant foes, can be illustrated by numerous examples drawn from the experiences of naturalists.

One of the latest observations on this head relates to the Nemesis that follows the trail of the caterpillars known as the 'army worms,' which in Australia eat up and destroy the wallaby grass. This devastation is disastrous indeed, but the saving clause appears in the person of a certain microscopic fungus. This low plant organism, apparently following on the track of the caterpillars, attacks the insects and kills them off by the thousand. Here the plant routs the animal, just as, in the case of the plague of field mice, which devastated not only Greece but also the South of Scotland a few years ago, a certain bacillus or microbe, cultivated and spread over the fields, afflicted the mice, killed them off, and restored peace to the farmers' souls. —London 'Chronicle.'

### CAUSE AND EFFECT OF STRIKES.

It is too true that there is matter for a grave indictment of the trade unions. Their guidance has too often fallen into the hands of the restless and malevolent ambition which thrives by industrial war. They have too often been swayed by the votes of the young, unmarried and less responsible members. They have too often had recourse to lawless and violent methods which would have destroyed the freedom of labor and against which the community has had to put the law in force, and sometimes to take up arms. On the loss and suffering caused by strikes to the community, and often in a special degree to industries wholly unconcerned in the quarrel, it is needless to dwell. But combination was necessary to protect the rights of the working man and enable him to make his bargain with capital on anything like equal terms. The employers were really, if not formally, combined. How ruthless a tyrant capital can be, was shown with fearful vividness by the reports on which the British Factory and Mining acts were founded. It can hardly be denied that the unions have raised the condition of the working man. A notable case was that of the farm laborers in England, who were raised from practical slavery, with an insufficiency of bare bread, by the unionist movement under Joseph Arch. Nor has anything which the unions have done been more odious or more subversive of commercial freedom than the means taken by some colossal trusts to kill the minor concerns. A better way, it is to be hoped, will in time be found than industrial war, or war of any kind; but in the meantime let justice be done to the cause of the working man.

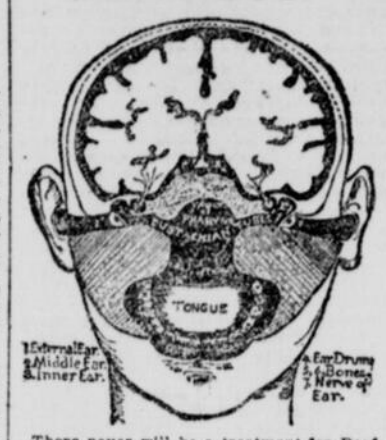
While strikes are spreading we are still told to look to New Zealand for a complete cure. New Zealand, we are told, has put an end to strikes by its courts of arbitration. Gladly would we accept a panacea for this great industrial and social disease. But what we want to see and have not yet seen is a specimen of a New Zealand award. How and under what penalty can a rate of wages or any other condition of employment be fixed for a term certain without regard to possible changes in the market? If the employer, finding that he is losing by the terms of the award, chooses to suspend his business, how can you force him to continue it? If the laborer, finding that he can get more than the arbitration rate of wages, chooses to stop working, how can you force him to go on? What has been called arbitration hitherto has, in fact, been merely mediation, to which it is of course, always possible to resort.—Bystander in 'Weekly Sun.'

*Advertisements.*

CATARRH SPECIALIST **SPROULE**

ON

CATARRHAL DEAFNESS.




There never will be a treatment for Deafness that will cure all cases. Such a thing is ridiculous and impossible. There never will be a treatment that will cure every case of any disease. The treatment that cures the majority of cases of any diseased condition is a great boon and a godsend to men.

Nearly every case of deafness results from catarrh. Many, many are the patients afflicted with deafness that I have cured after they had tried ear specialists in vain, simply by curing the catarrh.

Until within a few years most of the diseases of the ear were pronounced incurable, and even to-day this belief is widespread. Fortunately there is an error, for nearly all the diseases of the ear are curable.

Do not listen to the advice of those who tell you that your deafness has lasted so long that nothing else can be done for it. Very many who have been deaf for years can be entirely cured, and still many others who are rendered by their deafness totally unfit to transact business, or have intercourse with their friends, can receive enough benefit to make them useful citizens, and a comfort and a blessing to their homes, and the community at large.

Therefore, TAKE NO RISK! Do not let a trouble of the ear of any kind run on from week to week, month to month, or perhaps, year to year, until the parts are so completely destroyed that there is little hope of regaining this valuable and important sense.

**The Symptoms of Disease of the Ears.**

Deafness and ear troubles result from catarrh passing along the Eustachian tube, that leads from the throat to the ear.

Is your hearing failing?
Are your ears dry and scaly?
Do your ears discharge?
Do your ears itch and burn?
Have you pain behind the ears?
Is there a throbbing in the ears?
Do you have ringing in the ears?
Are there crackling sounds heard?
Is your hearing bad on cloudy days?
Do you have ear-ache occasionally?
Are there sounds like steam escaping?
When you blow your nose do the ears crack?
Do noises in your ears keep you awake?
Hear better some days than others?
Do you hear noises in ears?
Is hearing worse when you have a cold?

Answer the above questions, cut them out, and send them to me. I will then diagnose your case free, and will write you out a plain description, and tell you what to do to get well.

Catarrh Specialist, Sproule, 7 to 13 Doane Street, Boston.

### A NEW YORK POLICEMAN'S BRAVERY.

One hundred feet from a manhole, with all escape cut off, three workmen, who were digging in a sewer in Nineteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, made a rush to safety when an explosion of naphtha gas occurred there yesterday, but flames swept over them and they were compelled to lie on their faces in the thick mud to escape being burned to death. They were unconscious when found by Policeman William File, of the West Thirtieth street station, who bravely entered the sewer which but a moment before had been spouting fire.

The men were John McFall, of No. 2129 Third avenue; James Smith, of No. 453 East Seventy-eighth street, and Patrick Dwyer, of No. 301 East Sixty-fourth street. All were overcome by the gas and severely burned. Dwyer was taken to the New York Hospital. The others were treated by an ambulance surgeon and sent to their homes.

Repairs have been going on in the sewers in Nineteenth street for several days. The three men went down through a manhole, near Sixth avenue, yesterday, Dwyer carrying a lighted candle. They had been at work only a few minutes when there was a loud report and flames shot up through the aperture where the men had entered, attracting a large crowd. When it became known that there were workmen in the sewer excitement was rife and cries were set up to save them.

Policeman File found T. F. Lantry, who had charge of the workmen, and ordered him to have all the manhole covers taken off the sewer for two blocks. As each cover was removed flames shot high into the air, but they quickly died down.

Then the policeman was lowered into the sewer, and, wading through the mud, he came upon the three prostrate forms. Dwyer and his two companions were insensible from the fumes of the naphtha gas and the intense heat. With ropes the men were hauled to the street, where they were soon attended by the ambulance surgeon.

Naphtha had been thrown in the sewer from a building in Fifth avenue, and when the lighted candle was carried through the passage, the explosion followed.—New York 'Herald,' Sept. 4.

### BURIED GLACIERS.

The interesting discovery by Baron Toll of buried glaciers from the glacial period, covered with more recent post-glacial deposits containing branches and roots of alnus fruticosa, under the 74th degree of latitude, on the Great Lyakhoff Island of New Siberia, has already been mentioned several times in these columns. We have now received the thirty-second volume of the 'Memoirs' (Zapiski) of the Russian Geographical Society, the first fascicule of which contains Baron Toll's memoir in full, with several interesting photographs. Three of these represent cliffs of glaciers ('fossil glaciers,' as Baron Toll describes them), which are masses of ice, not of river ice, or of ice formed in clefts, but undoubtedly of a glacial ice, dating from the glacial period, and covered with more recent layers of soil; while two other photographs represent layers of soil containing remains of alnus fruticosa and a species of salix deposited above the ice. The branches and the roots of the former are well seen on the photograph, while the catkins which were found by Baron Toll show that these trees, which now do not spread beyond 70 degrees north latitude, grew on the New Siberian islands during the post-glacial period. As to the mammoth, the rhinoceros and other extinct mammals, it seems impossible, since the researches of Fr. Schmidt, Tcherskiy, Bunge and Toll, not to accept the last author's conclusion, namely: 'The mammoths and the other contemporary mammals lived on the spots where we now find their relics; they died out owing to a change in the physico-geographical conditions of the region. The bodies of these mammals, which have not died in consequence of some sudden catastrophe, were deposited in a cold region, partly on river terraces and partly on the shores of lakes and on the surfaces of the glaciers, and there they were gradually buried in loam. They have been preserved the same way as have the masses of ice underneath, owing to a permanent and perhaps increasing cold.'—'Nature.'

# LETTERS FROM READERS.

A WORD FROM NEEMUCH, INDIA.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your issue of July 8, which has just come to hand, is a private letter of mine, from Kashmir to a friend in Montreal. There are several misprints, for which I am sorry, but blame no one, as I scribble so badly. I will ask you to correct only those that misrepresent my statements about the famine children. The paragraph should read: 'The famine left us (not me) a legacy of some one thousand precious souls. Of these two hundred girls are in Neemuch. Pray that these souls may be won for Jesus, and that when trained, they may become a mighty power for good in Central India. I believe God has given them to us (not me), and the Church at home must send us more workers to devote themselves to these children.'

Let me add another fact for the readers of the 'Witness.' Carefully prepared statistics show that about twenty-four thousand additional children are now in the various mission schools and industrial homes in training, as a fruit of the last terrible famine.

Many of these are young and will need to be supported for several years.

MARGARET MACKELLAR, M.D.
Canadian Presbyterian Mission,
Neemuch, Central India, Aug. 15.

VOLUNTEER IMMIGRATION AGENTS WANTED.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have been requested by a friend in Scotland to write to you on behalf of Scotch immigrants coming to Canada. You are well aware of the fact that very few of the Highland people can get regular employment at home, consequently they have to go elsewhere to get work. The majority of the able-bodied go to the railway and to the towns, where they are in danger of being ensnared by strong drink, through the pernicious influence of wicked companions. The poor are living from hand to mouth, so that when old age comes they have nothing to fall back upon. If they had taken land in Canada they would have had their own homesteads, and they would be in less danger of falling into drinking habits when working upon them and improving them than working on the railway. There is no class of settlers more desirable than loyal British subjects. Foreigners cannot be expected to be possessed of such patriotism as the native Britisher. When a man either in the military or civil service does a commendable act he is rewarded with the Order of the Bath or some distinction. Although a gentleman or lady of means would help ten or twenty or a hundred poor Highland families to go to the colonies and assist them for the first four or five years, till they would be able to stand upon their own legs, no such national honor or reward was conferred upon them.

However, if the building of the empire is to form one of the chief points in our national policy, we hope every one, rich or poor, will show their good will in the matter. Some are saying that the coast of British Columbia is admirably suited to the Highland crofters.

If gentlemen from Canada who could speak the native tongue would spend their holidays in the Highlands of Scotland, they would see clearly whether emigration would be to the advantage of the Highland people or not. It would do good to all Canada if the visitors from this country to the Glasgow Exhibition would do all in their power to induce British importers to buy largely from Canada, namely, grain, dairy produce, beef, etc. The Canadian visitors should not confine their visits to Glasgow. If the farmers would go to the North of Scotland and other parts of the kingdom and relate their own experience in Canadian farming, they could not fail to interest the common people in regard to Canadian matters. Canadian farmers and commercial men should have meetings in every part of the kingdom and discuss in a friendly way the mutual advantage that would result from extending the commercial intercourse between Britain and her colonies.

As the Duke of Cornwall and York is about to pay a visit to Canada, the people should unanimously endeavor to show His Royal Highness the mutual advantages that would result if Britain would buy largely from her own colonies, for if Britain would buy all our surplus products it would be a great advantage to both countries.

ANGUS BEATON.

Kissina, Assa., Aug. 22.

THE SHANSI FAMINE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Having been asked as to the famine fund, allow me to say that any of the missionaries of the famine provinces—Shensi, Shansi, Honan and Chihli (for Wu Ting Fang, of Washington is out in an earnest appeal for the latter province)—would gladly distribute contributions to this fund. Here in Canada the Rev. Dr. Warden, of Toronto, is sending any amounts given to him for the fund to Dr. William McClure, formerly of Montreal, and who just lately left Tientsin for Honan province. But the chief agency is that of the New York 'Christian Herald's' committee, which has already cabled large sums to the scene of famine, with the Rev. Dr. A. H. Smith, of the American Board, as chairman, and Messrs. Atwood, Edwards, Lowry, and Duncan, missionaries, representing the various denominations on it. Money sent directly from Montreal might go to the Rev. Donald MacGillivray, 380 Honan Road, Shanghai, a Canadian missionary, and editor for the Society for the Diffusion of Christian and General Knowledge among the Chinese, who will see that from that distributing centre for China it reaches the most needy point, or it may be sent to him through the Montreal Chinese C. E. Society, which is in correspondence with him.

With reference to the famine, a letter from Dr. Atwood, now in Shansi no doubt, reveals much suffering, though some aid had reached there. This distress is chiefly among the poor and the Christians, the latter having been despoiled of everything and driven from their homes. Yet the officials, even, were beginning to show them favor, and as Protestants. The friendly Governor Tseng had granted 40,000 taels for the immediate relief of the Protestants of the province. He is the same man who sent an official escort from Taiyuen for the eight missionaries, for whom he had previously sent a pressing request to come and assist him in settling matters. 'He and Li Hung Chang seem to feel the necessity of some Protestants to help them a little in holding the Roman Catholics in check,' since two such leaders have already gone into Shansi and were giving the governor trouble by their excessive demands.' Such discrimination augurs very favorably for Protestant missions in China. There is thus an apparent desire in that region to meet the proposals for justice to Christians, and a better day is dawning generally, towards the bringing about of which such spontaneous charity as assisting the famine-stricken is most helpful. Previous famines in other parts showed the same feature. The hope is that refreshing rains may have fallen ere this, though the Chinese proverb there runs: 'If ten years there will be too little rain in nine.' In all their poverty in Shansi province they are, it is said, treading upon the finest coal contained in an area greater than that of Pennsylvania. It is satisfactory to know that the 'Witness' office will forward any gifts to the most needy point, nor will the Christian Church forget the power of prayer in behalf of those districts in this critical period.

J. C. THOMSON.

VON SOSNOSKY ON THE BOER WAR.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It seems a singular thing that an Austrian civilian, who has never set his foot on the shores of England, and who is imperfectly acquainted with the English language, should undertake to write a work on English Army Reform. Yet Messrs. Chapman and Hall have had the manuscript translated and published. The work appears only in English, and is not without its interest. It is entitled 'England's Danger—the future of British Army Reform.' The attitude of the author towards England is friendly but frank. The principal point insisted upon is the absolute necessity for conscription, if the British Empire is not to fall to pieces. Conscription prevails everywhere on the Continent, with the exception of Holland. It is a cheap system. The British army, though ridiculously small in comparison with others, is one of the most expensive in the world. He points out that the soldiers of the Continental nations are very popular, whereas the English mercenary is despised and disliked in his own country as an individual, whatever may be thought of him in the abstract. Almost everything in connection with the British army is wrong, and in particular everything is antiquated. Very likely this is true. The organization, that is the cutting up into regiments, etc., the arrangement of bodies, is especially antiquated and absurd. And all this is illustrated in the Boer war. The antiquities and absurdities of the British army are without parallel. There is nothing like them on the Continent.

He says that General Buller, on landing in South Africa, flung away his chances, by letting his three divisions operate in complete separation from each other, at different and distant parts of the scene of war instead of uniting them in one army corps.' 'The causes of defeat were to be looked for in the senseless splitting up of the forces, in the defective leadership and training of the troops; in short, in the fact that they were inferior to the Boers in every respect.' He says, 'The close of 1900 was a sadder one for the British Empire than that of any century before it.' He also blames the Boers for lack of energy. After the battle of Spion Kop, he says, 'with characteristic passivity the Boers neglected to follow up the pursuit, which might have proved disastrous to the British, seeing that they had to cross the Tugela again, dragging with them an enormous train of 489 waggons.'

Returning to his criticisms of the British, 'Lord Methuen,' he says, 'compelled, if you like by the pressure put upon him by London, without stopping to wait for the arrival of all the troops belonging to his division, advanced on Kimberley, Kimberley being the place where Mr. Cecil Rhodes happened to be; and on the safety of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the London Stock Exchange, for obvious reasons, set great store.' 'In the opinion of Wojcik, Captain in the Austrian General Staff,' he says, 'the repeated failure of the attempts to relieve Ladysmith was not so much the fault of the British generals as of British discipline and the inferiority of British guns. However, that may be, somebody was to blame if General Buller, either by his own initiative, or in obedience to superior orders, was so bitter with the notion of forcing the Tugela line that he sacrificed to it his finest troops as well as much valuable time.' But I need not continue these criticisms any further, as their author is merely a civilian student of military affairs, though belonging to an Austrian military family. They would not be regarded as possessing the highest degree of weight.

He gives a sketch of the past history of the British army. In this sketch, the Plains of Abraham appear under the new and imposing name of the 'Plains of Adam.' Many Englishmen regard the Crimean War as having been a mistake. We generally think, however, that England made at least a very creditable appearance in that war. Hence the views of this foreign writer, who is impartial, and who appears friendly to England, are of interest, though they are not very flattering. He says, 'To be sure the troops fought here as elsewhere with their usual cold-blooded pluck; but the British army's tactics were antiquated, its equipment no less so, the training of the troops extremely defective, the military knowledge of its officers sadly to seek, the commissariat and transport service beneath criticism. So this terrible campaign, which demanded such enormous sacrifice of men and money, did nothing for the British Empire, beyond pitilessly exposing her weakness to the eyes of the world; while the honors of the war remained with the French army. The war was one of the most aimless and senseless ever waged; but if France gained as little practical advantage from it as England, she, at least, won the glory so much coveted by her Emperor.' 'England despatched 98,000 men to the Crimea, and France 309,000. In spite of all her efforts, England was unable to raise more than 98,000.'

S. J. MACKNIGHT.

THE CHINESE FAMINE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I notice in the editorial columns of your issue of Aug. 20 reference to a collection taken up at a meeting of the Chinese C. C., to aid famine sufferers in Shansi, China, and you make the suggestion that other Christians might join these with their contributions. Now why should you not take the lead in this matter, and thus lend your influence and example to stir up the zeal and charity of all Christian Canada, as the 'Christian Herald' is doing in the United States. You are widely known, and your influence is a power. The public, therefore, would more readily and largely respond to your appeal. We have already sent the 'Christian Herald' between twenty and thirty dollars—the most of it contributed by people living in this small place in the backwoods. Now, personally, I wish to send a trifle more this month for the same purpose, with more to follow. In leading a movement like this, you will be helping us all to preach the Gospel to those Chinese more effectively than can be done in any other way, and helping to bless those who contribute. I do not know Mr. Hop Wo, but I am prepared to send you a trifle toward this object.

S. E. WRIGHT.

Bremen, Ont.

'LIFTS' FOR A PALACE.

King Edward of England has decided that Buckingham Palace cannot be made thoroughly modern without the introduction of elevators, or 'lifts' as the English call them. Almost every New Yorker who has built a fine residence recently has come to the same decision about his own home. It is not unnatural, then, that the agents of the King should purchase the desired elevators in the country where they are most in use.

Three elevators of the latest model are now being built in this city for Buckingham Palace. They will be elaborately fitted up to match the interior of that famous edifice, and will have every safety device. Their cost will be under five thousand dollars each, it is said, and their installation will probably be followed by elevator orders from the owners of other English palaces.

The use of elevators in modern residences in this city has become common. In fact, a house of any pretensions is not now considered complete without at least one of them. There are several houses in and near the city which have as many lifts as are to be put into the big English palace. It is said on authority that at least seventy-five elevators are now being put in place in houses about New York.

Many old houses have been equipped with elevators, although the cost is greater than it is when the elevator shaft is erected with the other walls. The law which requires fireproof elevator shafts in business buildings also applies to residence elevators. In old houses, many of which were constructed before the fireproofing era of building, it has been necessary to build a steel skeleton from the foundation to the roof. That many property owners have done so in spite of expense testifies to the popularity which house elevators have attained in the comparatively short time that they have been used.

In the days of steam and hydraulic elevators their use in residences was out of the question because they were too cumbersome. Besides, an elevator boy was necessary, and in a private house the 'lift would hardly be used enough to warrant the extra expenditure for wages. But with the introduction of electricity, as the motive power for elevators all these objections to their use in residences disappeared. It was not long before there were several companies in the field with elevators which could be operated even by children with safety. 'Push-button' elevators, they might be called, for slight pressure on buttons does everything.

Residence elevators can be operated both from the car and from the hallway. Pressure on a button at the door will bring the elevator to the desired floor, whether it is above or below. It stops automatically, and until it stops the door leading into the shaft cannot be opened. With the opening of the door the electric current is broken, and no one can move the car to another floor. Inside the car is a series of buttons, numbered to correspond with the various floors. The passenger presses a button and the car stops at the desired floor. While the car is in operation the hall buttons are inoperative, giving the person in the car entire control of the elevator.

The same safety devices are put on residence elevators as on those used for business. A speed regulator, driven by the motion of the car, is placed on the shafts around which the cables wind. It is set at a certain rate of speed. If at any time the car attains a greater speed the safety catches are tripped and the car brought to a stop.

The operating machinery of an electric elevator takes up little room. The motor, which usually is directly connected with the machinery, is set up in the basement in a space four by six feet. No belting is used, and the machine is so regulated that it uses no current when the car is not in motion. In almost every case the current is obtained from power lines in the street. The cost of current rarely exceeds the fixed minimum charge of the electric power companies.

The average electric residence elevator costs about three thousand dollars. Where the house is finished in a particularly expensive manner and the car and shaft fittings are made to correspond, the expense will be greater. Oak and cherry are the woods usually used in constructing the lower half of the car. Electro-bronze is the favorite metal for the top portion, which may be of an elaborate pattern if desired. The elevators take up little room in the hallway, as the car is seldom built to hold more than four passengers.—New York 'Tribune.'

MODERN MIRACLES

OF FREQUENT OCCURRENCE AMONG ITALIAN PEASANTS.

Italy is subject to periodical fits of religious fervor among the peasants, who believe so firmly that the authorities are somewhat nonplussed as to what course to pursue, and sometimes have to be passive, confining themselves merely to keeping order.

It is quite enough for some hysterical woman to have an attack of the nerves and to declare that she has had a vision of the Madonna for the whole country-side to be in an uproar. Such was the case not long ago in a little place on the Roman-Tuscan frontier, it being asserted that the Virgin had appeared in a certain oak tree and had spoken to those praying there. She appears sometimes in the day, but her favorite hour, so it is said there, is about nine in the evening. The mysterious oak has been adorned with thousands of lighted candles, producing a most picturesque effect, together with the kneeling multitudes below. Processions of men, women and children carrying burning candles make pilgrimages to the divine oak and firmly believe that they see the Madonna.

So excited are they that it is not an uncommon occurrence for one or more suddenly to become pale and fall to the ground with all the symptoms of an epileptic fit. Afterward they are taken by a lethargic sleep, which usually lasts four or five hours. On waking they cry 'Viva Maria!' and almost invariably declare that they have been in Paradise. It is calculated that on a recent Saturday ten thousand people were gathered about the oak.

An unbeliever went to the spot from curiosity, and, seeing an old man kneeling with candle in hand and with eyes fixed on the illuminated oak, addressed him, saying: 'My good man, can you tell me where this blessed Madonna is to be seen?' 'Look at that oak,' was the reply, 'and where it is white is St. Joseph on one hand and St. Anthony on the other, with the Madonna in the centre.' 'But I see nothing but two white points formed by the flowers of the tree.' 'Then you are an unbeliever.' The unbeliever moved forward and with a knife managed to cut off some of the blossoms, which fell to the ground. Whereupon the poor old man cried out, horrified, 'You are damned! You have cut off the beard of St. Anthony!' and disappeared weeping.—'Pall Mall Gazette.'

## CHESS

*Communications should be addressed to the Chess Editor, 'Witness,' Montreal.*

Tuesday, Sept. 17, 1901.

PROBLEM NO. 203.

(By S. Zimmermann.)

Black—12 pieces.



White—8 pieces.

White to play and mate in THREE moves.

b Kt 1 kt 1 Kt 2, b 4 p 1 K, 3 p 4, 2 k B 3 p, p 1 p p p 3, P 5 P 1, 3 P 3 p, 1 Q 6.

PROBLEM NO. 204.

(By E. J. Winter-Wood, Paignton, third prize winner, 'Leisure Hour' Tourney.)

Black—7 pieces.



White—10 pieces.

White to play, and mate in TWO moves.

kt 1 b b R 2 q, 1 B 3 Q p 1, Kt kt 1 k 4, 6 P 1, 3 P 4, 8, K 6 P, 1 R 4 B 1.

Problem No. 465. By P. K. Traxler. Three moves.

White—K at K R 4; Q at Q R 8; Bs at K B 7, Q Kt 4; Kt at K 2; Ps at K Kt 2, K B 2, Q 4, Q R 2. (9 pieces).

Black—K at K 5; R at Q Kt 3; B at Q B 4; Kt at K B 3; Ps at K R 4, Q 3, Q 6, Q B 3. (8 pieces).

Solutions published Oct. 5, must reach editor by Oct. 1. Three good ones this week.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENTS.

No. 192. Barry. Three moves.

4 K 3, 1 b 6, 1 k p Kt 4, 2 Kt 1 B Q 2, 4 P 3, 1 P 6, 1 P 2 P 3, 8.

Solution.

| White. | Black. |
|---|---|
| 1 Q—B 7 | 1 B—R |
| 2 Q—R 7 ch | 1 B—B |
| 2 Q—B 7 ch | 1 B—R 3 |
| 2 Kt—R 4 ch | 1 K—R 2 |
| 2 Q x B mate | 1 K x Kt |
| 2 Q—B 2 ch | 1 K—R 4 |
| 2 Q—B 7 ch | |

Correct from George Patterson, Louis C. Wurtele, H. W. Barry, Gilbert Marcotte, E. W. Allen, 'as fn Mazel's problem—the key weakness is amply atoned for.'

A close try (Q—Q 7) is defeated by K x Kt; if then Q—Q B 7 black plays B—R 3 and saves the mate.

No. 193. Wurzburg. Three moves.

kt K 6, 1 p 3 p kt, B 7, 7 R, 3 B 1 Kt 2, 4 Kt p k 1, 2 Q 3 b 1, 8.

Solution.

| White. | Black. |
|---|---|
| 1 R—R | 1 B x R |
| 2 Q—R 7 ch etc | |

Correct from George Patterson, H. W. Barry, Louis C. Wurtele.

No. 194. Pospisil. Three moves.

8, 3 p kt 3, Kt 3 P 3, 1 P 6, p 2 Kt 2 p 1, 1 p k B 2 R 1, 7 Q, 5 K 2.

Solution.

| White. | Black. |
|---|---|
| 1 K—K | 1 K x Kt |
| 2 R x P ch | 1P—R 6, or P—Q 3 |
| 2 Kt x P ! ! ! | 1 P—Kt 7 |
| 2 Q—B 2 ch | 1 P x P. |
| 2 Kt x K P | 1 P—Q 4 |
| 2 Q—Q 2 ch | 1 Kt—B 3 or B 4 |
| 2 Kt x Kt | 1 Kt—Q 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 5, etc., et | |

Correct from George Patterson, H. W. Barry, 'a beautiful and original conception. The mate in the main variation is exquisite while the difficult Kt play offsets the flaw after the K x B. Worthy of Pospisil.' Louis C. Wurtele claims a solution in two by Q—K B 2, but Black can defeat this in many ways. Novice, Gilbert Marcotte, E. W. Allen, 'duals are not defects in this problem.'

SOLVERS' SCORES TO DATE.

| | Previous | 192 | 194 | 195 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| E. W. Allen | 22 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 29 |
| H. W. Barry | 21 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 28 |
| Gilbert Marcotte | 21 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 28 |
| George Patterson | 21 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 28 |
| Novice | 17 | —1 | 3 | —1 | 18 |
| H. J. Rose | 15 | .. | .. | .. | 15 |
| F. Warwick | 11 | .. | .. | .. | 11 |
| Louis C. Wurtele | 9 | 3 | —1 | 1 | 12 |
| Myrtle House | 5 | — | — | 1 | 6 |

NOTICE.

No. 456 is quite correctly printed, and we have already received correct solution. We do not know the author's name.

Mr. Gilbert Marcotte invites chess players to his home on Sanguinet street, to play the game. He also mentions his determination to win out in our little competition, but has dread of Mr. E. W. Allen, especially.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Gilbert Marcotte—Many thanks for invitation. Why don't you join the Montreal Chess Club—the oldest club in the Dominion ,and second oldest chess club in the world? Fear we shall not be able to take advantage of your kindness for a little while. What is your house number?

H. W. Barry—Best thanks for selections, in particular your charming 3er. Yes, Traxler is an old favorite.

A. Cameron—Congratulate you on your score in the Checker Tourney. Thanks for scores.

J. D. Rose—Many thanks for scores and notes.

THE CHECKER TOURNEY.

| | Veary | Cameron | Alward | St. Maurice | Neale | Rose | Total | To play |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Veary | — | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 11 | 8 | 0 |
| Cameron | 0½ | — | 1½ | ½½ | ½½ | 11 | 6 | 0 |
| Alward | 0½ | 0½ | — | 11 | | 00 | 3 | 2 |
| St. Maurice | 0½ | ½½ | 00 | — | | 00 | 1½ | 2 |
| Neale | 0½ | ½½ | | | — | 1½ | 3 | 4 |
| Rose | 00 | 00 | 11 | 11 | 0½ | — | 4½ | 0 |

The above is the state of the score as far as we can ascertain at present. Will Messrs. Neale and Alward please hurry up as fast as they can, as we should like to be able to clear off this tourney.

NOTES.

Milwaukee, enthused by Dr. Lasker's visit ,talks of an international tournament next year, and proposes to raise $10,000 for the purpose.

Mr. and Mrs. Pillsbury are to tour in Europe. Another report says that Mr. Pillsbury intends to retire, in two years' time, from the public chess world, and that probably a match will be arranged between him and Dr. Lasker before that time expires. Now is the chance of the chess players in Montreal—especially the wealthy ones. Why not gratify their love of the game and rejuvenate their chess faculties by having this match played in Montreal? Lasker has settled in England—for the present at least—Pillsbury is a native of the United States. Where could a better meeting ground be found for the great encounter, than in this city, say, under the united auspices of the Montreal, St. Denis and Westmount clubs?

The Manchester 'Weekly Times,' in which the chess column is conducted by that fine player, Dr. Wahltuch, announces its ELEVENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY:—

CONDITIONS.

1. The tourney will be open to composers in the British Empire, and in other countries.

2. It will be divided into two sections—the first to comprise two-move direct mates, the second three-move direct mates.

3. Competing problems must be original positions hitherto unpublished.

4. As the problems will be printed under numbers, no sealed mottoes will be required; but they must be accompanied by solutions in full, and composer's name and address.

5. Problems may be sent any time up to Nov. 1, 1901.

6. There will be three prizes given for the first, second and third best problems, viz., 20s., 15s., 10s., respectively for three-movers; and 15s., 10s., 5s., respectively, for two-movers.

7. The names of the judges will be shortly published.

We sincerely hope that some 'Witness' readers will be well represented in this tourney.

GAME NO. 159.

A smart game played recently in St. Petersburg between the famous problemist and another.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

| White. N. Maximof. | Black. S. Andreef. |
|---|---|
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—Q 4 |
| 2 P—Q B 4 | 2 P—K 3 |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | 3 Kt—K B 3 |
| 4 Kt—K B 3 | 4 P—Q B 3 |
| 5 B—B Kt 5 | 5 B—K 2 |
| 6 P—K 3 | 6 Q Kt—Q 2 |
| 7 B—Q 3 | 7 P x P |
| 8 B x P | 8 Castles |
| 9 B—K 3 | 9 P—K R 3 |
| 10 P—K R 4 | 10 P x B |
| 11 P x P | 11 Kt—K 1 |
| 12 K—Q 2 | 12 B x P |
| 13 Kt x B | 13 Q x Kt |
| 14 R—R 5 | 14 Q—B 3 |

And White declared mate in five moves.

GAME NO. 160.

RUY LOPEZ.

Lately played in the United States.

| White. | Black. |
|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 B—Kt 5 | 3 Kt—B 3 |
| 4 Castles | 4 Kt x P |
| 5 R—K 1 | 5 Kt—Q 3 |
| 6 Kt—B 3 | 6 Kt x B |
| 7 Kt x P | 7 Kt x K Kt |
| 8 R x Kt ch | 8 B—K 2 |
| 9 Kt—Q 5 | 9 Castles |
| 10 Kt x B ch | 10 K—R 1 |
| 11 Q—R 5 | 11 Kt—Q 5 |
| 12 Q x R P ch | 12 K x Q |
| 13 R—R 5 mate | |


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# NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

## ONTARIO.

The Rev. T. O. Sadler, of Russell, has been elected moderator of the Ottawa Presbytery.

The Rev. Dr. Johnston has been elected moderator of the Presbytery of London.

The Hon. G. W. Ross, Premier of Ontario, sailed from England on Thursday last.

The Bishop of Ottawa has appointed Rural Dean Carson, of Stafford, rector of Osmabruck and Moulinette.

Mrs. John Jones, York street, London, fell downstairs last week and died the next day.

A young man named Newell, of Cornell, was struck by a train on the Michigan Central Railway, at Hawtrey and died twenty minutes later.

John Thompson, a well-known farmer living a few miles south of Galt, was kicked on the head by his horse while he was hitching it to a harrow, and killed instantly.

The Presbyterian congregation of Merrickville has extended a call to the Rev. A. J. McMillen, of Springville, to succeed the Rev. W. M. Fee, as their pastor.

Dr. J. M. Smith, son of the Very Rev. B. B. Smith, St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, has been appointed veterinary surgeon to one of the United States cavalry corps now serving in the Philippines.

Mr. J. R. Booth, the Ottawa lumberman, was on Tuesday last fined $20 and costs for dumping sawdust into the Ottawa River. Another prosecution has been entered against him for a subsequent offence.

On Sunday night some unknown parties broke into St. Columban's Roman Catholic Church at Cornwall, smashed the door of the tabernacle and upset the chalice and other sacred vessels.

Mr. Wm. S. Wight, of Tyrone, Ont., an extensive and well known dealer in farm stock, was assaulted and robbed of some two thousand dollars while on his way through what is known as the Pineridge, to Burketon, on the C. P. R., about 7.30 o'clock on Monday mroning.

An anonymous benefactor having offered to build a summer home for poor children, in Toronto, at a cost of not less than $20,000, provided the city donated a site, the Parks Committee has accepted the offer with thanks, and designated a site in High Park for the home.

At the quarterly meeting of the Brockville Presbytery, held at Winchester, the call extended by the Merrickville Presbyterian congregation to the Rev. A. J. McMullen, of the Peterborough Presbytery, was sustained. The matter comes before the Peterborough Presbytery to-day.

By the foolhardy trick which he had been warned not to attempt, a lad named John Anderson had his life dashed out on the premises of Messrs. Gowan, Kent & Company, Toronto, on Tuesday afternoon. Both arms, both legs and the back were broken by a fall from the third story window, a distance of forty feet. Anderson was trying to crawl across a bare brick wall to the window, a distance of about four feet.

Conductor Harmon, of Toronto, and the engineer, Denning, and the fireman, Rennie, of Sarnia, were all killed in last Tuesday's collision on the Grand Trunk near Princeton. The loss to rolling stock is heavy. The cause of the accident is said to have been due to the driver of the freight train which collided with Harmon's train not observing Harmon's signals to stop.

Two young people of Sandwich East, last week succeeded in getting married despite the opposition of the Right Rev. Bishop McEvoy to their union. The parties are Frank Reaume and Miss Minnie St. Louis, daughter of Mr. Frank St. Louis, all prominent people of the Townships. The groom's and the bride's fathers have maintained their opposition to the separate school which Bishop McEvoy founded at Tecumseh, choosing rather to remain supporters of the public school. The banns for the young couple were called in the Tecumseh Church for two Sundays. But when Reaume and his father-in-law-elect remained firmly opposed to separate schools they were informed by Father Villeneuve, parish priest at Tecumseh, that he was prohibited by the bishop from performing the marriage ceremony. Nothing daunted, Mr. Reaume and his fiancée went to Detroit and were married in St. Mary's Church.

## QUEBEC.

Two men, Kane and Peters, employed in the construction of the Quebec bridge, were drowned on Sunday, September 3

The Rev. H. R. Bigg was inducted last week as rector of St. Paul's Church, Diamond Harbor.

The village of Gaspe was threatened with destruction by forest fires last week.

Five houses were burned down on the Main street of the village of Megantic on Monday afternoon of last week.

The Rev. John Turnbull, of Kennebec Road, Marlow, Beauce county, has retired, at the age of seventy-four, after thirty-nine years in the ministry.

It is announced from Ottawa that at a meeting of the Cabinet on Thursday, Mr. E. Z. Paradis, of St. Johns, Que., was appointed a judge of the district of Iberville and St. Johns, in the place of the late Judge Charland.

A constable of the provincial police named Gagnon, who was sent to St. Alexis de la Grande Baie, near Chicoutimi, a few days ago, to look after some notorious offenders there against the fishery laws, was brought back to Quebec on Wednesday night, seriously injured. It appears that on Sunday last, shortly after grand mass, he tried to arrest one of the chief law-breakers, when he was set upon by the latter's friends and terribly beaten. He had his nose and jaw broken, besides being cut with a knife, and seriously bruised about the body. He was carried to the nearest house, where he received medical attention. The authorities here have taken the matter in hand and orders have been issued for the arrest of all the guilty parties.

## WESTERN PROVINCES.

The petition to upset the West Assiniboia election has been dismissed.

Vancouver has accepted plans for a $40,000 public library.

D. W. Mills has been committed for trial on the charge of fraudulently disposing of cattle belonging to Premier Roblin.

A call has been issued for a Liberal convention for the Province of Manitoba, with a view to preparing for the next local elections.

North-West land sales for August were 7,126 acres, for $40,510, against 5,881 for $32,399 last year. The total sales for the past six months this year showed a falling off of 496 acres, but an increase in realizations of $2,786.

Judge Martin has given judgment in the Deadman's Island case. The judgment summarized is as follows:—The defendant's case fails and the title to Deadman's Island is declared to be in His Majesty, the King, on behalf of the province of British Columbia, and a perpetual injunction is granted, restraining the defendant, Mr. Ludgate, from killing trees or otherwise trespassing on the said lands to which the plaintiff is called to immediate possession.

## DOWN BY THE SEA.

Mr. Charles B. Archibald, who was the first mayor of Truro, N.S., died at his residence in that town on Monday.

The Dominion Iron & Steel Company is reported to have purchased the Nictaux iron mines, near Annapolis, for $200,000.

Two cases of smallpox were discovered on the Dominion Atlantic train just outside Yarmouth, on Tuesday last, and the authorities refused to let the patients enter the town. They are quarantined at Meteghan.

Pugwash was visited by a dangerous fire on Wednesday last, when Mr. W. H. Brown's new brick store and storehouse were destroyed. Several houses were on fire at different times and the whole town was in great danger.

The steamer 'Erik,' which went in search of the Peary Arctic expedition, reached North Sydney on Friday last, after a most successful expedition. Lieut. Peary was found, and he and all the party were safe. Lieut. Peary will remain north to continue his work, but Mrs. Peary and her little daughter, Marie, together with Mrs. Pierce, the stewardess of the 'Windward,' arrived on the 'Erik.'

There is a water famine in Cape Breton County, all the wells and reservoirs are dry, and water has to be hauled a distance of ten miles to the mines. The drought in various parts of New Brunswick is also becoming serious and a bad state of affairs is reported from Kent County, where the farmers are obliged to kill or sell their cattle. The pastures and hay crops have been destroyed and the dairying industry is a failure.

# NOTES OF THE NEWS

Five men were killed and two fatally injured by an explosion in the works of the American Schultze Powder Company at Oakland, N.J., on Thursday last

The Earl of Clonmel was married on Monday to Miss Rachel Berridge, the actress, whose specialty is pantomime work. The young lovers met in the hunting field on Aug. 8.

A despatch from Erzreoum says that according to the Turkish authorities, the Mussulman quarter of Moush was attacked and burned by five hundred Armenians. The revolutionists retired on Sassoun after a serious engagement with the regulars. A great number were killed and wounded.

Vice-Admiral Faik Pasha, chief of the general staff of the Admiralty, has made his escape from Constantinople, going by British steamer to Malta. Fear of the consequences of his memorial to the Sultan denouncing his maladministration in the navy, caused his flight. His property has been declared forfeited.

A special despatch from Paris says: 'At Monteeau-Les-Mines, some hundreds of reservists returning in uniform to-day from the army manoeuvres, entered the town singing the 'Internationale' and other revolutionary songs. A force of gendarmes attempted to disperse the reservists, but the latter fixed bayonets and charged on the police with cheers for anarchy and a social revolution. The gendarmes were scattered. The soldiers then held a mass meeting and passed a resolution in favor of a revolution.'

# MONTREAL HAPPENINGS

John Driscoll, engineer, forty years of age, died suddenly of apoplexy at 20 Beaudoin street, last week.

Dr. Stansfield, of London, England, has been appointed to the new chair of metallurgy at McGill University.

On Thursday evening, at St. Matthew's Church, the Rev. F. J. Anderson was ordained as a missionary to Central India.

Mr. Hugh A. Allan has been elected president of the Montreal Telegraph Company in succession to his father, the late Mr. Andrew Allan.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Old Time Telegraphers' Association and the Society of the United States Military Telegraph Corps was held in Montreal last week.

The first regular term of the courts for the new judicial year was opened on Tuesday last with impressive ceremonies. Three new judges, Messrs. Trenholme, Robidoux and Lavergne were introduced to the Bar of the District, by the Chief Justice, Sir Melbourne Tait.

At the meeting of the City Council last week Ald. Clearihue gave notice of motion for the appointment of a committee to investigate the alleged corrupt practices employed in obtaining the civic lighting contract for the Royal Electric Company. He claims to have been offered three thousand dollars for his vote.

Early on Friday morning, in response to a call through the telephone, Captain Gray, of, number 10 police station, accompanied by Constable Martin, proceeded to Mrs. Griffin's boarding-house, 2409 St. Catherine street. He was shown to a bed-room where a woman had shot herself. When he entered the room she was still conscious, but in a very helpless condition. She was resting on a bed with a revolver in her hand, which Capt. Gray took possession of. The dress she wore, as well as the bedclothes, were bespattered with blood. As the shot had taken effect in the left breast, inflicting an ugly wound, it was seen at once that the case was urgent, and no time was lost in removing her to the General Hospital, where her name was entered as Margaret Plant. Miss Plant is a trained nurse, who comes from England. The motive which led her to attempted suicide is not known.

Joseph Pichette, sixteen years of age, while assisting in the work of decorating the front of the Bonaventure station, fell from a staging, a distance of 25 feet, and was instantly killed. He resided at No. 8 Chambord street.

The man who was found lying unconscious at the foot of the revetement wall, near the Longueuil ferry, and who died from his injuries at the Notre Dame Hospital yesterday, has been identified as William Fleming, a machinist. He resided at 370 Notre Dame Hospital Thursday, has been where he was found. It appears that Fleming left home on Monday morning to go to work, and nothing is known of his movements until he was found unconscious at eleven o'clock on Tuesday night, and sent to the hospital in an ambulance.

# ANOTHER VICTORY.

## Canadians Defeat the Irish Sharpshooters at Seagirt.

### THEY SHOT WITH ENGLISH MILITARY RIFLES AGAINST MANNLICHERS.

New York, Sept. 10.—The Canadian and Irish riflemen met yesterday on the lang ranges at Seagirt, N. J., in a special contest, between teams of five men each. They shot over the 800, 900, and 1,000 yard ranges, the Canadians using the English military rifle and the Ulster representatives shooting with Mannlicher guns. In consequence the Canadians received an allowance of eight points each, or 40 points for the team, and the honors went to Canada by 13 points, on the gross score. The net scores were: Canada, 593; Ulster Rifle Association, 620. Major J. K. Milner made 49 points out of a possible 50, at 1,000 yards.

The summary of the team match is:—Canada, Capt. W. H. Davidson, 122; Private Paupst, 122; Sergt. Skedden, 131; Sergt-Major Huggins, 113; Gunner Fleming, 105; handicap allowance, 40. Grand total, 633. Ulster Rifle Association, Major J. K. Milner, 136; Robert Duncan, 126; W. T. Braithwaite, 122; J. R. Williams, 120; F. W. Henry, 116. Total, 620.

The match was decided on the scores made in the first half of the special all-comers' cash prize match in which 33 men took part, each of whom had shots at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. The second half will be shot to-day.

In addition there was another match between four men who had seven shots each at 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards, which constitutes the first half of a contest for three prizes donated by the French shooting societies. The result so far is as follows:—Captain G. C. Shaw, Washington, D. C., 128; Capt. W. B. Martin, Elizabeth, N.J., 125; Lieut. H. M. Bell, Washington, D.C., 115; and Lieut. A. M. Allison, Washington, D.C., 109, out of a possible of 140 points.

In the all-comers' match those shooting military rifles will be allowed eight points each by those using match rifles and the net high scores out of a possible 150, are:—Major J. K. Milner, Ireland, 136; Frank Hyde, New York, 135; Dr. J. C. Sellars, Ireland, 135; John Morgan, Ireland, 133; Capt. W. B. Martin, Elizabeth, N.J., 132; Col.-Sergt. Skedden, Canada, 131; Thomas Caldwell, Ireland, 129, and James Wilson, Ireland, 128.

# PLOT TO KILL CHAMBERLAIN

### REMARKABLE STORY OF A PRISONER IN THE CLERKENWELL POLICE COURT.

London, Sept. 11.—Martial Faugeron, a Frenchman, who was charged to-day at Clerkenwell Police Court with the murder of Herman Jung, an old jeweller of Clerkenwell, about ten days ago, told a remarkable story of a plot to kill Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary. Faugeron said he had been the recipient of small loans from Jung. The day of the murder Jung summoned him to his shop, where they discussed the misery caused by the South African war, which Jung declared Mr. Chamberlain was responsible for, and told Faugeron that if he could kill Mr. Chamberlain, he (Jung) through intermediaries, would guarantee him a fortune, tendering him a ten-pound note to buy good clothes to enable him to approach his victim. Faugeron says, when he refused, Jung declared he should not leave the shop alive, and that the latter picked up a heavy iron, rushed on Faugeron and felled him to the ground. Faugeron then drew a knife and stabbed his assailant in the neck.

The prisoner, who signed the foregoing statement, was committed for trial.

Jung was a noted Socialist, the last survivor of a group of which Carl Marx was a member. They formed the Red Internationale in London in 1864. In spite of Jung's reputation of earlier years of being a violent and desperate Red, personally he was a quiet and skilful organizer, and was never specially connected with any of the acts of violence in which his reputed disciples were involved.

New York, Sept. 12.—The 'Tribune's' London correspondent says some credence is attached by the police to the startling story told in Clerkenwell Police Court yesterday by Faugeron, the Frenchman who is charged with the murder of Hermann Jung on Sept. 3. Faugeron's defence is certainly ingenious, as nobody can very well contradict his statement that Jung endeavored to bribe him to murder Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. There is no doubt that Jung in years gone by had taken part in many revolutionary movements. It is said he was one of the founders of the International Workingmen's Association, which more than a quarter of a century since was regarded with a certain amount of trepidation by European governments.

# PROVINCIAL SYNOD.

## Interesting Debates on Temperance and Divorce.

### THE GOTHENBURG SYSTEM DISCUSSED.

### MEMORIAL CONCERNING RE-MARRIAGE OF DIVORCED PERSONS.

The Provincial Synod was opened in Christ Church Cathedral on Wednesday last, with divine service. It was the first time that Archbishop Bond, as Metropolitan of Canada, took part in the proceedings, and it was a coincidence that the day was His Grace's eighty-sixth birthday. His Grace did not wear the mitre or large crucifix, as his predecessor, Archbishop Lewis did. The sermon from the text, 'In the last day of the feast Jesus stood and cried, saying, 'If any man thirst, let him come unto me and drink!' John vii., 35. Bishop Mills read the litany, Bishop Sweatman the epistle and Bishop Dunn the gospel.

The first business of the Synod was the election of officers. The Very Rev. James Carmichael, Dean of Montreal, was unanimously re-elected Prolocutor, and he appointed Dean Innes, of London, as vice-prolocutor. The other officers elected were:

Clerical secretary—Canon Clark, Ancaster, Ont.

Lay secretary—Mr. J. J. Mason, Hamilton.

Treasurer—Mr. Charles Garth, Montreal.

Auditors—Mr. H. J. Mudge and Major Bond.

A lengthy discussion arose over the following resolution, moved by the Rev. C. L. Ingles.

'That this Synod do recommend action upon the lines of the system known as the Gothenburg system, as the best system for control of the liquor traffic and the promotion of true temperance reform.'

This was subsequently withdrawn in favor of the following amendment, moved by Canon I and:

'That in view of the acknowledged evils of intemperance and the manifest duty of the Church to use every possible means of reducing them, a joint committee of both houses be appointed for the purpose:

'1. Of ascertaining whether some modification of the Gothenburg system may be feasible, under the present conditions of liquor traffic in this country.

'2. Of adopting some means of introducing the system wherever in any parish the circumstances seem to hold out any hope of success.'

Mr. C. N. Broome, in a speech of more than an hour's duration, described the Gothenburg system to condemn it, and the prohibition system, to applaud and defend it, as the only true solution for the evil of the drink system. Mr. Broome was thoroughly familiar with the details of the Gothenburg system. He was fortified with figures, by reports, by the findings of special commissioners, and he found that the Gothenburg system was a failure.

On the other hand, Judge McDonald, in an eloquent speech, denied that prohibition had ever prohibited, and cited Maine itself to prove his contention. The speaker described how drink could be obtained in Maine, and quoted from a recent article by Professor Dwight, in the 'Forum,' to the effect that Maine was the most heathen state in the Union—religion and morality being at an appallingly low ebb.

The debate was continued on Thursday afternoon, when Mr. N. W. Hayes presented this amendment:

'That this synod, deploring the widespread evils of intemperance, and recognizing the obstacles that it presents to all Christian effort, impresses most earnestly upon the clergy and laity the importance of studying and promoting all means of temperance reform, and both by example and influence doing everything in their power to influence public opinion in the matter, and more especially urges the formation in every parish of this ecclesiastical province of branches of the Church of England Temperance Society, and also bringing pressure to bear upon the proper authorities to bring about a reduction in the number of licenses and a more strict enforcement of the present licensing laws.'

This motion was seconded by Rural Dean Armitage, who did not approve of the Gothenberg system, and yet who felt that the church should rally to the temperance societies within her own pale, and do all in its power to advance the interests of true temperance.

The Rev. F. G. Scott said that if prohibitionists would throw in their lot with temperance people there would be a strong body to bring influence upon public authorities.

The Rev. Mr. Scott moved a sub-amendment to the effect that the synod endorses the principle of some system which would provide for taking the control of the sale of liquor entirely out of the hands of interested individuals, putting it under governmental authority for proper administration and effective supervision, and would advance as reasons for these recommendations:

(a) Such a system would eliminate the element of private profit from liquor selling, as the same would be carried on by an official whose salary would not be affected by the quantity of liquor sold.

(b) It would provide for the inspection of the liquor sold.

(c) A commission would be paid upon all non-intoxicating drinks sold.

(d) It would make drunkenness in a public house an impossibility, as no drunkenness or disorderly conduct would be permitted.

(e) It would provide for the payment of the same revenue to the provincial exchequer as was now paid by private individuals for licenses.

(f) It was proposed to apply the proceeds of the sale of liquor and non-intoxicating drinks to the reduction of the taxes.

(g) The appointment was recommended of a committee on temperance to watch legislation on the matter, and when opportunity arises, to urge upon the government the adoption of such a system of controlling the liquor traffic, acting whenever possible, with the committees of other synods or bodies who may be willing to further the adoption of such a measure.

The debate was resumed in the afternoon by the Rev. Mr. Ancient, who favored the motion of Canon Von Iffland.

Mr. F. E. Hodgins was opposed to the Gothenberg system, which simply meant that the profits should be public instead of private. Was the synod ready to take that step, to vote for a resolution which would have the effect of handing over the profits of the liquor traffic to the state or the municipality? He favored Mr. Hoyles's amendment.

The Rev. Mr. Lewis made a strong speech in favor of the Gothenberg system, which he had seen in operation. He had been three months in Norway and Sweden, and had only seen one drunken person.

Major Bond believed, in spite of all that had been urged, that prohibition was practicable and reasonable, and that it could be enforced. Associated with political feeling or passion, it could not be enforced. He was disappointed, but he was not disheartened. The liquor laws of Canada were ahead of those of any other country, and he knew by experience that in any community the presence of a strong temperance sentiment would have the effect of getting the laws enforced. The Gothenberg system could not be applied to Canada. He favored the amendment of Mr. Hoyles.

After further discussion, the Rev. F. G. Scott withdrew his sub-amendment, and the following was added to Mr. Hoyles's amendment:—

And that this house respectfully memorialize the house of bishops to issue a pastoral on this subject to the Canadian Church in this ecclesiastical province, or to embody it in the pastoral to be issued by them at the close of this synod; such pastoral to be read in every church in this province on some Sunday to be appointed by the bishops.

The prolocutor having left the chair, it was taken by the deputy, Dean Innes, and eventually Mr. Hoyles's amendment, with the addition named above, was carried.

### MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

This question came up upon a memorial from the Diocese of Montreal asking that some definite, general and binding rule should be made as a guidance to the clergy in regard to the question of the re-marriage of divorced persons.

Dr. L. H. Davidson moved:

That the prayer of the memorial of the synod of the diocese of Montreal be granted, and it be resolved that the following paragraph be added to canon 16, within the prohibited degrees: 'No clergyman of this ecclesiastical province shall knowingly solemnize a marriage between persons, either or both of whom have been previously married and have been divorced, during the life time of the other party to the first marriage, without reference to the ordinary.'

He said that so far as he was concerned, he would be prepared to strike out the last five words and let the synod lay it down absolutely that so far as the opinion of that church was concerned, the law of God should be intact, and no divorced person during the lifetime of the other should be married. But he recognized the difference of opinion which had prevailed, and he was as ready to give, as he hoped he was ready to take. It was shocking, and it was an injustice, that one priest in one parish in a great city like Montreal, might be able to open the doors of his church and allow the marriage of persons well known to be divorced, because there was no canon on the subject.

Chancellor Walkem seconded the motion, but held that the question should not be referred to the ordinary, but rather that a definite ruling should be made which would apply to the whole province, so that there would not be the painful position of having a variety of interpretation by the bishops of the several dioceses.

Judge McDonald moved, seconded by the Rev. E. P. Crawford, that the words 'without reference to the ordinary,' be stricken out.

This Dr. Davidson accepted.

Mr. N. W. Hoyles deprecated haste in such an important matter. The general synod of the whole church meet at Ottawa next year and it would be eminently fitting that that body should make final pronouncement upon the question. If they passed any resolution nothing could be done for three years, whereas the general synod would take cognizance of the subject at an early date. By deciding the question now and making a hard and fast rule, they were going in advance of the Lambeth Conference, which could not decide the question finally. He moved that no action be taken, but that the general synod should be asked to pronounce upon the question.

This was seconded by Canon Low, but was vigorously opposed by Chancellor Walkem, who said that they had been dealing with this question for years and nothing had been done. Six years ago the whole question was threshed out, and the bishops were asked to make pronouncement. The bishops did nothing, and they were in the same position to-day. If members were not prepared they should be, for all the arguments had been adduced and had been printed in the journal of proceedings.

Dr. Davidson said that he had consulted with his seconder, and they had decided to reinsert the words, 'Without reference to the ordinary.'

When the vote was called, Mr. Hoyles's sub-amendment was lost, and by request, the voting on the amendment and the original motion was taken by orders. The amendment was lost on the lay vote, and Dr. Davidson's main motion was carried, the vote being: Clergy, for, 73, and against, 16; laity, for, 24, and against, 17.

Dr. Davidson's motion as adopted was:

That the prayer of the memorial of the Synod of the diocese of Montreal be granted, and it be resolved that the following paragraph be added to Canon 16, within the prohibited degrees: 'No clergyman of this ecclesiastical province shall knowingly solemnize a marriage between persons, either or both of whom have been previously married, and have been divorced, during the lifetime of the other party to the first marriage, without reference to the ordinary, except where such persons desire to be reunited to each other.'

### MISSIONS.

The synod sat Thursday as the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada. This was done by the two houses sitting together, under the presidency of His Grace Archbishop Bond.

The figures and statements of the triennial report caused a good deal of discussion which, however, was not of general interest.

The following large figures indicate the nature of the work and the degree of interest which is taken in it by the Church at large:—

The total amount for domestic missions which passed through the general treasurer's hands (including vouchers sent to him) was in 1898-1899, $19,535.08; 1899-1900, $15,699.77; 1900-1901, $27,913.81.

Besides the foregoing, vouchers were received from the C. C. M. A., representing for 1898-1899, $1,435.22; 1899-1900, $934.26; 1900-1901, $1,135.37.

The total amount for foreign missions which passed through the general treasurer's hand (including vouchers sent to him) was in 1898-1899, $15,207.64; 1899-1900, $15,333.62; 1900-1901, $26,438.84.

Total of vouchers only from C. C. M. A.:—1898-1899, $5,371.03; 1899-1900, $10,753.59; 1900-1901, $2,215.58.

On Friday afternoon the Bishop of Algoma presented his triennial report, which conveyed a great deal of useful and interesting information touching the work in his great diocese, which still needs external support. The report stated that during the three years he had performed 39 baptisms; held 130 confirmations, at which the rite was administered to 780 persons; celebrated Holy Communion 161 times; delivered 559 sermons and addresses, consecrated five churches and two cemeteries, held five ordinations and admitted five candidates to the diaconate, and one to the priesthood, transferred six clergy and received four, made three complete visitations of the diocese and various partial ones, and travelled in the discharge of his various duties about 54,096 miles. The church population, as shown by the clergy returns was 10,760; communicants, 3,170; Sunday-schoo l scholars, 2,496; teachers, 300; baptisms for three years, 75 adults and 1,419 children, a total of 1,494 persons; confirmed, 780; marriages, 306; burials, 500. There are 82 churches; 11 parish rooms, 30 parsonages, 36 clergy, of whom six are deacons, and there are seven catechists at work. One clergyman is superannuated.

The receipts of various objects during the three years had been $61,851, and it was encouraging to note that the disbursements showed a decrease all along the line. The church population had increased by 1,431 since his last report, Sunday-school attendants by 80, baptisms by 61, persons confirmed by 71, communicants by 524, the number of churches by five, parish rooms by four, parsonages by six, amount raised in the diocese by $7,072. The average stipend of the missionaries continued about the same, about $623. Deacons were receiving from $400 to $500, two of the priests not much more than $500, and the catechists $30. It might be said that they were employing too many agencies, but the contrary was the case, for they could not yet reach all their people. The principal investment funds were the Episcopal Endowment Fund, and Widows' and Orphans' Fund. There was also a small nucleus of a superannuation fund.

Yesterday forenoon Dr. Davidson made the suggestion that there should be a memorial service in the Cathedral for President McKinley, upon the day of the funeral. In the United States, upon the death of Queen Victoria, such memorial service had been held throughout the length and breadth of the country, even the smallest towns not failing in this mark of sympathy and kindly feeling. It would be fitting, therefore, that there should be a similar service for President McKinley, to mark their sense of profound sympathy with the nation which sorrowed for the loss of its honored head.

Rev. Archdeacon Norton seconded the resolution (the suggestion being made a formal motion), which was carried unanimously. Of course, the consent of the upper house had first to be obtained before the resolution became operative. This was done, and the Metropolitan directed that the funeral service of the Church of England should be used, omitting the committal, and that the following hymns should be sung: 'Oh, God, our help in ages past,' 'Jesus lives; no longer mourn;' 'For all the Saints,' 'Now the Laborer's task is done.' The request was made that the service should as much as possible be congregational.

Dr. Davidson stated that a telegram had been forwarded asking for information as to the day and date of the funeral, and intimating that it was the desire of the Provincial Synod to have a memorial service to mark their sympathy upon the sad occasion.

### RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

The following is the form of the resolution of condolence which the committee appointed on Saturday by the Archbishop drew up, and which was accepted by the Synod:

'The bishops, clergy and laity, representative of the Church of England in Canada, assembled in Provincial Synod, in the city of Montreal, have learned with deep sorrow of the fatal issue of the late murderous attack upon the President of the United States, and desire to express their sincere affectionate sympathy with the people in their great sorrow over this national calamity. They would also assure Mrs. McKinley of their Christian condolence with her in such a sad and painful bereavement, and of their prayers that God would sustain her with the consolations of His grace.'

The morning session was completely taken up with a discussion of the relation of the Provincial to the General Synod—a discussion which was brought about by the report of Mr. Matthew Wilson, who was the convener of a committee to which the whole matter had been relegated, and which prepared a series of resolutions of a technical character, in relation to procedure, canons, and the establishment of courts of appeal.

It was expected that Dean Carmichael, the prolocutor of the synod, would have been in his accustomed place this morning, but he is still confined to his bed, although it is hoped that he will be able to take his place before the business is finished.

# PRESIDENT McKINLEY DEAD.

## Passed Away on Saturday Morning After Being Unconscious for Several Hours.

## TOUCHING SCENES AT HIS BEDSIDE--THE WHOLE WORLD GRIEVES.



PRESIDENT McKINLEY.
Born Jan. 29, 1844; Shot Sept. 6, 1901; Died Sept. 14, 1901.

Buffalo, Sept. 14.—(2.30 a.m.)—President McKinley died at 2.15 a.m. He had been unconscious since 7.05 o'clock last night. His last conscious hour on earth was spent with his wife, to whom he devoted a lifetime of care.

His last conscious words, reduced to writing by Dr. Mann, who stood at his bedside when they were uttered, were as follows:

'Good-bye. All good-bye! It is God's way. His will be done, not ours.'

His relatives and the members of his official family were at the Milburn House. Some of his close personal and political friends took leave of him. This painful ceremony was simple. His friends came to the door of the sick room, took a longing glance at him and turned tearfully away.

He was practically unconscious during this time. But the pwer of the heart stimulants, including oxygen, were employed to restore him to consciousness for his final parting with his wife.

He asked for her; she sat at his side and held his hand. He consoled her and bade her good-bye. She went through the heart-trying scene with the same bravery and fortitude with which she has borne the grief of the tragedy which ended his life.

The immediate cause of the President's death is undetermined. His physicians disagree, and it will possibly require an autopsy to finally fix the exact cause.

The President's remains will be taken to Washington, and there will be a state funeral.

Vice-President Roosevelt, who now succeeds to the presidency, may take the oath of office wherever he happens to hear the news. The Cabinet will, of course, resign in a body, and President Roosevelt will have an opportunity of forming a Cabinet if he so desires.

The rage of the people of Buffalo against the President's assassin when they learned that he was dying was boundless. Thousands surrounded the jail and the entire police force of the city and two regiments of soldiers were necessary to secure his protection.

LAST SAD SCENES.

Before six o'clock it was clear to those at the President's bedside that he was dying, and preparations were made for the last sad offices of farewell from those who were nearest and dearest to him. Oxygen had been administred steadily but with little effect in keeping back the approach of death. The President came out of one period of unconsciousness only to relapse into another. But in this period, when his mind was partially clear, occurred a series of events of profoundly touching character. Downstairs, with tear-stained faces, members of the Cabinet were grouped in anxious waiting. They knew the end was near and that the time had come when they must see him for the last time on earth. This was about six o'clock. It was an awful moment for them. One by one they ascended the stairway, Secretary Root, Secretary Hitchcock and Attorney-General Knox. Secretary Wilson also was there, but he held back, not wishing to see the President in his last agony. There was only a momentary stay of the Cabinet officials at the threshold of the death chamber. Then they withdrew, the tears streaming down their faces and the words of intense grief choking in their throats.

APPROACH OF THE END.

After they left the sick room the physicians rallied him to consciousness, and the President asked almost immediately that his wife be brought to him. The doctors fell back into the shadows of the room as Mrs. McKinley came through the doorway. The strong face of the dying man lighted up with a faint smile as their hands were clasped. She sat beside him and held his hand. Despite her physical weakness, she bore up bravely under the ordeal.

The President in his last period of consciousness, which ended about 7.40 o'clock, chanted the words of the beautiful hymn, 'Nearer, my God, to Thee,' and his last audible conscious words, as taken down by Dr. Mann at the bedside, were: 'Good-bye. All good-bye. It is God's way. His will be done.' Then his mind began to wander, and soon afterward he completely lost consciousness. His life was prolonged for hours by the administration of oxygen, and the President finally expressed a desire to be allowed to die. About 8.30 the administration of oxygen ceased and his pulse grew faint, very faint. He was sinking gradually like a child into an external slumber. By ten o'clock the pulse could no longer be felt in his extremities, and they grew cold.

There was no need for official bulletins after this.

IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF DEATH.

It is almost certain that an autopsy on the President's body will be held to determine the exact cause of death. This is the wish of all the surgeons and physicians who are in attendance.

The peculiar action of the President's heart was more or less of a puzzle to them all, and Dr. McBurney expressed the opinion that in the interest of science as well as in the interest of the government, and the world, it would be desirable that the exact cause of death be determined. Though the President's heart gave trouble from the beginning, its erratic action was at first thought to be due to the shock of the wound, but when the wound had begun to progress favorably the heart gave more trouble and anxiety than ever. Its action became feeble and finally gave out altogether. The President's death was practically due to heart exhaustion, but some of the physicians do not believe there was organic heart trouble. The theory of at least one of the physicians is that the original shock of the first bullet over the heart had much to do with the trouble which caused death.

THE CHANGE FOR THE WORSE.

At 8.30 o'clock Thursday night the physicians officially announced that the President's condition was not so good. The problem of disposing of the food in the stomach was becoming a serious one, and the danger of heart failure increased. As midnight approached the situation was growing critical. Calomel and oil were given to flush the bowels and digitalis to quiet the heart. However, just before midnight the President had two operations of the bowels which relieved him very much, and the midnight bulletin was more favorable. It stated that all the conditions had improved since the last bulletin..

It was believed then that the opening of the bowels would have the effect of allaying the wild pulsations of the heart. His pulse did drop to 120 and the prospect was slightly brighter. But owing to the President's extreme weakness and his fatigue, no attempt was made to conceal the serious apprehension which was felt. The feeling of depression increased in volume and intensity.

Secretary Cortelyou insisted that the truth should be made public by the doctors and the bulletins themselves were telling their unfortunate story all too plainly. There was still hope that the worn and weary patient would be better in the morning, and at midnight Secretary Cortelyou said it was not probable that another bulletin would be issued until morning.

Hope came once more to the breasts of those who had waited for hours in anxiety. The physicians parted for the night, and every sign was a cheery one. There had been disquieting pulse action for several hours, but practically all of the unfavorable symptoms had been linked to the stomach trouble, and it was thought that they would probably disappear with the removal of the cause which was supposed to have created them. The unofficial reports at one o'clock and 1.30 o'clock were both of a satisfactory nature, and the watchers gathered about the house, prepared for an uninterrupted night.

Shortly after two o'clock the physicians and nurses detected a weakening of the heart action. The pulse fluttered and weakened, and then sank toward collapse. The end appeared to be at hand. Restoratives were speedily applied, and the physicians fought the battle with all the reserve forces of science. Action was immediate and decisive. Digitalis and strychnia were administered, and as a last resort saline solution was injected into the veins.

A GENERAL ALARM.

A general alarm went speeding to the consulting physicians and trained nurses as fast as messengers, the telegraph and telephone could carry it. The restoratives did not at once prove effective, and it was realized that the President was in an extremely critical condition. That realization, with the shadow of death behind it, led to another call, and that a summons to the cabinet, relatives and close personal friends of the President. The messengers who returned with the doctors and nurses were hurried off after those within reach and to those who were absent from the city telegrams conveying the painful tidings were quickly transmitted.

An automobile racing at top speed brought Dr. Mynter first. Dr. Mann came almost on his heels. Neither stopped for a word as they rushed in. After them came Mr. Abner McKinley, pale and agitated. He had left the house scarcely two hours before, and had departed with the assurance that the tide had turned in the case of his distinguished brother. He had been aroused from slumber by a messenger, who told him to come at once.

Dr. Wasdin's arrival completed the circle of physicians. The physicians, after their consultation and the examination of the patient, could offer little encouragement. He was very weak, and his heart was so feeble that they feared lest his life might go out at any time. The bulletin they issued at 2.50 told of the very critical condition of the President.

Dr. Mann and Dr. Mynter left for their homes. Their only reassuring word was that they had not given up hope.

During the whole dreadful night Mrs. McKinley knew nothing of the sudden change that had come. In her feeble condition it was considered best not to inform her of the President's critical condition, and she slept peacefully in her room through it all.

All day Friday the President's life hung by a thread. It snapped at a quarter past two on Saturday morning.

## LYING IN STATE.

### Remains of the Dead President Taken From the Milburn Mansion

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 16.—President McKinley's remains were yesterday taken from the residence of Mr. Milburn to the City Hall, where they are now lying in state. The service previous to the removal of the body was conducted by the Rev. Charles Edward Locke, of the Delaware Avenue M. E. Church, and was very impressive. 'Lead kindly light,' the late President's favorite hymn, was first sung by a quartette. When the singing was ended Mr. Locke read I. Cor., xv. All had risen as he began and remained standing throughout the remainder of the service.

'O death, where is thy sting; oh grave, where is thy victory?' repeated the minister. Again the voices rose with the words of 'Nearer, my God, to Thee,' the very words President McKinley had repeated at intervals of consciousness during the day of agony before he died.

As the music died away the pastor spoke again.

'Let us pray,' he said, and every head fell upon its breast. He began his invocation with a stanza from a hymn sung in the Methodist Church.

'O God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come,
Our shelter from the stormy blast,
And our eternal home.

It was within a minute of 11.30 o'clock when three long rolls of a muffled drum told those outside the house that the funeral cortège was about to appear. From the darkened rooms the sorrowing assemblage began to file out to the street.

The solemn tones of Chopin's funeral dirge succeeded the sweet strains of a hymn. The soldiers and sailors swung into long columns, and took up the march southward toward the City Hall.

President Roosevelt came from the house almost immediately following the casket, and arm in arm with Secretary Root, moved through the aisle of people. He entered the first carriage, with Mr. Root and with Attorney-General Knox and Postmaster-General Smith, who had followed. The Presidential carriage fell in immediately back of the military escort. Following in the second carriage were Secretary Long, Secretary Hitchcock, Secretary Wilson and Secretary Cortelyou. Major-General Brooke was in the third carriage, and the Rev. Dr. Locke and his wife in the fourth.

On each side of the hearse walked a detachment of soldiers and sailors. Immediately back of the hearse marched a score of grizzled G. A. R. veterans, who had been assigned to this post of honor. Following the four leading carriages was a long line of them containing senators, governors and other men prominent in public life.

The body will lie in the City Hall until morning. It will be taken to the station by a military escort to-day, and at 8.30 the special funeral train of seven cars will start for Washington over the Pennsylvania road. Mrs. McKinley, the President, Cabinet and relatives and friends of the dead President will accompany the remains. Mrs. McKinley bore up bravely to-day during the service at the Milburn residence, and Dr. Rixey, her physican, thinks she will be able to support her trying part in the state funeral at Washington.

Funeral services in the rotunda of the Capitol will be held on Tuesday morning, on the arrival of the escort which will accompany the remains from the White House.

The body of the late President will lie in state in the rotunda for the remainder of Tuesday and will be escorted to the railway station Tuesday evening.

The funeral train will leave Washington at or about 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening, and thus will arrive at Canton during the day, Wednesday.

### PRESIDENT SWORN IN

MR. ROOSEVELT TAKES THE OATH OF OFFICE.

Buffalo, Sept. 16.—Theodore Roosevelt, who on Saturday was tragically elevated to the chief magistracy of the American republic by the death of President McKinley, entered this black-walled city of mourning on Saturday afternoon, after a remarkable and perilous journey from the heart of the north woods. He had been President under the constitution and law of the land since the minute the martyred President ceased to live. All the duties and powers of the office had devolved upon him, but he was as powerless as the humblest citizen to exercise one of them until he had complied with the constitutional provision requiring him to take a prescribed oath to support and defend the constitution and laws of the United States. He took that oath at 3.38 on Saturday afternoon in the library of the residence of Mr. Ansley Wilcox, a personal friend, with whom he stopped earlier in the week, when the physicians thought President McKinley would recover from the wound inflicted by the assassin

President Roosevelt's first act was to ask the members of the Cabinet to retain their portfolios in order to aid him to conduct the government on lines laid down by him whose policy he had declared he would uphold. Such an appeal was not to be resisted, and every member of the Cabinet, including Secretary Hay and Secretary of the Treasury Gage, who were communicated with, in Washington, have agreed, for the present at least, to retain their several port-

### THE PRESIDENT'S CAREER.

#### Showed Dauntless Courage During the Civil War.

A SKETCH OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF HIS LIFE.

William McKinley, twenty-fifth President of the United States, was born in Niles, Trumbull county, Ohio, on Jan. 29, 1843. On his father's side his ancestry was Scotch-Irish; his forefathers came to America a hundred and fifty years ago. He was the seventh child of William McKinley and Nancy Campbell Allison, who were married in 1829. William McKinley, senior, was an iron furnace manager, having at an early age become manager of a furnace near New Wilmington, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, of which state he himself was a native. William McKinley, senior, was a man of strong common sense, intelligence, probity and force of character, and was esteemed and respected wherever known. He lived to see his son and namesake rise to a post of national prominence as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in Congress, dying in November, 1892, during the latter's first term as Governor of Ohio. The President's mother, however, was fortunate enough to see her son elected the chief magistrate of her country, dying as lately as Dec. 12, 1897, in her eighty-ninth year. She declared with tender pride that 'William was always a good boy,' while the son ascribed to his mother and home those traits and habits which have rendered him the model of the American household.

William McKinley, junior, received his first education in the public schools of Niles, but when he was nine years old the family removed to Poland, Mahoning county, Ohio, where he was at once admitted into the Union Seminary, pursuing his studies at that institution until he was seventeen years of age. He was a hard worker, and excelled in mathematics and the languages, and was the best equipped of all the students in debating the exciting public questions of the day. In 1860 he was sent to Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., where he was easily admitted in the junior class, and from which he would have graduated in the following year but for the failure of his health through over-application to study. After a severe illness he practiced school-teaching for a while in the Kerr district, near Poland. When the Civil War broke out, in the spring of 1861, he was a clerk in the Poland post-office. Young McKinley was one of the first to offer his services as a volunteer. He went with a number of recruits to Columbus, and was there enlisted as a private in Company E, of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, on June 11, 1861. The regiment, of which Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes, afterwards President, was at one time the colonel, did bravely throughout the war; from the date of its organization, June 1, 1861, to its mustering out, July 26, 1865, its rank and file included 2,093 men, of whom 109 were killed in battle and 107 died of wounds and disease. In the course of his four years' service young McKinley took part in many engagements, and speedily won promotion. Among the actions in which the future President participated were those of Clark's Hollow, Princeton, South Mountain, Antietam, Cloyd's Mountain, Lynchburg, Kernstown, Opequan, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Mountain, and others, too numerous to mention. At Antietam young McKinley showed so much dauntless courage that a few days after the battle he was promoted from sergeant to lieutenant. Again at the battle of Kernstown, Lieut. McKinley displayed both cool courage and military skill, saving four guns and caissons which had been abandoned, and which would otherwise have been captured. The day following the battle, he received the rank of captain. After fighting with his regiment in several other battles, McKinley did staff duty with Generals Crook, Hancock and Carroll, receiving his brevet as major in the Volunteer United States army from President Lincoln on March 14, 1865. He returned to his old regiment to be mustered out with it, and afterwards went back to his old home at Poland. His career as a soldier had been in the highest degree creditable, and gained for him the lifelong respect, confidence and good will both of his superior officers and of his comrades in the ranks.

Major McKinley, the war over, commenced the study of law, and, completing his course (begun under Judge C. G. Glidden and David M. Wilson, of Youngstown, Ohio) at the law school at Albany, N.Y., was admitted to the bar at Warren, Ohio, in March, 1867. He settled in Canton, Ohio, where he commenced to practice law, and which has since been his home. In 1869 he was elected on the Republican ticket as prosecuting attorney for Stark county. Failing of re-election to the same office in 1871, he resumed his increasing private practice, and during the next five years made rapid strides at the bar. As an advocate and in the studious preparation of cases he had few superiors, and he was remarkably successful. Major McKinley would undoubtedly have gained eminence in his profession but for the pressing appeals made to him by his party. He was thoroughly informed upon every issue, and spoke with clearness, moderation and earnestness in every political campaign. It could not be otherwise than that Major McKinley should be sooner or later elected to Congress, and this at last occurred in October, 1876, when he defeated Mr. Leslie L. Lanborn by 3,300 majority. In Congress, as might be expected, Major McKinley soon made his mark. His speeches on all great questions abounded with eloquence and conviction. In December, 1880, he succeeded President Garfield as a member of the Ways and Means Committee. He was a strong and constant advocate of the doctrine of protection, of which he was considered one of the ablest defenders. 'Free trade,' he said once in a speech on the question, 'has no place in this republic.' Election followed election, and McKinley was always returned to Congress, although he sometimes had a sharp fight for it, one time winning the contest by but eight votes. He was chairman of the Ohio Republican State Convention in 1884, at which he was unanimously elected a delegate to the Republican National Convention, filling the same office at the National Convention of 1888. His stand against the Mills Tariff bill in Congress in April, 1888, won for him the undivided admiration of his party. In the Fifty-first Congress he became chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. He now introduced his protective measures, the one which has since borne his name being introduced on April 16, 1890, and after being strongly upheld and as strongly opposed, finally became law, the President's approval being given on Oct. 6 of the same year. In 1890 William McKinley suffered defeat when presenting himself for re-election to Congress, owing, it is said, to the gerrymandering of his congressional district. Never, it was said, was a congressional campaign more fiercely fought, the contest assuming a national phase. Immediately after the election a popular movement began in Ohio for his nomination for governor. He was made candidate by acclamation, and made no fewer than 134 speeches in the gubernatorial campaign, which finally resulted in his being elected governor by 21,500 plurality in a total of 795,000. He was inaugurated on Jan. 11, 1892, and in a very short time was deeply engaged in the struggle of the Presidential campaign of that year. He was urged to allow his name to be put forward as a candidate for the presidency, but steadfastly refused, and as earnestly supported the renomination of President Harrison. Harrison was defeated, and Governor McKinley devoted his attention to the administration of the affairs of Ohio. As might be expected, this duty was done efficiently and well, especially in the matter of suppressing attempts at lynching prisoners by mobs.

On the expiration of his term as governor Major McKinley returned to his old home at Canton, Ohio, but was not long allowed to remain in peace. The presidential campaign of 1896 was on, his party adopted his views as the Republican platform, and state after state declared for him as a candidate for the office of President. McKinley accepted the call, and was nominated for President at the Republican National Convention at St. Louis on the first ballot. In the ensuing election he received a popular vote of 7,104,779, a plurality of 601,854 over the principal opponent, William Jennings Bryan. In the electoral college McKinley received 271 votes, against 176 for Bryan.

For four years from March 4, 1897, did President McKinley guide the destinies of the United States, the principal event of his term of office being the successful war against Spain in 1898, and when, in the winter of last year, the President, having been again nominated by the National Convention of his party, he again faced his former opponent, Bryan, he was once more victorious in the fight of ballots that followed. No fewer than 7,206,677 votes were cast for McKinley, as against 6,374,397 for Bryan, the former receiving 292 votes in the electoral college to 155 cast for Bryan.

President McKinley married, on Jan. 25, 1871, Miss Ida Saxton, daughter of James A. and Catherine Dewalt Saxton. Her grandparents were among the founders of Canton nearly a century ago. Her father was a banker in the town, of large means. Two daughters were born to them, Katie, on Christmas day, 1871, and Ida in 1873, but both were lost in early childhood.

# THE FATAL SHOTS

## Buffalo's Great day Converted Into a Week of Woe to the United States.

### INCIDENTS THAT LED UP TO THE SHOOTING OF THE PRESIDENT.

SCENES AFTERWARDS AND THE HUNTING OF THE ANARCHISTS.

The directors of the Pan-American exhibition at Buffalo, in planning the attractions for the season, made a large number of special 'days' so that the attention of certain classes throughout the continent might be focused upon a 'day' that would be particularly their own. But there was one day that was to be the day of days as far as the exhibition was concerned—'President's day.' It dawned, it passed away unclouded by the shadow of the grim tragedy that hung over it and proved to be what the newspapers of the city called 'the proudest day in Buffalo's history.' But it was to be succeeded by 'the darkest day in Buffalo's history.' On Thursday President McKinley, who was accompanied by his devoted wife—who though an invalid and enjoying not even her usual strength after her recent serious illness, insisted on accompanying him—attended the exhibition officially as the chief executive of the nation and delivered, in reply to the address of welcome, a speech that was characterized by the press of two continents as the most important utterance of his life. It breathed peace and good will to all and after a review of the troops, the first building the President visited was that of Canada.

The day following—Friday, Sept. 6—the President visited the exhibition again and expressed great delight at what he saw. Both days were celebrated by the record crowds and it was late in the afternoon, as the large audience surged from the Temple of Music, after the daily organ recital, that the fatal shots were fired.

The President stood at the edge of the raised dais upon which stands the great pipe organ at the east side of the structure. Throngs of people crowded in at the various entrances, to gaze upon their executive, perchance to clasp his hand, and then fight their way out in the good-natured mob that every minute swelled and multiplied at the points of ingress and egress. It was shortly after 4 p.m., when out of the throng which surrounded the presidential party, a medium-sized man of ordinary appearance and plainly dressed in black, approached as if to greet the President. Both Mr. Cortelyou and Mr. Milburn noticed that one of the man's hands was swathed in a bandage or handkerchief. The reports of bystanders differ as to which hand. He worked his way amid the stream of people up to the edge of the dais until he was within two feet of the President.

President McKinley smiled, bowed and extended his hand, when the sharp crack of a revolver rang out, followed by another.

There was an instant of almost complete silence, the President stood stock still, a look of hesitancy, almost of bewilderment, on his face. Then he retreated a step, while a pallor began to steal over his features.

Then came a commotion. With a leap three men threw themselves forward, and sprang toward the assassin. Two of them were United States Secret Service men who were on the lookout and whose duty it was to guard against just such a calamity as had here befallen the President and the nation. The third was a bystander, a negro, who had only an instant previously grasped in his dusky palm the hand of the President.

The President's assailant, in a twinkling, was borne to the ground, his weapon was wrested from his grasp and strong arms pinioned him. Then the vast multitude which thronged the edifice began to realize the awfulness of the scene, of which they had been unwilling witnesses.

The President was removed to the hospital in the grounds and later to the residence of Mr. John G. Milburn, president of the exhibition, where he lay until death intervened.

One of the bulets struck him on the upper portion of the breast bone, glancing and not penetrating; the second bullet, which was not removed, entered the abdomen and penetrated the stomach. The patient stood remarkably well the operation of closing the aperture in the front wall of the stomach, rallying well and giving hope to physicians, who were in attendance, and the nation, that waited breathlessly for the latest news from the darkened chamber. The hope of recovery almost grew into certainty until last night, when disturbing symptoms were observed.

The President's assassin, Leon Czolgosz, maintained his sang-froid, even when the crowd suggested lynching. A strong guard conducted him to the cells and he was soon asleep. He is one of the group of anarchists which infest certain quarters of Chicago, and he declared that he was stirred up to commit the crime by an address delivered by the notorious Emma Goldman. The latter has been also arrested and known anarchists in all the principal cities of the United States have been shadowed and many of them arrested.

### CZOLGOSZ'S CONFESSION

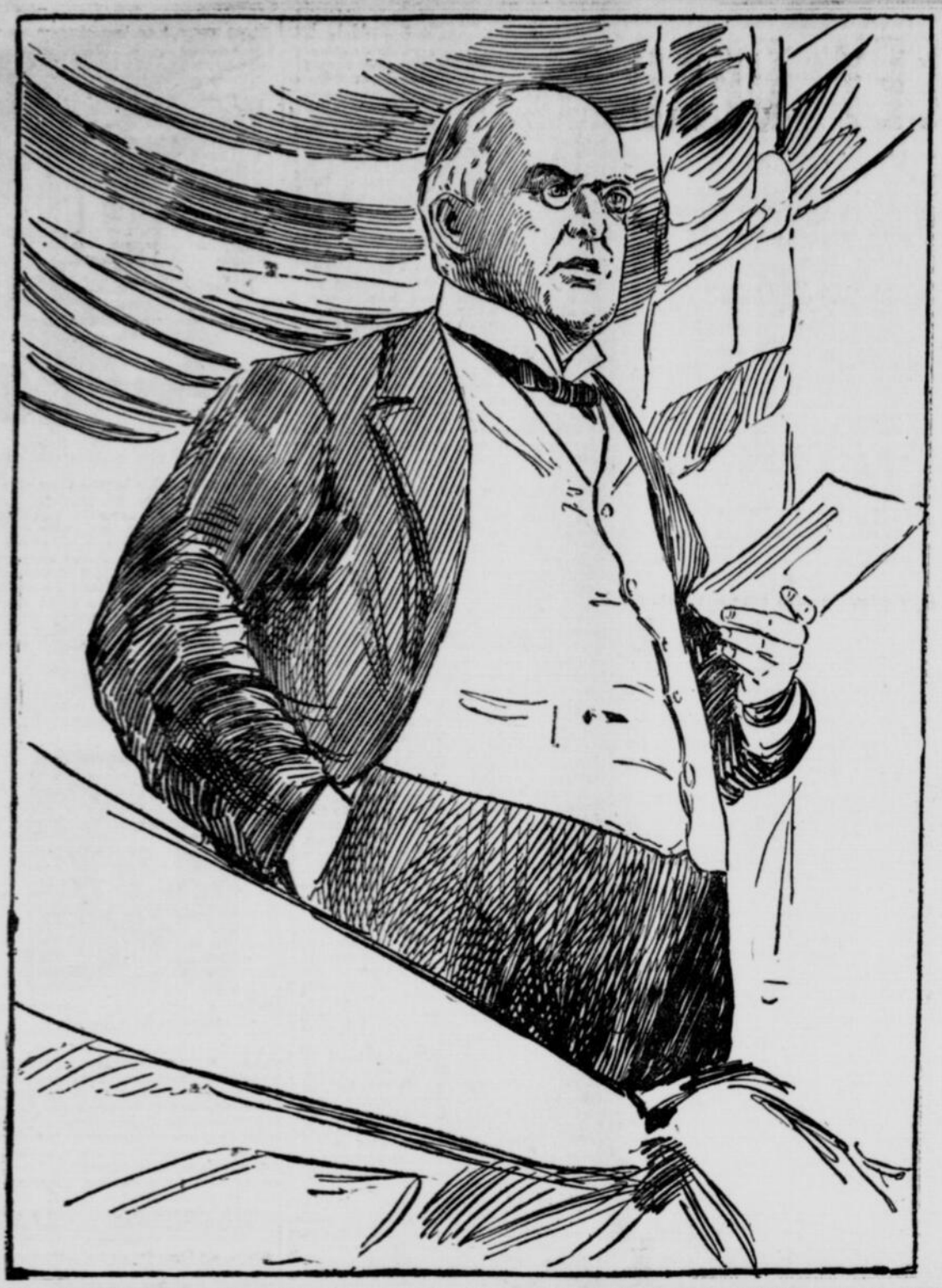
Leon Czolgosz, who attempted to take President McKinley's life, has made a confession to the police which was taken down and signed by him. It is as follows:—

'I am an American. I do not believe in the American form of government. My faith in this government was destroyed by Emma Goldman, whom I heard deliver lectures in New York a few years ago, and with whom I have since been in correspondence. I believe that any man who accepts the Presidency is a foe to the common people. He represents only the class of oppressors. I did my duty. I am sorry that Mr. McKinley has suffered. I intended to kill him, and I regret that I did not succeed.

'I hope that no one will mistake my position. I am not a common assassin. Personally, I had little to gain as a result of this act. The shot that I fired was for the benefit of all mankind. I intended to kill the President of the United States. Against Mr. McKinley as a man I could have no feeling. I have been told that he is a good man. I did not wish to inflict suffering upon his family, but in accomplishing my purpose I could not consider them. I say again that I did not assassinate the man. I intended to kill the President, because I believe it would have a good effect upon this country and upon all mankind.

'I will not say whether any one had the knowledge of my plans. This much the authorities of this country must know: I am not alone in this work. I am only one of the great body of Anarchists bound together under solemn oath to accomplish a work and to bring about the results that surely must come. My plans were all carefully laid. I had failed on other occasions, but when I heard that President McKinley would have a public reception I knew that fortune had thrown opportunity in my way. After studying the matter over, I decided that I would attempt to kill the President, while he was in Buffalo. Therefore, I came to the Pan-American Exposition, and for the last three days I have planned carefully my attack upon him. With the 32-calibre revolver I had practiced frequently in wrapping my handkerchief about my right hand so that the weapon was concealed in the palm, while its protruding nozzle might be taken to be my thumb.

'I am not sorry for what I have done. Why should I be? I have been simply an agent in the accomplishment of a work which I hope, will succeed. Of course, I know that I have struck a blow for liberty. I shall be denounced, and I will be punished, but I will take my punishment, no matter in what form it may come, like a man.'



A SNAPSHOT OF PRESIDENT M'KINLEY MAKING HIS LAST PUBLIC SPEECH PRIOR TO THE ATTACK UPON HIM.

### CHICAGO ANARCHISTS

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 13.—Judge Chetlain has concluded to take up the habeas corpus case of the alleged anarchists in the criminal court building on the north side adjacent to the jail instead of in his regular court room on the south side. The change was made at the request of the sheriff, who stated that he was afraid that an attempt would be made to rescue the prisoners if they were taken through the streets by the police. He said that the people were excited at the appearance of the bulletins from Buffalo and it had been reported to him that threats of lynching had been made.

### EMMA GOLDMAN.

FAMOUS ANARCHIST CAPTURED BY THE CHICAGO POLICE.

The notorious Emma Goldman has been arrested by the Chicago police. Gzolgosz declared that she had inspired his crime.



EMMA GOLDMAN,
Whose oratory incited Czolgosz's crime.

'We work against the system, and education is our watchword,' she said. 'It was early last July when I came to Chicago to visit the Isaaks family,' she continued, in answer to interrogations concerning her whereabouts recently.

'On the night of July 12 Isaaks was out of the house. The bell rang and I went to the door. The man who, I learn through the newspapers, was Czolgosz, stood there. He said he wanted to see me. I was about to catch the Nickel Plate train, as I and Mr. Isaaks's daughter were about to go to Rochester. He went to the Rock Island station with us, but I was so busy taking leave of my friends that I scarcely noticed him. It was not a time when one would want to make new friends. At the station I had the few words with him which I have told. That was all there ever was between us.

'I am an anarchist—a student of socialism, but nothing in anything I ever said to Leon Czolgosz knowingly would have led him to do the act which startled everybody on Friday.'

'Not even in your lectures? He says your words set his brain on fire,' asked the interviewer.

REPUDIATES CZOLGOSZ.

'Am I accountable because some crackbrained person put a wrong construction on my words? Leon Czolgosz, I am convinced, planned the deed unaided and entirely alone. There is no anarchist ring which would help him. There may be anarchists who would murder, but there also are men in every walk of life who sometimes feel the impulse to kill. I did not know surely, but I think Czolgosz was one of those downtrodden men who see all the misery which the rich inflict upon the poor; who think of it, who brood over it, and then, in despair, resolve to strike a great blow, as they think, for the good of their fellow men. But that is not anarchy. Czolgosz (the woman pronounced the name with the greatest ease)—Czolgosz may have been inspired by me, but if he was, he took the wrong way of showing it.'

Police officials are not entirely satisfied with Miss Goldman's story. When Captain Schuettler and Detective Hertz discovered her at the home of one Norris, at 303 Sheffield avenue, she denied her identity.

'Hello, Miss Goldman,' said the captain, as he entered the parlor, 'are you glad to see me?'

'I'm not Miss Goldman. I am a Swedish woman, and my name is Lena Larson,' answered the woman, endeavoring to imitate the Swedish dialect.

'All right. I speak that language myself,' said the police officer, as he poured out a few questions in the Norse tongue. Miss Goldman did not answer, affecting to misunderstand. Detective Hertz meanwhile had been investigating, and had discovered a pen with the name 'Emma Goldman' engraved thereon. 'What does this mean?' shouted Captain Schuettler, holding the telltale article before its owner's eyes.

'It means that the game is up,' she said. She then admitted her identity, and accompanied the police to the office of Chief O'Neill.

CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY.

Captain Colleran, chief of detectives, swore out a warrant charging Emma Goldman with conspiracy to assassinate President McKinley. It gives as her conspirators Abraham Isaaks, Maurice Isaaks, Clemence Pfeutzer, Hippolite Navel, Henry Travaglio, Alfred Schneider, Julia Mechamo, Marie Isaaks and Maurice Isaaks, jr. The women were allowed to go, but the men were held without bail, and are now in jail. It is the opinion of several lawyers that Miss Goldman cannot be extradited for trial in New York unless she and Czolgosz are charged with an offence under the federal statutes. The suggestion that Czolgosz must be tried under the state laws of New York for assault with intent to kill, would, it is said, preclude the possibility of Miss Goldman's being extradited as an accessory before the fact, as her alleged incendiary statements were not made in New York, and she is not a fugitive from justice from that state. It is said, however, that she and Czolgosz might be charged with an offence under section 5508 of the federal statutes, which fixes a ten-year term of imprisonment and $5,000 fine for two or more persons who conspire to injure any citizen in the exercise of any right secured to him by the constitution and laws of the United States. The enforcement of this statute against Miss Goldman and Czolgosz would, it is said, permit of the former's extradition from any state.

Miss Goldman's preliminary trial will begin on September 19.

C. J. Norris, at whose home Miss Goldman was captured, was arrested later.

### MOST IN THE TOILS

Anarchist Leader Gathered in by the New York Police

CHARGE IS INCITING TO MURDER AND BLOODSHED THROUGH HIS PAPER.

New York, Sept. 12.—Johann Most, the most widely known of New York anarchists, and editor of the 'Freiheit' (Freedom), organ of anarchists, was arrested to-night by Detectives Krauch and Ferneisen. The arrest was made in a saloon over which are the offices of the newspaper. Herr Most objected volubly to the arrest, but to no purpose and he was locked up at police headquarters as a 'suspicious person.' Captain Titus refused to allow Most to see any one or make a statement, the captain declaring he would not allow the prisoner to pose as a martyr before the public.

The complaint against Most, which covers five and a half typewritten pages, is based on and quotes in full an editorial which Most printed in the 'Freiheit' on Sept. 7. The editorial reads in part:—

'The greatest of all follies in the world is the belief that there can be a crime of any sort against despots and their accomplices. Such a belief is in itself a crime. Despots are outlaws; they are in human shape what the tiger is among the beasts; to spare them is a crime. As despots make use of everything, treachery, person, murder, etc., so everything should be employed against them. Yes, the crime directed against them is not merely a right; it is also the duty of every one who has the opportunity to carry it out, and it will be his glory if it is successful.

'Revolution is nothing but defence. Murder as an instrument of defence, is not merely allowed; it is a duty toward society when it is directed against a professional.

'We know our enemies; we know them all, and everywhere personally. There can be absolutely no excuse if they are again spared. Whatever stands on the other side of the line, which divides the camp of ruling possessors of power from that of the people has come under the ban. Let the people carry out the sentence.

'We say "murder and murderers," save humanity by blood and steel, poison and dynamite.'

After Herr Most was locked up Captain Titus displayed a copy of the paper containing the editorial, and said:

'There is a place on North Brother Island for those suffering from smallpox and contagious diseases, and other places for those who are insane and those murderously inclined, and we believe we can find a place for men who publish articles such as this.'

Most protested to the captain that he had committed no crime and that all that had appeared in his newspaper was simply opinions in a new guise, that had been printed and reprinted and voiced thousands of times in the last fifty years. Herr Most's residence is in Brooklyn. The police records show he was arrested in 1886 for making inflammatory speeches in this city. Recorder Smythe sentenced him to one year's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of five hundred dollars. He served his sentence at Blackwell's Island. In 1887 he was again arrested and charged with being the cause of an unlawful assembly and inciting to violence. He was found guilty by Judge Cowing, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. He appealed but was not successful, and served his time. In 1891 Most was again arrested, but not convicted.

BRESCI'S ACCOMPLICE ARRESTED.

Antwerp, Sept. 13.—Jaffel, the alleged accomplice of Bresci in the assassination of King Humbert of Italy, has been arrested here. He was in hiding under an assumed name.

Telegrams from Italy announce that the anarchist Laffei left Milan on Sept. 9 for the United States, travelling by way of this city. The police here are searching all the ships in the harbor for him. It is presumed that it was the intention of Jaffel, who was arrested here, to accompany him to the United States.

### SORROW IN ENGLAND

LATE PRESIDENT'S FIGHT FOR LIFE WAS WATCHED WITH KEEN ANXIETY.

London, Sept. 14, 4 a.m.—President McKinley's fight for life has been watched from the outset in Great Britain with an intense anxiety that has recalled the last days of Queen Victoria. Every phase of the medical evidence has been keenly discussed; and the painful suddenness of the collapse, after a revival of hope deeply stirred the nation. This spontaneous and heartfelt participation in the anxiety of the American people at the bed-side of the dying President has been expressed in editorials in all the morning papers which at 3.30 a.m., were still holding their presses open for the last sad news.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S TRIBUTE

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has written as follows to Mr. Lowther, first secretary of the British Embassy, Newport, R. I.:—'I have the command of His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada to ask you to convey to the Secretary of State the expression of the grief and horror which has been caused through this whole country by the death of the President of the United States under circumstances so tragic and so heart-rending. The uncontrollable sorrow of the American nation will be almost as keenly felt by the people of Canada, who, being so close neighbors of the United States, have had many an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the noble qualities which characterized Mr. McKinley in his private as well as in his public life.'

### THE NEW PRESIDENT

Mr. Roosevelt now Becomes Chief Executive Officer

CAREER HAS BEEN A BRILLIANT ONE.

North Creek, N.Y., Sept. 14.—Vice-President Roosevelt started at six o'clock yesterday morning from Tahawus Club, with guides, on a hunting trip through the forests. On receipt of the despatches stating that President McKinley was critically ill, men were immediately started in search of him. Up to five o'clock it was impossible to find him, but he was finally found on the top of Mount Marcy, a distance of ten miles from the club house, at which point the despatches from Buffalo were delivered to him. The Vice-President immediately started for the club.

Under the Presidential Succession Act, a President becoming chief magistrate would have to summon Congress in special session, but the requirement does not apply to a vice-president succeeding to the office of his dead predecessor, and it is believed no extra session will be called in the absence of statutory requirement, as the three months intervening until December can be bridged over without difficulty, and there is no special occasion for Congress assembling.



THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Theodore Roosevelt was born on Oct. 27, 1858, in New York city. He comes of old Knickerbocker stock on his father's side, while on his mother's side he is descended from Archibald Bulloch, the first President of Georgia in the Revolution. Being but a sickly boy the young Theodore was prepared for college in private schools. He graduated from Harvard in 1880, and after travelling in Europe for some time began the study of law, but soon abondoned it for the more fascinating career of politics. In 1881 he was elected by the Republicans to the Assembly from the twenty-first district of New York city, and was twice re-elected. Therefore he came quickly into public notice. In 1884 Mr. Roosevelt was made Speaker of the New York Legislature and in that and the following years became very active in promoting legislation of a reform character. In the same year he was appointed delegate at large to the Republican National Convention, when he supported Mr. Blaine's candidature. In 1886 Mr. Roosevelt was nominated for Mayor of New York, but was defeated by Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, the Democratic nominee. In 1889 President Harrison appointed him a civil service commissioner, in which position he served efficiently until 1895, when he resigned to become president of the New York City Board of Police Commissioners in the administration of Mayor Strong. It will be remembered that he established a policy of strict enforcement of liquor and Sunday laws, thus arousing much opposition, but stopping police protection of vice and restoring discipline to the force. The year 1897 marked Mr. Roosevelt's first connection with the navy in the position of assistant secretary, when he took an active part in the preparations for the Spanish war. On the outbreak of hostilities he resigned and organized from among the cow-boys of the west a regiment of volunteer cavalry known as the Rough Riders. As lieutenant-colonel of the cow-boy contingent he was not by any means ignorant of military matters, having been for some years a member of the Eighth Regiment of the New York National Guard. The Rough Riders and their colonel did some good work in the Spanish war. They were present at Santiago, San Juan Hill and many other lively skirmishes and Colonel Roosevelt was mentioned in orders for gallant conduct in battle and for care of his men while in camp.

In September of 1898 the returned hero was nominated for Governor of New York state, and the following January was elected by an enormous majority. As governor he reformed the administration of the canals, favored the enactment of an improved civil service law, and applied the merit system in county offices, and in many other ways earned the appreciation of those who work for purity in public administration and the enmity of those who place party before the needs of the nation.

Early in 1900 Governor Roosevelt was nominated for Vice-President, but he desired a second term as Governor and repeatedly announced that under no circumstances would he accept the vice-presidency. The New York Republican leaders did not want him, however, and they joined the Western delegates, who were enthusiastic over Governor Roosevelt's military record, and at the Philadelphia convention forced him to accept the nomination. In the event he received 292 electoral votes as against 155 cast for the Democratic candidate.

But President Roosevelt has not been merely a politician, he has been a publisher of a good many books, most of them dealing with the great west. He bought a ranch in North Dakota in 1884, and has spent a good deal of his leisure time hunting and making himself acquainted with the conditions of life that pertain there. He has also written several books and essays on more purely literary subjects. He is LL.D. of Columbia University.

# THE ROYAL VISITORS.

## Canadian Cities and Towns Watching for Their Coming.

### FROM NOW UNTIL OCTOBER 21 THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CORNWALL WILL BE IN CANADA.

All over Canada the people are on the qui vive for the visit of their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, for which extensive preparations have been made, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It is eleven years since a member of the British royal family has visited Canada and then it was the same prince, bluff Prince George, who was here. The present will be the first time that the Duchess has visited Canada and it is hoped that she will be able to undertake the long railway journey across the continent, although it is announced that her delicate health may debar her from that pleasure just now. The people of the west hope to have an opportunity of seeing the Duchess, however, and so far there has been no official announcement to the contrary.

ITINERARY OF TOUR.

Following is the itinerary of their Royal Highnesses as officially announced by Major Maude:

Sept. 16.—Arrive Quebec, 9.30 a.m.
Sept. 18—Leave Quebec 9.45 a.m.; arrive Montreal, 3 p.m.
Sept. 20—Leave Montreal, 9 a.m.; arrive Ottawa, 11.45 a.m.
Sept. 24.—Leave Ottawa 12.30 p.m.
Sept. 26—Arrive Winnipeg 11.30 a.m.; leave Winnipeg 5.30 p.m.
Sept. 27—Arrive Regina 11.30 a.m.; leave Regina 3 p.m.
Sept. 28—Arrive Calgary, 8.30 a.m.; leave Calgary 4.15 p.m.
Sept. 30.—Arrive Vancouver, 11.45 p.m.
Oct. 1—Leave Vancouver 5 a.m.; arrive Victoria, 10 a.m.
Oct. 2—Leave Victoria, 10.30 p.m.
Oct 3—Arrive Vancouver, 9 a.m.; leave Vancouver 10 a.m.
Oct. 10—Arrive Toronto, 2 p.m.
Oct. 12—Leave Toronto, 9 a.m., to visit towns in western Ontario.
Oct. 14—Leave Niagara 11 a.m., visit towns in western Ontario and leave for Kingston.
Oct. 15—Arrive Kingston, 11 a.m.; leave Kingston by steamer for Thousand Islands, if fine; arrive Brockville, 6 p.m; leave Brockville, 6.30 p.m.
Oct. 16—Arrive Sherbrooke, 3 p.m.; leave Sherbrooke, 5 p.m.
Oct. 17—Arrive St. John, N.B., noon.
Oct. 18—Leave St. John, N.B., 10 p.m.
Oct. 19—Arrive Halifax, 10 a.m.
Oct. 21—Leave Halifax, 5 a.m.

THE ROYAL PROGRESS.

The royal procession in all the cities of Canada will be formed on exactly the same order as observed in Australia and the other colonies. It will be as follows:

Three Mounted Police.
Interval of 25 yards.
Two Troopers.
Interval of 50 yards.
One Sergeant.
Interval of 50 yards.
One Staff Officer and No. 1 Troop of Escort.
Interval of 50 yards.
Carriage of Royal Suite.
No. 2 Troop of Escort.
Interval of 50 yards.
Staff Officer Headquarters Staff Canadian Militia,
(when present.)
Interval of 50 yards.
Duke of Roxburghe, Royal Carriage,
Captain, the Viscount Crichton.
The Escort Trumpeter.
No. 3 Troop of Escort.
Interval of 50 yards.
No. 4 Troop of Escort.
Interval of 50 yards.
One Sergeant.
Interval of 50 yards.
Two Troopers.
Interval of 25 yards.
Three Mounted Police.

This will give a procession of more than a quarter of a mile in length.

THE MONTREAL PROGRAMME.

The programme arranged for the royal visit to Montreal is as follows:—

Sept. 18, 3 p.m.—Arrival of the royal train at Viger square station and presentation of the address of welcome by the Mayor and Corporation on behalf of the citizens of Montreal. Reply by the Duke of Cornwall and York.

3.30, at the same place, presentation of medals to the Montreal soldiers who were on service in South Africa.

3.45, Royal progress from Viger square to the royal residence, Lord Strathcona's home, Dorchester street west, via St. Denis, Sherbrooke, Peel and Dorchester streets. The entire route, estimated at three and a quarter miles in length, will be lined with troops, about four thousand of whom will be on parade. Four hundred children in colored dresses, grouped to form the Union Jack, will be assembled, on a platform on Viger square, three thousand children from the Roman Catholic schools will be assembled on a huge platform on St. Denis street, opposite St. James Church, and another large party on a platform at the corner of St. Denis and Sherbrooke streets. Some three thousand children from the Protestant schools will be massed on a platform in front of the High Schools on Peel street. These bodies of children will sing the National Anthem as the royal party passes.

8.30 p.m., grand displays of fireworks, costing three thousand dollars, on the summit of Mount Royal, and Logan's Park. Also general illumination of the city

9 to 11 p.m.—Civic reception at the City Hall.

Sept. 19, 10 a.m., visit to McGill University and the conferring of a degree upon His Royal Highness.

10.45.—Inauguration of the new Medical Faculty building.

11 a.m.—Visit to Laval University.

11.45.—Visit to the Provincial Synod of the Church of England in Canada, then in session.

12.30.—Visit Royal Victoria Hospital.

3 p.m.—Visit Ville Marie Convent.

4 p.m.—Drive to the summit of Mount Royal and through the park.

4.45 p.m.—Visit the baseball park, St. Catherine street west and witness a game of baseball.

8 p.m.—Exhibitions of fireworks under the auspices of the citizens' committee on the summit of Mount Royal and on the Priest's Farm, Sherbrooke street west. The west end display will consist chiefly of set pieces, the display on the mountain top of volleys of rockets and other aerial explosives.

Sept. 20, 9.30 a.m., departure of the royal party for Ottawa.

## PRESENTATION OF MEDALS.

The following instructuions respecting the presentation of Victoria Crosses and South African war medals by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

(a) The Victoria Crosses will be presented immediately preceding the presentation of the medals on the dates shown below as follows:

At Quebec—To Lieut. R. E. W. Turner, D.S.O., Royal Canadian Dragoons.

At Ottawa—To Sergt. E. Holland, Royal Canadian Dragoons.

At Toronto—To Lieut. H. Z. C. Cockburn, Royal Canadian Dragoons.

(b) With reference to M.O. 153 (1), the places, dates and hours of the presentations by His Royal Highness, will be as follows:

Quebec—Plains of Abraham, Sept. 17, during review.

Montreal—Place Viger Station, Sept. 18, about 3 p.m.

Ottawa—Parliament Hill, Sept. 21, about 12.30 p.m.

Winnipeg—City Hall, Sept. 26, about 12.30 p.m.

Regina—Government House, Sept. 27, about 12.30 p.m.

Calgary—At or near railway station, Sept. 28, about 8.30 a.m.

Vancouver—Drill Hall, Sept. 30, about noon.

Victoria—Oak Bay Hotel, Oct. 2, about noon.

Toronto—Woodbine Park, Oct. 11, during the review.

St. John, N.B.—Place not named, Oct. 18, at noon.

Halifax—Place not named, Oct. 19, during review.

(c)—The following officers and commissioned officers and men will be able to receive their medals at any presentation named in the foregoing paragraph (unless ineligible under the regulations), provided they conform to paragraph (d), following, viz.:—

Members of 2nd (special service), Battalion Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry, Royal Canadian Dragoons, Canadian Mounted Rifles, the Brigade Staff and 'C,' 'D' and 'E' Batteries, R.C.F.A.; officers sent from Canada for instructional and other purposes, including chaplains and nursing sisters, Canadian postal corps, artificers enlisted in Canada for service with the regular army, and those members of Strathcona's Horse who have not already received their medals.

(d)—Individuals who desire to parade, must call upon the officer in charge of the medals beforehand (excepting at the places noted below), for the purpose of being identified, and in order that a list of those who will parade may be prepared and their medals set apart. No individual will be able to receive his medal who does not comply with these instructions.

The officer in charge of the medals will be at the places where presentations will be made as follows:

Quebec, Sept. 16, office of D.O.C., 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Montreal (application to be made to the D.O.C., see paragraph D.D.)

Ottawa, Sept. 19 and 20, 12 Albert street; 19th, 10 a.m., 5 p.m.; 20th, 2 p.m., to 5 p.m.

Winnipeg, Sept. 25, office of D.O.C., 9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Regina, Sept. 26, N.W.M.P. barracks, 6 to 11 p.m.

Calgary (application to be made to D.O.C., N.W.M.P., station, see paragraph D.D.)

Vancouver (application to be made to D.O.C., see paragraph D.D.)

Victoria, Oct. 1, Drill Hall, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Toronto, Oct. 9 and 10, Drill Hall, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

St. John, N.B., Oct. 17, Customs House, 9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Halifax (application to be made to the D.O.C., see paragraph D.D.)

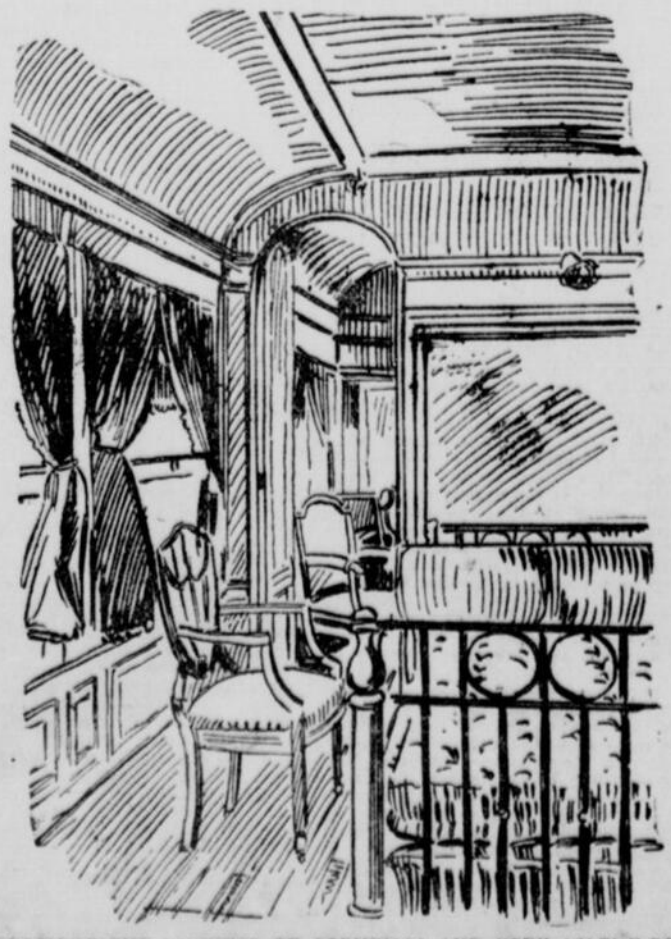
d.d.)—Owing to the short time at the disposal of the officer in charge of the medals special arrangements are authorized for Montreal, Calgary, Vancouver and Halifax, at Calgary, the O.C., the N.W.M.P. station, Calgary, and at the other three places, the district officers commanding will receive applications. These applications should be made in person if possible, otherwise by letter, by an hour to be notified locally by the officer in charge. Non-commissioned officers and men should be able to produce their discharge certificates to facilitate their identification.

Cards of identification will be issued to all individuals who are authorized to parade before His Royal Highness to ensure admittance to the enclosure set apart for them at the presentation.

(e)—Major J. Lyons Biggar, D.A.A.G., at headquarters, will have charge of the medals, and the preparations for the presentation as above with Mr. F. F. Jarvis, acting chief clerk, at headquarters, as assistant.

(f)—Individuals who are unable to parade before His Royal Highness will be able to obtain their medals by applying to the adjutant-general, headquarters, Ottawa, after the Royal tour is terminated.

Medals of deceased soldiers will be delivered to the next of kin, if personal application is made to the officer in charge during his stay at any of the places above named.



BEDROOM OF THE DUCHESS OF CORNWALL AND YORK ON THE ROYAL TRAIN.

## PALACES ON WHEELS

### The Canadian Pacific's Train for the Royal Party.

THE TWO PRIVATE CARS FOR THE DUKE AND DUCHESS ARE MARVELS OF COMFORT.

The royal train to be used by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York has been completed, and now lies in the yards of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The train was manufactured at the works of the Canadian Pacific Railway in this city. The royal train proper, from the locomotive back, will consist of the following cars: A general baggage car, a refrigerator and pantry car, the 'South Africa' general sleeper and parlor car, for staff and guests; the 'India,' general sleeper and parlor car, for staff and guests; the 'Sandringham,' general dining car, for staff and guests; the 'Australia,' general sleeper and parlor car and office for active staff; the 'Canada,' parlor car and sleeper for personal suite of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York; the 'Cornwall,' private parlor, reception and dining car of their Royal Highnesses; the 'York,' private sleeping car of their Royal Highnesses and their personal attendants. The 'York' is fitted with a commodious observation platform, ingeniously sheltered from dust and smoke.

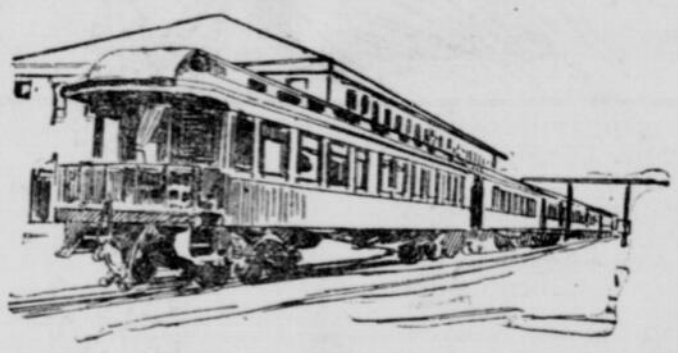
The whole train is finished externally in polished mahogany, and presents a very beautiful appearance. The train is lighted throughout by electricity, and telephones and call bells permit of communication from one end of the train to the other. The interior decoration throughout, including the cars intended for the use of the staff and guests, is chaste and most effective.

The arrangements of the two royal cars proper, the 'Cornwall' and 'York,' are most sumptuous. Great artistic care has been displayed in the provision of a thoroughly harmonious color scheme. The heavy Wilton carpet with which the floors are covered is of the same hue throughout—a quiet grey-green of medium tone. The specially made signal cord is of the same color. The hardware fittings are all of one design, and finished by the 'Mercury gold' process, a soft, grey gold, entirely free from glitter or garishness. The window shades, of silk tapestry, combine the hues of carpet and hardware in a small and unobtrusive pattern. The reception room, the largest room of the suite, opens directly on to the observation platform at the extreme rear of the train. The woodwork is of Circassian walnut, and is undecorated, save for a few ornamental mouldings and a small amount of ornament on the capitals of the grouped Ionic pilasters supporting the simple cornice which runs entirely around the room just above the windows. From this cornice springs the cove, which rises in a graceful curve to a small moulded beam, upon which in turn rests the main vault of the ceiling, almost wholly covered by a delicate tracery of modelled ornament in very low relief, interspersed with cartouches filled with lattice work perforated to secure proper ventilation for the room. With the exception of the small beam alluded to, the entire upper part of the room, above the cornice, is finished in quiet antique gold of the same tone as that used on the hardware. The mouldings and ornament on the woodwork are also touched with gold, and with a small amount of blue. The architecture and ornament of the room are in the style of Louis XV. The curtains are of dark blue velvet, perfectly plain, except for an edging of small silk tassels, and draped simply back from the eight large windows.

A comfortable sofa and roomy armchairs provide against the fatigue of a railway journey, while a convenient desk makes pleasant the transaction of any necessary business, and a good-sized centre table ingeniously arranged to fold up and be put away when not in use, may be brought in when required. The furniture is of Circassian walnut, upholstered in blue velvet to match the draperies.

Electric lights, behind hemispheres of cut glass set in the ornamental work of the ceiling, furnish ample and soft illumination after nightfall. This scheme of lighting is carried out through both cars.

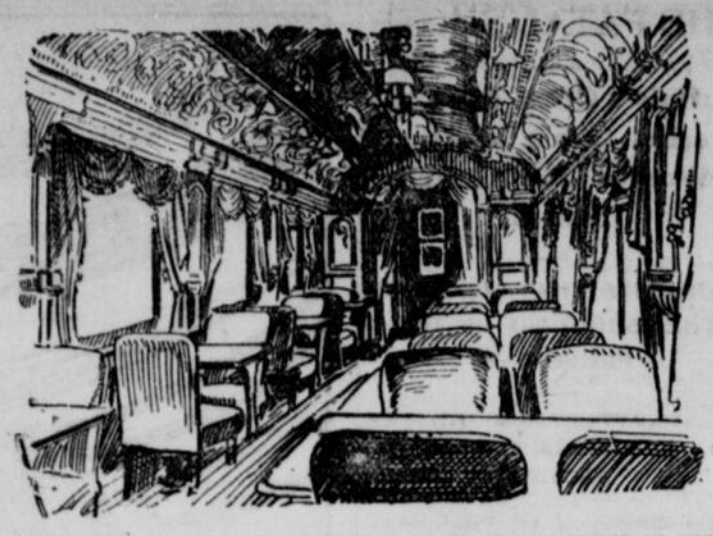
A short corridor, finished in mahogany, leads forward from the reception to the dining room. Half way up this corridor a door opens into a boudoir, which, with its accompanying toilet, furnishes a convenient withdrawing room for ladies. The walls and ceiling of this room are finished in pearl grey enamel. The walls are divided into panels framed with delicately modelled ornament in the style of Louis Quinze, and filled with paintings soft, yet rich in color, after the manner of Wattau. Ornamental frames in the ceiling, filled with lattice work, provide ventilation for the room. These, as well as the ornament around the wall panels, are touched with gold. The draperies are of light blue moire silk, as is the covering of the comfortable upholstered divan across one end of the room, which, as long and almost as wide as a bed, invites to repose. The door at the other end of the room, which opens into the toilet, is fitted on the boudoir side with a long mirror, extending almost to the floor, and answering all the purposes of a cheval glass. A couple of small chairs and a table, finished in gold, the latter carrying a reading light, complete the furnishings of this room.



THE SPECIAL TRAIN---BUILT ESPECIALLY FOR THE ROYAL VISIT BY THE C. P. R.

The woodwork in the private dining room is of African coromandel, the rich, ruddy tone of which forms an ideal contrast to the silver and glass of the table service. The coves and ceiling are carried out in a lighter tone of the same color. As in the reception room, a cornice circles the room immediately above the windows, and ample ventilation is secured by means of an ornamental perforated frieze in this cornice. The ceiling is plain, save for the rich gold frames of the electric fixtures. Ornamental cartouches in bas-relief display at one end the heraldic bearings of the King, at the other the combined arms of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, while the arms of the Dominion and the private badge of the Duke face each other on opposite sides of the room. The hangings are of green velvet, the portieres and wall draperies being decorated with painted and embroidered applique in gold and green. The furniture matches the other woodwork in the room, and is upholstered in velvet of a rich warm brown. Two comfortable arm-chairs are provided for the head and foot of the table, and the other chairs, while somewhat smaller, are carefully proportioned with a view to comfort. A candelabrum-like electric fixture supplies light for the dining table, which is capable of extension to seat eight persons. A corridor leads forward past the pantry, kitchen and store rooms, which are furnished with every appliance that ingenuity could suggest or culinary skill demand in the preparation of the most elaborate repast.

The corridor extends the entire length of the second car, the 'York.' The central section of this car for a length of about thirty feet is taken up by the two principal bedrooms, with the bathrooms and servants' rooms belonging to them. The bedrooms are finished in pearl grey enamel, and the walls divided into panels filled with silk to match the draperies. One corner of each room is occupied by a wardrobe, another by a convenient dressing table with large mirrors so arranged that side as well as front views of themselves may be obtained by persons sitting before them. The doors leading into the bathrooms have large mirrors to serve as cheval glasses. The beds are of brass, finished in gold to match the hardware fittings of the cars. The lighting scheme for these rooms has been carefully thought out. Besides the usual ceiling lights, there is a special fixture over each dressing table, designed to throw light upon the person sitting before it. There is also a light placed over the head of each bed, in a convenient position for reading. The wall panels, draperies and furniture cov-



DINING CAR FOR THE SUITE OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK.

erings in the Duke's bedroom are of red silk armure; in the Duchess's of light blue moire. The ornamental mouldings, ventilator screens, etc., are touched with color. The furniture is of satinwood.

Next to each bedroom, and communicating directly with it, is a commodious bathroom. These bathrooms are exactly alike. The walls, up to a point higher than a man's head, are entirely covered with tufted upholstery in rubber cloth, soft to the touch and perfectly waterproof.

APPROVED DESIGNS.

The preparation of shields and heraldic devices for decorative purposes has become, in view of the approaching royal visit, a regular business in Montreal. Artists are busy, and have been busy, for some time on such work, not merely for Montreal, but for every city in Canada where the royal party will stop, from Halifax to Vancouver. Even busier than the painters are the electric manufacturing establishments, for electricity is in vogue and the illuminations will be distinctively a feature of the Canadian demonstrations. As a result of the beautiful effects produced at the Pan-American exhibition, at Buffalo, a general application of the incandescent light in the case of the larger style of buildings will be the 'pricking out' of the main outlines and chief architectural features with rows of white lights. The companies are already busy installing such decorations on Bonaventure station and several other large buildings.



ROYAL CYPHER AND CROWN APPROVED BY THE KING.

But as the central objects of such illuminations and as the sole night decoration most private homes will be set designs, crowns, royal monograms, Prince of Wales's feathers, etc., etc., set out in electric lights. Such designs have been already produced by the score. The companies have gone to considerable trouble to find out the correct heraldry for these designs.

The Montreal Electric Company some weeks ago received orders to produce the royal cypher in electric lights, and wishing to be correct with that and certain other devices, placed itself in communication with the proper authorities in England. A communication was received from the War Office, with regard to the enquiry as to the royal cypher, enclosing a drawing of the approved pattern of the royal cypher and crown as approved by His Majesty. A reproduction is given herewith, and the company is carefully adhering to this design in its electric pieces.

With the design the War Office also sent an extract from an army order issued in May, and which reads as follows:—

War Office, London, S. W.,
May, 1901.

His Majesty the King has selected and approved the above design of royal cypher and crown to be worn on badges, buttons and other devices throughout the service, wherever they are at present borne. The design of the royal cypher has been made plain, without foliation, at His Majesty's express wish, and no device or ornament will be placed above or upon it. His Majesty has brought to notice that on accoutrements, colors, buttons, etc., etc., there are no less than six or seven totally different pattern crowns. Some of them are foreign Continental crowns, others are different deviations of the British crown. His Majesty now wishes one uniform crown alone to become the sealed pattern for the service—the Tudor, 'Henry VII.' Crown, chosen and always used by Queen Victoria personally; all other patterns to be abolished.

This is useful to remember by those who are contemplating decorating their premises and want to be correct.

Among other designs the Montreal Electric Company enquired about was the Prince of Wales's plume. The approved design gives the plumes greater length and less droop than usually shown, and with the ducal crown shown conspicuously round the base.

As emblematic of the profession of His Royal Highness, that of the royal naval service, the correct emblem is the 'Nelson' anchor.

For those who wish to produce the



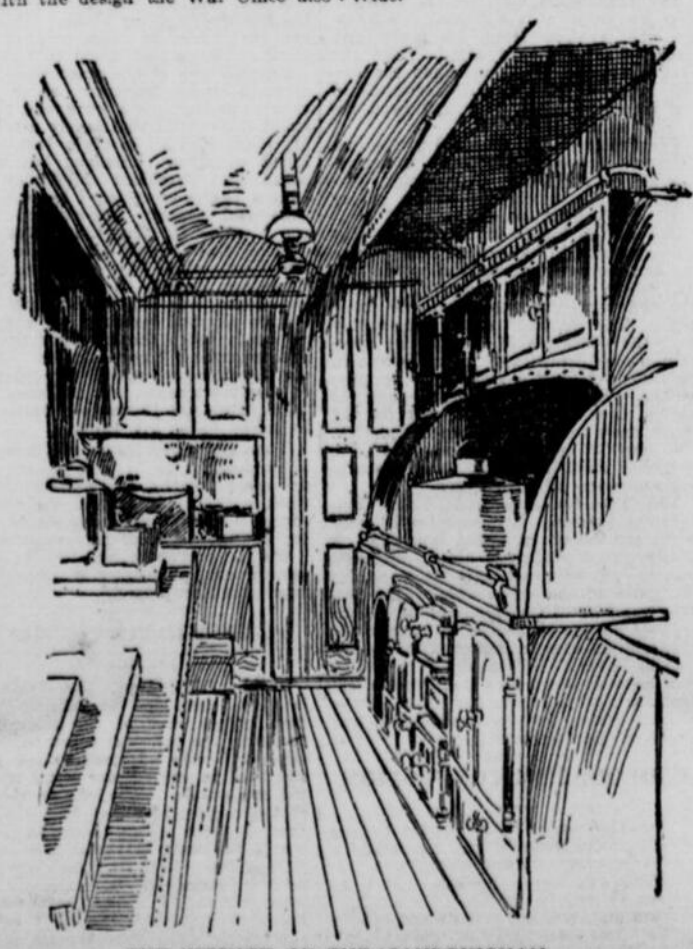

THE CORRECT PRINCE OF WALES'S PLUME.

monograms of the royal couple in their decorations, the approved form consists of two light blue shields, charged with the Gothic letters 'M' and 'G' in white.

As the Duke of Cornwall is said to be almost as particular in such matters as his royal father, these facts are of general interest to Canadians just now.

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Terence supplied the motto for 'World Wide.' Said he: 'So many men, so many minds, everyone in his own way.' But a man's own way of expressing himself must be interesting as to subject and literary as to style, or his articles are not likely to find their way into 'World Wide.'



THE KITCHEN ON THE 'SANDRINGHAM.

## THE ROYAL PARTY

### A Few Facts About Their Royal Highnesses.

THE OFFICIAL PROGRAMMES FOR QUEBEC, OTTAWA AND THE CITIES OF THE WEST.

Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa are now decked in glowing colors, in honor of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York. The Montreal programme is given elsewhere. Here is the official programme for Quebec and Ottawa:

Monday, Sept. 16.—9.30 a.m., arrival of H.M.S. 'Ophir.' The Governor-General, attended by the Prime Minister of Canada, proceeds on board H.M.S. 'Ophir.' 12 noon, official landing at King's wharf. Royal procession to the Legislative Buildings via Champlain, St. Peter, Mountain Hill, Du Fort and Grand Allée. 12.30 p.m. Presentation of address. 1.00 p.m. Royal procession to the Citadel. 4 p.m. Visit to Laval, where His Royal Highness will be graciously pleased to accept a diploma. 7.30 p.m. Official dinner at the Citadel. Music on the Terrace. City illuminated. Fireworks.

Tuesday, Sept. 17.—11 a.m. Naval and military review. Presentation of decorations and medals. 2 p.m. Luncheon at Spencer Wood. 3.30 p.m. Garden party at Spencer Wood.

Wednesday, Sept. 18.—9.30 a.m. Land at the King's wharf. Proceed via Champlain, St. Peter and St. Paul to Canadian Pacific Railway station. 9.45 a.m. Departure from Canadian Pacific Railway station for Montreal, where the royal party will remain until Friday morning, Sept. 20.

OTTAWA.

Friday, Sept. 20.—11.45 a.m. Arrival at Elgin street station, royal procession via Elgin, McLeod, Metcalf, Sparks, Bank and Wellington to the Government Buildings. 12.15 p.m. Presentation of addresses. 12.45 a.m. Royal procession via Dufferin Bridge, Rideau, Sussex, Redpath, Minto Bridge, Stanley avenue and Sussex to Government House. 3.30 p.m. Lacrosse match. 7.30 p.m. Official dinner at Government House.

Saturday, Sept. 21.—11.30 a.m. Drive through Hull via Interprovincial bridge, Main, Union Bridge, Bridge, Queen and Wellington to the Government Buildings. Noon. Unveiling of the statue of her late Majesty Queen Victoria. 12.30 p.m. Presentation of decorations and medals. 1.00 p.m. Luncheon at Rideau Club. 4.30 p.m. Garden party at Government House.

Monday, Sept. 23.—10.30 a.m. Proceed by Electric car, lumbermen's trip with voyageurs through the Remoux rapids, Little Chaudiere rapids and down the timber slides at Ottawa, log rolling, war canoe races, etc. 9 p.m. Reception at Senate Chamber.

Tuesday, Sept. 24.—Noon, proceed via Sussex, Stanley avenue, Minto bridge, Redpath, Sussex, Rideau, Wellington, Metcalfe, McLeod and Elgin to Elgin street station. 12.30 p.m. Departure from Elgin street station.

WINNIPEG.

Sept. 26.—11.30 a.m., arrival royal train; royal procession to the City Hall. Noon, presentation of addresses; 12.30 p.m., presentation of decorations and medals; 1.30 p.m., luncheon at Government House; 3.30 p.m., His Royal Highness will be graciously pleased to open Manitoba University; drill and singing of school children; 5.30 p.m., departure of royal train.

REGINA.

Sept. 27.—Arrival of royal train. Royal procession to Government House; 12.30 p.m., presentation of addresses; presentation of decorations and medals. 1 p.m., luncheon at Government House; 3 p.m., departure of royal train.

CALGARY.

Sept. 28.—8.30 a.m., arrival of royal train; 8.45 a.m., inspection of the North-West Mounted Police; presentation of decorations and medals; 10 a.m., great assembly of Indian tribes; 1.30 p.m., luncheon at the barracks; 3 p.m., typical north-western exhibition—steer roping, broncho rough-riding, cowboy races, etc.; 4.15 p.m., departure of royal train.

VANCOUVER.

Sept. 30.—11.45 a.m., arrival of royal train; noon, presentation of addresses at Court House; 12.30 p.m., His Royal Highness will be graciously pleased to open the new drill hall; 12.45 p.m., presentation of decorations and medals; 1 p.m., luncheon at the Drill Hall; 3 p.m., visit to the Hastings Saw Mill; 3.45 p.m., drive through park, returning by Brockton Park, at which place there will be a large gathering of school children; 5 p.m., leave Vancouver.

VICTORIA.

Oct. 1.—10 a.m., arrive at Victoria; royal procession through the city on the way to Oak Bay Hotel; 1.30 p.m., luncheon with the admiral; 4 p.m., opening of the Agricultural Exhibition; 7.30 p.m., official dinner at His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's residence; 9 p.m., reception at the Legislative Buildings; illumination of city; fireworks.

Oct. 2.—Noon, presentation of addresses; presentation of decorations and medals; 8.30 p.m., Indian war dance; 10.30 p.m., leave Victoria.

VICE-REGAL PROCESSION.

Following will be the formation and detail of the Governor-General's procession:—

Three mounted police
Interval of 25 yards.
Two troopers.
Fifty yards.
One sergeant.
Fifty yards.
(The foregoing are the advanced guard of escort.)
Sixteen troopers.
Fifty yards.
A.D.C. subaltern—Governor-General's carriage—A.D.C., captain, trumpeter.
14 Troopers.
Fifty yards.
One trooper.
Fifty yards.
Two troopers.
Twenty-five yards.
(The foregoing are the rear guard of escort.)
Three mounted police.



HER ROYAL HIGHNESS, THE DUCHESS OF CORNWALL AND YORK.

THE ROYAL PARTY.

The royal party will be made up as follows:

H. R. H. the Duke of Cornwall and York, K.G., etc., etc.

H. R. H. the Duchess of Cornwall and York.

Capt. H. S. H. Prince Alexandra of Teck, K.C.V.D., D.S.O., 7th Hussars, brother of the Duchess.

HOUSEHOLD AND STAFF.

Lady Mary Lygon, lady-in-waiting.

Lady Catherine Coke, lady-in-waiting.

The Hon. Mrs. Derek Keppel, lady-in-waiting.

Lord Wenlock, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., lord-in-waiting and head of the household.

Lieut.-Col. Sir Arthur Bigge, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G., private secretary.

Commander Sir Charles Cust, Bart., R.N.M.V.O., equery.

The Hon. Derek Keppel, M.V.O., equery.

The Rev. Canon Dalton, C.M.G., domestic chaplain.

Sir John Anderson, K.C.M.G., representing the Colonial Office.

Sir Donald Wallace, K.C.I.E., assistant private secretary.

Commodore A. L. Winsloe, R.N., commanding H. M. S. 'Ophir.'

Commander B. Godfrey, Fausselt, R.N., A.D.C.

Major J. H. Bor, C.M.G., Royal Marine Artillery, A.D.C.

Capt. Viscount Crichton, D.S.O., Royal Horse Guards, A.D.C.

Lieut. the Duke of Roxburghe, M.V.O., Royal Horse Guards, A.D.C.

Chevalier E. De Martino, M.V.O., marine artist.

A. Manby, M.D.

Mr. Sydney Hall, artist.

Major S. J. A. Denison, C.M.G., Royal Canadian Infantry, A.D.C.

SERVANTS.

Twenty-eight servants, including six maids.

THE DUKE OF CORNWALL.

Of all our late Queen's grandchildren, none of them has been more popular than the second son of King Edward, Prince George, 'the sailor prince.' At an early age he was designed by his father to a sea life. He soon proved himself an efficient and popular officer, not only with his comrades in the gun-room or the ward-room, but also with all the men he commanded. As a midshipman he was always keen to do all in his power to render the boat's crew or the gun entrusted to his charge the smartest and best handled in the ship; as a lieutenant he was quick to understand the individual characters of the men of his division. He was ever ready to encourage and lend a helping hand to those who showed themselves eager to get on.

During the naval manoeuvres of 1889 he had charge of the finest torpedo boat. It so happened that another of these craft disabled her screw off the coast of Ireland, and was in danger of drifting on a lee shore. The sea was running high, and there was a stiff breeze blowing. Prince George was sent to her assistance. The task was a most difficult one, owing to the delicate nature of the construction of such boats. He showed, however, great skill, judgment and nerve in approaching, securing with wire hawser, after several hours' effort, and finally towing the disabled craft into safety. He won high praise from the senior officers who witnessed his conduct on this occasion.

Even in those early days Prince George had shown himself to be warm and constant in his friendships, endowed with a large share of practical common sense, simple in his tastes, singularly free from any trace of self-esteem or conceit, most considerate for the feelings of others, willing to learn from all, generous and open-handed, yet careful and frugal on his own account—for his private allowance had never been very large.

It was in the beginning of 1892 that the event took place which was to alter all the future for Prince George. In February of that year the Prince's elder brother ,the Duke of Clarence, died within a few weeks of his prospective marriage with the Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, or 'Princess May,' as the English people loved to call her. The heir-apparent was thenceforth Prince George of Wales, who was created Duke of York on Queen Victoria's birthday, 1892. In the following June the Lord Chancellor moved that the Duke of York have place and precedence in the House of Lords, next after His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn.

On the occasion of his introduction into the House of Lords, the Duke of York, accompanied by his father and his uncle, the Duke of Connaught, advanced up the floor of the House to the woolsack, the new peer carrying in his hand the long rol of parchment containing the patent of peerage. When he proffered this roll the Lord Chancellor immediately beckoned the Reading Clerk to take it and the procession retired to the table. There the patent of peerage was read aloud, the writ of summons examined and the new peer wrote 'York' on the roll of parliament.

The Duke made his first appearance in public since he became heir to the throne in February, 1893, when he presided at a meeting for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

It had been rumored for some time that Prince George would marry his late brother's betrothed, and the rumor was confirmed when an announcement appeared in the London 'Gazette' to the effect that on May 16, 1893, Queen Victoria formally consented to a betrothal between her grandson and Princess May.

The marriage took place accordingly in the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, on July 6, 1893, amid great national rejoicings.

THE DUCHESS OF CORNWALL.

The Princess Victoria Mary of Teck was born in May 1867, at Kensington Palace—the same palace where Queen Victoria was born. Her father, the Duke of Teck, was the son of the late Duke Alexander of Wurtemberg. Coming to London when he was about twenty-eight years old, he succeeded in winning the heart and hand of Princess Mary of Cambridge. Their married life was a very happy one.

The Princess May was simply brought up at the White Lodge, Richmond Park. She was the inseparable companion of her mother, the idol of her friends and a great favorite with Queen Victoria. She grew up with thoroughly English tastes and habits, and at the time of her marriage was accounted one of the most expert horse-women in Surrey.

She was described as follows in 1893: 'Her disposition is exceedingly sweet and winning, and, although not handsome, she is considered a very pretty girl. In stature, she is somewhat above the middle height, with a fair complexion, light hair and handsome grey eyes. While her features are somewhat irregular, they are continually brightened by a winning smile, brimming with good humor and cordiality towards everybody with whom she comes in contact. She is a healthy, wholesome, graceful young woman who looks every day of the twenty-six years which have passed over her head. In type, she is evidently Hanoverian, fair, oval-faced, full-eyed, with a long, well-shaped nose, a somewhat heavy chin, high cheek bones, and a mouth which is a trifle large.'

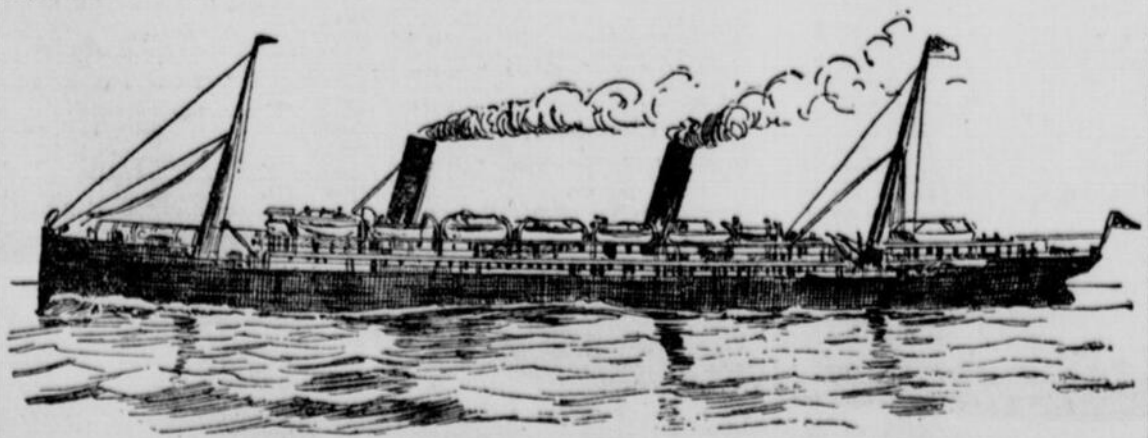
The Duke and Duchess of York and Cornwall have four children, born on the following dates:—

Prince Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David of York, June 23, 1894.

Prince Albert Frederick Arthur George of York, Dec. 14, 1895.

Princess Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary of York, April 25, 1897.

Prince Henry William Frederick Albert, March 31, 1900.



H. M. S. 'OPHIR' ON WHICH THE ROYAL PARTY IS TRAVELLING.

## BASUTO MARRIAGE

GIRLS ARE DESIRED, FOR THEY MAY BE EXCHANGED FOR OXEN.

('Chambers's Journal.')

Among the curious customs of the Basuto—customs which never change, but are handed down from generation to generation—are those connected with marriage. Suppose, good reader, you were a young Basuto, and had been smitten by the sight of a pretty face (the Basuto idea of beauty is quantity; the lady must be fat—very fat—or she has no chance of being considered beautiful), you would be an aggressor against all the laws of etiquette were you to speak to her, though you might look at her admiringly. Should the attraction prove irresistible, your proper course of procedure would be to hunt up some old lady friend—if a mutual friend so much the better—and confide to her your wish to settle down and marry that particular fair one, begging her to arrange everything for you as soon as possible. This she would gladly do, taking the first opportunity to call on the mother or friends of the wished for bride. The two ladies would then talk it over, discussing ways and means and your position in Basuto society. A large amount of tact is necessary, as the mother of the lady must be convinced that the marriage is in every way desirable. If your friend could convince her that such was the case you might consider that fortune smiled on your cherished plans.

To secure to the lady of your choice the full rights of a wife you would pay over to your future father-in-law so many head of cattle, according to agreement, which is always based on the supposed value of the bride, her social position, personal appearance, height, size, beauty, etc. This transfer of cattle makes binding the marital contract, securing the woman from ill treatment at the hands of her husband; for, should he ill use her, she may return to her father or guardian, and so the man loses both his wife and his oxen. The parents of your wife would argue that the payment of cattle was the very least you could do to recompense them for all the terrible anxieties and expense that they had gone to in bringing up their daughter for you. Nor do the Basuto ever alter in this respect; even should they become Christians, their chiefs compel the payment of cattle for their wives. Of course, herein lies the explanation of the joy manifested at the birth of a girl in a Basuto family. She is taken up and exhibited by her grandmother, who first slaps her and then kisses her, saying, 'Luck! From this child come many herds of cattle!' The birth of a boy, on the other hand, is deplored, for he is regarded as an expensive and unprofitable trouble.

But to resume. Being now a son-in-law, you must have a care how you deport yourself toward your father-in-law, as you will be expected to take a subservient position in regard to him. He may send for you at any hour of the day or night to do all kinds of menial work, and you may refuse only at your peril. He can require you to prepare skins; bray, dry and clean them for him; plough his fields, sow seeds and attend to his crops; in fact, you are virtually, his servant. For the first year after your marriage you would not take your wife far away from her father's home, but would dwell with her in a kraal quite close to her parents. On the birth of the first child you would perform the ceremony of mokadee, which consists in presenting your mother-in-law with a certain number of cattle. Until this time you are not allowed to speak to your mother-in-law, or even to look at her; should you meet her unexpectedly, politeness and custom make it necessary that you should hide your head.

As a Basuto you need not limit your attentions to one wife, although you would distinguish your favorite lady as your 'chief' wife, and it is her children who inherit, her son being known as the 'great' son.

## MR. CARNEGIE'S AMERICAN CASTLE.

The great castle erected in Chauncey, in Westchester County, by Andrew Carnegie for his ten-year-old daughter, Margaret, is rapidly nearing completion and shipments of rich and rare mediæval furnishings from Skibo Castle, in Scotland, will soon be made so that the interior of the wonderful new structure may correspond with its quaint exterior.

The great turretted stronghold which is intended as a summer American residence for the Carnegies, will be given outright to little Margaret—who is heiress to a hundred million dollars.

Mrs. Carnegie designed the plans and the details of the interior arrangements of this castle, which will be one of the most remarkable structures in this country.—New York 'Journal,' Sept. 3.

## TRIAL TRIPS.

Read the advertisement headed 'Trial Trips,' in this paper. Then cut it out and send it to some friend who may not have become intimate with the 'Witness' family of publications. It won't be much trouble to you, but it will be very much appreciated by your friends, the publishers.

Perhaps some will paste it up in some conspicuous place in store or office. The 'Witness' has prospered in very many directions, remarkably so in such districts as its old friends have been ready to tell their friends and acquaintances what they think of it.

# THE FALL FAIRS.

## HAMILTON FAIR

### SOME PRIZE LISTS FROM THE AMBITIOUS CITY.

The Hamilton Fair passed off successfully last week, the fine weather bringing out a large attendance. The exhibits were very good on the whole, though some of the classes were not as well filled as they should have been. Following are the prize list in the live stock departments:

HORSES.

Roadster—Filly or gelding, three years old to harness, J. H. Dickson, James Henry, I. L. Martin. Filly or gelding, two years old, John McClure, I. L. Martin, J. McAllister. Filly or gelding, one year old, John Easton, jr., J. McAllister, I. Glover. Brood mare, with foal by her side, I. L. Martin, J. McAllister, Ira Glover. Foal, I. L. Martin, Ira Glover, Thomas Yeo. Pair horses, geldings or mares, to harness, under 15¾ hands, John Enright, Robt. Brown, E. J. Skelly. Single horses, gelding or mare to harness, George Vanderlip, R. H. Felker, I. L. Martin. Mare of any age, I. L. Martin. Stallion, three years old and over, A. A. Lees, John Twiss, A. W. Burke. Special, best ladies' turnout, horse, harness, rig and ladies' driving to count, Dr. George S. Bingham. Pony turnout, W. H. Nichols, 1 and 2. Carriage horses—Filly or gelding, three years old, A. Whyte. Filly or gelding, two years old, James Williams, James Wilson. Filly or gelding, one year old, John McClure, J. A. French, W. A. Nash. Brood mare, with foal by her side, W. A. Nash, G. F. Griffin. Foal, Charles Maw, G. F. Griffin, W. A. Nash. Pair horses, gelding or mares, to the harnes, 15¾ hands or over, J. B. Yeo, Alex. Duncan & Son. Single horse, gelding or mare, 15¾ hands or over, H. P. Heming, Dr. G. S. Bingham. T. Smaill. Saddle, Dr. F. B. Ross, George Harris. Mare of any age, Dr. George S. Bingham. Stallion, three years old and over, George A. Bennett & Son, Jos. McAllister. Stallion, two years old and under, John Fitch. Best team carriage horses, J. B. Yeo. General purposes horses—Brood mare, with foal by her side, W. J. Martin, Chas. Maw, Wm. Dalton. Foal, Wm. Dalton, W. J. Martin. Pair horses, J. A. McPhatter, J. Ridge, John Degrow. Single horse, to be shown before market waggon, James Wilson, J. Dunlo, Frank D. Gage. Mare of any age, J. A. McPhatter. Pair horses, waggon and harness to count, J. A. McPhatter, John Ridge, John Degrow. Heavy draught horses, filly or gelding, three years old, A. Devitt & Son. Filly or gelding, two years old, J. E. Shields. Filly or gelding, one year old, Alex. Duncan & Son, J. E. Shields. Brood mare, with foal by her side, A. Devitt & Son, W. Woodley. Foal, A. Devitt & Son, W. Woodley. Pair of horses, John McClure, A. Devitt & Son, Alexander Duncan & Son. Mare of any age, John McClure, A. Devitt & Son. Stallion, three years old and over, T. Didmon, W. Woodley. Best team, David Smith.

CATTLE.

Durhams—Bull ,two years old, Allan W. Young. Bull, one year old, James Tait, W. Tait. Bull calf, Allan W. Young, first and second. Bull, any age, Allan W. Young, first and second. Cow, aged, A. W. Young. Heifer, one year old, A. W. Young. Female, any age, A. W. Young.

Ayrshire—Bull, three years old an d upwards, A. Gerrard. Bull, two years old, A. S. Turner, McNiven Bros. Bull, one year old, McNiven Bros. Bull calf, A. Gerrard. Bull of any age, A. Gerrard. Cow, aged, McNiven Bros., J. A. R. Anderson. Heifer, two years old, A. S. Turner, A. S. Turner, A. Gerrard. Heifer, one year old, A. Gerrard, A. S. Turner, McNiven Bros. Heifer calf, McNiven Bros., McNiven Bros., A. Gerrard. Female, any age, McNiven Bros. McNiven Bros.

Jerseys—Bull, three years old, J. J. Horning. Cow, three years old and upwards, J. J. Horning, J. J. Horning, John Nairn. Cow, 2 years old and under, J. J. Horning, J. J. Horning. Female, any age, John Nairn.

Grade Cattle—Cow, three years old and over, Allan W. Young, F. Crosthwaite. Heifer, two years old, E. J. Gage, Humphrey Dyment. Heifer, one year old, Humphrey Dyment, Humphrey Dyment, A. E. Bates. Heifer calf, James A. Walker, Humphrey Dyment, James Wilson. Female, any age, James A. Walker.

SHEEP.

Long wooled sheep—Aged ram, Charles Maw, A. Easton. Shearling ram, Charles Maw, A. Easton. Ram lamb, A. Easton, Charles Maw, John Easton, jr. Two shearling ewes, A. Easton, Charles Maw, John Easton, jr. Two ewes, two shears and over, had lambs in 1901, A. Easton, Charles Maw, John Easton, jr. Two ewe lambs, A. Easton, Charles Maw, John Easton, jr. Pen of sheep, consisting of ram, two ewes, aged, two shearling ewes and two ewe lambs, A. Easton, Charles Maw, John Easton, jr.

Southdowns—Aged ram, W. J. Martin, R. Shaw & Son (2). Shearling ram, W. J. Martin, W. J. Martin. Ram lambs, W. J. Martin, W. J. Martin, R. Shaw & Son. Two shearling ewes, W. J. Martin, W. J. Martin, R. Shaw & Son. Two ewes, two shears and over, had lambs in 1901, W. J. Martin, R. Shaw & Son, R. Shaw & Son. Two ewe lambs, W. J. Martin, W. J. Martin, W. J. Martin. Ram, two ewes, two shearling ewes, two ewe lambs, W. J. Martin.

Shropshires—Aged, ram, I. Balmer, J. H. Dickenson, Robt. Young, jr. Shearling ram, J. H. Dickenson, Robt. Young, jr., I. Balmer. Ram lamb, J. H. Dickenson, Robert Young, jr. Two shearling ewes, Robt. Young, jr., I. Balmer, J. H. Dickenson. Two ewes, two shears and over, had lambs in 1901, Robert Young, jr., J. H. Dickenson, J. H. Dickenson. Two ewe lambs, Rofert Young, jr., J. H. Dickenson, J. H. Dickenson. Pen of sheep, Robt. Young, jr. Pen of sheep, any breed, W. J. Martin.

PIGS.

Berkshire—Boar, aged, Alex. Thompson, W. A. Nash. Breeding sow, aged, having bred, Alex. Thompson, W. A. Nash. Boar, under one year, Alex. Thompson, Alex. Thompson. Sow, under one year, Alex. Thompson, Alex. Thompson, Alex. Thompson.

Yorkshire boar, aged, James Dunlop. Breeding sow, aged, having bred, James Dunlop. Boar, under one year, James Dunlop.

## FRONTENAC FAIR

### SUCCESSFUL EXHIBITORS IN THE VARIOUS CLASSES AT HARROWSMITH.

The annual fair of the county of Frontenac was held at Harrowsmith on Sept. 5 and 6, and was successful in every way. Following are the prize lists:

HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES.

Stallion—C. H. Williams, J. S. Gallagher.
Team of horses, or mares—Charles Stewart, J. D. Shibley.
Mare and colt—J. D. Shibley, William Wallace.
Three year old colt, gelding or mare—C. W. Neville, Isaac Smith.
Two-year-old colt, gelding or mare—Thos. Clancy, Isaac Smith.
Yearling colt—Isaac Smith, Thos. Clancy.

GENERAL PURPOSE HORSES.

Team horses or mares—M. B. Traves, G. W. Neville.
Brood mare and colt—Harvey Snider, Benson Buck.
Three-year-old colt, gelding or mare—John Kibby, Buckley Lake.
Two-year-old colt, gelding or mare—Frank Ellerbeck, Perry Buck.
Yearling colt—Herb Clancy, Jas. Brady.

ROADSTERS OR CARRIAGE HORSES.

Best stallion—John Switzer.
Team, 14 hands and under 15½ hands—Robt. Miller, John Freeman.
Team 15½ hands or over—Chas. Garrison, Chester Card.
Single horse in harness, over 15½ hands—Fred. Rutledge, John Kerr.
Single horse in harness, under 15½ hands—Levi Huffman, Warner Bros.
Saddle horse, in harness—Fred, Rutledge, R. E. Harpell.
Pony under 13 hands—Chas. Stewart, Danford Buck.
Three-year-old colt—J. C. Wood, E. Pixley.
Yearling colt—Wm. Wallace, Warner Bros.
Foal of 1901—E. Pixley, Alf. Hunter.
Mare and colt—J. C. Creighton, F. Ellerbeck.

THOROUGHBRED CATTLE FOR BEEF.

Bull, two years old or over—Jacob E. Shibley, Chas. Stewart.
Bull, under two years—Wm. Kerr.
Cow—Wesley Asselstine.
Two-year-old heifer—Wesley Asselstine.
Yearling heifer—John Kerr.
Heifer calf, under one year—Chas. Stewart.
Bull calf, under one year—Jacob Shibley, Chas. Stewart.

THOROUGHBRED CATTLE FOR MILK.

Bull, two years old and over—I. O. Fraser & Son, Joshua Knight.
Bull, under two years—J. C. Creighton, Joshua Knight.
Cow, giving milk—Joshua Knight, J. C. Creighton.
Heifer, two years old—I. O. Fraser & Son, J. C. Creighton.
Heifer, yearling—J. C. Creighton, I. O. Fraser & Son.
Heifer calf, under one year—Joshua knight, J. C. Creighton.
Bull calf, under one year—Joshua Knight, J. C. Creighton.

GRADE CATTLE.

Cow, giving milk—Wm. Kerr, James Kerr.
Heifer, two years old—I. O. Fraser & Son, James Kerr.
Heifer, yearling—I. O. Fraser & Son, Jas. Kerr.
Heifer calf, under one year—Wm. Kerr, James Kerr.

SHEEP.

LEICESTERS AND LINCOLNS.

Ram, two shears or over—Joshua Knight, M. B. Traves.
Ram, shearling—C. W. Neville, Alf. Hunter.
Ram lamb—Joshua Knight, Alf. Hunter.
Ewe, two shears or over—C. W. Neville, Alf. Hunter.
Ewe, shearling—Joshua Knight, C. W. Neville.
Ewe lamb—Alf. Hunter, Joshua Knight.
Ewe lamb—Leslie Dawson, W. A. Potter, Joshua Knight.

SOUTH DOWN, FINE WOOL, DORSET.

Ram, two shears or over—Wesley Dawson, W. A. Potter.
Ram, shearling—Wesley Dawson, W. A. Potter.
Ram lamb—Wesley Dawson, W. A. Potter.
Ewe, two shears or over—Wesley Dawson, Alf. Hunter.
Ewe, shearling—Wesley Dawson, Alf. Hunter.
Ewe lamb—Wesley Duncan, W. A. Potter.

OTHER DOWNS, MEDIUM WOOL.

Ram, two shears or over—James Dawson, C. W. Neville.
Ram, shearling—James Dawson, C. W. Neville.
Ram, lamb—C. W. Neville, Jas. Dawson.
Ewe, two shears or over—James Dawson, Wesley Dawson.
Ewe, shearling—James Dawson, Wesley Dawson.
Ewe lamb—Wesley Dawson, James Dawson.

PIGS.

DUROC, JERSEYS AND TAMWORTH REDS.

Boar, over one year—S. Lyon, J. C. Creighton.
Boar, under one year—I. O. Fraser & Son, J. C. Creighton.
Breeding sow, over one year—S. Lyon, I. O. Fraser & Son.
Breeding sow, under one year—I. O. Fraser & Son, Alf. Hunter.
Pig, under six months—Alf. Hunter, J. C. Creighton.

YORKSHIRE AND CHESTER WHITE.

Boar, over one year—Tom Bands, E. Dool.
Boar, under one year—Tom Sands, E. Sands.
Sow, over one year—E. Dool, P. E. R. Miller.
Sow, under one year—E. Dool, P. E. R. Miller.
Pig, under six months—Cage Campbell, E. Dool.

BERKSHIRE, POLAND CHINAS, SUFFOLKS AND ESSEX.

Boar, over one year—W. A. Potter, Thos. Sands.
Boar, under one year—W. A. Potter.
Sow, over one year—W. A. Potter, Thos. Sands.
Sow, under one year—W. A. Potter.
Pig, under six months—Thos. Sands.

POULTRY.

Pair of Brahmas—A. D. Perry, W. Dawson.
Plymouth Rocks—W. Dawson, W. A. Potter.
Andalusians—Frederick Gates, W. Dawson.
Wyandottes—A. D. Perry, P. E. R. Miller.
Leghorns—A. D. Perry, P. E. R. Miller.
Bantams—W. Dawson, A. Gilmore.
Game—Warner Bros., Sidney Wood.
Minorcas—Warner Bros., W. Dawson.
Langshans—P. E. R. Miller.
Any other variety—A. D. Perry.
Ducks, white—W. A. Potter, P. E. R. Miller.
Geese—W. A. Potter W. Dawson.
Bronze Turkeys—W. A. Potter, W. Dawson.
Turkeys, any other color—W. Dawson.
Peacocks—W. Dawson, John Wood.

GRAIN OF 1901.

Bushel of fall wheat—Wm. Wallace, A. Gilmore.
Bushel of spring wheat—John Wood, Wm. Lee.
Bushel of rye—Benson Buck, M. M. Fowler.
Indian corn in ear—T. Griffith, A. Gilmore.
Peas—F. Rutledge, G. Lamok.
Barley—B. Buck, P. E. R. Miller.
Oats—Amos Snider, A. Lee.
Buckwheat—B. Buck, J. Knight.
Timothy seed—P. E. R. Miller, M. B. Traves.
Half bushel beans—T. Griffith, P. E. R. Miller.

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.

One half bushel potatoes, red—T. Griffith, G. Lampkins.
One half bushel potatoes, any kind—T. Griffith, Adam Gilmore.
Six field carrots—Archie Knight, A. Gilmore.
Six table carrots—Archie Knight, A. Gilmore.
Six Mangold Wurtzels—A. Knight, J. C. Creighton.
Six sugar beets—J. C. Creighton, and B. Lake.
Six table beets — T. Griffith, Archie Knight.
Peck of onions—Archie Knight, Tim Griffith.
Collection of field roots—J. C. Creighton, Archie Knight.
Heaviest six stalks ensilage corn—Archie Knight, John Wood.
Two heads cauliflower—A. Knight, B. Lake.
Two heads cabbage—Archie Knight, A. Gilmore.
Three roots of celery—Archie Knight, T. Griffith.
Field pumpkin—Tim Griffith, M. M. Fowler.
Squash, green—B. Lake, A. Knight.
Squash, yellow—B. Lake, A. Knight.
Six varieties fall apples, four of each kind—M. M. Fowler, J. C. Creighton.
Six varieties of winter apples, four of each kind—M. M. Fowler, J. C. Creighton.
Twelve varieties of apples, any kind, correctly named—M. M. Fowler, P. E. R. Miller.
Three varieties of pears, named—Fred. Rutledge, P. E. R. Miller.
Six pears, any kind, correctly named—Benson Buck, P. E. R. Miller.
Twelve plums, any variety—Miss Moyle, Lewis Hartman.
Six tomatoes—Archie Knight, Tim Griffith.
Three bunches of grapes on stalk—L. Hartman, Benson Buck.
Six sweet turnips — M. M. Fowler, A. Hunter.
Six turnips, any other kind—J. C. Creighton, M. M. Fowler.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Cheese, colored—J. Cramer, P. E. R. Miller.
Cheese, white—P. E. R. Miller, Herbert Clancy.
Tub of butter, 25 lbs.—P. E. R. Miller, I. O. Fraser & Son.
Roll of butter, 5 lbs.—P. E. R. Miller, I. O. Fraser & Son.
Loaf homemade bread—J. C. Creighton, T. Clancy.
Loaf baker's bread—W. J. Trousdale.
Twelve buns, plain — B. Lake, J. C. Creighton.
Display of honey—Lewis Hartman.
16 lbs. strained honey—Lewis Hartman, Perry Buck.
10 lbs. honey in sections—H. Clancy, L. Hartman.
Quart of maple syrup—Harvey Lake, P. E. R. Miller.
10 lbs. maple sugar—P. E. R. Miller, A. Gilmore.
Heaviest dozen hen's eggs—P. E. R. Miller, A. D. Perry.
Collection canned fruit, six varieties—P. E. R. Miller, Benson Buck.
Collection pickles, six varieties—B. Buck, P. E. R. Miller.
Bottle of homemade wine—R. W. Aylsworth, P. E. R. Miller.
Bottle cider—B. Lake, Lewis Hartman.
Bottle catsup—P. E. R. Miller, B. Lake.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

A. J. MacDowell, Standard Bank, Kingston, for best two colored cheese—A. Bradshaw, A. D. Perry.
R. Uglow, bookseller, Kingston, specimen penmanship by child under 10 years—M. B. Traves.
D. A. Cays, real estate agent, Kingston, best single carriage horse, 15 hands or over—John Freeman.
Armstrong & Co., boots and shoes, Kingston, best lady rider on saddle horse—Miss E. Clow.
W. J. Crothers, confectioner, Kingston, for best lady bicycle rider—Mrs. B. Buck.
A. Abernethy, boots and shoes, Kingston, for best collection of vegetables—Archie Knight.
H. A. Calvin, Esq., Kingston, for best team of heavy draught horses—C. Stewart, J. D. Shibley.
Thomas Mills & Co., hatter and furrier, Kingston, for best five one pound prints of butter—I. O. Fraser & Son.
R. Waldron, dry goods, Kingston, for the best collection of cut flowers—M. M. Fowler.
Starr & Sutcliffe, dry goods, Kingston, for best 10 one pound prints of butter—I. O. Fraser & Son.
Henry Skinner & Co., wholesale druggists, Kingston, for best gentleman rider on saddle horse—R. E. Harpell.
C. Livingston & Bro., merchant tailors, Kingston, for second best gentleman rider on saddle horse—C. Garrison.
W. J. Shibley, for bicycle race—F. Reid, M. Lyons.
J. S. Gallagher, M.P.P., Harrowsmith, for best foal of 1901—A. Lee, W. Wallace.
Macnee & Minnes, wholesale dry goods, for best collection of ladies' work—W. J. Sproule.
Edward J. B. Pense, 'Whig' office, of Kingston, for best 10 lb. crock of butter—M. M. Fowler.
A. Chown & Co., hardware, Kingston, for best milch cow—J. Knight.
A. C. Johnstoin & Bro., jewellers, of Kingston, for second prize on canned fruit—L. Hartman.
E. J. B. Pense, 'Whig' office, Kingston, for best herd of cattle, milking breed—J. C. Creighton.
Dalton & Strange, for best Indian corn—Tim. Griffith.
Steacy & Steacy, dry goods, Kingston, for best collection of ladies' useful work—L. Hartman.
T. F. Harrison & Co., furniture, Kingston, for best collection of ladies' work, fancy—L. Hartman.
Smith Brothers, jewellers, Kingston, for best collection of canned fruit—W. J. Sproule.
George Robertson & Son, wholesale grocers, Kingston, for best two white cheese—J. Cramer, A. D. Perry.
W. J. Sproule, hardware and implements, Harrowsmith, for best loaf of homemade bread—J. C. Creighton.
George Matthews & Co., pork packers, Hull, Que., for best pen of bacon hogs—E. Dool, C. Campbell.

## GLENGARRY FAIR.

Cornwall, Sept. 12.—The Glengarry County fair held at Williamstown to-day was a success despite the fact that it was held in a cold, drizzling rain. A fairly large crowd braved the elements as only children of a hardy race can, and while they were far from comfortable they seemed to have a good time. The live stock exhibit was the best seen in this district for several years. A hundred and twenty-three horses were in competition, and 131 horned cattle. The following is the prize list:—

HEAVY HORSES.

Clydesdale stallion—D. Cummings.
Heavy draught stallion—1, J. J. Anderson.
Heavy draught mares—1, D. Cummings; 2, A. Hall; 3, D. J. McCrimmon.
Heavy draught mare, 3 years old—J. McMaster; 2, J. A. McNaughton; 3, A. McLachlan.
Heavy draught mare or gelding, 2 years old—1, D. Benning; 2, J. A. McNaughton; 3, J. Demoulin.
Span in harness—1, D. C. Wheeler; 2, J. Dingwall.

GENERAL PURPOSE HORSES.

Stallion—1, A. McKenzie; 2, D. Gainer; 3, T. J. Campbell.
Brood mare and foal—1, A. Delorme; 2, D. A. McDonald; 3, D. Benning.
Filly, 3 years old—1, H. Fraser; 2, J. Dingwall; 3, J. A. McArthur.
Filly or gelding, 2 years old—1, D. C. Morrison; 2, D. M. Ellis; 3, J. Bethune.
Span in harness—1, J. McMaster; 2, J. Millen; 3, A. McBain.

CARRIAGE HORSES.

Stallion—1, K. A. McLeod; 2, J. Beckstead; 3, D. A. McRae.
Stallion, 3 years old—1, J. M. McCallum.
Brood mare and foal—1, A. A. McDonald; 2, J. A. McNaughton; 3, W. Cameron.
Filly, 3 years old—A. A. Kennedy.
Filly or gelding, 2 years old—1, N. McCosham; 2, W. Young; 3, J. M. McCallum.
Span in harness—1, J. MacCormick; 2, H. McDermid.
Single gelding—1, J. Burns; 2, D. F. McLennan; 3, A. B. McLennan.
Span roadsters—1, N. Oxley; 2, P. McDonald.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

Bull, aged—1, J. Sandilands; 2, D. Leitch; 3, D. Cumming.
Bull, 2 years old—1, A. Hall; 2, J. Dingwall; 3, J. A. McArthur.
Bull, 1 year old—1, D. Cumming; 2, A. B. McLennan; 3, J. Sandilands.
Bull calf—1 and 3, D. Benning; 2, D. Leitch.
Cow—1 and 3, D. Benning; 2, D. Leitch.
Heifer, 2 years old—1, J. Sandilands; 2, D. Leitch; 3, D. Cummings.
Heifer, 1 year old—1 and 2, J. Sandilands; 3, D. Leitch.
Heifer calf—1 and 3, D. Leitch; 2, D. Benning.
Herd—1, D. Benning; 2, J. Sandilands.

SHORT HORN CATTLE.

Aged bull—1, R. Sangster.
One year old bull—1, R. Sangster.
Bull calf—1, R. Sangster.
Cow—1, R. Sangster.
Heifer, 2 years old—1, R. Sangster.
Heifer calf—1, R. Sangster.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Bull, 2 years old—M. J. McKay.
Bull, 1 year old—1, A. R. McDonald; 2, D. R. McDonald.
Bull calf—1, A. & J. McMaster.
Cow—1, 2 and 3, D. R. McDonald.
Heifer, 2 years old—1, D. R. McDonald.
Heifer calf—1, P. J. Campbell; 2 and 3, D. R. McDonald.

GRADE CATTLE.

Cow—1, R. M. McLennan; 2, J. McCallum; 3, D. Cumming.
Heifer, 2 years old—1, J. Dingwall; 2 and 3, D. Cumming.
Heifer, 1 year old—1, J. Dingwall; 2, D. F. McLennan; 3, D. Cumming.
Heifer calf—1, A. M. McGregor; 2, D. Leitch; 3, J. Bellemire.
Herd—1 and 3, D. Cumming; 2, J. Dingwall.

SHEEP.

LEICESTERS.

Ram, aged—1, W. E. McKillican; 2, P. J. Campbell; 3, D. Cummings.
Ewe, aged—1 and 3, P. J. Campbell; 2, W. E. McKillican.
Ram lamb—1 and 3, W. E. McKillican; 2, P. J. Campbell.
Ewe lamb—1 and 3, W. E. McKillican; 2, D. Benning.
Yearling ewe—1, D. Cumming; 2 and 3 W. E. McKillican.

SHROPSHIRES.

Aged ram—1, J. A. McCallum; 2, D. J. McLennan; 3, W. Graham.
Aged ewe—1 and 2, J. A. McCallum; 3, D. J. McLennan.
Ram lamb—1 and 3, J. A. McCallum; 2, A. R. McDonald.
Ewe lamb—1 and 2, J. A. McCallum; 3, D. J. McLennan.
Yearling ewe—1 and 2, J. A. McCallum; 3, W. Graham.

OXFORD DOWNS.

Aged ram—1, J. McMaster; 2, A. & J. McMaster.
Aged ewe—1, John McMaster.

MIXED SHEEP.

Aged ewe—1, W. E. McKillican; 2, D. J. McLennan; 3, P. J. Campbell.
Ewe lamb—1, A. R. McDonald; 2, W. E. McKillican; 3, J. A. McNeughton.
Yearling ewe—1 and 2, W. E. McKillican; 3, A. M. McGregor.

BERKSHIRE SWINE.

Aged boar—1, D. Benning; 2, G. Blackwood.
Aged sow—1, G. Blackwood; 2, D. Benning.
Sow pig—1, Geo. Blackwood.

YORKSHIRE SWINE.

Sow, under 1 year—1, J. A. McDonald.
Sow, under 6 months—1, A. M. McGregor

TAMWORTH HOGS.

Boar, under 1 year—1, J. A. McDonald.
Sow, under one year—1, R. R. Sangster.
Sow, under 6 months—1, R. R. Sangster.

POULTRY.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

White cock—1, K. C. McRae; 2, C. LaRose.
White cockerel—1, J. H. Warmington; 2, C. LaRose.
White hen—1, C. LaRose; 2, K. C. McRae.
White pullet—1, C. LaRose; 2, J. H. Warrington.
Barred cock—1, C. LaRose; 2, P. McMaster.
Barred cockerel—1, C. LaRose; 2, J. H. Warrington.
Barred hen—1, P. McMaster; 2, C. LaRose.
Barred pullet—1, P. McMaster; 2, C. LaRose.

WYANDOTTES.

White cock—1, J. H. Warrington; 2, A. M. McGregor.
White cockerel—1, G. A. Warrington.
White hen—1, J. H. Warrington; 2, A. M. McGregor.
White pullet—1, G. A. Warrington; 2, J. H. Warrington.
Colored cock—1, K. C. McRae; 2, P. McMaster.
Cockerel—1, K. C. McRae; 2, J. H. Warrington.
Colored hen—1, G. A. Warrington; 2, P. McMaster.
Colored pullet—1, J. Sandilands; 2, J. H. Warrington.

LEGHORNS.

White cock—1, J. H. Warrington; 2, K. C. McRae.
White cockerel—1, J. H. Warrington; 2, G. A. Warrington.
White hen—1, J. H. Warrington; 2, K. C. McRae.
White pullet—1, J. H. Warrington; 2, G. A. Warrington.
Brown cock—1, P. McMaster.
Brown cockerel—1, J. H. Warrington; 2, G. A. Warrington.
Brown hen—1, J. H. Warrington; 2, P. McMaster.
Brown pullet—1, G. A. Warrington; 2, J. H. Warrington.

BLACK MINORCA.

Cock—1 and 2, K. C. McRae.
Cockerel—1 and 2, K. C. McRae
Hen—1 and 2, K. C. McRae.
Pullet—1 and 2, K. C. McRae.

BRAHMAS.

Cock—1, P. M. McMaster.
Cockerel—1, C. LaRose; 2, J. H. Warrington.
Hen—1, P. McMaster; 2, C. LaRose.
Pullet—1, C. LaRose; 2, J. H. Warrington.

LANGSHANS.

Cock—1, J. H. Warrington; 2, P. McMaster.
Cockerel—1, J. H. Warrington; 2, C. LaRose.
Hen—1, J. H. Warrington; 2, P. McMaster.
Pullet—1, J. H. Warrington; 2, C. LaRose.

DORKINGS.

Cock—1, J. H. Warrington; 2, G. A. Warrington.
Cockerel—1, J. H. Warrington; 2, K. C. McRae.
Hen—1, J. H. Warrington; 2, G. A. Warrington.
Pullet—1, J. H. Warrington; 2, G. A. Warrington.

SPANISH.

Cock—1, J. H. Warrington; 2, G. A. Warrington.
Cockerel—1, J. H. Warrington; 2, G. A Warrington.
Hen—1, J. H. Warrington; 2, G. A. Warrington.
Pullet—1, J. H. Warrington; 2, G. A. Warrington.
Bronze turkeys—1, P. McMaster.
Any other variety turkeys—1, J. A. Fraser.
Toulouse geese—1, P. McMaster.
Any other variety geese—1, P. McMaster.
Ducks—1, J. A. Fraser.

GRAIN AND SEEDS.

Spring wheat—1, Geo. Blackwood; 2, A. M. McGregor; 3, J. Sandilands.
Fall wheat—1, Geo. Blackwood.
Peas—1, Jas. A. McNaughton.
Barley—1, Jas. A. McNaughton; 2, Jas. Dingwall.
Oats—1, M. J. McKay; 2, G. Blackwood; 3, J. A. McNaughton.
Beans—1, Jas. Dingwall.
Grass seed—1, Jas. Dingwall; 2, George Blackwood.
Corn—1, P. Kennedy; 2, G. Blackwood; 3, H. Fraser.
Grain in straw (coll.)—1, G. Blackwood; 2, A. M. McGregor.
Ensilage corn (coll.)—1, G. Blackwood.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Early York—1, A. M. McGregor.
Potatoes, Carman No. 1—1, D. McLennan.
Any other variety—1, D. McMaster; 2, J. Sandilands.
Potatoes, collection—1, Jas. Fraser; 2, J. D. McDonald.
Turnips, Swede—1, J. Dingwall; 2, B. Butler.
Turnips, yellow—1, G. Laflamme.
Carrots, red—1, R. J. Patingale; 2, J. Sandilands.
Carrots, white—1, A. Hale; 2, W. G. Hollister.
Mangolds, mammoth red—1, D. F. McLennan; 2, B. Butler.
Mangolds, yellow globe—1, D. F. McLennan; 2, A. Hall.
Mangolds, Golden Tankard—1, D. F. McLennan; 2, A. Hall.
Beets, Large Blood—1 D. F. McLennan; 2, W. Baker.
Beets, sugar—1, R. J. Patingale; 2, B. Butler.
Onions, red—1, G. Laflamme; 2, B. Butler.
Onions, yellow—1, G. Laflamme; 2, W. Baker.
Squash—1, W. G. Hollister; 2, B. Butler.
Pumpkin—1, W. G. Hollister; 2, A. Hall.
Cabbage—1, W. G. Hollister; 2, B. Butler.
Cauliflowers—1, W. Baker; 2, B. Butler.
Tomatoes—1, B. Butler; 2, W. G. Hollister.
Parsnips—1, W. G. Hollister; 2, D. F. McLennan.
Collection vegetables—1 W. G. Hollister; 2, B. Butler.
Collection roots for feeding—1, D. F. McLennan; 2, W. G. Hollister.

FRUIT.

Apples, St. Lawrence—1 J. D. McDonald; 2, R. R. Sangster.
Apples, Alexander—1, B. Butler; 2, J. D. McDonald.
Apples, Duchess—1, J. D. McDonald; 2, G. Blackwood.
Apples, Peewaukee—1, J. D. McDonald; 2, J. D. McDonald.
Apples, Russetts—1, J. D. McDonald; 2, M. Munro.
Apples, Fameuse—1, F. H. McLennan; 2, J. D. McDonald.
Apples, McIntosh—1, B. Butler; 2, J. D. McDonald.
Apples, Baxter—1, J. D. McDonald; 2, J. A. McDonald.
Apples, Wealthy—1, B. Butler; 2, R. J. Patingale.
Apples, Talman Sweet—1, J. M. McCallum; 2, R. J. Patingale.
Apples, any other variety—1, F. H. McLennan; 2, J. A. McDonell.
Apples, collection—1, J. D. McDonald; 2, J. A. McDonell.
Grapes, black—1, J. J. Cameron; 2, F. H. McLennan.
Grapes, white—1, J. J. Cameron; 2, J. D. McDonald.
Grapes, red—1, J. J. Cameron.
Grapes, collection—1, J. J. Cameron; 2, G. Blackwood.

HOME MANUFACTURES.

Counterpane, wool—1, G. Laflamme; 2, J. A. McArthur.
Counterpane, wool and cotton—1, J. A. McNaughton; 2, G. Laflamme.
Counterpane, wool and cotton, fancy—1, J. A. McNaughton; 2, J. Fraser.
Woollen Blankets—1 and 2, D. E. McMaster.
Woollen Blankets, factory dressed—1, P. Kennedy; 2, G. Laflamme.
Quilt, pieced—J. P. McNaughton.
Quilt, white—1, J. A. McArthur.
Home-made cloth—1, A. & J. McMaster; 2, G. Laflamme.
Home-made cloth, colored—1, A. A. McMillan.
Flannel, colored—2, A. A. McMillan.
Flannel, white—1, J. P. McNaughton.
Flannel, check or stripe—1, J. P. McNaughton; 2, G. Laflamme.
Wincey—1, P. Kennedy.
Woollen Carpet—2, J. A. McDougall.
Rag Carpet—1, R. J. Patingale; 2, H. Fraser.
Yarn Hearth Rug—1, D. E. McMaster; 2, R. J. Patingale.
Rag Hearth Rug—1 and 2, P. Kennedy.
Woollen Yarn—1, J. Dingwall; 2, J. A. McDougall.
Woollen Mitts—1, J. Sandilands; 2, J. P. McNaughton.
Woollen Socks—1, J. A. McDougall; 2, Jas. Dingwall.
Woollen Stockings—1, J. A. McDougall; 2, G. Laflamme.
Cotton Socks—1, J. A. McDougall; 2, A. Hall.
Collection of Knitting—1, G. Laflamme.
Collection of Crochet—1, A. Hall.
Double Hames—1. Leshia.
Single Hames—E. Leshia.

SUGAR, HONEY, ETC.

Maple Sugar—1, M. Munro; 2, G. Laflamme.
Maple Syrup—1, M. Munro; 2, G. Laflamme.
Honey strained—1, G. Laflamme; 2, J. D. McDonald.
Honey, in comb—1, G. Laflamme; 2, B. Butler.
Strawberries—1, J. P. McNaughton; 2, R. J. Patingale.
Raspberries—1, J. P. McNaughton; 2, G. Laflamme.
Jelly—1, R. J. Patingale; 2, J. P. McNaughton.
Plums—1, J. P. McNaughton; 2, J. D. McDonald.
Pickles—1, J. P. McNaughton; 2, Geo. Laflamme.
Catsup—1, J. P. McNaughton; 2, J. D. McDonald.
Raspberry wine—1, G. Laflamme.
Currant wine—1, G. Laflamme; 2, J. A. Fraser.
Grape wine—1, G. Laflamme.
Bread—1, F. H. McLennan; 2, J. A. Fraser.
Biscuits—1, J. A. Fraser; 2, J. A. McArthur.
Soap—A. B. McLennan.
Collection Preserves—1 and 2, J. D. McDonald.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Firkin of butter—1, M. Bonhower; 2, A. Decosse; 3, R. M. McLennan.
Homemade cheese—1, C. H. F. McLennan.

LADIES' WORK.

Cushion, embroidered—1, J. A. McDonald, jr.; 2, D. Benny.
Cushion, not embroidered—1, D. Benning; 2, A. Hall.
Toilet set, embroidered—1, D. J. Cameron.
Bed set, embroidered—1, J. A. Fraser.
Tidy, knit or crochet—1, A. Hall.
Table cover, embroidered—1, J. A. McDonald; 2, J. A. McCallum.
Tea Cosey—1, D. Benning; 2, J. A. McDonald.
Centrepiece—1, J. A. McCallum; 2, J. A. McDougall.
Veil Case—2. Josephine Bougie.
Embroidery—1, A. Snyder.
Apron—1, W. J. Conroy.
Fancy Handkerchief—1, J. A. McCallum; 2, J. A. McDonald.
Pillow Shams—1, J. A. McDougall; 2, A. Snyder.
Woollen Slippers—1, W. J. Conroy; 2, J. A. McDonald.
Afghan Crochet—1, W. J. Conroy.
Pincushion—1, J. A. McDonald; 2, J. A. McCallum.
Real Lace—1, J. A. McCallum.
Tea Table Outfit—Josephine Bougie.
Collection Embroidery—1, J. A. McCallum; 2, J. B. McGillis.
Embroidery, ladies' work—1, J. A. McCallum.

SPECIALS.

Silk Quilt—1, W. J. Conroy.
Quilt, worked in silk—W. J. Conroy.
Drawn Work, Table Cover—W. J. Conroy.
Canvas Tidy—W. J. Conroy.
Dressing Jacket—A. Snyder.
Cushion—J. B. McGillis.
Picture Frame—J. B. McGillis.
Battenburg Centre Piece—D. Benning.
Crochet Shawl—D. Benning.
Battenburg Lace—J. A. McCallum.
Afghan Berlin Wool—J. A. McArthur.
Lamp Mat—D. J. Cameron.
Vase Mat—D. J. Cameron.
Sofa Cushion—D. J. Cameron.
Hand-painted Cushion—J. B. McGillis.
Hairpin Work—D. Benning.
Sofa Cushion—D. Benning.
Picture Frame—J. A. McDonald.

PLANTS AND FLOWERS.

Collection Dahlias—1, W. G. Hollister.
Vase Bouquet—1, D. F. McLennan; 2, W. G. Hollister.
Fan Bouquet—1, D. F. McLennan; 2, W. G. Hollister.
Asters—1, W. G. Hollister.
Pansies—1, W. G. Hollister.
Phlox Drummondii—1, W. G. Hollister.
Collection of House Plants—1, W. G. Hollister.
General Collection of Flowers—1, P. W. Robertson; 2, W. G. Hollister.

THE GAMES.

The athletic games resulted as follows: 100 yards dash—1, G. McIntosh; 2, A. K. McDonald; 3, A. Snyder. Time, 10 3-5 seconds.

Running High Jump—1, G. McIntosh, 17.8; 2, A. Snyder, 15.11; 3, J. McKenzie, 15.03.

Putting 16 lb. shot—1, A. K. McDonald, 36.5; 2, G. McIntosh, 34.6; 3, J. McKenzie, 31.

High Jump—1, A. K. McD

# FINANCIAL.

## LOCAL STOCKS

WITNESS OFFICE, Sept. 16, 1901.

The course of the local stock exchange has been somewhat affected by the feverishness of the New York market over the assassination of the President. But the stocks influenced by these adverse conditions on the local market have been only those which have recently attracted the attention of the speculator who has been squeezed out. Otherwise the market has been strong. Industrials like Cotton and coal stocks, have had a moderate sized boom, and are looking up in consequence.

Can. Pac.—25 at 110, 50 at 110¼, 175 at 110⅛, 225 at 110⅜, 550 at 110¼, 25 at 110⅛, 225 at 110¼, 25 at 110⅛, 100 at 110¼, 20 at 110½, 50 at 110⅜, 350 at 110⅛, 250 at 110¼, 50 at 110⅛, 25 at 110⅜, 25 at 110⅝, 75 at 110½, 100 at 110¾, 50 at 111.

Twin City—200 at 101½, 25 at 101¼, 100 at 101½, 50 at 101⅝, 50 at 102, 50 at 102¼, 75 at 102⅜, 100 at 102¼, 50 at 102⅛, 75 at 101⅞, 50 at 102.

M.S.R.—100 at 291, 100 at 290½, 100 at 291¼.

Montreal Power—100 at 97, 10 at 96.

Toronto Ry—200 at 116, 2 at 116¼, 425 at 116, 50 at 115¾, 50 at 115⅜, 200 at 116, 75 at 116¼, 150 at 116, 175 at 116¼, 50 at 116½, 50 at 116⅛.

Rich. & Ont.—225 at 115½, 50 at 115¾.

Dom. Steel pfd.—25 at 79½.

Merchants Bank—20 at 163.

Dom. Coal Com.—350 at 42¾, 75 at 43.

Montreal Teleg.—5 at 173.

Montreal Cotton—8 at 130, 3 at 129.

Bank of Commerce—10 at 156½.

### AFTERNOON BOARD.

C.P.R.—200 at 111, 100 at 111 1-8, 50 at 111¼, 50 at 111⅛.

M.S.R.—25 at 291.

Twin City—25 at 102¾, 25 at 102⅞, 50 at 102¾, 25 at 102⅝.

Tor. Railway—25 at 115½, 175 at 116, 5 at 116, 25 at 116¼, 25 at 116½, 100 at 116⅝, 25 at 116¾, 10 at 116, 150 at 117, 25 at 117, 75 at 117¼, 25 at 117, 5 at 117.

Dom. Coal com—25 at 43, 1 at 43.

Dom. Coal pref.—5 at 116¼.

Reported for the 'Witness' by G. R. Marler' Banker and Broker, 1721 Notre Dame st.

| | Buyers. | Sellers. | Counter. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York Funds | par | 1-32 prem | ⅛ to ¼ prem |
| Sterling, 60 days | 8⅛ | 8 11-16 | 9 to 9¼ |
| Sterling, Demand | 9⅛ | 9 3-16 | 9¼ to 9⅜ |
| Sterling Cable | 9¼ | 9⅜ | 9⅝ |
| Paris Cheques | 5 19⅛ | | |

### MONTREAL STOCK REPORT.)

(Furnished by MacDougall Bros Brokers.

Comparison of prices for the past week:

| Stocks. | Highest. | Lowest. |
|---|---|---|
| Canadian Pacific Railway | 112⅜ | 107⅜ |
| Duluth Com | 11⅞ | 11⅞ |
| Do. Preferred | .... | .... |
| Montreal Street Railway Co | 293½ | 288 |
| Montreal Street Railway New | 291½ | 289 |
| Toronto Street Railway | 116 | 113 |
| Halifax Electric Ry | 100 | 97½ |
| St. John Elec. Ry | .... | .... |
| Twin City | 104½ | 98 |
| pfd | .... | .... |
| Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co | 117 | 113¾ |
| Commercial Cable Co | .... | .... |
| Montreal Telegraph | 174 | 172½ |
| Bell Telephone Co | .... | .... |
| Montreal Gas Co | .... | .... |
| Royal Electric Co | .... | .... |
| " " N.S | .... | .... |
| Halifax Heat & Light | .... | .... |
| Montreal Cotton Co | 130 | 129 |
| Dominion Cotton | 86¼ | 83 |
| Can. Colored Cotton Co | .... | .... |
| Merchants " | 112 | 111 |
| Montmorency Cotton | .... | .... |
| War Eagle | .... | .... |
| Republic Mg. Co | .... | .... |
| Payne Mining Co | 16 | 16 |
| Montreal & London | .... | .... |
| Auer Light Co | .... | .... |
| " " Bonds | .... | .... |
| Land Grant Bonds | .... | .... |
| Loan & Mortgage Co | .... | .... |
| Virtue Mining | 15 | 13 |
| North Star | .... | .... |
| Dom. Coal | 44 | 43¼ |
| " pfd | 116 | 115⅝ |
| Intercolonial Coal | .... | .... |
| " pfd | .... | .... |
| Flemington Coke & Coal Co | .... | .... |
| Bank of Montreal | 238 | 237 |
| Ontario Bank | 123 | 123 |
| Molsons Bank | 208 | 206 |
| Bank of B. N. A | .... | .... |
| Merchants Bank | 153 | 152 |
| Royal | .... | .... |
| Nova Scotia Bank | .... | .... |
| Bank of Toronto | .... | .... |
| Eastern Townships | .... | .... |
| Laurentide Pulp Co | .... | .... |
| National Salt Com | .... | .... |
| Commerce Bank | 156¾ | 156¾ |
| Imperial Bank | .... | .... |
| Hochelaga Bank | 142 | 140¾ |
| Bank of Ottawa | .... | .... |
| Union Bank | .... | .... |
| Quebec Bank | .... | .... |
| National Bank | .... | .... |
| North-West Land | .... | .... |
| Windsor Hotel | .... | .... |
| Com. Cable Coup Bonds | .... | .... |
| " " " Reg'd | .... | .... |
| People's Ht. & Lt | .... | .... |
| Halifax Electric Ry | 103 | 103 |
| Winnipeg Elec. Ry. Bonds | .... | .... |
| Can. Colored Cotton Bonds | 98 | 98 |
| Dom. Coal Bonds | 110¾ | 110¾ |
| Laurentide Pulp Bonds | .... | .... |
| Bell Telephone Bonds | .... | .... |
| Montmorency Cotton Bonds | .... | .... |
| " " pfd | .... | .... |
| National Salt Com | .... | .... |
| Dom. Iron & Steel Com | 25¾ | 25 |
| " " " pref | 81 | 78 |
| " " " Bonds | 78¾ | 78 |
| M. L. H. & P. Co | 98½ | 95 |
| Richelieu & Ontario | .... | .... |

### FINANCIAL NOTES.

London, Sept. 16, 12.30 p.m.—Americans opened strong and more active on the stock exchange to-day, prices being one to three points above parity, the result of New York buying orders and bear coverings. Quotations fluctuated widely during the first hour and at 11.15 a.m. Union Pacific was three points above the closing figures of Friday while Atchison and Norfolk were one half, Erie 2⅜ and Louisville 2 points higher than Friday's closing. Then prices steadied, afterwards slightly receded and at this hour there is little business doing. 16

### TORONTO MINING EXCHANGE.

Toronto, Ont., Sept, 16.—Sales:
Deer Trail—5,000 at 2½.
War Eagle—1,000 at 13.
Total: 6,000.

# COMMERCIAL

## Montreal Wholesale Prices.

The course of the local wholesale markets during the past week has been without change of any note. The grain market has been quiet, notwithstanding the influx of the new season's crops. The only lines that have been in much demand have been the coarser grains, oats and peas. Flour and other cereal products are in steady demand, at steady to firm prices. Provisions continue firm. Cheese has been firmer and butter is in steady demand for the higher grades. Eggs are also in good demand.

GRAIN—New crop Manitoba wheat, 77⅛c afloat for Oct. shipment. New crop No. 2 oats for this month's delivery were quoted at 38½c afloat; prompt, 39c, and for local consumption, 39½c. Peas are quoted at 75½c to 80c afloat; No. 2 rye at 59c; No. 2 barley at 53c, and No. 3 extra barley at 52c.

FEED — Manitoba bran quoted at $16; shorts, $18; Ontario bran in bulk, $15 to $16; shorts in bulk, $17 to $18; middlings in bulk, $17.50 to $18.

ROLLED OATS—Millers' prices to jobbers, $4 to $4.20 per barrel, and $1.90 to $2.05 in bags.

HAY—No. 1, $11.50; No. 2, $10.50; clover, $9 per ton in car lots on track.

PROVISION—Heavy Canadian short cut mess pork, $20 to $20.50; selected heavy short cut mess pork, boneless, $21 to $21.50; family short cut clear pork, $19.50 to $20; pure Canadian lard in 375 lb. tierces, 11½c; parchment lined 50 lb. boxes, 11¾c; parchment lined pails, 20 lbs., 12c; tin pails, 11¾c; tins, 3, 5 and 10 lbs., 12c to 12½c; compound refined lard in 575 lbs. tierces, 7¾c; parchment lined wood pails, 20 lbs., 8¼c; tin pails, 20 lbs., 8c; hams, 13½c to 14c; and bacon, 14c to 15c.

MAPLE PRODUCTS—New syrup, at 6½c per lb. in wood; 70c to 75c per tin; sugar, 9c to 10c per lb.

ASHES—Firsts, $4.25; seconds, $3.80 to $3.85; pearls, $7.

HONEY—We quote 10c per lb., section; strained, 8c to 9c.

BUTTER—Choice creamery firm at 20c to 20½c; seconds, 18c to 18½c; dairy, 16c to 16½c.

CHEESE—Ontario, 9½c to 9⅝c; Quebec, 9 cents.

EGGS—Good sized lots of No. 1, 12½c to 13c, subject to inspection; No. 2, 8½c to 9½c.

FLOUR—Manitoba patents, $4.10 to $4.25; strong bakers, $3.30 to $4; straight rollers, $3.20 to $3.45; in bags, $1.60 to $1.65; Ontario patents, $3.75 to $4.

### LIVE STOCK MARKET—Sept. 12.

There were about 500 head of butchers' cattle, 50 calves and 600 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were present in considerable numbers, but trade in cattle was rather slow, there being no really good cattle on the market to-day, and the highest price paid was 4¾c per lb.; and only a few brought over 4 c per lb.; common dry cows and thrifty young stock sold at from 2½c to 3¼c per lb., and the canners paid from 1½c to 2¼c per lb. for small bulls and lean cows. Calves sold at from $3 to $10 each or from 3½c to nearly 6c per lb. Shippers paid 3½c per lb. for good large sheep and the butchers paid from 3c to 3½c per lb. for the others. Good lambs sold in lots at from 4c to 4¼c per lb; common lambs at about 3½c do. Fat hogs sold today at from 6c to 7¼c per lb., weighed off the cars; only very good ones brought over 7c per lb.

### LIVE STOCK MARKET—Sept. 16.

There were about 800 head of butchers' cattle, 40 calves and 600 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were out strong and there was an active demand and firm prices ruled for all good cattle, calves and lambs, but the supply of common stock was much too large for the demand, and pretty low figures had to be accepted in some cases in order to make sales. A few of the best cattle sold at about 4½c per lb., but they were nothing extra; pretty good animals brought from 3½c to 4¼c and the common dry cows and thrifty young stock sold at from 2¼c to 3¼c per lb. Canners paid from 1½c to 2c per lb. for small bulls and lean old cows. Calves sold at from $3 to $12 each, or from 3c to 5½c per lb. Shippers paid 3¼c per lb. for good large sheep, and the butchers paid from 3c to 3½c per lb. for the others. Good lambs sold at from 4c to 4¼c per lb., and the common lambs at about 3½c do. Fat hogs sold to-day at from $6 to $7.15 per 100 lbs., weighed off the cars.

### FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, Sept. 13.

The wet weather yesterday was not favorable for the preparing of loads of roots and vegetables for the early market of to-day, yet the market gardeners were out in full force, with even larger supplies of truck than usual, tomatoes and melons especially being in excessive supply, and were offered at pretty low figures. The farmers from a distance were not so numerous as on last Friday's market, the country roads being rather muddy for comfortable travel, but the basket brigade, who come to the city by rail and boat, nearly filled both of the market halls. There are scarcely any changes to note in the prices of nearly all kinds of produce, excepting that tomatoes and melons, being in excessive supply, brought considerably lower figures. There were probably more tomatoes on the market to-day than were ever offered here on any previous day, and the quality also was unusually fine. Oats sold at 80c to 90c the bag; for the only sample of buckwheat, $1.25 per bag was asked; potatoes, 40c to 50c per bag; turnips, 50c to 60c do.; onions, 50c to 90c do.; carrots, $1.25 the barrel; beets, 20c the basket; pickling cucumbers, 40c to 60c the bag; cabbages, 20c to 25c the dozen; celery, 15c to 25c do.; cauliflowers, 25c to 45c do.; vegetable marrows, 50c do.; Hubbard squash, $1 do.; nutmeg melons, $1.50 to $3 the dozen for good samples, and from 25c to $1.25 for the inferior ones; citron melons, 50c to 90c do.; dressed hogs, 8½c to 9c per lb.; dead turkeys, 11c to 15c do.; geese, 8c to 10c do.; chickens and ducks, 12c to 15c do.; fowls, 8c to 10c do.; tub butter, 18c to 21c per lb.; print butter, 22c to 30c do.; fresh laid eggs in baskets, 20c to 25c the dozen; apples, $1 and $3 the brl.; tomatoes, 15c to 20c the box; plums, 45c to 60c basket; Canadian pears and peaches, 40c to 60c do.; California peaches, $1 the box containing 20 lbs. of fruit; California grapes, 10c to 20c the lb.; Canadian grapes, 2½c to 5c per lb.; Jamaica oranges, $7 the barrel; lemons, $3 to $3.50 the box; bananas, $1.25 to $1.75 the bunch; hay, $5 to $7.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $3 to $4 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

### MONTREAL TRADE.

Dun's Bulletin of Saturday, Sept. 11, said of Montreal trade:

Montreal trade advices continue of generally favorable tenor, and all indications point to a sound satisfactory fall business being done. District failures for the week are only four in number, with an estimated indebtedness of about $26,000. Country remittances are characterized as mainly good and completed returns would show that about 65 percent of dry goods paper, due last week, was met. Money is in more active demand, and rates are firmer, as is usual at the season, the all round quotation for call funds being now five percent. Grocery jobbers report a good movement, and sugar refiners are experiencing a continuance of the good demand noted last week, both factories being well sold up on granulated. Low grade yellows are easier. Some receipts are reported of new pack salmon, and quotations on Fraser River fish are less firm, but River Inlet and Skeen River packers have only been able to fill about 75 percent of their orders. The currant market is again weaker. The cooler weather is proving helpful to city dry goods retailers, and quite a fair sprinkling of country buyers is noticeable among the wholesale warehouses. Hardware and metals are in good request, and continued complaint is heard of the difficulty in getting deliveries of nearly all lines of heavy goods from manufacturers, while all quotations are firm at late advances. Linseed oil has declined three cents. The local leather trade is not very brisk, but there is great scarcity of plump jobbing sole, and tanners say they have difficulty in keeping up with export orders. Cheese shipments last week were larger than usual, but the aggregate for the season thus far is considerably behind last year's figures. The English demand has been somewhat disappointing, and it has been calculated that there are some 400,000 boxes of cheese held in cold storage here.

### RECEIPTS BY RAIL AND CANAL.

| | C.P.R. | G.T.R. | Canal. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, bush | .... | 51,800 | 66,918 |
| Corn, bush | .... | 2,200 | .... |
| Oats, bush | 4,236 | 19,000 | .... |
| Barley, bush | 1,703 | .... | .... |
| Rye, bush | .... | 700 | .... |
| Buckwheat, bush | .... | 800 | .... |
| Flour, brls | 1,700 | 2,425 | .... |
| Eggs, cases | 720 | 1,329 | 6 |
| Butter, pkgs | 1,465 | 484 | 50 |
| Cheese, boxes | 4,350 | 10,698 | 1,461 |
| Pork, brls | 100 | .... | .... |
| Lard, tierces | .... | 77 | .... |

## CHICAGO MARKETS

Range of prices on Chicago Board of Trade, Sept. 16, 1901.

| | Opening. | High. | Low. | 16th Closing. | 14th Closing. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | | |
| Sept. | 68⅝ | 68⅞ | 68¼ | 68⅝ | .... |
| Dec. | 70½ | 71¼ | 70⅜ | 70⅝ | .... |
| May | 73⅜ | 74⅝ | 73⅛ | 74¼ | .... |
| Corn— | | | | | |
| Sept. | 55⅜ | 56 | 55⅜ | 56 | .... |
| Dec. | 57¼ | 58 | 57¼ | 57⅞ | .... |
| May | 59⅜ | 59⅞ | 59¼ | 59⅝ | .... |
| Oats— | | | | | |
| Sept. | 34¼ | 34⅝ | 34¼ | 34⅝ | .... |
| Dec. | 35⅞ | 36¼ | 35⅝ | 36 | .... |
| May | 37⅜ | 38⅝ | 37¾ | 38⅛ | .... |
| Pork— | | | | | |
| Sept. | 14.62 | .... | .... | 14.62 | .... |
| Jan. | 15.75 | 15.82 | 15.72 | 15.80 | .... |
| Lard— | | | | | |
| Sept. | 9.47 | 9.57 | 9.47 | 9.55 | .... |
| Jan. | 9.17 | 9.20 | 9.15 | 9.17 | .... |
| Ribs— | | | | | |
| Sept. | 8.62 | 8.70 | 8.62 | 8.65 | .... |
| Jan. | 8.07 | 8.15 | 8.07 | 8.15 | .... |

### DAIRY EXPORTS.

Exports of butter and cheese from the ports of Montreal and Portland, for Europe, for the week ending September 14, 1901:—

Cheese.

| | Local. | Through. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Liverpool— | | | |
| Parisian | 8,840 | 2,044 | 10,524 |
| Lake Ontario | 2,173 | 1,206 | 3,379 |
| To Glasgow— | | | |
| Sarmatian | 1,315 | 1,462 | 2,777 |
| Lakonia | 484 | 793 | 1,277 |
| To London— | | | |
| Fremona | 28,015 | 1,996 | 30,611 |
| To Leith— | | | |
| Leander | 2,871 | 3,537 | 6,408 |
| Total | 41,938 | 13,038 | 54,976 |
| Corresponding week of last year | 79,195 | 20,742 | 99,937 |
| Corr. week 1899 | 53,015 | 9,590 | 62,605 |
| Total shipments since May 1, 1901 | 913,709 | 178,829 | 1,092,538 |
| Corr. period, 1900 | 1,114,227 | 348,873 | 1,463,100 |
| Corr. period, 1899 | 983,827 | 334,434 | 1,318,261 |

Butter.

| | Local. | Through. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Liverpool— | | | |
| Parisian | 995 | 785 | 1,780 |
| Lakonia | 1,158 | 246 | 1,404 |
| To Leith— | | | |
| Leander | 109 | .... | 109 |
| Total | 2,262 | 1,031 | 3,293 |
| Corresponding week of last year | 6,602 | 2,048 | 8,650 |
| Corr. week 1899 | 23,271 | 8,187 | 31,458 |
| Total shipments since May 1, 1901 | 204,838 | 30,376 | 235,214 |
| Corr. period 1900 | 165,099 | 33,559 | 198,658 |
| Corr. period, 1899 | 264,070 | 56,682 | 320,752 |

SHIPMENTS VIA PORTLAND.

| | Cheese. | Butter. |
|---|---|---|
| To Liverpool— | | |
| Vancouver | 1,921 | .... |
| To London— | | |
| Strathnevis | 6,426 | .... |
| Total | 8,347 | .... |
| Since May 1, 1901 | 121,354 | 1,911 |

### CHEESE BOARDS.

Perth, Ont., Sept. 13.—There were 1,500 boxes of white cheese, August and September makes, boarded, prices were from 9 5-16c to 9⅜c. Fowler got 1,100 boxes; Webster, 200; Bissell, 200, and Ferguson, 200.

Kemptville, Ont., Sept. 13.—There were 850 boxes offered, all colored, and all sold at 9½c. Usual buyers present.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 13.—There were 1,897 boxes of cheese registered, 989 white, and 908 colored. Price started at 9c, but soon advanced to 9⅜c for both white and colored. Hodgson Brothers bought 291 colored at 9¼c, and 314 white on the side. McGregor bought 205 white at 9 1-8c. Buyers present, Messrs. Prunner, Birdsell, Fraser, McGregor and Pitt.

Brantford, Ont., Sept. 13.—There were 1,241 boxes offered, of which 1,187 were sold, viz., 65 at 9c; 525 at 9 1-8c; 230 at 9 3-16c; 160 at 9¼c; 207 at 9 15-16c. Next market Sept. 27.

Winchester, Ont., Sept. 13.—There were 16,634 boxes registered, 230 white and 404 colored. Highest offered for both was 9¼c, but none sold at this figure. Buyers present: Wood, Weir, Logan and Ault. Board adjourned for two weeks.

Brighton, Ont., Sept. 13.—Six factories boarded 60 cheese, all white, 130 sold to Whitton at 9 1-8c, and 100 to McGrath at 9 1-8c. Buyers present: Whitton, Cook, Bird, McGrath, Brower and Russell. Board adjourned to meet on Friday, Sept. 20.

South Finch, Ont., Sept. 13.—There were 1,600 cheese boarded, 800 colored, balance white; price offered on the board, 9⅜c for both. None sold. Buyers present: Logan, Birdsell, Welsh, Prunner and Woods.

Cowansville, Que., Sept. 14.—At the E. T. Board to-day 43 factories offered 1,940 boxes cheese; three creameries offered 101 boxes butter. W. P. Hibbard bought 419 boxes at 9⅜c, 104 boxes at 9 7-16c, 15 boxes at 9¼c; P. F. Ferguson, 405 boxes at 9¼c; J. Odell, 344 boxes at 9 5-16c, 50 colored at 9⅜c, and 213 boxes at 9¼c; H. H. Hibbard, 50 boxes at 9¼c; J. Gibson, 101 boxes butter at 20½c. Six buyers present. Adjourned to Sept. 21.

Iroquois, Ont., Sept. 14.—At the cheese board to-day 673 colored and 50 white cheese were offered. Sales on the board at 9½c; Ault, 366 boxes; Weir, 182; Smith, 80; balance unsold at close. Board meets again one week from to-day.

Belleville, Ont., Sept. 14.—Fifteen factories offered to-day 1,105 white cheese, principally September make. Sales, Hodgson, 200 at 9½; Alexander, 120 at 9 7-16c, and 225 at 9½c; Watkin, 110 at 9½c; balance unsold.

Ogdensburg, N.Y., Sept. 14.—About nine hundred boxes offered; 8⅞c bid; no sales. Probably will sell later at this price, or possibly 9c.

Watertown, N.Y., Sept. 14.—Sales of cheese on the Board of Trade, 7,400 boxes at 8⅝c to 8¾c for large. About 600 sold for Montreal.

London, Ont., Sept. 14.—At to-day's market twelve factories offered 1,921 boxes August cheese; all colored. Sales, 280 at 9 5-16c.

London, Ont., Sept. 14.—Twelve factories offered 1,921 boxes August cheese, colored. Sales, 280 at 9 5-16c.

### EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS.

London, Sept. 16.—Wheat: On passage, buyers indifferent. English country markets steady.

Liverpool, Sept. 16.—Spot wheat and maize quiet. Futures: Wheat quiet, Sept., 5s 5¾d nom.; Dec., 5s 7¼d value; maize, inactive; Sept., 4s 11¼d nom.; Oct., 4s 10⅝d nom.; Nov., 4s 10⅝d nom.

Paris, Sept. 16.—Wheat steady, Sept. 21.20; Jan. and April, 22.55. Flour, steady, Sept., 27.40; Jan. and April, 28.60. French country markets, quiet.

## UNITED STATES CROP REPORT.

### CORN 8.3 POINTS LOWER THAN FOR ANY PREVIOUS SEPTEMBER.

Washington, D.C., Sept. 10.—The monthly report of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, shows the average condtion of corn on Sept. 1 to have been 81.7. There was a decline during August amounting to 2.3 points, and the condition of the present month was 2.5.9 points lower than on Sept. 1, 1900; 33.6 points lower than at the corresponding date in 1899; 21 points below the mean of September average for the last ten years, and 8.3 points below the lowest September average, that of 1881, ever recorded.

The average condition at harvest of winter and spring wheat combined, was 82.8, against 69.6 last year; 7.09 in 1899, and a 10 year average of 80.3. North Dakota, California and Oregon report a condition 7 points; Washington, 12 and 16; Illinois, 19; Missouri, 12, and Kansas, 28 points, above their respective ten year averages.

The average condition of oats when harvested was 72.1 against 82.9 last year; 87.2 in 1899, and a 10 year average of 81.6. The average condition of barley harvested was 83.8 against 70.7 last year; 86.7 in 1899, and 83.1 the mean of the averages of the 10 years. The average condition of buckwheat on Sept. 1 was 90.9 as compared with 91.1 on Aug. 1, 1901; 80.5 on Sept. 1, 1900; 75.2 on corresponding date in the year 1899, and 85.3 the September averages of the last ten years.

Five of the more important apple growing States report an improvement in conditions during August, such improvement amounting to one point in Indiana, two in Kentucky, three in Tennessee, eleven in Missiouri and twelve in Kansas. Only three of the States: Indiana, Virginia and Kansas, report conditions above the ten year averages, while the remainder of the States report conditions below such averages, ranging from one point in Kentucky to 42 in New York.

## TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, Sept. 16.—Wheat unchanged, 65c to 66c for new red and white, and 67c to 68c for old, middle freights. Manitoba new No. 1 hard, 89½c, and No. 2 hard, at 78½c, September shipment grinding in transit; old spot No. 1 hard is quoted at 81c, and No. 2 hard at 79c, grinding in transit. New No. 1 hard is quoted at 80c, and No. 2 at 78c grinding in transit; 78c for new No. 1 hard, and 76c for No. 2 hard, local delivery, Toronto and west, September shipment. New No. 1 hard is quoted at 69½c afloat Fort William, September delivery.

Flour—Firm at $2.60 to $2.65 for cars of 90 percent patents in buyers' bags, and $2.90 to $2.95 in barrels, middle freights. Choice brands, fifteen to twenty cents higher. Manitoba, $4 for Hungarian patents, and $3.70 for strong bakers in car lots, bags included, Toronto.

Mill Feed—Firm at $14 to $15 for shorts, and $12 to $13 for bran in car lots west.

Barley—Steady at 43c for No. 2, 46c for No. 3 extra, and 42c for middle freights.

Rye—Steady at 50c middle freights.

Corn—Steady at 58c for Canada mixed, and 54c for yellow west; American No 3, yellow, is nominal at 62c, Toronto.

Oats—Steady, No. 2 white, 33½c to 34c, middle freights.

Peas—Steady at 70c north and west, and 71c middle freights.

Butter—Market fair, steady at 16c to 18½c for best dairy packed tubs and pails, with low grade and medium tubs at 12c to 14c; tdairy pounds sell 17c to 18c with a good demand for choice selected lots; creamery, 20c to 21c for best late made tubs, 19c early makes, and 21c to 21½c for prints.

Eggs—Best firmer at 13c to 13½c; ordinary, 12c to 12¼c; seconds, 7c to 9c.

## TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Sept. 14.—Receipts were again generally light at the western cattle market to-day. In all there were 45 loads—608 cattle, 824 sheep, 1,077 hogs and 44 calves. Trade was only medium, qualities as a rule being not up to the mark, particularly in export cattle, which were slow and draggy. Good butchers' cattle were steady at yesterday's prices, but the offerings were light. Hogs were steady with no change in prices. Lambs were all cleared up. Sheep were dull, offerings being too numerous.

Export Cattle—Were slow and the choice animals were scarce. One good load, however, sold at $4.30 to $4.85 per cwt. There were too many offerings of poorer qualities. Ordinary loads sold at $4 to $4.50.

Butchers' Cattle—Trade was firm at yesterday's prices. The good qualities were scarce. One load of fair stock sold at $3.60 per cwt., common stock are selling at $3, and the best grades at $4.50. Bulls were commencing to come in and sold from $2.75 to $3.75.

Feeders—Demand was strong and a few were commencing to come in. Short keep are quoted at $3.75 to $4.25 per cwt., from 1,150 to 1,200 lbs.

Stockers—Were coming in more freely and prices were high, demand being good. The good stock from 400 to 600 pounds sold from $3.25 to $3.65 per cwt.

Steers—Ranging from 900 to 1,100 pounds were selling at $3.25 to $3.75 per cwt.

Milch Cows — Good milchers are still wanting. Prices are unchanged at $45 to $47 each.

Sheep were a little dull, too many offering. Export ewes were bringing $3.25 to $3.50; bucks, $2.50 to $2.75; culls, $2 to $3 per cwt.

Lambs—Were firmer, everything being sol dat $3.75 to $4.25 per cwt., and $2.50 to $3.25 each.

Calves—Sold at $2 to $10 each.

Hogs—Were unchanged; selects weighing 160 to 200 lbs., unwatred and unfed, off cars, were selling at $7.25; lights and fats, $7; cows, $4.50, and stags, $2.

## BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

Edinburgh, Sept. 2.—Messrs. John Swan & Sons weekly report on the live stock trade says: There has been a good average supply of fat cattle on offer, and the general quality has been rather better, with a good demand. Best class of fat bullocks have met a very dear trade, prices being considerably in advance of those of last week. Fat cows and bulls have also been dearer. Fair supply of fat sheep, but the quality has been better. The best classes of both sheep and lambs have made a good trade at higher prices. Inferior descriptions, however, have been slightly cheaper. An exceedingly good show of fat calves met the best trade for some weeks. Fat pigs have also been a good show, and continue to make high prices. There has been much larger numbers of store sheep on offer. Trade has been quiet, and prices much about the same as last week. Store lambs, however, are making rather a better trade. Store cattle have been a very small show, few purchasers being forward, trade has been stiff. A large and good supply of milch cows met a fair trade. Extreme top price of best cattle per live cwt. from 40s to 41s 6d; current from 37s to 39s. Mutton from 7d to 8d per lb.

London, Sept. 2.—Increase of 370 in the beast market due to larger consignments from midland counties. Trade slower, only best being steady in price; other qualities favored buyers. Fat butchering cows are easier in price, whilst bulls were steady. Arrivals—121 Irish, 62 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, 1,367 Midland, Home and Western counties, 40 Devon. Decrease of 890 in the sheep market, supply chiefly Downs and half breds; wedder sheep sold slowly at last week's rates; ewes dull at 2d per 8 lbs. less money; choice lambs extremely scarce; Midland do., met with very dull and irregular sale. Pig trade dull. Beasts, 2s 4d to 4s 8d; sheep, 2s 2d to 5s 8d; pigs, 2s 10d to 4s 6d; lambs, 5s 4d to 6s per 8 lbs. Total supply: Beasts, 2,590; sheep and lambs, 6,280; calves, 5; pigs, 100.

Liverpool, Sept. 2.— Beasts, 1,418; sheep and lambs, 12,641; best beast, 6½d; second, 6d; third, 5¾d; best Scotch sheep, 7¼d; other sorts, 5½d to 7d; lambs, 6d to 7d. An increase of 249 cattle, and a decrease of 740 sheep and lambs. Good demand for cattle, but slow demand for sheep and cattle at about late rates.

### BUTTER.

Manchester, Sept. 4.—Foreign arrivals, owing to cooler weather, show much needed improvement in quality. The market opened slow yesterday, but a better feeling afterwards set in. Choicest grades about cleared at last week's rates. Mediums continue to drag. Irish creamery—Finest in good demand. Quotations—Finest Danish and Swedish, 114s to 116s; finest Finnish, 107s to 109s; finest Irish creamery, 108s to 110s.

Limerick, Sept. 4.—Choicest pure Irish centrifugal creamery butter was yesterday officially quoted by the Price Committee at Limerick at 100s to 103s to dairies.

### ONTARIO MARKETS.

Guelph, Ont., Sept. 14.—Flour, $1.90 to $2.10; red wheat, 66c to 68c; goose wheat, 63c to 66c; bran, $14; shorts, 15c; middlings $17; barley, 40c to 45c; rye, 48c to 50c; peas, 62c to 65c; oats, 32c to 34c; potatoes, per bush., 50c to 60c; live hogs, $6.50 to $6.75; sheepskins, 50c to 75c; hides, $6 to $6.50; hay, $7 to $8; butter, 17c to 20c; eggs, 13c to 14c; chickens per pair, 50c to 70c; ducks, per pair, 65c to 80c.

Ingersoll, Sept. 16.—White wheat, 64c to 65c per bushel; red fall do., 64c to 65c per bushel; spring do., 64c to 65c per bushel; barley, 40c to 45c per bushel; peas, 55c to 60c per bushel; oats, 32c to 34c per bushel; corn, 55c to 60c per bushel; bran, $14 to $15 per ton; shorts, $17 to $19 per ton; potatoes, 90c to 95c per bag; onions, 90c to 95c per bushel; live hogs, $6.85 to $7 per cwt.; and flour, $1.65 to $1.95 per cwt.; oatmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; butter, 20c to 21c per lb.; creamery, 25c to 27c per pound; eggs, 10c to 11c per dozen; hides, $4 to $5 per cwt.

Ottawa, Sept. 14.—The attendance of the sellers at the market this morning was more numerous than had been anticipated. The receipts were fairly liberal, demand excellent and the market steady and firm. Apples are in liberal receipt and are arriving in better condition; prices are irregular and unsettled at from 70c to $1.50 per bag, according to quality. The ogerings of potatoes were only fair to-day. A large proportion of the receipts was of only fair quality. Onions are in fair supply, but the demand is limited. Choice celery is in good request. Cucumbers are in good supply with a steady demand at fair prices for choice stock. The supply of tomatoes is rather heavy, but prices remain steady. The butter market is fair, and rules with a good call under fairly liberal receipts. Sellers are holding firmly for higher prices. Only three loads of new oats were offered, the sellers of which were asking 35c and 38c per bushel.

Potatoes, from 65c to 80c per bag; hay, $5.50 to $7 per ton; straw, $4 to $6 per load; new oats, 36c to 38c per bushel; barley, 40c to 50c per bushel; peas, 65c to 70c per bush; buckwheat, 45c to 50c per bushel; tomatoes 25c to 30c per pail; corn, 8c to 10c per doz; grapes, 25c to 30c per basket; carrots, 10c dozen; beets, 10c dozen; parsnips, 10c doz.; turnips, 30c doz.; turkeys, 10c to 11c per lb. chickens, alive, 40c to 50c pair; butter, print, 20c to 24c per lb.; do., roll, 15c to 17c per lb.; do., pail, 16c to 20c per lb; eggs, 15c to 18c doz.

## NEW INVENTIONS.

Following is a list of Canadian patents recently procured through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal and Washington, D.C.:—No. 72,533, John McVey, Longue Pointe, P.Q., nut lock; 72,534, Hugh McCorquodale, Wassewa, Man., pneumatic straw stacker for thrashing machines; 72,535, Jos. F. Malone, Winnipeg, Man., grain drill; 72,536, Wm. J. Dobbin, Morris, Man., grain drill; 72,537, Wm. J. Elder, Rounthwaite, Man., bundle compression mechanism for harvester binders; 72,538, Fred. A. Colliver, Vittoria, Ont., hand corn planter; 72,546, Wm. Brandon, Kinsmore, Man., band cutters or feeders for grain separators or thrashing machines; 72,550, Joseph V. Martel, L'Assomption, P.Q., apparatus for generating acetylene gas.

## COL. DENT HERE

### TELLS OF HIS EXPERIENCE IN PURCHASING CANADIAN HORSES.

Colonel Dent, the Imperial Commissioner for the purchase of horses in Canada, is back again at the Windsor after another tour through Ontario. This cast of the drag-net has brought in another thousand horses which will be shipped on Monday. This will make a total of 5,280 that will have been shipped to South Africa this year. The number shipped last year was 3,738, making Canada's total tribute in horse flesh, 9,018.

'You will nearly have exhausted the supply, Colonel,' remarked the reporter.

'Oh, no. There are plenty left to draw upon,' said Colonel Dent. Asked as to what part of the Dominion the larger number of the animals came from, he said that by far the largest number came from Ontario. The North-West and British Columbia had furnished 786 of the number purchased this year. None had been derived from Quebec, while the eastern provinces had furnished only a very trivial complement.

The commissioner remarked that he had received a great deal of attention from the press, most of which had been very fair and even complimentary, but a morning paper of this city seemed to have a grudge against him, for which he could not account. Turning to a large scrap book filled with cuttings clipped from nearly every prominent newspaper in Canada, he pointed to a clipping from the said paper of a few days since referring to a complaint from a horse dealer in British Columbia, which he characterized as a tissue of lies. A clipping from an evening paper was also turned up, dealing with the same matter, and also his own reply. 'The morning paper seems to think that politics has something to do with my manner of carrying on my business, but I know absolutely nothing of politics.'

Asked as to the quality of the Canadian horses and the district from which the best animals were derived, the commissioner said that he had received no information from the front as to the suitability of the horses he had purchased, but that it was unlikely that the government would have sent him back there if the horses he had bought last year had not been satisfactory.


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## ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES.

### MOTION TO ELIMINATE POLITICS FROM MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

St. Catharines, Ont., Sept. 13.—The Ontario Municipal Convention resumed its session this morning. Mr. Reynolds, of Brockville, city solicitor, submitted the report of the special committee recommending certain matters for consideration. A clause that all real and personal property should be assessed at its fixed value was adopted unanimously. It was recommended by the committee that the act relating to the cutting of trees should apply to towns and cities, also that the time of receiving municipal nominations be limited to one hour.

A clause adopted unanimously was to the effect that politics should be eliminated from municipal affairs.

Brockville was chosen as the next place of meeting. The election of officers for the coming year then took place, resulting as follows: President, E. J. Reynolds, town solicitor of Brockville; first vice-president, Mayor Slater, Niagara Falls; second vice-president, Mayor McIntyre, St. Catharines; secretary, Mr. S. H. Kent; assistant secretary, Mr. Cleek, Hamilton; J. T. Hall, assessment commissioner, Hamilton.

Executive committee—Mayor Collins, Dundas; Mayor Kennedy, Guelph; Mr. Caswell, city solicitor, Toronto; Ald. Champagne, Ottawa; Mayor Hendrie, Hamilton; Ald. Hubbard, Toronto.

It was decided to meet next year in the second week in September a special meeting to be held in Toronto.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice will be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c, prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extending obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families free of charge, in which case name and address of subscriber should be given.

### BIRTHS.

AMARON — On Thursday, Sept. 5, 1901, the wife of the Rev. Calvin E. Amaron, D.D., of a son. 14

CLARKE — On Sept. 6, 1901, at 53 Cuthbert street, a son to Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Clarke.

HINGSTON.—On Aug. 17, 1901, to Mr. and Mrs. Hingston, a daughter, at 98 St. Germain street, Hochelaga. 13

LOUSON.—At Charlottetown, P.E.I., on Sept. 10, 1901, the wife of W. S. Louson, of a daughter. 13

McALLISTER.—At Maple Grove Farm, Shawbridge, on Sept. 11, 1901, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew McAllister. 13

MILLAR — At St. Laurent, on Sept. 9, 1901, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. N. Millar. 12

SARGEANT — At South Stukely, Que., on Sept. 6, 1901, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Sargeant. 10


*Advertisements.*

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## MARRIED.

BURRITT—BISHOP. — In the Methodist Church, Bishop's Crossing, Que., on Sept. 12, 1901, by the Rev. Johnson Seller, Geo. Burritt, of Kimberley, Ont., to Miss Agnes M. Bishop, youngest daughter of the late Sydney C. Bishop, of Dudswell. 16

CASSELS — ROBINSON — At Toronto, Ont., on Sept. 7, 1901, by the Rev. Arthur Baldwin, John Thomson Cassels, of Quebec, to Clara Lucetta, eldest daughter of W. J. Robinson, of Toronto. 10

CULVER—GARSIDE. — At London, Ont., on Sept. 2, 1901, by the Rev. Mr. Holmes, Miss Rose Ellen, second daughter of Mr. A. Garside, of London South, to Mr. Frederick Culver, of Melrose. 16

DUNHAM — HODGSON — On Thursday evening, Aug. 29, 1901, at 123 Roncavalles avenue, Toronto, by the Rev. A. L. Geggie, of Parkdale Presbyterian Church, Jennie Wastell, daughter of Ald. W. W. Hodgson, to Mr. George Dunham, of the Map and School Supply Company. 10

GALL—ARMSTRONG.—On Thursday, Sept. 5, 1901, at the home of the bride, Mr. Hugh Messman Gall, mayor of Lachute, to Miss Alice Armstrong, daughter of James Armstrong, of Geneva. Rev. R. L. Ballantyne, officiating clergyman. 11

HANNAH—CASEY.—At the home of the bride's parents on Sept. 5, 1901, by the Rev. W. H. Wheeler, James Ormeston Hannah, of Sydney, Cape Breton, formerly of Montreal, to Gertrude Grace Casey, daughter of John Casey, of Keene, New Hampshire. 11

HARTMAN — MOORE — On Thursday, Sept. 5, 1901, at the residence of the bride's parents, Maple Home, Clarksburg, Ont., by the Rev. Wm. J. Moore, of Toronto, assisted by the Rev. J. Simpson, of Thornbury, George Hartman, of St. Gabriel, Que., to Marian Moore, of Clarksburg, Ont. 10

KELLY — FLETCHER — On Saturday, Sept. 7, 1901, at the Church of St. Barnabas, Ottawa, by the Rev. T. Bayley, Sydney, Arthur Kelly, of Nelson, B.C., youngest son of the late John Birch Kelly, of London, England, to Constance Florence Schreiber, elder daughter of Jas. Fletcher, LL.D., of Ottawa. 10

KEMPF—WINCKLER. — At the residence of the bride's father, 13 Colborne street, Hamilton, Ont., on Sept. 10, by the Rev. E. Hoffman, of St. Paul's German Lutheran Church, Fred. Kempf, to Louise, youngest daughter of Julius Kinckler. 13

KIMPTON — BROWN — On Tuesday, Sept. 10, at the residence of the bride's brother, No. 69 Hallowell street, Westmount, by the Rev. J. L. Gilmour, Llewellyn E. Kimpton, to Sarah Louise Brown, both of Montreal. 12

LANGLAIS — GIBSON— In Hamilton, Ont., on Sept. 10, 1901, by the Rev. J. H. Hazlewood, Jennie Pringle Gibson, only daughter of David R. Gibson, of H.M. Customs, to David F. Langlais, both of Hamilton. 12

LOCKHART—DOPSON.—At Drummond, at the residence of the bride's parents, on Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1901, by the Rev. Paul Pergan, B.A., Mr. Robert Lockhart, of Almonte, to Anna Bella, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Dopson. 11

McGREGOR — CLYDE — In the American Presbyterian Church, Montreal, on Sept. 9, 1901, by the Rev. Dr. T. S. McWilliams, P. A. McGregor, of this city, to Miss Jennie R. Clyde, youngest daughter of the late William Clyde, of Huntingdon, Que. 10

McLENAGHAN—STURGEON. — At North Elmsley, at the residence of the bride's mother, on Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1901, by the Rev. Paul Pergan, B.A., Mr. William H. McLenaghan, of Drummond, and Miss Amy M. Sturgeon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. H. Sturgeon. 11

M'DONALD—FAIRBROTHER—On Monday, Sept. 2, 1901, at St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral, Los Angeles, Cal., Donald Ryerson McDonald, son of D. M. McDonald, formerly of Toronto, Canada, but now of Los Angeles, Cal., and grandson of the late Hon. Donald McDonald, Senator of the Dominion of Canada, to Evelyn Esther, only daughter of George H. Fairbrother, of Los Angeles, Cal. 11

M'TAVISH—WRIGHT—At Toronto, on Sept. 9, by the Rev. Joseph Odery, A. J. McTavish, to Helene C. Wright, both of Toronto. 11

MURRAY — TUNNICLIFFE — At Maisonneuve, on Monday, Sept. 2, 1901, by the Rev. W. M. MacKeracher, B.A., James Alleyne Murray, to Annie, seventh daughter of John Tunnicliffe, of Staffordshire, England. 10

ROSE—PAUL.—At the residence of the bride's father, Ramsay, Ont., by the Rev. G. T. Bayne, James W. Rose, of Fitzroy, to Jessie Jean Paul. 13

SPARROW—ADAMS. — At Valleyfield, Que., on Sept. 11, 1901, by the Rev. J. E. Ducles, B.A., David Henry Sparrow, of Huntingdon, to Miss Louisa Alice Adams, of Valleyfield. 16

TURNBULL—TELFER. — At the residence of the bride's mother, 72 St. Alban's st., Toronto, on Sept. 11, 1901, by the Rev. Alfred Gandier, B.D., assisted by the Rev. R. A. Jaffray, Wuchu, China, and Rev. Dr. Armstrong Black, and the Rev. Principal Caven, Catherine Jean, youngest daughter of the late Andrew Telfer, to John Turnbull, of Toronto. 13

WADSWORTH—MUTCHMOR.— At Ottawa, on Thursday, Sept. 12, 1901, at 209 Daly ave., by the Rev. D. M. Ramsay, Gordon F. Wadsworth, of Montreal, to Muriel B. Mutchmor, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Mutchmor. 16

WESTMAN—HARDCASTLE. — On Thursday, Aug. 29, 1901, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. Seller, Lambert B. Westman, only son of John F. Westman, to Polly Hardcastle, eldest daughter of John T. Hardcastle, all of Dudswell, Que. 16

### DIED.

BENNETT.—At his residence, Calumet, P.Q., on Aug. 28, 1901, Louis Bennett, in the 56th year of his age. 13

BENNETT — At her home, Lower Lachine Road, Sept. 12, 1901, after a short illness, Mary Ann Monteith, beloved wife of Richard Bennett, and daughter of the late John Monteith.
New York and Philadelphia papers please copy. 13

BOURCHIER—At Vina del Mar, Valparaiso, Chili, on July 27, 1901, Anne Bary Bourchier, eldest daughter of the late Col. H. P. Bourchier, for many years Town Major of Kingston. 13

CALLIS.—On Sept. 4, 1901, at South Moreton, Berkshire, England, Helen, wife of the Rev. William Callis, and daughter of the late Mrs. Walter Douglas, of Quebec and Montreal. 13

CAMPBELL.—At the residence of his mother, 376 Brock street, Peterboro', on Sunday, Sept. 1, 1901, James C. Campbell, eldest son of the late Thos. Campbell, of Keene, in his 25th year. 11

CHAPMAN — At Eastman, Que., on Sept. 7, 1901, John Wyers Chapman, aged 69 years. 12

CLARK — In this city, on Sept. 14, 1901, at 222 Aqueduct street, Joseph, youngest son of the late Joseph Clark, aged 23 years.

CLARK — On Sept. 11, 1901, Thomas McLeod Clark, of Crichton Lodge, Ottawa, a native of Ross-shire, Scotland, in his 81st year. 14


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COOTE.—In this city, on Sept. 10, 1901, at his residence, 4548 St. Catherine street, Sydney Roswell Coote, younger son of the late Mr. Alfred Coote, of St. Albans, Vermont, aged 23 years.

COULTER — At his late residence, No. 87 St. David street, Toronto, Ont., William Coulter, a native of Sligo, Ireland, in his 80th year. 10

COYLE.—On Sept. 15, 1901, Edward Coyle, in his 74th year.

CROSS — Entered into rest, Sept. 5, 1901, in Melbourne, Que., Chloe Electa Bartlett, widow of Robert Cross, in the 92nd year of her age. 13

CURRY.—At her late residence, No. 109 Charron street, Sarah Graterix, beloved wife of Robert Curry, native of Huntington, England.
Huntington papers please copy. 11

DUCHESNEAU.— At Ottawa, on Sept. 11, 1901, Susan O'Donnell, widow of the late Mr. Mackenzie Duchesneau. 13

FARLEY.—On Sept. 11, 1901, in Quebec city, Miss Anne Farley, daughter of the late John Farley. 13

FORRESTER—At Maple Grove Farm, Marais, Man., on Friday, Sept. 6, 1901, Janet, beloved wife of James Forrester, aged 76 years and 2 months. 12

GENEST.—On Sept. 13, 1901, at Quebec, Pierre-Marie Alphonse Genest, P.L.S., artist and Civil Service employee, aged 57 years. 16

HADRILL.—On Sunday morning, Sept. 15, 1901, at the residence of his father, No. 6 Seymour ave., Montreal, Alfred Forster, elder son of Alf. W. Hadrill, aged 16.

HATCH.—In Kingston, on Sept. 9, 1901, Aurelia E. Fralick, widow of the late Charles H. Hatch, aged 70 years. 13

HAZLEWOOD.—In London, Ont., on Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1901, John Hazlewood, aged 69 years and 6 months. 16

KANE — Drowned at Quebec, Patrick Joseph, second son of Patrick Kane, 118 Murray street, Ottawa, aged 21 years and 7 months. 12

KING—William Miles King, late of C.P.R. Audit Office, passed peacefully away, at his late residence, 877 Cadieux street, on Sept. 10, 1901.

KINGSBURY.—On Friday, Sept. 13, 1901, at 370 Bay street, Ottawa, Ont., Agnes Kingsbury, wife of Horace Kingsbury, aged 64 years. 16

LAIDMAN.—On Sunday, Sept. 8, 1901, at her late residence, 37 Cathcart street, Hamilton, Ont., Janet, beloved wife of R. D. Laidman, in her 49th year. 11

LEAMAN.—At 364 Lippincott street, Toronto, on Sunday, Sept. 8, Susie, second daughter of James Leaman, in her 28th year. 11

MACFARLANE — At 6 a.m., on Saturday, Sept. 7, 1901, John Macfarlane, of Campbell's Bay, Que., father of the Rev. Jas. Macfarlane, of Ottawa, Ont. 10

McCALLUM.—Hugh McCallum, San Francisco, Cal., died on Monday, Sept. 16, 1901.

McCARDLE.—On Sept. 10, 1901, at the residence of her son-in-law, Chas. J. Champagne, 596 Oak street, Rochester, N.Y., Mrs. Martha McArdle, widow of the late Patrick McArdle, Hamilton, Ont. 13

McROBIE.—At 7 Union avenue, on Sunday, Sept. 15, 1901, Elizabeth Cross, aged 96 years, relict of the late John McRobie, of Coupar Angus, Scotland.

M'GREGOR.—At 2 Mulock ave., Toronto, on Monday, Sept. 9, 1901, Walter Simson McGregor, in his 55th year. 11

MOORHOUSE—At Calgary, Alberta, Aug. 27, 1901, George Langford Moorhouse, younger son of Frank and Louie Moorhouse, of Calgary, and grandson of the late Richard E. Whiting, of Muncey, Ont., aged 4 years, 4 months and 10 days.

RAITT—At Ottawa, on Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1901, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Aitchison, Mrs. Margaret A. Raitt, in her 82nd year. 14

SCOTT — At Danville, Que., on Aug. 16, 1901, Mr. Norman Scott, aged 69 years.


## "How to Join Royal Navy"

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SMITH.—At Aburgh, Vt., on Sept. 11, 1901, Maggie Olive, aged 4 years, 1 month and 7 days, only daughter of W. F. Smith.

STEWART.—At his mother's residence, 173 Walnut street, Hamilton, Ont., on Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1901, James G. Stewart, aged 23 years and 11 months. 13

THOMAS.—At 125 Grande Allée, Quebec, on Friday, Sept. 13, 1901, Charles F. W. Thomas, eldest son of William S. Thomas.

TAYLOR.—On Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1901, at the residence of her mother, 220 Ontario street, Toronto, Annie C. Taylor, eldest daughter of the late Thos. Taylor of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa. 13

TAYLOR.—At his late residence, Todmorden, Ont., on Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1901, John F. Taylor, in his 53rd year. 13

WALKER — At 104 St. Luke street, on Sept. 13, 1901, Harriet Fletcher, widow of the late William Walker, in the 82nd year of her age. The funeral will leave her late residence on Monday at 4.30 p.m., for the Quebec boat.

WANLESS.—In London, Ont., on Sunday, Sept. 8, 1901, William Wanless, aged 73 years. 11

WOODS.—At 294 Carlton street, Toronto, on Monday, Sept. 9, 1901, William S. Woods, aged 45 years. 11

### IN MEMORIAM.

In memory of St. Bartholomew, Apostle and Martyr, Ancient vs. Modern.

SEATH.—Robert Seath, born at Cupar, Fife, Scotland, Oct. 6, 1820, died at Montreal, Sept. 11, 1873. 'Forever with the Lord.' 11

## NOTES AND NOTICES.

The Royal Visit.—Persons living out of town, who intend purchasing a Piano or Organ in the near future, should take advantage of Layton Bros.' Piano and Organ Sale. Visit Montreal this week and see the future King and Queen, and at the same time secure a good Piano or Organ. Be your own salesman. You will then save from $50 to $100. Warerooms, 144 Peel street, opposite Dominion square, in a line with Windsor street depot.


*Advertisements.*

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Agents—
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*SS. NORDFARER.....Sept. 21
*SS. BRECKFIELD.....Sept. 28
*SS. ARROYO.....Oct. 5
*Chartered.
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SS. HURONA (cold storage and cool air)...Sept. 27
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Advertisements of this nature will be inserted in condensed form in the 'Weekly Witness' at the extremely low rate of one cent a word each insertion.

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FOR SALE — IMPROVED PEDIGREE Forms, 25c per hundred. Standard Disinfectant is the best and cheapest sheep dip made. West's Fluid cures contagious abortion. WEST CHEMICAL CO., Toronto.

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AGENTS WANTED, TO PUSH 'WORLD Wide' on special trial rate offer. Nothing nicer to canvass for. Generous commissions. It is just what intelligent people are looking for. Write for terms, samples, etc., JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

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WANTED, AN AGED SHROPSHIRE RAM; must have a good head, well covered. Write at once, giving age, weight, pedigree and price. JAMES BOLE, Woodville, P.O.

TEACHERS AND STUDENTS—WANTED, in every school district throughout Canada, to get up clubs for the 'Daily Witness,' 'Weekly Witness,' 'Northern Messenger' and 'World Wide.' Send for sample copies and circular. Address JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

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*Advertisements.*

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All business communications should be addressed 'John Dougall & Son,' and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the 'Witness.''