Montreal Weekly Witness

and Canadian Homestead.

SIXTIETH YEAR. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1905. MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS. $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.

THE CZAR AND THE ZEMSTVOS

Deputation Speaks Plainly to His Majesty

THE EMPEROR HOPEFUL THAT A NEW AND STRONGER RUSSIA WILL EMERGE FROM THE OLD.

St. Petersburg, June 20.—The reception tendered the zemstvos deputation by the Czar yesterday occurred at noon in the Alexander Palace at Peterhoff. Prince Troubetskow, president of the Zemstvo Congress of the Moscow Government, in behalf of the Moscow delegation, addressed the Emperor in a lengthy speech, in which he described the serious conditions existing in Russia, which have caused the Zemstvos to approach His Majesty directly. Prince Troubetskow spoke for half an hour, and the Emperor was evidently much impressed. M. Pedoroff, representing the St. Petersburg delegation, also spoke. His Majesty replied, expressing deep regret at the great sacrifices consequent on the war, and above everything at the disaster to the Russian navy.

'I am happy to have heard you. I have no doubt you are guided by an ardent sentiment of love for the Fatherland in addressing me directly.

'I have been grieved in my whole soul with all my people at the calamities the war has brought upon Russia, and at all those which may be still feared, as well as at our internal disturbances.

'Dissipate your doubts. My will is sovereign, and it is my unalterable will that the admission of elected representatives to the works of state shall be regularly accomplished.

'I watch daily and devote myself to this work. You may announce that to all your friends in country and town.

'I am firmly convinced that Russia will emerge strengthened from the trials she is now enduring, and that there will be established soon, as formerly, a union between the Emperor and all Russia—a communion between myself and the men of Russian soil. This union and communion must serve as a basis for the original principles of Russia.

'I have faith in your desire to help me in this task.'

Upon completing his remarks the Emperor graciously greeted the individual members of the delegation, shaking hands with them and having a few cordial words for each, even such radicals as M. Petrunkevitch (president of the Moscow Agricultural Society), who has spent many years in exile as the result of his liberal views; M. Rodicheff and Prince Shakoffskoy, known as the 'Anarchist Prince,' being greeted without the slightest evidence of imperial displeasure.

The fact that the Emperor not only received the bold, plain-spoken addresses without so much as an indication of disapproval, but expressed full sympathy with the efforts to ameliorate the deplorable state of affairs depicted therein, and in the most direct and explicit fashion renewed his promise to summon the representatives of the people, made the deepest impression on the delegation. Prince Troubetskow, Lvoff and Dologorukoff, whom the correspondent of the Associated Press saw, not only showed by their manner their delight at the result of the audience, but expressed themselves as fully satisfied with the imperial assurances. So far as they are concerned they indicated that they are ready to await the fulfilment of the Emperor's promise, which, it is believed, will not be long delayed.

The delegation is now preparing an account of the audience, which will be presented to the St. Petersburg Douma tomorrow, and in accordance with their instructions, as well as the imperial wish, will be communicated to all the zemstvos and mayors of Russia.

THE CZAR'S MEANING

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR DECLARES THAT HIS MAJESTY'S WORDS TO ZEMSTVOS WERE WRONGLY INTERPRETED.

St. Petersburg, June 23.—The official interpretation of the Emperor's speech to the delegation of the zemstvos and mayors at Peterhof, on June 19, is given in the following circular sent by the Ministry of the Interior to all the newspapers:

'The words pronounced by the Emperor during the reception of the members of the zemstvos and municipalities have been incorrectly interpreted by a portion of the principal press, and several newspapers have gone so far as to deduce therefrom the arbitrary conclusion that the Emperor's words implied an extension of the Imperial rescript of March 3 to the Minister of the Interior in the sense of a convocation of representatives of the people on the bases of the existing constitutions of the countries of western Europe, whereas it was clearly shown by the Emperor's words that the conditions of such a convocation were to be based on an order of things responding to Russian autocratic principles and His Majesty's words contain absolutely not the least indication of the responsi- not the least indication of the possibility of modifying the fundamental laws of the empire. Consequently, the central administration of press affairs, by order of the Minister of the Interior, informs all publications appearing without censorship that the Emperor's words can be published only in the form in which they were reported in 'Official Messenger' without additions or abbreviations and in order to prevent distortion of the significance of the Imperial words it is found necessary to prohibit the publication in the press of any kind of deductions or interpretations which do not accord with the direct and clear meaning of the Emperor's utterances.'

GARBLED VERSION OF CZAR'S SPEECH.

Paris, June 21.—A despatch to the 'Matin' from St. Petersburg says that the official text of the Czar's speech, as received by the delegates of the congress of Zemstvos, contains modifications of the words actually used by the Czar. The words, 'That representatives of the people shall be summoned,' are omitted, the sentence reading merely that 'My sovereign will is unalterable.' The Zemstvos have returned the text, refusing to receive it until the true version be restored.

ATTACKED A HOSPITAL.

COSSACKS REPORTED TO HAVE BRUTALLY KILLED NONCOMBATANTS.

London, June 20.—The Tokio correspondent of the 'Telegraph' says he has received from a correspondent in Manchuria a statement that Cossacks, during an engagement on May 10, attacked a field hospital near Talpoushan. They first charged with swords, despite the fact that the surgeons and medical corps, 40 in number, prominently displayed the Red Cross. The Cossacks dashed among them, and in some instances forced their way into the Japanese quarters, all the time slashing right and left. Many noncombatants were killed and wounded. Some of the Russians dismounted and thrust their bayonets down the throats of Japanese. Some of the Japanese were nearly decapitated, and bodies were disembowelled. The scene was like a slaughter house. Then the Cossacks burned the medical supplies, ambulance waggons and stretchers, destroying instruments and plundering the property of officers and men. It was wholesale loot and murder. Finally, the Cossacks made twenty surgeons prisoners. As they retreated north they set fire to all the Chinese houses on the way. They met a force of Japanese infantry, and were compelled to leave their prisoners behind.

TROUBLE EXPECTED

GERMANY NOTIFIED BY RUSSIA THAT SHE WILL MOBILIZE TROOPS ON FRONTIER.

London, June 22.—According to the Berlin correspondent of the 'Daily Mail,' Russia has notified Germany of her intention to mobilize troops in the frontier districts. Gen. Maximovitch, governor of Warsaw, has sent a circular to the officials there, offering free railway conveyance for their families if they wish to leave in the event of martial law being proclaimed. Very serious trouble is expected.

THE YEMEN REVOLT

SITUATION IN ARABIAN PROVINCE.

Sofia, June 19.—The situation in the province of Yemen, Arabia, where a revolt of Arabs against the Sultan is in progress, is becoming graver. The insurgents are now marching upon Mecca itself. Fex A. Pasha, the general in command of the Turkish forces in Yemen, says it is impossible to stop their advance. The news has alarmed the police at Constantinople.

KING CHRISTIAN

THE FATHER OF QUEEN ALEXANDRA REPORTED TO BE ILL.

Imperial Yacht Club, Kiel, Germany, June 22, 1.10 p.m.—The Emperor William received a telegram last night announcing that King Christian of Denmark is in a state of great weakness, which is giving his entourage much concern. Reports from Wiesbaden some days ago described the King as well enough to drive out and take part in small entertainments.

King Christian of Denmark was born on April 8, 1818. He is the father of Queen Alexandra of Great Britain and Ireland, King George of Greece, the Dowager Empress Maria-Feodorovna, of Russia, and other distinguished personages.

MR. TAKAHIRA TO BE HONORED.

Washington, June 20.—Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister, left Washington this morning for Tufts College, Mass., to deliver an address and to receive at the commencement the degree of Doctor of Laws.

THE WAR.

RUSSIANS ROUTED

A STUBBORNLY DEFENDED POSITION ASSAULTED.

Tokio, June 6.—The following official despatch has been received from army headquarters in Manchuria:

'The enemy holding the north-west eminence of Manchenzou was attacked and dislodged in the afternoon of June 22, but a portion of the enemy holding the hills to the west offered stubborn resistance, and the hills were finally taken by assault. Another force of the enemy holding the hills due north was attacked from the front, and we simultaneously resorted to a turning movement from the north-east, intercepting his retreat, and causing him heavy losses. The enemy, in confusion, hoisted the Red Cross flag, but this did not stop our firing, and he fled north in disorder. His strength in cavalry and infantry was some 3,000 men and several guns. Fifty corpses were left on the field. The enemy's loss was fully 200. Our loss was insignificant.'

RE-CLOTHED IN KHAKI.

General Oku's Headquarters in the Field, June 22, 10 a.m.—(Delayed in transmission.)—Nothing important has recently occurred except daily skirmishes between the outposts of both armies. Hot weather has arrived, and General Oku's entire army has been newly clothed in khaki.

ARMING VLADIVOSTOK.

London, June 26.—The Japanese correspondent of the 'Daily Telegraph' at Moji, Japan, represents the Russians as making strenuous efforts to improve the defences of Vladivostok, and say that the whole of the Ussuri district has been denuded to the point of famine in order to provide the fortress with adequate food supplies. The correspondent adds that General Linevitch has issued strict orders to non-commissioned officers and men to refrain from the use of alcoholic liquors, threatening them with severe penalties for violations of these orders.

FROM LINEVITCH

REPORTS MINOR BATTLES.

St. Petersburg, June 25.—The Emperor has received the following despatch from General Linevitch, dated June 23:—

'There is no change in the position of the armies.

'After the Japanese advance on our right flank, which I have already reported, the enemy advanced against our front east of the railway, where the Cossacks, noticing the enemy's advantage, had withdrawn slowly.

'On June 19 our cavalry, having been reinforced, met the Japanese advance, when the enemy hastily withdrew to the south.

On the morning of June 20 our cavalry reoccupied points on the Mandarin road. Japanese infantry began at nine o'clock on the same day a determined advance against Gujichi, opening an artillery fire on our outposts. At noon our men north of Gujichi withdrew, and the advanced guard of the division retreated still further to the heights of Schichusa in superior force, finally falling back as far as Liaoenjao. The fight ended in the evening, the enemy remaining four miles south of this spot. It was found later that two regiments of Japanese infantry and two regiments of cavalry, with machine guns, had advanced along the Mandarin road.

'To the west three battalions of infantry, a squadron of cavalry and three guns advanced. We resolved to advance on June 20, in order to drive the enemy back and to enable our advance guards to recover their former positions. For this purpose the troops selected began to move towards Liaoenjao. Scouts were thrown out, and the Japanese retired before our advance guards.

'In the evening of June 20 our advanced troops occupied Menchuagai and a pass to the west of that place.

'On the morning of June 21, our further advance began near Rescopingao. A lively fire was opened by degrees, four Japanese batteries being engaged. The Japanese showe da disposition to offer an obstinate resistance, and the appearance of our troops here caused confusion among them, compelling them to send for reinforcements.

'The object of our advance being fully attained, our troops were withdrawn on the falling of darkness, the positions which the enemy had occupied before our advance remaining in our hands.

'A Japanese battalion and 200 cavalry appeared north of Chajushen, Corea, on June 20.'

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

DATE OF MEETING IN WASHINGTON SUBMITTED TO THE CZAR.

St. Petersburg, June 26.—Negotiations for the peace conference have taken an important step forward, a proposition for the date of the meeting of the plenipotentiaries at Washington has been submitted to Russia, and is now under consideration. The exact date proposed has not been ascertained, but there is reason to suppose that it is some time during the first week or ten days of August, which is about the earliest period in which the Japanese representatives can be expected to reach Washington, allowing reasonable time for the acceptance of the proposal and the interchange of the nominations of plenipotentiaries.

RUSSIANS OUTNUMBERED.

The 'Russky Invalid,' the army organ, supplies an argument for peace in an estimate of the strength of the Japanese armies, which it places at from 550,000 to 600,000 men, including the forces operating in Corea. In the five armies opposing General Linevitch, exclusive of cavalry and artillery, it is estimated that there are from 430,000 to 450,000 bayonets, which gives Field Marshal Oyama a decided numerical superiority over the strength usually allotted to Linevitch's army. The Japanese forces, it says, are divided as follows: General Kuroki, 115,000 to 120,000 bayonets; General Oku, 110,000 to 115,000 bayonets; General Nogi, 85,000 to 90,000 bayonets; General Nodzu, 45,000 bayonets, and General Kawamura, 73,000 to 80,000 bayonets.

TO MEMORIALIZE THE CZAR.

Tokio, June 24.—6 p.m.—Delegates of the two great political parties, the Constitutionalists and the Progressives, will meet here next Wednesday to discuss peace, and will then memorialize the government on the subject.

LAMSDORFF SICK

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS WILL BE DELAYED.

Washington, June 23.— It is learned through official sources that owing to the illness of Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Foreign Minister, there has been a slight check to the negotiations affecting Russia and Japan. It is specifically stated, however, that this does not imply that there has been any hitch, but simply that the negotiations have been unavoidably delayed for the reason given.

CRUISER FLOATED

JAPANESE SALVAGE OPERATIONS.

Tokio, June 24.—11 a.m.—The Japanese commander at Port Arthur reports that the Russian armored cruiser 'Bayan' has been successfully floated.

GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS

APPOINTED PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENCE.

St. Petersburg, June 22.—10.42 a.m.—The Emperor Nicholas has definitely appointed Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch to be President of the Council of National Defence.

UNION JACK CLUB

MR. WHITELAW REID DONATES $500 TO THE FUNDS.

London, June 19.—The Union Jack Club, which is being erected under royal auspices for the benefit of sailors and soldiers, has been enriched by $500, donated by Mr. Whitelaw Reid for the endowment of a bed for the use of United States sailors.

GARIBALDI

ITALY TO ERECT A NATIONAL MONUMENT AT CAPRERA.

Rome, June 21.—Replying to the petition of General Garibaldi's son that his father's will, providing that his body be cremated, and the ashes scattered to the winds, be performed, and the daughter's petition that the remains be left in the tomb on the Island of Caprera, Premier Fortis said to-day that the government was unwilling to disturb the tomb, and that it would propose shortly a scheme for erecting a national memorial to Garibaldi at Caprera.

WARMBAD SAFE

STORY DENIED THAT PLACE HAD BEEN CAPTURED AND GARRISON MASSACRED.

Cologne, June 20.—The Cologne 'Gazette' states that in official quarters the reported capture of Warmbad, the German headquarters in Southwest Africa, and massacre of the garrison by rebellious Hottentots, is denied.

MURDERERS REPRIEVED

BOTH HOCH AND MRS. ROGERS. HAVE A NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

Springfield, Ill., June 22. — Governor Deneen this afternoon granted Johann Hoch a reprieve until July 28, in order that the case may be taken to a Supreme Court justice for a writ of supercedeas.

White River Junction, Vt., June 22.—Late this afternoon Governor Bell signed a reprieve for Mrs. Mary Rogers, the Bennington murderess, until Dec. 8, 1905.

FRANCE AND GERMANY

Britain Assures France of Her Support in Defending Terms of Morocco Agreement

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT PROPOSES THE CALLING OF A EUROPEAN CONFERENCE.

London, June 23.—(Special Cable Service.)—The crisis between France and Germany has again resumed a serious phase. This is due to the fact that Great Britain has again assured the French Government, in unqualified terms, that she will support France unequivocally in a policy of defence of all the terms of the Morocco agreement. Moreover, France has recovered from the war panic of a week ago. She has recognized Germany's real object to be the destruction of the Anglo-French entente, and has determined, for the time being, at all events, to maintain her right of independent action. Her attitude towards Germany is still most courteous and conciliatory. M. Rouvier, in a long discussion with the German ambassador on Saturday, expressed an earnest desire to meet Germany's wishes on every possible point regarding Morocco. This interview led Germany to believe that France was ready to concede all her demands. It was found this week, however, when France reduced the conversation to writing, that while she was willing to consent to an international conference to concede the sovereignty of the Sultan and the principle of open door, she refused to re-open any of the matters covered by her Morocco agreement with England and Spain. The terms of that instrument were for the first time detailed to Germany, together with the whole history of the question. This answer, as already explained in these despatches, really conceded nothing. Germany, if she accepts it, must agree formally to approve the agreement, which she now denounces.

The French position is further emphasized by a remarkable chorus of press utterances in favor of maintaining the entente with England against German machinations. Journals which always heretofore have been Anglophobe have joined this almost unanimous opinion. It would not be safe to affirm that M. Rouvier will maintain his firm attitude if the Kaiser renews his virtual threat of war. He might give way completely, despite the assurances of England's assistance, if he is convinced that Germany is really determined to invade France. English opinion inclines to the belief that Germany will not dare to assume the responsibility for breaking European peace on such a pretext. This view undoubtedly has been impressed upon the French Government. There is little question, however, that the Kaiser will press his bluff, if bluff it be, a step further. The Berlin correspondent of the 'Gazette' telegraphs an inspired statement to-night saying: 'It is difficult to see how, after M. Rouvier's note, the opposing interests can be adjusted, the more so as England is apparently strengthening France's resistance.'

The statement adds that the recent conversation between Count Wolfe Metternich, the German ambassador at London, and Lord Lansdowne, British Foreign Secretary, was not unfriendly, but was decidedly reserved in character on the British side.

The correspondent says that the French note does not meet German wishes. The result creates disappointment, and, for the first time, uneasiness.

The Berlin correspondent of the 'Daily News' quotes a diplomatist belonging to Chancellor von Buelow's intimate circle, who is well informed as to the Chancellor's views, as saying it was undoubtedly true that the Morocco question had certain aspects that had been dangerous. It was also true that the danger was not yet quite averted, but the assertion that German policy wished o pick a quarrel with England or France, in order to deal the latter a deadly blow, while her Russian ally would have to remain passive, was utterly groundless. Prince von Buelow, when he opened the Morocco controversy, was fully aware that the unrolling of such delicate international questions harbored dangers, and naturally he had to reckon on the possibility of things coming to the worst, but at the same time he never allowed the so-called war party to exercise any influence on his policy.

The significance of the acuteness of the crisis still existing between France and Germany is seen in the fact that the French Government yesterday refused to transmit a telegram in which it was stated that M. Rouvier was adopting a firmer attitude on English support. This statement is quite true, and already has had the effect of making the situation more critical than ever.

This is the first time since Paul de Roulede's plot against the republic, on the day of the funeral of President Faure, that the government has interfered with telegrams.

GERMAN PRESS.

Berlin, June 25.—Chancellor von Buelow received M. Bihouard, the French ambassador, to-day.

The newspapers continue to discuss the situation between France and Germany with some heat. The 'North German Gazette' declares that 'in Premier Rouvier's note the Republic adopts no decided standpoint toward a conference, and therefore the situation is no clearer.'

An attempt is being made to shift the responsibility for the recent war panic to articles in the British press, and the 'National Zeitung' solemnly reminds France that a Franco-German conflict would not be decided by a Trafalgar, but on French or German battlefields.

THE PRESS OF BRITAIN.

London, June 26.—The Berlin correspondent of the 'Daily Mail' says it is noticeable that in the last twenty-four hours the newspapers, realizing the growing gravity of the situation between Germany and rance, have become very careful in their criticisms. The London correspondent of the 'Tageblatt' says that Great Britain is stiffening M. Rouvier's back, though in responsible circles in England it is well known that Germany is determined upon a peaceful solution.

M. BERTEAUX GIVES HIS VIEWS.

Versailles, June 25.— M. Berteaux, Minister of War, speaking to-day at the celebration of the birthday of General Roche, said he wished to say nothing which could be taken as an allusion to the present trouble, yet, he continued: 'Is there not something criminal in showing fear and inspiring distrust. Thanks to the efforts of the years our fighting material is of the best kind, our equipment is complete and our officers can bear comparison with those of any other nation in the world.' He concluded by declaring that France had acted in the interest of progress in obeying the sentiment of liberty and universal fraternity.

GERMAN ENVOY TO MOROCCO.

Fez, Morocco, June 23.—It seems to be the intention of Count von Tattenbach Askold, the German envoy, to make a prolonged stay. The officers of his misison are returning to Germany.

The government has approved a contract with a German firm to build a harbor and telegraph station at Borjsaida, near the Algerian frontier, on behalf of Morocco.

FOR THE PEACE OF THE WORLD.

Rome, June 23.—The Italian Government has decided to propose to the powers the summoning of a European conference to discuss not only the Moroccan, but all international questions that are under discussion.

ISLAND OF NUSHIMA

FIRST APPEARED LAST DECEMBER, AND IS NOW VANISHING.

Kobe, Japan, June 23.—The island of Nushima, which was thrown up by volcanic action three miles south of Iwo Island, southern Japan, last December, is now vanishing. The summit of the island is now ten, instead of 480, feet above the water. The island was two and three-quarters miles in circumference.

LORD CURZON MAY RESIGN

OWING TO LORD KITCHENER BEING GIVEN COMPLETE CONTROL OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.

Simla, India, June 26.—It is freely rumored that the Viceroy, Lord Curzon, has either already tendered his resignation or shortly will do so, in consequence of the decision of the Home government, whereby Lord Kitchener, commander-in-chief of the forces in India, has been given complete control of the army in India. Two special meetings of the Indian Council have been held since the publication in London of the blue book referring to Lord Kitchener's plans, the approval of which is considered to be a severe blow to Lord Curzon, as he and practically the whole Council unanimously advised against the decision ultimately adopted. The keenest excitement prevails in official circles here. The 'Times' of India declares that India cannot afford to lose 'either of the great men, Lord Curzon or Lord Kitchener, who dominate her affairs.'

NO OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION.

London, June 26.—While it is considered quite possible that Lord Curzon may tender his resignation in consequence of the course taken by the Home government directly at variance with his views, it is not believed that it will be accepted, or that the Viceroy will insist on quitting his post, at least until after the Prince and Princess of Wales have completed their tour of India, extending from November to March.

A question asked in the House of Commons this afternoon, elicited from Mr. Brodrick, Secretary for India, the statement that the government had received no information to the effect that Lord Curzon had any desire or intention of resigning.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

ALIEN LABOR LAW AGAIN.

Ottawa, June 20.—In the House yesterday Mr. F. D. Monk complained of what he termed the 'Americanizing' of the Great North Western Telegraph Company, and called for an enforcement of Canada's alien labor act against individuals who had been engaged in the United States and brought into Canada under contract, in open violation of this statute, to assume responsible positions in this company's employ.

The Western Union Telegraph Company, an American corporation, already controlled the Dominion Telegraph Company twenty years ago. The Great North Western absorbed this Dominion, together with the Montreal and the Mutual Union Companies. Very few changes were made at the time that American capital obtained this control. Within the last two or three years the attention of American capital had been directed anew to its Canadian properties. The result had been systematic violations day after day of the Canadian Alien Labor Act. Mr. Monk's information was that still further violations were intended.

Mr. H. P. Dwight, of Toronto, president and general manager of the Great North Western, the gentleman who initiated telegraphy in this country, had been replaced by Mr. I. M. C. Michael, of Minneapolis. The latter was installed to carry other intended changes into effect. Mr. L. P. Hughes, of St. Paul, had afterwards been appointed general superintendent of the system at Toronto. About the same time Mr. S. B. McMichael, of Chicago, son of the new general manager, was appointed superintendent at Toronto, and entered on the duties of his office. Continuing, Mr. Monk observed that Mr. F. R. Carney had replaced Mr. Bethune as Great North Western manager at Ottawa, and that Mr. Callaghan, of Chicago, had been made cashier at Montreal, to replace Mr. W. J. S. McCormick, of Montreal. He had heard that several other minor changes of the same kind were made, and in Montreal it was said that the Great North Western contemplated bringing linemen from Boston and other American cities to replace those at present serving the company in Montreal and the surrounding district.

Under these circumstances he felt it his duty to call the government's attention to the matter. He doubted if it was in our interests that control of the Canadian telegraphs should pass into the hands of Americans. The government of this Dominion itself made considerable use of these lines, and it was important that these systems should be managed by Canadians.

If Mr. Justice Anglin's decision of last Saturday was correct the Alien Labor Act would have to be amended to make the statute effective. For his own part he regretted the existence of this hostile legislation, but the United States was blameworthy, because its alien labor law was passed first. So long, however, as the law is on the statute book the government's duty was to protect Canadian labor.

THE PREMIER SPEAKS.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier remarked that at the time the Great North-Western Company was chartered by parliament it was well known that a large number of American capitalists were entering the corporation.

Mr. Monk interposed that a majority of the Great North-western board were British subjects, but that the directors had not been consulted in the present reorganization, and that, in fact, they were never consulted. The United States directors were Messrs. I. McMichael and B. Brookes. The Canadian directors were Messrs. Hugh N. Baird, Adam Brown, W. C. Matthews, James Hedley and the late Hon. William McDougall.

The Premier observed that if Mr. Monk's information was correct the offences complained of had been sanctioned and sheltered by the authority of a Canadian board.

Sir Wilfrid went on to say that his information was to the effect that the recent changes on the G. N. W. system are more in the nature of transfers, and that Mr. Monk accordingly was misinformed in his alleged facts. Only one Canadian official, Mr. Bethune, of Ottawa, had been replaced by an American, and in this case the Canadian was granted a pension. However, the government would be glad to look into the matter.

Sir Wilfrid declared that before accepting Judge Anglin's ruling as final, the government intended consulting the best opinion obtainable in Canada upon the subject.

Mr. Monk insisted that there was no doubt about the version of the facts he had already given to the House. There had certainly been open violations of the Alien Labor Act, which should be looked into without delay.

TO SANCTION LARGER BANK DIRECTORATES.

At the opening of the sitting the Finance Minister explained the purport of his proposed amendment to the Bank Act. On account of the growth of Canadian banking institutions, it was thought desirable to withdraw the feature of the existing law which limits bank directorates to a membership of ten. Hereafter, therefore, our Canadian banks may appoint as many directors as time and experience proves necessary. No directorate, though, shall have a membership of less than five. In England and the United States bank directorates in some instances contained many names. The government could see no objection to this example being followed in Canada. One of the Canadian banks (the Bank of Montreal) had a private bill now before parliament asking power to appoint an honorary president and to enlarge its board of directors. He (Mr. Fielding) had deemed it better, though, to deal with the request by the passage of general legislation that could be taken advantage of by all banks alike.

MR. FOSTER DISCUSSES HALF-BREED SCRIP.

The Hon. George E. Foster called on the government for a formal enquiry into the circumstances connected with the issue of land scrip by the Dominion Government for the benefit of half-breeds formerly resident in Canada but now making their homes in the United States. He reiterated his complaint that by reason of the methods employed by the Interior Department the half-breeds themselves derived little or no benefit from the scrip, which had practically all been assigned to Mr. R. C. Macdonald, of Winnipeg. The departmental officials, he said, were running their legs off to keep Macdonald acquainted with all that was transpiring, whilst, meanwhile, no one seemed to bother in the least about the interests of the half-breeds, for whose benefit the land grants were supposed to have been issued. His information was that 25,000 acres of valuable lands had been secured by Mr. Macdonald from the half-breeds at eighty cents an acre and that the Winnipegger stood to clear from $150,000 to $200,000 on the transaction. In days gone by Sir Wilfrid Laurier had defied a rebel and condoned rebellion itself in behalf of these half-breeds. To-day, though, the Liberal leader was inviting his camp followers to loot these same people. To Mr. Foster's mind great suspicion attached to a departmental order of early this year providing that personal location by the half-breeds was not necessary to obtain the benefit of their grants, whereas, personal location was stipulated for at the outset. Mr. Foster declared that the change was made for the benefit of Mr. Macdonald, who otherwise would have found it difficult to make anything out of the scrip that had already been assigned to him. A rumor had reached Mr. Foster's ears that certain papers had disappeared from the departmental file and that ex-employees of the department had destroyed documents that might have incriminated them in the matter. The government owed it to itself to grant an enquiry where evidence could be taken under oath. In the meantime, Mr. Macdonald should not be permitted to locate the lands that had come into his possession by this scrip.

GOVERNMENT TELLS ITS SIDE OF THE STORY.

The Minister of the Interior answered that he had absolutely nothing to conceal in this affair because there was no point in it but could not be fully explained. The policy of the department was to give the half-breed all that was coming to him. The department was determined that the half-breeds should be protected in their rights and would certainly not protect anyone in trespassing thereon, whether it was Mr. R. C. Macdonald, of Winnipeg, or anyone else.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier announced that if Mr. Foster wanted a parliamentary inquiry there must be formal charges preferred. As it was, the government had commissioned County Court Justice Myers, of Winnipeg, to investigate a statement made by the half-breeds that they assigned this scrip to Mr. Macdonald under false representations and without knowing what the documents really contained.

The House spent the balance of the sitting in committee of supply on the immigration estimates, which were subjected to severe criticism on the score of extravagance.

TUESDAY'S SESSION.

NORTH-WEST AUTONOMY BILLS.

Ottawa, June 21.—The government recalled the attention of the House yesterday to the North-West autonomy question. Early in the afternoon the Premier moved the adoption of the schedule attached to the Alberta bill, which defines the boundaries of the provisional constituencies to elect the first legislature of the new province.

Mr. Foster, who was leading the Opposition in Mr. Borden's absence, asked for the general principles on which the government had acted in this matter.

Mr. W. F. Maclean enquired what truth there was in the rumor that the government intended leaving the adjustment of these districts to a commission of judges.

The Premier answered that this rumor was like a good many others appearing in Mr. Maclean's newspaper, that the public would do well to take with a grain of salt.

Sir Wilfrid went on to say that the leader of the Opposition had made, when the schedules were presented, such a suggestion as Mr. Maclean referred to. He (Sir Wilfrid) had expressed no opinion thereon, but had remarked that in any case it was better for the House to examine the question itself to ascertain whether a satisfactory understanding could not be reached. For his own part he still thought that these schedules were prepared with such care that very little improvement could be made.

Mr. Foster called on the government for all the information it could give as to the principles followed in this matter and the manner in which they had been applied.

The Premier explained that in laying down the lines of the new electoral districts the government was bound to bear in mind the existing condition of things. The people of the North-West Territories already possessed a legislature with a membership of 35, twenty of which were drawn from the new province of Saskatchewan, and fifteen from the new province of Alberta. Hereafter each of the provincial legislatures would have a membership of twenty-five. In addition to the existing conditions the government had to consider the geography and the population of the districts. Necessarily it was impossible to frame districts of equal area, because, aside from the northern district of Athabasca, an effort had been made to abide by a unit of representation. Athabasca, however, was a region of such large extent and scant population that it had been judged impracticable to apply the same unit of representation thereto. Otherwise constituencies would have been created which no one man could cover.

'Yes,' remarked Mr. W. F. Maclean, 'but what political considerations influenced the government in laying down these districts?'

'The only political consideration,' answered the Premier, 'that influenced us was justice and fair play.'

Mr. Foster asked what unit of representation the government had followed in setting the boundaries to the new constituencies.

Mr. Oliver answered that each of the new provinces possessed a population of 250,000. Each would have a legislature of 25 members.

Mr. Foster questioned again as to which of the present territorial constituencies remained unchanged in the new arrangement.

The Premier answered that in Alberta the existing districts of Medicine Hat, Cardston, Lethbridge, Pincher, High River had been retained with approximately their present boundaries.

The Prime Minister gave the House the following statement showing the population, the number of votes recorded in each constituency, and the number of votes actually polled in the last general election:—

Constituency.	Population.	Voters.	Rates.
Cardston	2,203	933	260
Lethbridge	2,838	1,691	826
Macleod	3,403	975	743
Pincher	1,909	1,622	1,108
Gleichen	2,101	1,286	785
Calgary	4,865	2,652	1,999
Rose Bud	1,036	1,187	732
High River	2,472	1,786	1,021
Banff	2,624	923	429
Innisfail	2,379	1,216	828
Red Deer	2,009	1,192	832
Vermilion	1,795	1,105	646
Lacombe	2,566	1,174	881
Wetaskiwin	3,729	1,199	894
Pomoka	2,775	1,127	764
Leduc	3,450	1,078	697
Strathcona	4,248	1,278	956
Stony Plain	2,388	1,706	869
Edmonton	2,826	1,701	1,348
Saskatchewan	6,544	1,382	1,116
Sturgeon	3,242	1,088	782
St. Albert	3,035	965	784
Medicine Hat	3,144	1,624	1,159
Peace River	1,724	....	....
Athabasca	1,675	....	....

In the last two constituencies no elections have ever been held. That is why no return is given respecting their voting strength.

Mr. M. S. McCarthy offered an amendment in favor of entrusting the duty of carving the new electoral districts to a commission composed of North-West judges. He argued that under the arrangement proposed in the government bill the northern districts would be over-represented, whilst those in the south, with much larger wealth and population, were not given as many members as they really deserved. In his opinion there should be fifteen members in the south instead of the twelve proposed by the government. The dividing line between what he called the north and the south was the Red Deer river. According to the present arrangement in the Territorial Legislature the northern part of Alberta had seven and the southern portion six seats. Mr. McCarthy disapproved entirely of the plan to give two representatives to Athabasca. As a matter of fact, that northern country could be well enough represented for years to come by the member for Edmonton.

Mr. Oliver figured out that it would be a very partisan body of judges who would work out such a redistribution as to escape Conservative criticism. He denied that any injustices were perpetrated in the proposal now before parliament.

Mr. Ames, of Montreal, spoke strongly in support of the amendment, which was not disposed of when the House adjourned shortly before midnight.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.

BOUNDARIES OF ALBERTA.

Ottawa, June 22.—At yesterday's sitting of the House of Commons the Opposition reiterated its objection to the boundaries proposed by the government for the electoral districts to elect the first legislature in the new provinces of Alberta. The chief point of their complaint is that the government has given more members to the northern districts than the population warrants, and that the southern portion will be under-represented to a corresponding extent in the new legislature. The government insisted that there was nothing unfair in the arrangement proposed, that it did full justice to the region concerned, bearing in mind the present conditions, the geographical areas and the distribution of the population.

Mr. Haggart remarked that there was no use beating about the bush. The location of the capital was the secret of the dispute. The government proposed giving thirteen members to the north and twelve to the south, so as to make it sure that the capital of Alberta would be established at Edmonton and not at Calgary.

There was some reference incidentally to the proposed arrangement of electoral districts in Saskatchewan, which Mr. Lake, of Qu'Appelle, denounced as a 'gerrymander.'

The further consideration of the subject will be resumed at to-day's sitting.

The following bills received third reading:—

Respecting the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company—Mr. McCarthy.

To incorporate the North-West Telephone Co.—Mr. Turriff.

To incorporate La Compagnie du Chemin de fer Electrique de Trois-Rivieres—Mr. Bureau.

To incorporate the Title and Trust Company—Mr. Campbell.

FEDERAL GRANT FOR HIGHLAND CADET CORPS.

Mr. F. D. Monk asked the Minister of Militia if something could not be done to save the Highland Cadet corps, of Montreal, which was now threatened with disbandment on account of want of encouragement. In presenting this request, the member for Jacques Cartier read a letter from Montreal, speaking in high terms of the work this corps had already accomplished.

The Minister of Militia responded that his powers in the matter of grants were circumscribed by parliament. He would, however, give the matter his careful consideration.

Dr. Sproule, of East Grey; Mr. Zimmerman, of Hamilton, and Col. Sam Hughes, all advised the minister to do what he could for the Cadets.

JAPANESE CUSTOMS TARIFF HAMPERS CANADIAN TRADE.

Mr. Foster called attention to a recent report of the Canadian Commercial Agent, showing that Japan imposed duties on certain Canadian products two and three times as high as are imposed on similar importations from other countries. From this it would appear that Canadian commerce was suffering from our refusal to avail ourselves of the British treaty of commerce with the Japanese Empire. What reasons, he asked, had influenced the Laurier government in refusing to participate in this Imperial arrangement?

The Finance Minister promised a reply at an early date. The Minister of Agriculture, who was better acquainted with the subject, was now looking into the facts.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION BOUNTIES.

In reply to an enquiry by Mr. Monk and Mr. Uriah Wilson, the Minister of the Interior explained that the government pays a bonus for farmer immigrants to this country. Seventy-six agents in the United States received a commission on all agricultural settlers induced to make their homes in western Canada. The rates are $3 for each man, $2 for each woman, and $1 for each child. In Great Britain the commission is $1.75 for each adult agriculturist or domestic servant, and half as much for each child of twelve years or under. This money is paid to the booking agents of the steamship companies. A commission of $2 per head is paid for children sent to this country by philanthropic societies; £1 per head is paid to the North Atlantic Trading Company of Amsterdam, for all agricultural immigrants from certain countries of Europe. The total amount paid last year in immigration commissions and bounties was $99,012.

THURSDAY'S SESSION.

CANADA AND JAPAN.

Ottawa, June 23.—The Minister of Agriculture announced in the House yesterday afternoon that Japan has given informal assurances of her willingness to admit Canadian products to the advantage of her minimum customs duties and that steps have been taken by the Dominion Government to avail ourselves of the offer.

Mr. Fisher explained that in 1894 Japan concluded commercial treaties with Great Britain, Germany, Austria-Hungary and France, which entitled products of those nations to tariff concessions within the Mikado's domains. Later on general commercial treaties were made also by Japan with seventeen other countries, embracing practically the whole of the civilized world. Each of these contained what is commonly known as 'the most favored nation clause' which entitled all these countries to tariff preferences that Japan might extend to any one.

At the time the British treaty was drawn up Canada was allowed two years within which to choose whether she would become a party thereto or not. Subsequently an additional year was given. The original two years' term ran out three days after Sir Wilfrid Laurier assumed the Canadian Premiership in July, 1896. In reply to a letter from the British Government on the subject the present government declared shortly afterwards that it did not elect to adhere to the arrangement in question. The reasons which prompted this decision on the part of the Dominion Cabinet were fear that our participation in this Imperial treaty might hamper Canada in her commercial dealings and the further fact that our adherence would have prevented our imposing any restrictions upon Japanese immigration to the Dominion. At the time, remarked Mr. Fisher, that this subject was under consideration our people classed the Japanese and Chinese laboring classes alike as undesirable.

When he (the Minister of Agriculture) visited Japan two years ago, he found that the situation between Canada and that country had not been fully understood either by the Canadian Government or people. The list of articles in which Canadians could compete more favorably if we enjoyed the advantages of Japan's minimum tariff includes such natural products as condensed milk, sterilized milk, hops, leather and leather goods, sugar and horses, together with the following manufactures: Cottons, woollens, paper, enamelled kitchen ware, rubber goods, wire of all kinds, hats and caps. Speaking generally, the minimum tariff rates on these lines would be about two-thirds of what our exporters would now have to face in any shipments they attempted to make to the Japanese markets. The minimum tariff rates averaged about ten percent on the goods in question, the maximum tariff which we now have to pay, about fifteen percent.

In reply to a question by Colonel Sam. Hughes, the Minister explained that the United States has a treaty with Japan which gives it the advantage of all tariff favors which the Mikado's Government has already extended to other nations.

Mr. Foster asked what return concessions Japan had obtained from the United States and the other countries with which its treaties were made. In reply the minister observed that Japan got no tariff concessions at all. These treaties of commmerce rid Japan, however, of special rights which had been granted to foreign countries at specified Japanese ports. In other words, Japan is now absolutely free commercially, which was not the case a few years ago.

Aside from the tariff feature of the commercial treaties that Japan had made with Great Britain, Germany, France, and Austria-Hungary, there was a clause entitling the respective countries to reciprocal patent rights. In other words, Japanese patentees were also protected in England vice versa. Other clauses related to shipping coasting trade and the privileges and treatment owing to the subjects of the contracting parties within one another's dominions.

This clause concerning the treatment to which Japanese would be entitled under the treaty was one of the causes why Canada did not adhere to the arrangement in the first place. The difficulty no longer existed, however, as the Canadian Government could at this day no longer think or discriminating against Japanese. 'The most favored nation clause' in the treaty is no longer any bar to our acceptance of its provisions because it is now well understood that the Canadian customs preference belongs to the United Kingdom, and to her alone.

In response to a question by the Conservative leader, Mr. Fisher stated that if Japan meets our view in the matter Canada will simply become a party to the treaty already in force with Great Britain, which has another six years to run. Canada would not be called on to give any return tariff preferences to Japan.

Mr. McLean, of Lunenburg, voiced a complaint on the part of the Nova Scotian fishermen that United States fishing vessels are plying their calling within two miles of the Canadian coast in the vicinitw of Cape North, that they are guilty of wanton destruction of fish life, and that these same vessels are in the habti of landing at the Magdalen Islands to purchase supplies. In his (Mr. McLean's) judgment, it was a question whether the treaty of 1818 entitled our neighbors to any such favor as they are now enjoying in this purchase of supplies at Canadian ports. The Marine Department should look into the question and hold the American fishing craft to the treaty terms. Orders, moreover, should be given to our fisheries protection cruisers to get after the poachers.

The Hon. Mr. Prefontaine thanked Mr. McLean for having brought the subject up and promised that the complaint would receive due attention. Already this season the fisheries protection cruisers had seized six hundred United States nets. He would call their attention, though, to the conditions of which the member for Lunenburg had spoken at Cape North.

Early in the afternoon the Opposition resumed its argument on behalf of the amendment offered by Mr. S. McCarthy, of Calgary, to entrust the arrangement of the electoral districts in the two new provinces to a commission of judges. Shortly before midnight this proposition was rejected by 32 votes to 70. The division was on straight party lines. The government motion for the adoption of the schedules had to be held over for another day as the Conservative leader has a new amendment to offer.

FRIDAY'S SESSION.

Ottawa, June 24.—The House continued yesterday its consideration of the portion of the government bill laying down the bounds of the provisional electoral districts for the new Province of Alberta. An amendment was offered by the Conservative leader to divide the present federal electoral district of Alberta into five provincial constituencies, Calgary, Strathcona, Edmonton, into six each, giving also one member each to Athabasca and Medicine Hat.

The Premier claimed that since the present debate began the Opposition had been compelled to shift its position on this question. At the outset they had declared that Athabasca was not entitled to any separate representation at all. Now, however, they were prepared to give it one member as Mr. Borden's amendment showed. Sir Wilfrid contended, though, that no one man could pretend to keep in touch with the population of such an enormous extent of territory as the whole of this northern country.

After six hours' debate Mr. Borden's proposition was rejected on division.

The Premier brought down the report of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery on the general election of November last.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE

THE VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, AND EASTERN RAILWAY BILL.

Ottawa, June 22.—The Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway Bill, which came before the House of Commons Railway Committee again to-day, has been signalized by the biggest lobby of the session and the most complete canvass, in fact, that has been witnessed on any private bill in the last seven years. The fight is as to whether the line, which is under the control of Mr. J. J. Hill, or the Canadian Pacific Railway shall have the right to construct a line from Vancouver through southern British Columbia to the rich mining camps of the Boundary District. At four previous meetings of the committee the preamble and the first two clauses had passed after comparatively close divisions. There was almost a record muster of the committee this morning, men being present who have scarcely turned out for a meeting since the fight over the Grand Trunk Pacific charter. The contest to-day was resumed on the third clause, which declares that at such points on the international boundary between the west bank of the Similkameen river and the Columbia river, as the company deems expedient for the purpose of avoiding difficulties in construction. The V. V. & E. may also connect with railways in the neighboring State of Washington.

When the committee assembled this morning Mr. Drinkwater continued his address on behalf of the C. P. R., in opposition to the bill. He emphasized his statement that the residents of the Boundary District had no fault to find with the rates now charged by the Canadian Pacific. There was no truth in the statement that the entrance of the Great Northern to Southern British Columbia had forced the C. P. R. to reduce its scale of charges. He did not believe the Great Northern was sincere in its professed intention to build from Princeton westward through Canadian territory, to the coast. The real object Mr. J. J. Hill's company had in view was to divert British Columbia trade to American channels, to the detriment of Canadian railways and Canadian interests. If this was not their intention let the V. V. & E. accept such a stipulation in the present bill as will ensure the construction of an all-Canadian road. It was not that the Canadian Pacific feared competition on fair and equal terms, but that they believed in developing the country on truly Canadian lines, so as to conserve the country's resources for Canada's benefit. It was no use disguising the facts.

The issue is between an American corporation seeking to divert Canadian trade to their own country as against Canadian interests and Canadian railway lines. It is J. J. Hill and American aggression against the Canadian Pacific and Canadian interests.

Mr. Macpherson, of Vancouver, insisted that the Canadian Pacific Railway's only purpose was to force its monopoly on the people of British Columbia. All that his province wanted was fair play. British Columbia stood for free trade in railways, and no other part of Canada would be satisfied with less.

Mr. Henderson (Halton) asserted that no man in the committee was opposed to the V., V. & E. being allowed to build from Vancouver through to the Similkameen valley. If the company was sincere in its profession before the committee let it accept an amendment that would guarantee the building of the western section of the proposed line. He opposed accordingly that the powers conferred by clause 3 should not be made use o ftil lthe V., V. & E. should construct its main line east from Vancouver, in Canadian territory, to Princeton or some other point in the Similkameen district, east of Hope Mountains, to be approved by the Governor-in-Council.

Mr. Duncan Ross, promoter of the bill, was asked why he could not accept this proposition, and answered because it was an unfair plan to kill the bill in the interest of the Canadian Pacific. The V., V. & E. had contracts already let from Oredenora to Princton, a distance of 160 miles. The parties were now in the field, but, if Mr. Henderson's amendment passed, it meant there would be no line built into Similkameen this year, and that none would be built until the company finished its surveys through Hope Mountains. Meanwhile, the C. P. R. would be holding up the poor, weak government of British Columbia for a cash subsidy to build a road through this same country. Meanwhile, the V., V. & E. was ready to go ahead without one cent of bonus. Have we not already given the Canadian Pacific enough in cash and land subsidies and tax exemptions that threatened the very existence of the new North-West provinces, without putting British Columbia under the blight of this corporation monopoly? Was it only because the British Columbia representatives were few in number that this sacrifice was proposed. In conclusion, Mr. Ross announced that construction would be under way from Cloverdale towards Princeton within two months.

Upon the suggestion of the Minister of Justice the clause was amended so as to give the Governor-in-Council authority to determine at what points the V. V. & E. should cross the international border. Mr. Fitzpatrick thought the V. V. & E. should give assurance of its intention to build a reasonable portion of the line between Cloverdale to Princeton without delay. Mr. Ross answered that they had thirty miles out of Cloverdale already under contract, and were willing to pledge the building of that much this season. The company was prepared to promise the completion of the line to Princton within two years.

A vote was then reached on Mr. Henderson's amendment, which stood sixty to sixty, and was defeated on the casting vote of the chairman, Mr. Archibald Campbell, in the midst of considerable confusion.

The Opposition members present, with the single exception of Mr. R. A. Pringle, of Stormont, voted in favor of Mr. Henderson's amendment. The Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick supported the amendment, whilst the Hon. Messrs. Emmerson, Fielding, Prefontaine and Sifton voted no. The entire British Columbia contingent went against the amendment.

Mr. Foster pointed out that no real evidence had been given of the existence of any engineering difficulties to warrant crossing the United States border. He wanted engineering testimony on the subject.

The Minister of Railways observed, with considerable heat that these diversions through American territory were no new thing. The C. P. R. short line to St. John ran for miles through the State of Maine. Why, then, should the committee be kept day after day discus-

Advertisements.

A Bad Stomach

Lessens the usefulness and mars the happiness of life.

It's a weak stomach, a stomach that can not properly perform its functions.

Among its symptoms are distress after eating, nausea between meals, heartburn, belching, vomiting, flatulence and nervous headache.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures a bad stomach, indigestion and dyspepsia, and the cure is permanent.

Accept no substitute.

sing a question where Canadian interests were already fully safeguarded.

Mr. Fielding suggested that the clause might be altered so as to give the company no right to make any greater diversions into American territory than is necessary to overcome the physical obstacles to which reference had already been made.

This and a couple of other points had not been disposed of when one o'clock arrived and the members separated for lunch. By common consent it was agreed that the agreements with the company's American connections should be held subject to the Railway Commission's approval.

The committee accordingly will resume at its next meeting consideration of the same clause that was under review to-day.

CATTLE EMBARGO.

THE REMOVAL OF CANADA FROM THE SCHEDULE STRONGLY URGED.

Ottawa, June 20.—The House of Commons Committee of Agriculture adopted to-day without a dissenting voice the following resolution on the subject of the embargo now maintained on Canada's cattle trade with the United Kingdom:

'That in the opinion of this committee the embargo on Canadian cattle entering the United Kingdom is most unfair and unjust, as it is a publication to the world at large that the Board of Agriculture considers it unsafe to permit Canadian cattle to come into contact with the herds in the United Kingdom, whereas it is a well known fact that in no country other than Canada can herds be found so free from disease.

'That the scheduling of Canada by the Imperial Government is considered from a financial point of view a serious loss to the Canadian cattle trade, the farmers and the stock raisers of the Dominion.

'That action of the Imperial Government is not justified by the facts of the case, it having been clearly proved that the disease of pleuro-pneumonia has never existed in Canadian herds.

'That in view of such conditions the removal of Canada from the schedule would be but an act of justice and should be strenuously pressed.

'That as the Dominion is a stock-raising country and capable of producing a large and constant supply of beef cattle, it is considered important to the Empire that no obstructions nor difficulties should be placed in the way of Canadian cattle breeders which would tend to decrease the food supply within the Empire.'

On motion of Mr. Armstrong, of Lambton, the government was also asked to despatch the Minister of Agriculture to England and to invite also the Provincial Ministers of Agriculture to join in a meeting with the president of the Board of Agriculture.

Mr. Armstrong's motion suggested that this conference might be open to the press so that the views expressed might be put in the way of the British public.

Some of the members doubted if this resolution would do any good and suggested that more vigorous measures should be taken. Mr. Caldwell, of Lanark, took the same ground as he had expressed at a previous meeting that the Dominion should repeal the British customs preference unless the Mother Land met us squarely in this matter.

THE NEW PROVINCES

INAUGURATION MAY NOT TAKE PLACE UNTIL OCTOBER.

Ottawa, June 20.—When the government introduced its North-West Autonomy Bill legislation in February, it fixed the first of July as the date when the new provinces would come into existence. The prolonged debate on the subject, however, will in all probability, force the government to postpone the inauguration date. It is suggested by some of the North-West members that the Autonomy Acts should come into force on the first of October. If this is done the Federal authorities will provide for the continuance of the Territorial Government till that date by voting them three months' supplies.

JAPAN AND CANADA.

JAPANSES NEWSPAPER COMMENT ON ATTITUDE TOWARDS THEIR COUNTRYMEN.

Ottawa, June 23.—The following comments by Japanese newspapers on Canada, but remonstrance with them on have found their way to Ottawa:—

The Osaka 'Mainichi' said on May 3, 1905:—

'No sooner than we heard that the state legislature of California had passed an anti-Japanese law we received the news of the re-enactment of Japanese exclusion laws by British Columbia early in the spring. This paper lost no time in calling the serious attention of the government to their policy in dealing with this very important matter, appealing at the same time to the good will of the people of Great Britain and Canada, but remonstration with them on their utter misunderstanding of our position and the status we are holding among the nations of the world.

'We are now in receipt of a cablegram from our consul-general at Ottawa that all the laws affecting our people, re-enacted by British Columbia, were disallowed. This great success was no doubt due to the good offices of our representative, and we must congratulate ourselves upon this timely achievement of our desired end. We are assured this success is the evidence of the most friendly and liberal policy of the Canadian Government, whose far-sighted and enlightened policy has led them to manifest the spirit of justice and impartiality.

'We must be grateful to the Canadian Government for the sake of the future prosperity, of the closer friendship and increasing trade between Canada and Japan. The Canadians will largely benefit themselves in trans-Pacific commerce by adopting a liberal and impartial policy toward their western neighbor across the Pacific.

'We sincerely hope that the British Columbia Government will not re-enact these laws in the future, and in the meantime we hope that our emigrants into that province will be most careful in their action and manners, to avoid any friction or displeasure that might occur, by proceeding in large numbers to British Columbia. We appreciate the policy of the Canadian Government in regard to the open-door in the Pacific province. Both the Japanese and the Canadians will benefit. We can assure our Canadian friends that our handful of emigrants will never be in a position to deprive the white people of their legitimate fields of labor.

'In the meantime, we strongly recommend our American friends to adopt the same liberal and friendly policy toward our people as our Canadian friends have done.'

The 'Jiji-Shinpo,' of Tokio, on May 1, 1905, said:

'We received a month ago cable advice that the British Columbia Legislature had re-enacted an immigration law, excluding all who are not able to pass a test of fifty words of any of the European languages, thus preventing the entrance of our people.

'Of late years it has been almost customary of the British Columbia Government to enact these laws at the very end of their session, in spite of their meeting disallowance at the hands of the Governor-General of Canada.

'The latest authentic report informs us that this law is now disallowed, as we all rightly expected. This restriction has its origin in the fact that ignorant laborers dislike the competition of our labor, and it is not, consequently, a question of important national character. But the British Government does not approve of such doings, and has shown special solicitude, since the conclusion of the alliance, to secure smooth relations, which indicates how much importance it attaches to the spirit of the alliance.

'We Japanese are grateful to the friendly treatment given to us by both Great Britain and Canada, and especially to the latter, which is ready to comply with the wish of Great Britain in spite of the fact that Canada has the right to exercise certain prerogatives over the immigration into her own territory. We join with others in expressing our appreciation of this liberal policy of Canada.

'With reference to this, there is one thing we ask of our countrymen abroad. We hear that another anti-Japanese agitation has been started in California. The origin of the agitation may be similar to that in British Columbia.

'As a consequence of the Russo-Japanese war, foreigners, unacquainted with the true facts, regard the Japanese as a race much to be dreaded, and have conceived a disposition to stand apart from them. At such a time the common people art apt to give ear to exclusion talk, and if the attitude of the Japanese toward foreigners is defective in circumspection the result may be just like the putting of logs on a fire and fanning it. While our people are actually living in foreign countries and engaging in business, they should behave in such a manner as to invite only commendation from the people with whom they mix. An old proverb says: "When in Rome do as the Romans do," and assuredly when one is living in a foreign country and carrying on business there, one should obey its laws as a matter of course, should conform to its manners and customs ,and in society and business transactions alike should pay due regard to amity and smoothness. Should our people abroad behave themselves otherwise it will cause foreigners to more dislike them . We strongly recommend Japanese living in foreign countries to so act that people may recognize them as being worthy of friendship, not as people to be dreaded or despised.'

YAMASKA ELECTION

MR. E. OUELLET ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION.

The nomination for the by-election rendered necessary in the county of Yamaska by the appointment of Mr. Jules Allard to the Legislative Council, took place yesterday at St. Francois du Lac. Up to a few days ago, three Liberal candidates were known to be in the field, namely, Messrs. E. Ouellet, A. Mondau and A. Touzin. Mr. Ouellet was the government candidate, however, and the choice of Mr. Allard himself. Under those circumstances the leaders of the party induced the two others to withdraw from the contest, and Mr. Ouellet alone having been nominated yesterday, he was elected by acclamation. The new member is a prominent timber dealer of the county, and a partner of Messrs. Tourville and Gill.

RIDER HAGGARD'S REPORT

COMMISSIONER OF COLONIAL OFFICE TELLS OF HIS INVESTIGATIONS IN AMERICA.

London, June 19.—The report submitted by Mr. H. Rider Haggard, who, as commissioner of the Colonial Office, has recently been investigating the conditions and character of farm colonies organized in the United States by the Salvation Army, was to-night issued as a parliamentary blue book. The report speaks most favorably of the colonies, and says that similar settlements might be successfully established in the British colonies to provide for the surplus agricultural population of the United Kingdom in different parts of the Empire, especially in Canada, where, according to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, the government is prepared to set aside 240,000 acres for this purpose.

LORD DUNDONALD ON CANADIAN MILTIAL.

Late G.O.C. Criticises Actions of Sir Frederick Borden

DECLARES GRADUATES OF ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE ARE UNABLE TO ACCEPT POSITIONS IN THE MILITIA.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, June 21.—At a banquet in the Ironmongers' Hall, last evening, Lord Dundonald, replying to the toast, 'The Military Forces,' stated that shortly after his arrival in Canada, in answer to pressing enquiries, his adjutant, one of the permanent officers of the Canadian service, told him that effective means were being taken to overlook the claims of officers to promotion who were not persona grata with the political head of the department, and, Lord Dundonald added, he had not been long in Canada before he entirely lost confidence in Sir Frederick Borden, who was charged with the responsibility of administering the militia affairs. He said that, while Canadian affairs were presumably administered by a council of officers with the Minister of Militia as chairman in point of fact the minister controlled the actions of the council, and that his experience with Sir Frederick Borden, as Minister of Militia, was not such as to lead to the conclusion that efficiency would be the reason for promotion in the Canadian militia. He instanced as an evidence of the alleged disrepute in which, he said, the Canadian militia stood in the estimation of Canada, that thirty graduates were annually turned out of the Royal Military College, not one of whom could accept positions in the Dominion militia service.

MINISTER OF MILITIA INDIGNANT.

Ottawa, June 22.—The Minister of Militia declines replying to what he calls 'a mean personal attack' of Lord Dundonald at the banquet of the Ironmongers' Hall, London, England, cabled here, but referred your correspondent to the department for the facts. Since the inauguration of the pension law for the permanent force four or five graduates of the Royal Military College have joined the Canadian militia each year. When Lord Dundonald was here he had twenty Royal Military College graduates serving under him on the permanent force and headquarters staff. Now there are twenty-five. In addition, twenty-five applicants from the college are waiting appointment in the force. As a matter of fact every graduate accepted a commission in the Canadian militia and is on the establishment list. A prominent official says the Militia Council, with General Lake, of the Imperial army, as chief of staff, is doing good work, and Lord Dundonald had no means of knowing otherwise. He says the statement that politics have anything to do with promotion in the force is pure fabrication and only the outcome of Lord Dundonald smarting under the results of his Canadian indiscretions.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

MR. BALFOUR REPLIES TO QUERIES RELATIVE TO ARMY STORES SCANDAL.

London, June 20.—The House of Commons reassembled to-day after the Whitsuntide holidays, and the new Speaker, Mr. Lowther, was installed after a brief ceremony in the House of Lords, at which the royal approval of Mr. Lowther's selection was announced.

The Opposition immediately thereafter bombarded the government with questions about the army stores scandal and Mr. Balfour announced that the government had placed the papers connected with the case in the hands of the director of public prosecutions. The latter, however, considered that the papers did not reveal any ground for criminal prosecution. The censured officers had been relieved from their duties. Mr. Balfour added that he proposed to appoint a select committee of the House of Commons to deal with the matter.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE

CLOSING EXERCISES TOOK PLACE TO-DAY.

Kingston, Ont., June 22.—The closing exercises of the Royal Military College occurred to-day, the chief and distinguished visitor being Sir Frederick Borden, Minister of Militia. Lieut.-Col. Reade, at the presentation of prizes in the gymnasium, reported the following list of graduates:—E. J. Schniedlin, Brantford; M. M. McPhee, Heather Dale, P.E.I.; R. S. Smith, Perth; A. D. Watts, Toronto; L. F. Grant, Kingston; G. St. A. Perrin, Yarmouth, N.S.; C. F. Constantine, Fort Saskatchewan, N.W.T.; A. E. Wright, Toronto; F. S. Hammond, Toronto; W. H. P. Elkins, Sherbrooke, Que.; D. M. Mathieson, St. Mary's; A. H. Jukes, Vancouver, B.C.; C. D. Harrington, Montreal; O. T. Macklin, Toronto; G. P. Loggie, Fredericton, N.B.; A. G. Gill, Ottawa; D. G. Ross, Toronto; B. D. Hall, Peterborough; E. C. Goldie, Ayr; A. B. Gillies, Carleton Place; W. B. Beeman, Newburgh; H. Holmes, Truro, N.S.; H. G. Starr, Toronto; E. C. Girouard, Ottawa; F. O. Canfield, Woodstock; H. E. Curry, Windsor, N.S.

Recommended for commissions in Imperial service: Royal Engineers, B. S. M. Schniedlin; Royal Artillery, Corporal Holmes; Indian army, Cadet Jukes.

Recommended for commissions in Canadian permanent forces: Cadets Grant, Perrin, Constantine, Elkins, Beeman, McRae, Boak, A. S. Wright, Harris, Spread and Cockburn.

Award of college prizes.—Gold medal, Batt. S. M. Schniedlin; silver medal, Sergt. McPhee; bronze medal, Sergt. Smith.

Class prizes.—First class, B. S. M. Schniedlin, Brantford; second class, J. D. Gemmill, Ottawa; third class, G. B. Rhodes, Vancouver.

Batt. Sergt.-Maj. Schniedlin won the sword of honor. Other prize winners were Sergt. McPhee, Corp. Gemmill, Cadet McRae (Bermuda); Cadet Budden (Montreal); Hammond, Rhodes, Cowley (Winnipeg) and Grant.

Cadet Rhodes won the musketry prize, given by the Ontario Government, and D Company, under C. S. M. Gill, won the musketry challenge shield, presented by the Ontario Government.

The commandant reported a class of 96. The same number will be in barracks next term. The conduct and discipline was good.

A gift of a hundred dollars from the Government of Ontario was acknowledged to encourage rifle shooting.

GAYNOR AND GREENE

HABEAS CORPUS PROCEEDING NOW COMMENCED.

A new move was made in the Gaynor-Greene case on Friday afternoon, when their attorney, Mr. T. Chase Casgrain, gave notice of a motion for a writ of certiorari against the extradition commissioner, Mr. Lafontaine, attacking the validity of his decision committing the two prisoners to be extradited.

LOW BIRTH RATE

BISHOP WILLIAMS STRONGLY CONDEMNS PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS IN ONTARIO.

London, Ont., June 21.—In his address to the Synod of Huron at the opening of the annual session here yesterday afternoon, His Lordship, Bishop Williams made some very pointed references to the birth rate of Ontario. He said that although the population of the province had increased the school population was 36,700 less than it was fifteen years ago. The cause, he said, was not sterility, it was not because the young people had ceased to marry, but due to a godless and materialistic view of life. Marriage was looked upon to-day as a tie of civil convenience. Primarily it was woman's fault in refusing the responsibility and work and glory of motherhood, preferring the life of indolent selfishness. The result was that Ontario was fast becoming childless, and threatened to become known as the childless province.

Touching upon church union, His Lordship said the Church of England, with her wide, tolerant charity, admitted the diversities which the churches of Christendom severally represented.

His Lordship pleaded for a more devotional reading of the Bible. To speak plainly, the ignorance of the Bible today was appalling. Men knew practically nothing of it, beyond a few details and texts. Was it any wonder that the word of God which speaks of truth and righteousness, had been replaced by sensational novels and the Sunday newspaper?

The most effective way of all in which to meet this was by imparting definite religious teaching in the day schools. He knew that the atmosphere about this subject was just now charged with electricity, yet that ought not to blind them to the deficiencies of the moral training which was given to our children. 'If,' he asked, 'the Protestants of Quebec can agree upon a common course of religious instruction in their schools, why cannot we in Ontario? Hitherto it has been prevented, partly, I think, by suspicion and jealousy of the Anglican Church, but it is time for that old suspicion to be dead and buried in Ontario. I yield to no one in loyalty to the system of national schools. I would have no other. But I want the training which they give to be more efficient as a preparation for the duties of citizenship.

THE DIGBY MURDER

WARRANT ISSUED FOR ARREST OF ELMER YOUNG.

Halifax, N.S., June 22.—Upon application of Mr. Dennison, Crown Prosecutor, to-day, a warrant was granted by Mr. Jameson, stipendiary, for the arrest and detention of Elmer Young, of Boston, who arrived at Digby yesterday, accompanied by Hattie Hatfield. Young is wanted by the authorities as a material witness for the prosecution in the Young murder case. The information upon which the warrant was issued discloses the fact that Young refused to give any information or state the facts relative to the matter, when interviewed yesterday by the Crown Prosecutor, that he is believed to be a necessary and material witness for the Crown, and that his evidence can only be had by detention. Since his arrival in Nova Scotia Young has been continually under surveillance by the police of the town. The Attorney-General of Nova Scotia is out of the city. It is announced at his office that no steps as yet have been taken by the provincial government. The proceedings so far have been left with the local authorities at Digby.

Marie Ward, mother of the dead six-year-old girl, arrived at Digby from Boston to-day, and is in communication with the prosecuting attorney. Her evidence is expected to be of great importance, and it now looks as if the perplexing question of motive would be cleared up. Yesterday Elmer Young and the Hatfield woman took the infant Elma Young from Mrs. Annie Comeaux, who has kept it since the discovery of the crime, and after purchasing a few dollars' worth of groceries, drove out to the home of Jos. Mack, at Doucetteville, a few miles distant from Plympton.

A statement was given by Marie Ward to Crown Prosecutor Dennison to-day. It differs in no important detail from that given by her before leaving Boston. The woman will remain here, and be called as a witness on behalf of the Crown next Tuesday. She asserts, in direct contradiction of Mary Hope Young, that the murdered child, May Ward, was never baptized. It was on the strength of Mary Hope Young's statement that Father Rousae, of St. Croix parish, performed the burial service of last Monday. The woman Hattie Hatfield, who says she is a daughter of Jos. Hatfield, is really a daughter of Joseph Mack, of Doucetteville, to whose place she went to-day.

THE 'ST. HILDA'

MR. BALFOUR TAKES A SERIOUS VIEW OF THE SINKING OF THE VESSEL.

London, June 20.—Mr. Balfour, replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day, said correspondence with the Russian Government was proceeding in regard to the sinking of the British steamer 'St. Kilda.' The government took a very serious view of the matter, because it had received the most specific assurances that no such action would again be taken.

RUSSIA HAS NO EXPLANATION.

St. Petersburg, June 20.—Neither the Admiralty nor the Foreign Office are able to furnish any explanation of the sinking of the British steamer 'St. Kilda' by the Russian auxiliary cruiser 'Dneiper,' for which Sir Charles Hardinge has already demanded payment, except that it may have been due to the demoralization following Admiral Rojestvensky's defeat as specific orders were issued a year ago to avoid a repetition of the 'Knight Commander' incident.

SYDNEY AS TERMINUS

It is rumored on 'Change that the government has decided on a fast mail service between Britain and Canada.

The Allan Steamship Company, it is said, has been asked by the Federal authorities at Ottawa to look into this scheme of fast mail steamers, but the most interesting fact in connection with the proposition is that Sydney is to be named as the point of calling on this side.

CLOSER RELATIONS

DESIRE OF MOTHER CHURCH OF ENGLAND FOR BETTER UNDERSTANDING WITH CANADIAN CHURCH.

The Rev. R. F. Gardner comes to this country as the special representative of His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. The object sought to be accomplished is an important one. With the growth of the Church of England in Canada came the sense of independence, and at the present time the Canadian Church, though cherishing a daughterly regard for the Mother Church, has completely passed out of the mother's house, so to say—if distant missionary fields in the west and British Columbia be left out. The object of the visit of Mr. Gardner, who is a guest of Archbishop Bond, is to endeavor to bring the Mother Church in England into closer touch with the Canadian Church. There is no thought of legal relations or the exercise of any ecclesiastical power or authority in the connection. The idea is to find ways in which more intimate sympathy and oneness of ideal can be realized. Mr. Gardner will visit the Church throughout the Dominion, and will then proceed to the far east, for he contemplated reaching all the branches of the Church of England throughout the Empire, before he returns to England—his travels to extend for about a year and a half, as regards the time occupied.

A point which will be discussed with some interest is the Colonial Clergy Act, operative in England by which a Colonial clergyman is debarred from occupying any pulpit of the Church of England without the permission of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Colonial clergymen desiring to take the service in any English Church, must, in order to get permission, answer a series of questions which not a few of our own local clergy have on the floor of the Synod in Montreal, announced to be derogatory to the dignity of their office.

SYNOD OF HURON

London, June 23.—At the Synod of Huron yesterday the report of the committee on temperance was adopted, recommending some form of government control of the liquor traffic. The people of the land were, as a whole, temperate, the report set forth; yet it was a startling fact that intemperance was on the increase, ascribable largely to the presence of strangers. A large reduction in the number of licenses and the increase in the price of the same was also recommended. It was resolved to establish a Baldwin scholarship at the Huron College, in memory of the late Bishop Baldwin. On the question of Sabbath observance a resolution was adopted asking that the Bishop prepare a special prayer for use in all the churches of the diocese with reference to the matter.

MONTREAL TRAMP KILLED.

Peterborough, Ont., June 22.—Alex. Archambault, of Montreal, a tramp, who was stealing a ride on his way to Chicago, on a freight train, in jumping off at Park street, had his right leg severed, and was otherwise badly injured. He cannot survive.

WINNIPEG'S ASSESSMENT RATE.

Winnipeg, June 22.—Winnipeg's assessment rate for the year is twenty mills, an increase of two and a half over last year.

'DIDN'T KNOW IT WAS LOADED.'

Brockville, Ont., June 21. — Captain Gauthier, of the barge 'Argosy,' arrived in port this morning with a bullet in his leg, the result of cleaning a revolver last night, which he did not know was loaded.

DOMINION ALLIANCE.

PRINCIPLES REAFFIRMED—MEMORIAL TO THE KING.

Toronto, June 22.—The council of the Dominion Alliance for the Total Suppression of the Liquor Traffic, met this morning. Mr. J. R. Dougall, of Montreal, who presided, welcomed the delegates. The Rev. Dr. Carman prayed for 'keen perception, a wider outlook and invincible advance.'

The president, in his address, adhered to prohibition as the aim of the Alliance, but urged prohibitionists to recognize the merits of the efforts of those working 'along less radical lines.'

Mr. F. S. Spence (secretary) reported that since the last meeting of the council on July 30, 1902, progress had been made in Dominion legislation by the adoption of amendments to the Canada Temperance Act, raising the fines for violations. The amendment also provides that imprisonment in each case shall be with hard labor.

The reference to Ontario says that the failure of the late government to give effect to repeated promises, was no doubt a factor in the defeat of the Liberal party. By local option, twenty-two municipalities in Ontario have this year abolished licenses.

Regret was expressed that the consumption of alcohol for 1904 showed an increase of forty percent as compared with that of 1899, five years previous.

Prince Edward Island has a provincial prohibition law.

The Rev. Dr. Carman urged the council, through the resolution committee, to issue a forcible condemnation of the policy of compensation in the case of the cancelling of licenses. Committees on resolutions, finances and nominations were appointed to report this afternoon.

The Council passed a series of resolutions in the afternoon. The report was presented by Mr. James Hales, Dominion Councillor of the Royal Templars. The principle of the prohibition of the liquor traffic was reaffirmed. Cordial approval was extended to all hopeful efforts for the curtailment of the liquor traffic. Appreciation was expressed of the restriction of retail liquor selling by the adoption of local option prohibitory by-laws.

The control or management of the liquor traffic by companies or trusts was declared not to eliminate the inherent evil everywhere associated with the bar-room.

The temperance workers of the Dominion were declared to be unalterably opposed to compensation to license-holders for losses sustained by cancellation of licenses.

A memorial to the King, through the Governor-General, was adopted, asking His Majesty to use his influence in favor of abolishing the British opium traffic with China.

A memorial was adopted to the House of Commons and Senate appealing for such legislation as shall tend to put an end to the disastrous consequences which are the direct result of the traffic in strong drink.

The prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of cigarettes was endorsed.

A protest was adopted against the proposal to allow liquor sellers in British Columbia to act as shipping masters, that is, registrars of seamen as members of crews of outgoing vessels.

The committee recomended an effort to secure scientific temperance instruction from the primary grades up to and including the first grade in the High Schools. The Council was stongly opposed to the issuance of any licenses in the unsettled parts of the Dominion, especially along the lines of the transcontinental railway.

Suitable memorials to the Dominion and the various provincial governments were authorized.

The following officers and a representative executive committee were elected:—Hon. A. D. Vidal, hon. president; Mr. J. R. Dougall, president; Mr. G. F. Marter and Mr. R. J. Fleming, vice-presidents for Ontario; Archbishop Bond and Mr. S. J. Carter, vice-presidents for Quebec; Messrs. T. B. Flint and P. A. McGregor, Nova Scotia; the Rev. Dr. J. McLeod and Mr. J. R. Woodburn, New Brunswick; Messrs. J. K. Ross and Hugh McMillan, Prince Edward Island; Mr. W. R. Mulock and the Rev. Dr. Stewart, Manitoba; the the Hon. Frank Oliver, M.P., and Mr. F. J. Reynolds, North-West Territories; Mr. R. J. Kennedy and the Rev. A. E. Green, British Columbia.

FALL CAUSED DEATH.

Toronto, June 22.—Mrs. John Corbett, of Gravenhurst, aged 75 years, who fell off a train near Toronto last Saturday, is dead, at the General Hospital. It was not thought that her injuries were serious when she was brought to the hospital, but she was too old to survive the shock, and died to-day.

PROFESSOR DEAN'S TRIP.

Guelph, June 22.—Professor Dean, professor of dairying at the Ontario Agricultural College, leaves to-morrow for Great Britain, Ireland and the dairy countries of the Continent. He will conduct an important investigation regarding the market for Canadian butter and cheese. He will also be on the lookout for any ideas which would improve the Canadian product.

LIFE SAVERS TO BE REWARDED.

Sarnia, Ont., June 22.—Messrs. J. F. MacKee, John Blake, Chas. Fisher, Jas. Hamilton, Fred. Forester, Walter Hamilton, W. Cameron, John Arbugh, Alex. Forbes and Eugene MacDonald, all of this place, who went to the rescue of the trainmen who were overcome by gas in the tunnel one night recently, when six lives were lost by asphyxiation, will receive the medals of the Royal Canadian Humane Society for bravery.

GREAT SHEEP SHEARING.

Winnipeg, June 23.—Fifteen miles east of Sterling, Alberta, 7,500 sheep hve been gathered for the shearing. Forty men will be engaged a month at the work.

PROVINCE NEWS.

ONTARIO.

The Canada Central Baptist Association met last week in Arnprior.

Dr. C. A. Hodgetts, secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, advises the appointment of a Minister of Health for Ontario.

Frederick Hudson, Peterborough, is dead as the result of a blow inflicted in an alleged assault on him on June 1 by Patrick McAuliffe, an Emily farmer.

Jos. Parisien, 16 years old, of Navan, near Eastman's Springs, has been taken into custody for placing a rail across the C. P. R. track to 'make the Montreal express jump.'

The SS. 'City of Collingwood' was burned to the water's edge at the Grand Trunk docks at Collingwood on Tuesday. James Meade, fireman, Prescott; Lyman Peters, Owen Sound; A. McLennan, East Tawas, Mich., and another deck hand, lost their lives.

Thomas Heckador, of Humberstone, was killed ,and David Ireland and Fred. Haney badly injured while drilling near the breakwater on Hogan's submarine drill at Port Colborne, on Tuesday evening by a premature explosion of dynamite.

The senate of Toronto University has authorized the cap, gown and hood for the agricultural faculty. The B. S. A. graduates will wear a cap and gown with a hood made of cardinal silk, trimmed with white fur and white braid.

The fifty-second annual session of the Ontario section of the I. O. G. T. met last week at Ottawa. The report of the Grand Chief Templar announced an increase in the organization for the first time in fifteen years.

Mr. Charles R. McInnes, son of Mr. Alexander McInnes, Vankleek Hill, has recently received an appointment to the staff of Princeton University, and will sever his connection with Johns Hopkins University at the expiration of the present term.

QUEBEC.

Mr. Eugene Lafleur, K.C., has been elected batonnier of the Quebec Bar.

The 53rd Regiment of Sherbrooke, took part in the Governor Day celebration, at Portland, Me.

Mr. F. S. Cooper, of Westmount, died on June 13 at Eddingham, England. He was an elder of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. He leaves a widow and one son.

Elzear Mann, who murdered his mother-in-law, Mrs. Desjardins, in Poupart street, on the night of June 11, 1898, has been pardoned, and has been liberated from the penitentiary. Mann was sentenced to death by the late Mr. Justice Wurtele on Nov. 4, 1898. The date of his execution was fixed for Dec. 16 of the same year. His counsel, Mr. T. Pagnuelo, however, succeeded in having the sentence commuted to imprisonment for life. Now, after seven years have been passed in confinement, a pardon is granted.

WESTERN CANADA.

Cecil H. Branson, an employee of the Union Bank, Winnipeg, who absconded two months ago with $5,000 of the bank's funds, has been arrested in Mexico.

At the opening session of the Diocesan Synod of Prince Rupert's Land session at Winnipeg, Archbishop Matheson presiding, the Rev. W. Stoker, of Elmhorn, brought up a motion strongly opposing the Athanasian creed.

Peter Moe, the Norwegian boy, who has confessed to the murder of John Whittaker, near Broadview, is being held by the North-West Mounted Police at Moosomin. Moe and his father are from the United States.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Mrs. N. Trudel, Ste. Cunegonde, and eight other people were taken suddenly ill on Tuesday last after drinking tea purchased in the morning. A doctor was hastily summoned and administered an antidote, saving their lives.

Mary Perry, a waitress at the Bath Hotel, was drowned in the swimming bath on Tuesday. She was subject to fainting spells, and it is supposed she was seized with one while taking a bath.

Louis Bellair, teller of the Ste. Cunegonde branch of the Provincial Bank, has disappeared, and a warrant has been sworn out for his arrest. He is said to be short in his accounts, the money having been lost in speculation.

The fifteenth annual convention of the Canadian Electrical Association was held in the rooms of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers last week. There were about two hundred delegates present, representing all parts of Canada.

For selling diluted milk, Telesphore Quintal, a farmer from Boucherville, was fined $5, while N. Archambault, ice dealer, was fined $10 for selling impure ice. The city health department prosecuted.

The Highland Cadets, a crack Montreal regiment, is about to disband because of lack of financial support.

THE MILE END MURDER.

The funeral of Miss Ellen Quinn, who was murdered in her home, Esplanade avenue, St. Louis du Mile End, took place on Friday morning, from the undertaking establishment of C. A. Dumaine & Co., corner of Notre Dame and St. Andre streets. The body was taken to Bonaventure station and placed on board a train for St. Anicet, where the deceased was born. Only the immediate relatives of the murdered woman attended the funeral.

The authorities are still vainly searching for the murderer.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE.

The public convocation of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, took place on Thursday, when Dr. John Hamilton, of Quebec, presided. Dr. W. H. Drummond and Dr. McConnell, Montreal, received the degree of D.C.L.; W. L. Shurtleff, K.C., Coaticook, D.C.L. (in course); Prof. Abbott Smith, the degree of D.D. (in course); Miss Vandry, principal of the Lennoxville Academy, M.A. (ad eundem), and Messrs. F. C. Lancaster, Charles Clarke, A. Bonelli, R. L. Carson, C. F. Banfill, G. Morey and Miss F. Bryant, that of B.A. The degree and prize lists were long ones.

PASTOR DESIGNED PLAN

NEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT ST. LOUIS LE GONZAQUE.

On Tuesday last, Mr. J. W. Kilgour, of Beauharnois, laid the foundation stone of a new place of worship for the Presbyterians of the village of St. Louis de Gonzaque. This church will take the place of the one razed by fire in January last. The pastor, the Rev. S. F. McCusker designed the plans, and has also made, with his own hands, all the coping stones and arch facings. The people are giving all they can afford, in money, materials and labor; they themselves cleared away the debris, sorted the burned bricks, built up the land outside the wall foundation, to avoid the flooding of the basement in winter, carted brick, timber, cement and other necessaries, and have been unsparing in their efforts to help on the work. The church that was destroyed was insured, together with its furnishings, for $3,000, and this sum, less an allowance for good bricks, has been paid. Two contracts have been signed for the principal work—the masonry and the joinery—but the rest is being done by pastor and people. The stone-laying ceremany was largely attended, and a collection in aid of the building fund realized $143.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The population of Winnipeg is officially announced as 78,367.

The Italian Parliament has voted funds for the enlargement of the navy.

A fire in Nashville, Tenn., yesterday, destroyed half a million dollars' worth of property.

The Canada Atlantic Railway will pass under the control of the Grand Trunk Company on Sept. 1.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies refuse to authorize increased expenditure for the navy.

Mount Vesuvius is again in eruption, and the population in the vicinity has been ordered to prepare to leave their homes.

A severe storm swept over New York on Friday. Two persons were killed and eight seriously injured. There was much damage to property.

For stabbing a young man who kept his daughter out late, Ephraim Kelso, of Kingston, Ont., has been sent to jail for nine months.

A long raft containing ten million feet of spars and piling is to be towed across the Pacific from British Columbia to Shanghai this summer.

The steamer 'City of Collingwood,' of the Northern Navigation Company, was burned to the water's edge at the Grand Trunk docks at Collingwood yesterday.

Arrests of smugglers near Bangor, Me., is claimed by United States officials to have revealed a gigantic system of smuggling organized by a Montreal firm of tailors.

The House of Commons has sanctioned a loan not exceeding a hundred million dollars for the construction and extension of railways in India.

The rebel leader, Marengo, in German South-West Africa, has defeated a German force at Amoas, in the Karas mountains, and carried off all their ammunition and supplies.

The enquiry into the sinking of the British submarine boat 'A-8,' shows that a rivet was out of the foremost petrol tank, leaving a hole sufficient to allow a ton of water to enter her in ten minutes.

The Emperor rancis Joseph made his annual tour of the inner city, Vienna, on Thursday, walking bareheaded for two hours in the blazing sun in the Corpus Christi procession.

Ithaca, N.Y., was the scene of the worst flood ever known last week as the result of a cloudburst at the headwaters of the Six Mile Creek, ten miles south of the city.

The German government has decided to increase the tonnage of battleships, and is considering the formation of two permanent flying squadrons, one for the Indian Ocean and the other for the Pacific.

A large number of the naval mechanics who have been discharged from the Devonport dockyard owing to a reduction in the establishment, have applied for enlistment in the United States navy.

The Emperor William while coming from Hanover to Hamburg recently, raced his motor sixty miles an hour, in an effort to beat the express train, until an uncompromising curve forced him to slow down. Near Celle a tire burst, and his car almost overturned.

The Italian parliament has refused the petition of the Garibaldi family to remove the body of the general from the Island of Caprera. The tomb is declared national property, and, therefore, above family considerations.

Four Armenian villages have been sacked and burned in the province of Erivan by a body of 37,000 insurgents. The insurgents were beaten off by Cossacks, who inflicted enormous loss and took 870 prisoners. The leaders of the insurgents were arrested.

The Rev. N. Tucker, Ph. D., pastor of the Princess Street Methodist Church, Kingston, has revolted against the finding of the stationing committee of the conference, which allots him to St. Johns, Que. It is said he may leave the Methodist Church altogether.

Missionaries in Che foo are complaining that they cannot secure their funds for current expenses from the Port Arthur branch of the Russo-Chinese Bank.

It is reported in St. Petersburg that the Baltic shipyards are about to pass into the hands of the United States Steel corporation.

Reports from Great Britain state that a serious frost there is likely to have a marked effect upon the fruit crop of the old land. The thermometer ranged from two to ten degrees below freezing point, and was followed by a hot, sunny day.

Philadelphia has a sensational forgery case on hand, in which it is alleged that Benjamin H. Gaskin, who died four weeks ago, has been guilty of raising certificates calling for a small number of shares of stock to hundreds of shares, and borrowing money on them. It is said the amount loaned on raised certificates will aggregate from $750,000 to $1,000,000.

General Lord Kitchener has won in his fight against a worn-out system. He adjured the Indian administration to follow the example of Japan, not Russia, and he is now granted a free hand to reorganize the Indian army. His scheme is based on considerations of danger from a Russian attack. The expenditure will be enormously increased, and the field army will be raised from eighty to a hundred and forty thousand.

At a banquet in London to welcome Mr. Reid, the new United States ambassador, Mr. Balfour declared that America's duty to civilization and the cause of peace must soon impel her to abandon her traditional policy of isolation. His words are looked on as an invitation for the United States to enter into a compact of alliance for safeguarding the world's peace.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION

OPENED IN THE METROPOLITAN CHURCH YESTERDAY.

Toronto, June 23.—Delegates are arriving on every train to attend the International Sunday-school Convention, which opens in the Metropolitan Church this afternoon. Section conferences of the International Institute were held in several churches yesterday, and today these will be merged into the one great international meeting. It was recommended at the temperance conference of the International Institute that the fourth Sunday in November be set apart as the world's temperance Sunday. The second quarterly temperance Sunday of each year usually coming in June is to be observed as an anti-cigarette day, upon which day the evils of the cigarette shall be taught and a special effort made to obtain pledges. The first meeting of the Sunday-school executive committee to consider matters relative to the convention and its work was held in the King Edward Hotel. There was a large gathering. Mr. Hartshorn, chairman, of Boston, presided, and Mr. W. J. Semelroth, of Wiona Lake, Ind., editor of the 'World's Evangel,' was selected as secretary pro tem, in the absence of the Rev. Dr. George B. Merrill, of Minneapolis.

The districts represented were Alaska, Alberta, British Columbia, North and South California, District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Brunswick, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Nova Scotia, Ohio, Oregon, Ontario, New Mexico, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, Eastern and Western Washington, and in addition, Prof. J. Garland Penn, of Atlanta, Georgia, representing the negroes in the South. The business transacted by the committee during its hour's session, was of a routine character, and dealt largely with the completing of the arrangements for the convention work. The international lessons scheme committee resumed its meeting in the Queen's Hotel, with the Rev. Dr. Potts, Toronto, in the chair. After a discussion of some length a resolution was carried in favor of a graded scheme of lessons, the scheme to take effect in January, 1908. The important feature of the meeting of the Sunday-school editorial association was an address by the Rev. C. R. Blackall, D.D., of Philadelphia, secretary of the association. Mr. Blackall took the subject of Sunday-school journalism. The speaker pointed out that there are two classes of publishers, the denominational agencies and private ventures. The first class are not influenced by pecuniary motives. These two classes do not always work in harmony. Mr. Blackall lays the following rules as defining the ethics of journalism:—Common honesty toward our neighbors, recognition of the rights of strict advance to truth at all times, avoidance of misrepresentation to the injury of others, adherence to the law and practice of Christian fellowship, the measurement of every utterance and act by the standard which our Lord has clearly established.

Toronto, June 24.—Five rallies were held this afternoon in connection with the International Sunday-school convention. Speakers from every quarter of the globe addressed the teachers and the scholars of the many different Sunday-schools that attended. The rallies were held at Massey Hall, Dun Avenue Presbyterian Church, Walter Road Baptist Church, Woodgreen Methodist Church, and St. Paul's (Anglican). At Massey Hall, after a short prayer, Dr. J. C. Copp, chairman of the meeting, introduced Mr. Whitney, the Premier of Ontario, who acted as honorary chairman, and made a short address, in which he said: It has been my privilege several times to speak from this platform for various reasons and on various occasions, but on no occasion has the invitation to speak been as great as the honor of being here to-day. I can but add to the welcome that has been extended by the Lieutenant-Governor and the Mayor of this city to our distinguished visitors and well-beloved cousins from the other side of the line. Though we are British subjects, the same blood as theirs flows in our veins. In both, in such a meeting as this, the same object has actuated—to influence for good. As an individual it is also an additional pleasure to witness this testimony to the influence that the Sunday-school has on our civilized world. I am not here to make a speech; the pleasure of presiding is enough for me.

Mr. Whitney was followed by Mrs. Foster Bryner, of Peoria, Ill., a field worker of the International Sunday-school Union, and by the Rev. John C. Carman, of Denver, Colo., who gave interesting addresses on Sunday-school work. During a short song service presentations were made to the children of the Sunday-schools of pressed flowers from Palestine, attached to souvenir convention cards.

The Hon. Justice J. J. MacLaren was elected president of the International Sunday-school Union. He will hold office for the next triennium, until the convention again assembles. The new president was briefly introduced by the Rev. Dr. Potts. The retiring president, the Rev. B. B. Tyler, of Denver, made an excellent presiding officer, and retired with the good wishes of the convention.

Mr. W. N. Harkhoen, the chairman, presented illustrated plans of a big Sunday-school temple, to be erected at a time and place to be decided later. The estimated cost is about $2,000,000, and it is figured that an annual revenue of $60,000 can be had from it. He further recommended the raising of $50,000 a year for Sunday-school field work.

The Hon. James Maclaren, Toronto, justice of the Court of Appeal, who was elected by acclamation president of the International Sunday-school Triennial Convention, was born at Lachute, Que., 1842; educated at Victoria University, (B.A., 1862, LL.D., 1887); in law at McGill University, Montreal, (B.C.L., 1868; D.C.L., 1887); practiced at Montreal until 1884, when he removed to Toronto. He has been a member of the international executive committee since 1893, and a member of every Methodist General Conference and of the Board of Missions since the union of 1884; regent Victoria University since 1870; senator Toronto University since 1891; trustee Y.M.C.A. since 1887; Sunday-school teacher or superintendent since 1858.

Justice Maclaren is trustee, local preacher and Bible class teacher of the Metropolitan Church, and is president of the Toronto Sunday-school Association, and was vice-president of the World's Sunday-school Convention in 1893, and has been president of the Ontario Sunday-school Association, of the Methodist Sunday-school Union; of the Toronto Y. M. C. A.; chairman of the Dominion Prohibitory Alliance, 1896-1902.

Toronto, June 25.—After a faithful day's attendance upon the three long sessions of Saturday, the International Sunday-school Convention rested on the Sabbath. An hour's devotional service was held in the Metropolitan Church from 9 until 10, conducted by the Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, of Holy Trinity Church, Philadelphia. Apart from the big temperance rally at Massey Hall this afternoon, under the guidance of the Canadian Temperance League, the delegates were free to attend such churches as they desired. The pulpits of the great majority of Toronto's churches were occupied by visiting ministers.

W.C.T.U.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE RICHMOND AND DRUMMOND COUNTY BRANCH.

A very interesting and enthusiasti meeting of the Richmond and Drummond County Branch was held on Thursday at South Durham. Mrs. Ewing, of Melbourne, occupied the chair, and Mrs. M. Sanderson, of Danville, the provincial president, was also present.

A very careful review of the work done during the year was made. The reports from the various departments were very satisfactory. Large quantities of valuable literature had been distributed. Much effective work has been accomplished in the Sabbath-schools. Much interest had been shown during the year in the men engaged in the lumber camps. The finances of the union were found to be in a satisfactory condition. The question of signing applications for liquor licenses was carefully considered and strongly condemned. The election of pro-liquor men to sit in our municipal councils was greatly depiored.

Since the repeal of the Dunkin Act Richmond was reported to have been the scene of very many tragic deaths, mostly the result of licensed whiskey. It was probable that the temperance question will ere long be made a prominent issue in the County of Richmond.

In the evening a public meeting was held. There was a large audience. The provincial president, Mrs. Sanderson, and the secretary of the Dominion Alliance, delivered earnest addresses, and the choir furnished some admirable music.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:— President, Mrs. Ewing; recording secretary, Miss Lewis; treasurer, Miss Mair; corresponding secretary, Mrs. George Leet, Danville.

TIMBER LIMITS SALE

PRICES TWENTY TO FORTY PER CENT ABOVE THOSE OF LAST YEAR.

Quebec, June 22.—At a sale of public lands held at the Parliament buildings this morning, 907 square miles were sold up to noon, realizing the sum of $174,000, an average of $190 per square mile. The upset price was from 20 to 40 per cent higher than ever before. Bidding was, in consequence, somewhat slow. One lot in the Upper Ottawa district, thirty miles, was sold to Mr. A. B. Hunt for the sum of $130 per square mile. The sale is to be continued this afternoon. There are quite a number of lumbermen in attendance.

CABINET MEETING

THE SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES WILL BE LAID BEFORE THE HOUSE THIS WEEK.

Ottawa, June 26.—The cabinet met this morning to complete the preparation of its supplementary estimates for the coming year. They will be laid before the House this week.

SWIMMING TO BE TAUGHT.

Kingston, Ont., June 25.—The frequent accidents to battery soldiers while out in boats, and the recent drowning of two of them, has led Col. Fages to issue orders that no one who cannot swim shall go sailing or swimming unless accompanied by some one who is able to swim. Instructions in the art will be begun as soon as the camp, which opens on Monday, comes to an end.

THE HON. P. GARNEAU DEAD.

PRESIDENT OF THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY PASSES AWAY AT QUEBEC.

Quebec, June 23.—The Hon. Pierre Garneau, one of Quebec's oldest and most respected merchants and public men, passed away at his residence on Haldimand street, this morning at the age of 82 years. He had been ailing for some time. He was a former member of Quebec county in the legislature, held several cabinet positions, and was for four years mayor of this city. He was largely interested in many local enterprises. Mr. Garneau was also president of the Great Northern Railway Company.

The Hon. Pierre Garneau, who was born at Cap Sante in 1823, is one of the best known merchants in Quebec, being head of the well known dry goods firm of P. Garneau, Fils & Cie. He was Mayor of Quebec from 1870 to 1874 and intimately connected with public affairs in that city and district. He sat in the Quebec Assembly from 1873 to 1875 and from 1881 to 1886. Since 1887 he

THE LATE HON. P. GARNEAU.

has occupied a seat in the Legislative Council. He served in two different cabinets as Commissioner of Agriculture and later of Crown Lands in the De Boucherville Government and as Commissioner of Crown Lands and afterwards of Public Works in the Mercier Cabinet. He is a director of several commercial bodies, including the Quebec Steamship Company, the Quebec Assurance Company, the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway Company, etc., etc.

DR. J. C. ROBERTS.

Dr. J. C. Edward Roberts, an old McGill man, has died in Rimby, Alberta. He was nearly 70 years of age, and he leaves a widow and three daughters, two of whom are married and live in the west.

Dr. Roberts was a brother of Canon Roberts, of Fredericton, N.B., and an uncle of Prof. Charles G. D. Roberts, the Canadian poet. He was a medical supervisor for the British government in Jamaica, and had only recently come north for his health.

THE LATE MR. MILLER.

Mr. Matthew Jameson Miller, a well-known farmer, of Iberville County, died at his home, 'The Elms,' Henryville, Que., on June 17, 1905, attended by the loving ministrations of his family. His illness extended over a period of three months, but was borne with patient resignation, and it was with a serene faith and assured hope that he met the coming of the messenger. Mr. Miller was born at Ottawa, Ont., on Jan. 17, 1825, and when a lad of seven years of age, removed with his parents to Henryville, Que., where he ever since has lived. On Feb. 16, 1849, he married Miss Mary Elliott, of Henryville, Que., his now sorrowing wife—and to them were born three sons and one daughter, all of whom survive. He was converted to God about thirty years ago, during the pastorate of the Rev. Hugh Cairns, and with his devoted wife, united with the Methodist Church, of which he became a devoted member and constant attendant. He was an energetic and earnest Christian, a man of strong convictions, whose upright character secured for him the respect and esteem of the community, and the love of a large circle of friends. His voice ever rang out, as opportunity offered, in a clear testimony for Jesus Christ, whose faithful servant he endeavored to be. A widow, three sons and one daughter survive. His remains were laid at rest in the cemetery in Clarenceville, Que.

DEATH OF MR. J. P. RAE.

From Londonderry, Nova Scotia, comes news of the sudden death on Friday last of Mr. Jackson Percival Rae, formerly of Montreal. Mr. Rae was for some years engaged at the Molsons Bank and was very popular. Shortly before the South African war broke out he left Montreal and joined the staff of the Londonderry Iron Works Company. When the offer of troops from Canada was made and accepted Mr. Rae joined the first Canadian contingent, and served at the front, seeing a considerable amount of active service. On his return he resumed duty at Londonderry, where he resided until his death. Mr. Rae, who married Miss Jean Ogilvy, daughter of the late Mr. John Ogilvy, of Montreal, was a son of the late Mr. Jackson Rae. Three sisters, Mrs. Arthur Hamilton, Mrs. Edgar McDougall and Miss Rae, survive him, as do his wife and one son. Mr. Rae's early decease—he was only thirty—came as a severe shock to his relatives and many

THE LATE MISS SARAH BETHUNE.

The death occurred at Dunvegan, Ont., on June 3, of Miss Sarah Bethune, the youngest daughter of the late Mr. Duncan A. Bethune, 12-9, Kenyon. The deceased bore her illness of five weeks with true Christian patience. She was fully conscious to the end, and said farewell to all of the family who happened to surround her at that sad hour. She said, 'Don't weep for me; I shall soon see you all,' and without a struggle passed away, and so a short and beautiful life ended. She leaves to mourn her loss a mother, an aunt, four sisters and five brothers, Norman, John, Mrs. J. R. Stewart, Mrs. H. McLaine, in San Francisco, Angus, Donald, Maggie, Duncan and Mary, at the homestead.

A FARMER'S VIOLENT DEATH.

Lucknow, Ont., June 24.—William Walker, 65 years of age, a Kinloss farmer, was driving a team to Lucknow this afternoon, and when approaching the railway crossing near Lucknow the team started to run towards the track, and ran against the engine of a train going south. Mr. Walker was thrown against the wire fence at the crossing, and died an hour later.

BRAKEMAN KILLED.

Pembroke, Ont., Jue 24.—Fred. Beck, of Carleton Place, a brakeman on a special Canadian Pacific Railway emigrant train going west, this morning fell from the platform of a car here, struck the railway bridge, and dropped into the river among the logs. When picked up he was dead. Beck leaves a widow and family at Carleton Place.

THOMAS CASWELL.

Toronto, June 19.—News was received in the city to-day of the death of Thomas Caswell, city solicitor, which occurred at Osborne House, Warrenpoint, Ireland, on June 9. Cerebral hemorrhage is supposed to have been the cause of death. Mr. Caswell left with his wife for Ireland on Good Friday for his health, but his sudden death was a shock to his friends. Mrs. Caswell will accompany the body back to Toronto on the steamer 'Canada,' which is expected in Montreal on Thursday or Friday. Mr. Caswell was 55 years of age. He was appointed city solicitor in 1892, succeeding Mr. C. R. W. Biggar, and having been assistant solicitor since 1888.

S. P. SHEERIN.

Chicago, June 20.—S. P. Sheerin, formerly secretary of the Democratic National Committee, dropped dead on the floor of the convention hall in the Auditorium Hotel to-day, while making an address before the delegates to the convention of the National Inter-State Independent Telephone Association. Death was due to apoplexy.

MAJOR-GENERAL DASHWOOD.

London, June 23.—The death took place on Monday, at the Mount, Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, the residence of his brother, of Major-General Richard Lewes Dashwood, at the age of 68 years. General Dashwood was the second son of the late Rev. Samuel Vere Dashwood, of Stanford Hall, Notts, and was born on Feb. 18, 1837. He joined the 34th Regiment, in 1855 at the end of the Crimean war. He afterwards exchanged into the 15th Regiment, and served in the Afghan war, taking part in the march from Quetta to the relief of Cabul. He was mentioned in despatches and received a medal, and was raised to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1881, and to that of colonel in 1885, in which year he retired with the rank of major-general.

COLLIDED IN A FOG

H. M. S. 'CARNARVON' STRUCK STEAMSHIP 'COBLENZ.'

Ferrol, Spain, June 25.—The British cruiser 'Carnarvon' ran down the North German Lloyd steamer 'Coblenz' in a dense fog at four o'clock this morning, off Cape Prior, on the north-east coast of Spain, 10 miles from Ferrol. The 'Coblenz' was badly madaged, and sprung a leak. The passengers were transferred to the cruiser, which towed the liner here. The injury to the cruiser was trifling, but the 'Coblenz' will have to go into dry dock.

THE D.R.A. MEET

MATCHES BEGIN ON AUGUST 28.

Ottawa, June 26.—The programme for this year's prize meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association was issued to-day. The matches begin on Monday, Aug. 28, and from present indications will draw the largest attendance in the association's history. The cash prizes total $10,195, the largest on record. This year's programme includes two new matches, one for cadets and the other for university corps.

A DOUBLE DROWNING.

Victoria Harbor, Ont., June 24.—A double drowning accident occurred here yesterday. Earle Brown, aged ten, the only son of Byron Brown, and Willie Evans, aged thirteen, only son of Robert Evans, were drowned while playing on the booms. The two children were missed yesterday after school, and a search was instituted. To-day at noon their hats were found floating on the bay. To-night at six o'clock both bodies were found about twenty feet apart, one at each end of the boom.

KILLED BY SKIPPING

Appleton, Wis., June 24.—Under peculiar circumstances, Maria Derrick, nine years old, met sudden death to-day. She was skipping, and as she reached the hundred mark she said, 'I have finished.' Almost before she had ceased speaking the child dropped dead.

A COLLISION AT TORONTO.

Toronto, June 24.—A collision occurred at the Union station about nine o'clock this morning, when an excursion train on the Canadian Pacific Railway, bringing in members of the I. O. F. from Bolton and adjacent points, on a picnic excursion to Niagara Falls, collided with a Grand Trunk Railway shunting engine, at the eastern entrance to the train shed. The excursion train was made up of seven coaches, and had nearly seven hundred passengers, and was going at a rather lively rate through the train shed, to stop at Yonge street wharf. As a result of the collision both engines were badly broken up, and the baggage car had its side ripped. The interlocking system of the tracks is damaged.

COSSACKS FIRED INTO THE CROWD

Eighteen Persons Dead and a Hundred Injured at Lodz, Poland

Lodz, June 21.—Fifty thousand workingmen and organized socialists paraded to-day, carrying red flags, in a demonstration against the government. After leaving the market place, where speeches had been made, Cossacks issued from the side streets and fired a volley at the paraders, who fled in a panic, leaving eighteen dead and 100 wounded.

THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

Lodz, June 24.—The casualties up to noon to-day add eighteen killed or wounded to yesterday's appalling total. So far as yet ascertainable, one hundred and thirty persons were killed outright during the fighting of Friday, and forty-one more died in the hospitals during the night. Of the wounded 320 sustained only slight injuries, which were attended to on the spot by the ambulance surgeons. All the hospitals of the city are filled to overflowing, and owing to the insufficient number of beds many of the wounded persons are lying on the floors.

All the shops, stores and factories are closed and business is at a complete deadlock.

The rioters this morning attempted to set fire to the government offices but were scattered by a strong force of troops.

The city resembles a shambles, and the terrible scenes of the last two days will never be wiped from the memory of the Polish people.

Altogether there are ten regiments encamped in Lodz. The fighting spirit of the people is aroused.

To-day at a suburb of Lodz four Cossacks were killed and sixteen wounded by a bomb, which was thrown into their barracks. Twenty-three of their horses were killed.

The present trouble began at Lodz last Tuesday after the funeral of the victims of the conflict between troops and socialists the previous Sunday. The Christians were permitted to bury their dead but the Jews were prohibited from doing so and the police secretly interred the bodies of the Jews at night, which excited indignation, and socialist riots were initiated Thursday. The most serious phase of it was when the crowd deliberately pillaged liquor shops, and a number of persons, inflamed by drink, led a crowd of at least fifty thousand to further and more serious attacks. The police and military were attacked wherever they appeared in small force and many individual members were killed.

After pillaging liquor shops the crowd set fire to them and prevented the firemen from putting out the blazes. This was repeated deliberately at many places.

On Friday the fury of the mob found full vent, and even children, caught by the contagion, were seen kissing red flags and heard swearing that they were ready to die for liberty. A Jewish girl mounted a box in the market square and addressed an immense crowd. Suddenly the police appeared and fired a volley and the girl fell dead. Market gardeners coming in were stopped and their carts were used in building barricades. Wires were stretched in front of these barricades and the cavalry were unable to charge. Meanwhile the mob had secured arms and revolvers were freely used. Finally the military secured the upper hand, but not without considerable losses to themselves and slaughter to the rioters.

The soldiers exhibited the utmost carelessness as to whether they killed peaceful persons or rioters, and as a consequence many women and children were among the dead. The streets on Friday resembled a battlefield. The houses were barricaded with boards and mattresses, and for hours volleys and individual firing were heard in every quarter of the city. Until late at night the Cossacks were busy collecting the bodies of the dead and picking up persons seriously wounded. The bodies were carried off in carts to neighboring churchyards, hence the impossibility of giving accurate lists of the dead until order is completely restored, if, indeed, the full story is ever told. Socialists are energetically fomenting agitation among the soldiers by distributing revolutionary proclamations and pamphlets, but their efforts are without effect. Cossacks are robbing the dead of jewels and money. A factory owner, named Neumann, has been shot by strikers.

GENERAL STRIKE CALLED FOR.

Warsaw, June 25.—The proclamation issued yesterday by the Social Democrat party of Poland and Lithuania, calling out workmen as a protest against the Lodz massacre, declares that in order to show the solidarity of their brethren and to protest against 'the new and incessant crimes of the Emperor's Government,' all Warsaw must stop work to-morrow. The proclamation orders that not a single factory or workshop shall be operated, and that officers, shops, restaurants and coffee houses must close and all traffic must cease. It says that the red flag, the flag of the workingmen, must float in the streets of Warsaw, and calls upon all workmen to help their brothers arrange a general strike.

The military is patrolling all the streets in the factory and Jewish districts to-night.

In the suburb of Praga to-day some workmen shot and wounded two policemen.

In Ogrodowa street there was an encounter between gendarmes and a crowd and shots were fired on both sides. Three civilians and one gendarme were wounded. In other streets processions of workmen were dispersed.

SENTENCE REDUCED.

London, June 26.—The Warsaw correspondent of the 'Standard' says the court-martial which tried Stephen Okrjeja, the locksmith who threw the bomb into the Prague police station on March 6, injuring six policemen, has reduced his sentence from that of death to twenty years at hard labor.

There is a general exodus from Lodz. Twelve thousand persons have already left, and all trains are crowded. During the disturbances thirty-five government liquor stores were destroyed by the mob, who appropriated all the cash and stamps found on the premises, which they added to the funds of the socialist party.

The workmen in all the factories will strike to-morrow.

Some prominent citizens this morning telegraphed Genedal Shusto, commanding the troops here, asking for protection against the brutality of the soldiers, especially the Cossacks, who in one instance killed and robbed the servant of a millionnaire named Rosenblatt, who was carrying five thousand dollars to the bank. The general promised to punish the offenders, but said he required witnesses of the occurrence to testify against the Cossacks.

Lodz, June 26.—The Governor-General has proclaimed a state of siege at Lodz.

The victims of last week's outbreak total over twelve hundred. Thus far the bodies of 343 Jews and 213 Christians have been buried. The wounded number over seven hundred.

Some semblance of order has been restored and the workmen are gradually returning to the factories.

REVOLT AT WARSAW.

Warsaw, June 26, 2.25 p.m.—The Jewish districts are now in full revolt. The shops and stores are closed and traffic has ceased. The street cars have been overturned to form the nucleus of barricades. Great crowds are assembling in the streets and the ugly temper of both the populace and the troops threatens to break out in bloodshed at any moment.

Thirty-four battalions of infantry are stationed in the town.

The city has the appearance of a military encampment. Infantry and Cossacks are bivouacking in the streets and patrols are circulating everywhere.

Barricades have been erected at the corner of Ogrodowa and Zelazna streets and occasionally the crack of a rifle is heard as strikers shoot at men going to work.

CHIEF OF POLICE INJURED.

A bomb was thrown last night at a carriage occupied by the chief of police, M. Pavloff, of the town of Czenstochowa, Government of Piotrkow. The chief and seven other persons were seriously wounded.

CONVICTS REBELLED.

Libau, June 24.—The convicts in the prison here mutined to-day, and, with the assistance of a mob of roughs, demolished eight cells. The police and military restored order, using their swords. Twelve persons were wounded.

LAWS DEALING WITH JEWS.

St. Petersburg, June 24.—The Emperor last Wednesday approved the recommendations of the committee of ministers on the revision of laws dealing with Jews. The committee was of the opinion that it would be detrimental to the interests of the remainder of the population to give Jews legal equality and might lead to outbursts of popular ill-will, and it, therefore, decided to leave the revision of the laws to the forthcoming representative assembly, but recommended the appointment of a special extra-official conference, to consists of members to be nominated by the Emperor and representatives of the authorities to arrange the preliminaries.

SIR PERCY GIROUARD

Kingston, Ont., June 26.—Rumor says that Sir Percy Girouard may be the next commandant of the Royal Military College. He would make a popular and efficient commandant.

RACE TRACK GAMBLING

A MISSOURI SHERIFF WHO DEFIES THE GOVERNOR.

St. Louis, June 24.—Governor Folk's order to stop race track gambling in Missouri with the aid of the militia, if necessary, to-day met defeat at the hands of the sheriff of St. Louis county, John Heep, who, in a statement, says he will not raid the race track. He adds: 'I am the sheriff of St. Louis county, and have not requested any assistance from the Governor. Troops will not be sent into this county legally until I have made such a request. If troops come in here they are liable to get shot. I do not say that the sheriff or the sheriff's deputies will be responsible for the shooting, but some of the citizens around here might not like the idea of sending in soldiers. If the soldiers desire they may come, but they will surely be arrested.'

Eight arrests were made by two deputy sheriffs, who seized the paraphernalia found in two booths after arresting those in charge.

Johnson City, Mo., June 24.—When informed to-night of the statement of the sheriff of St. Louis county, Governor Folk said that, in addition to stopping the alleged violations of the law at Delmar track, he would take steps for the removal of Sheriff Heep and Mr. Johnston, County Prosecuting Attorney, for 'the utter disregard of their official oaths.'

DANISH DISASTER.

Training Ship Rammed and Sunk by British Steamer

TWENTY-TWO CADETS DROWNED —DIVERS WORKING AT THE SCENE.

Copenhagen, June 26.—A serious disaster occurred last night here, when the Danish cadet training schooner 'Georg-Stage' was rammed and sunk by the British steamer 'Ancona.' The 'Georg-Stage' sang in a minute and a half. Twenty-two cadets were drowned and fifty-seven rescued. The boys were all in their bunks at the time of the disaster. The night was overcast, but it was not so dark that objects could not be seen at some distance. The 'Ancona' was considerably damaged along her water line. The port authorities have placed an embargo on the 'Ancona,' which will remain here until the enquiry into the collision is completed. Thus far only a single body has been recovered by the divers who have gone down to the wreck. The 'Georg-Stage' was a schooner of 206 tons register, and was 103 feet long. Apparently she was a training vessel for the mercantile marine, and was owned by a private firm of Copenhagen.

The first officer of the 'Georg-Stag' (Myhre) attributes the accident to the 'Ancona' changing her course. He said the 'Ancona's' bow crashed seven feet into the training schooner's side, bringing down the latter's masts and rigging and preventing many of the cadets from gaining the deck. Those who were not entangled in the wreckage sprang on board the 'Ancona' and assisted in launching the lifeboats. Myhre himself jumped into the water and rescued many boys who were entangled in the rigging.

WATERWAYS COMMISSION.

PROPOSED DAM AT THE OUTLET OF LAKE ERIE TO BE INQUIRED INTO.

Toronto, June 27.—The International Waterways Commission has notified Mayor Urquhart that the proposal to construct a dam at the outlet of Lake Erie will be investigated by the commission, which will fix dates at which it will sit in Toronto and other Canadian lake ports likely to be effected by the proposed dam.

ARMY STORES SCANDAL.

VOTE OF CENSURE DEFEATED IN THE IMPERIAL HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, June 27.—The House of Commons last night defeated the Opposition motion of censure on the government in the South African war by a vote of 325 to 55, after a long debate. The government acted mainly on the defensive, disclaiming responsibility, and rather laying the blame on Lieut.-General Sir W. Francis Butler, chairman of the War Office committee, for the publication of the report on this matter issued on June 14. In the course of the debate Mr. Balfour, Mr. Arnold-Forster, Secretary for War, and Mr. Brodrick, Indian Secretary (formerly War Secretary), underwent a fierce cross-examination, which they adroitly sustained. Not much importance was attached to the debate, in view of the recent appointment of a commission with uberal powers to inquire into the matter.

ALIEN LABOR LAW.

GOVERNMENT WILL APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL AGAINST DECISION OF MR. JUSTICE ANGLIN.

Ottawa, June 27.—The government has decided to appeal to the Privy Council against the decision of Mr. Justice Anglin, in the habeas corpus proceedings, by which the Pere Marquette officials were set free after having been ordered to be deported under the Laurier Alien Labor Act. The government's counsel in the connection will be Mr. Newcombe, Deputy Minister of Justice, and Mr. Shepley, of Toronto, who is considered one of the foremost lawyers in Ontario.

CARPENTERS WILL GO OUT.

DECISION REACHED AT BIG MASS MEETING LAST NIGHT.

Fifteen hundred members of the local Carpenters' and Joiners' Union met in the Stadium last night, and after two hours of speech-making voted for a strike.

Out of 645 ballots cast 486 were for, 40 against and there were ten blanks. A large number of the men present did not vote.

The demand is for 30 cents per hour as a minimum wage for nine hours per day, as against the present rate of 22½ cents.

DEATH IN THE GALE.

CYCLONE CAUSES WIDESPREAD HAVOC IN NEW YORK.

New York, June 27.—A storm of cyclonic proportions, accompanied by a terrific deluge of rain, passed over Harlem and the Bronx yesterday afternoon, causing widespread havoc. A building in course of erection in 136th street, near Riverside Drive, was demolished, John Lawler, foreman of bricklayers, being crushed to death, and two Italian laborers severely injured.

The storm was severe in the Bronx and Harlem, while the lower section of the island experienced only a somewhat heavy gale, with no rain. The storm appeared to break almost simultaneously in the Bronx and Harlem, and the wind reached a velocity of 43 miles an hour, accompanied by blinding sheets of rain. Plate glass windows were shattered and trees and chimneys were blown down.

A GIRL KIDNAPPED

Quebec, June 25.—Lemon Bros.' circus, after performing at Chicoutimi and parishes in that district, dropped into Roberval on Saturday morning. Two performances were advertised to take place, and at the conclusion of the afternoon performance a young girl named Touzin, while coming out alone from one of the tents, was kidnapped by eight of the circus hands and carried to a Quebec and Lake St. John roundhouse. This happened about five o'clock, and between seven and eight o'clock some of the employees of the road noticed that the circus hands were going in and out of the roundhouse and they went to investigate, and rescued the young girl, who was brought to her home. Her father immediately made a deposition before Magistrate Vallee and the latter issued his warrant for the arrest of some of the circus hands, who could not be identified by the railway employees.

Quebec, June 26.—About noon to-day news was received in the city from Grand'Mere, that several colored men of Lemon's circus had been arrested, and in fact the whole circus is under surveillance, with the probability that more arrests will follow. Word was received from Ottawa to send the whole garrison to the scene of trouble if necessary to uphold civil power. The military and police are not allowing the performances to be carried on or people to go on or off the circus grounds, and the whole concern is practically held up as a result of the outrage at Roberval.

Magistrate Vallée, with the Roberval people, arrived at Grand'Mere this morning and issued the necessary warrants. Other arrests will likely be made today. Mr. J. G. Scott, general manager of the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway, had the circus train detained seven hours at Riviere a Pierre Junction in order to permit detachments of militia and police to arrive at Grand'Mere before the circus train. The incident is causing a good deal of excitement in town. While the circus was in Quebec last week many people were fleeced by the crooks accompanying it. The outrage on the young girl at Roberval occurred in an unused portion of the roundhouse, which accounts for the crime not having been discovered sooner by railway men.

BRITISH BOAT SUNK

RUSSIANS COOLLY SINK A VESSEL CARRYING RICE.

Singapore, June 25.—The British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer 'Ikhona' was sunk by the Russian cruiser 'Terek' on June 5, 150 miles north of Hongkong. The crew was landed here to-night by the Dutch steamer 'Perlak,' which the 'Terek' met on June 19. The 'Ikhona' was carrying rice and mail from Rangoon to Yokohama.

The 'Ikhona' was a steel vessel of 5,252 tons, built at Glasgow in 1900. She was 410 feet long, with a 50-foot beam, and was equipped with electricity. The steamer left Rangoon on May 15. Her cargo was valued at $450,000.

CANADIAN CABLES.

London, June 24.—The 'Saturday Review,' commenting on Mr. Alfred Lyttelton's recent speech before the Corona Club re books on Colonial themes, says it is remarkable that the best books about the colonies are not written by colonials, and Canadians, at any rate, feel that the Canadian writers and speakers, accepted in England as authentic, are least qualified in many respects to express Canadian character. What a pity that Dr. W. H. Drummond is so little known in England. Yet nobody has so touched the life of that interesting group of colonists, the Freneh-Canadian habitant.

London, June 24.—The Canadian Manufacturers' Association's favorite expression to show their appreciation of the attention paid them is 'being killed with kindness.' At the luncheon of the West Indian Court at the Crystal Palace, Sir Neville Lubbock, presiding, strong hopes were held out that the West Indies in the near future would be in a position to enter into closer reciprocal arrangements with Canada. A large number of the manufacturers attended a fete at the Botanical Gardens last night, given by the Imperial Industries Club. To-day a number of the party are being entertained at Battle Abbey by the Hon. T. H. Brassey.

London, June 24.—The latest exemplification of 'thinking imperially,' says the 'Gazette,' is that the Unionists of East Finsbury beg for support for 'Cohen, born in Finsbury, not born in Canada.' Baker, the Liberal candidate, has lived in London for thirty years, but had the impertinence to be 'born in Canada.' We commend the incident to our friends, the Canadian manufacturers. The odd thing, too, is that the same Tory bill says: 'They need you, Baker, at the London County Council.' That is to say, being 'born in Canada' disqualifies you for the Imperial Parliament, but not for the administration of London.

'No Canadian bred required; English bred preferred; no Canadian need apply,' is written up over East Finsbury, where Mr. Baker, of the London County Council, the Canadian, who is opposing Mr. Cohen, in the Liberal interest, 'and this from the great Imperial party; this from the people who are so anxious to consolidate the empire,' adds a Radical journal.

London, June 25.—An informal meeting was held this evening in the committee room of the National Liberal Club, to discuss and suggest improvement in the facilities of communication between Great Britain and Canada. Many members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association attended, Mr. George presiding.

The British consul-general's report shows that Canadian imports to Hamburg in 1904 were £190,215, and exports, £476,194, compared with £228,764 and £779,629 in 1903; £382,396 and £875,141 in 1902, and £357,266 and £977,646 in 1901.

Canada's purchases in the wholesale clothing houses of Leeds are almost double those of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa combined.

The Hon. G. H. Reid, premier of Australia, discussing the defence question, said the only alternative to conscription in the present situation was a universal system of cadet corps, in addition to the citizen troops, armed with the latest weapons and enormous reserve of ammunition. The committee of defence was now engaged in preparing a complete naval and military policy.

London, June 26.—The London 'Globe,' referring to the contract between the Canadian Government and the North Atlantic Trading Company, says: 'We can only assume that the new contract has been negotiated without proper consideration for the existing arrangemenets between the Mother Country and Canada. It is simply unbelievable that the Ottawa Parliament should openly flout and scorn the surplus population of the United Kingdom as unsuitable for Canadian purposes.'

WOMEN WORKERS' LEAGUE

DELEGATES FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND ARRIVE AT NEW YORK.

New York, June 26.—Fifty delegates, representing the Women Workers' League of Great Britain and Ireland, are expected to arrive here within a few days for a tour of the leading American cities.

The delegation comprises women who have worked with the Countess of Warwick in endeavoring to better conditions among English working women. They are coming to make a careful study of the conditions here and ascertain if there are any features of environment or method here which may be adopted with advantage to their sex in Great Britain. The delegation will spend about five days in New York and the remainder of their time in other large cities. They have planned to go as far west as St. Louis.

OUR MAIL BAG.

FROM BRITAIN.

The following extract is from a letter to Mrs. E. Bruere, M.D., Montreal, who sends the 'Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide' to a sister in Scotland:—

'I must thank you for sending me regularly the 'Witness.' It is undoubtedly the best paper I ever read. I read it all. It is all good food; it carries with it a high moral standard. Whatever power the press has I cannot say enough in its praise. I would really like to let the editor know my opinion of its worth. If that is the paper that your husband and you approved of and read you are all right and sound to the core. You did me good by sending the 'World Wide' for I got much amusement out of it and it is very clever.'

Mr. F. J. Bennett, proprietor and editor of the Gloucestershire 'Evening Echo,' and the Cheltenham 'Chronicle' (weekly) writes from England:

'I continue to read the 'Daily Witness,' which I much admire. It has my best wishes for its prosperity, and the prosperity of all connected with it.

'I hope some time or other to bring our 'Chronicle' to the same handy size as the 'Witness.'

Whitby, Ont., June 14, 1905.

Dear Sirs,—Glad am I to notice that the 'Witness' this year celebrates its Diamond Jubilee. Having been a constant reader, and, with short interruptions, a constant subscriber, almost from its first issue until now, I am free to say I would not exchange the 'Witness' for any other publication I know of. As a family paper, it is unexcelled. The purity of its pages, its well chosen literature, and its healthy, wholesome, vigorous moral and intellectual tone. Its outspoken and above-board utterances on all public questions, social, educational, political or otherwise, places the 'Witness' as far above cliques and partyisms as the Bible is above creeds. May the 'Witness' and its kindred publications long continue their usefulness for the uplifting of our fair Dominion.

ROSS JOHNSTON.

Lachute, Que., June 17, 1905.

Dear Editor,—I take this opportunity of expressing my own admiration of your paper, of its able, informing, and thoughtful leading articles, which have been growing in value, as a guide to public opinion; of its fearless exposure of municipal abuses, and fraudulent financial schemes, for its earnest and consistent support of temperance and other moral reforms, as well as the large place it gives to missionary and general religious intelligence, and not least for its fairness and sense of justice in its criticism of public men and measures, presenting a standing rebuke to the detestable one-sided partyism so prevalent some years ago, and not unknown at this day.

Yours respectfully,
D. PATERSON.

Perth, Ont., June 19.—The by-law to grant $265,000 to the H. K. Wampole Company, the manufacturing chemists, of Philadelphia, to erect a big factory for the manufacturing of milk sugar, was carried here to-day by 570 for, and only five against.

A RAILWAY HORROR

Twenty-two Deaths in Dreadful Agony in Wreck on Lake Shore

CARS OF TWENTIETH CENTURY LIMITED FORMED A BURNING FUNERAL PYRE.

Cleveland, Ohio, June 22.—While travelling at the rate of seventy miles an hour, the Twentieth Century Limited, the fastest long-distance train in the world, ran through an open switch at Mentor, about twenty-five miles east of Cleveland, at 9.20 o'clock last night, causing one of the most horrible wrecks in the history of the Lake Shore Railway.

The engine was hurled into the ditch. A part of the train was crushed on top of it and the wreck was partly burned. The horrors of the wreck were doubled in the horrors of the fire.

Nineteen persons were killed and many injured, and the famous train was largely demolished.

The train was crowded, practically all its accommodation being taken when it left the city. It was behind time and the greatest of speed was being made to make up the lost time.

The following is a revised list of the dead:—

C. H. Wellman, general manager of the Wellman-Seaver-Morgan Engineering Company, of this city.

Thomas R. Morgan, of the same company, burned to death.

Archibald P. Head, London, England, prominent English steel man.

John R. Bennett, patent attorney, New York city, burned to death.

A. L. Rodgers, Platt Iron Company, New York, died at hospital.

H. H. Wright, travelling man, Chicago, died at hospital.

Wm. B. Mickey, address unknown.

F. J. Brandt, Toledo, died at hospital.

S. C. Beckwith, New York city, advertising agent, died at hospital.

J. H. Gibson, Chicago, travelling man.

N. B. Walters, Hamburg, N.Y., baggagemaster.

Allen Tyler, engineer, Collinwood, crushed under engine.

J. A. Bartley, Akron, died at hospital.

Henry Trinz, New York, barber on buffet car.

Five unidentified dead, one of whom is supposed to be Arthur L. Johnson, of Cleveland.

Late reports gave the number of injured at 21, and of these, fifteen are seriously, if not fatally, hurt. Practically all the injured were burned and were taken from the blazing wreckage by rescue parties.

A peculiarly distressing feature of the rescue work was that the injured were so crazed when they were taken out from under the mass of wreckage that they could not even reveal their own identity, despite the urgent appeals and entreaties made by officials and others who knew how anxiously news from the wreck was awaited by families and friends of the passengers.

The order was finally given to search the living wreck victims in the hope that identification might in that way be established, but even when this was resorted to but three sufferers could be identified. The rest were demented by the pain and agony they had undergone.

Mr. D. C. Moon, assistant general superintendent of the Lake Shore, on the scene of the wreck, gave out the following statement:—

'So far as can be learned the switch was opened and locked open by some party unknown; probably by a crank, and evidently for malicious purposes. Train No. 10, a fast east-bound train, passed through the same switch 45 minutes ahead of No. 26, and it was all right at that time. It is positive that no other train or engine, either freight or passenyer, passed through the switch between No. 10 and No. 26.'

The following have since succumbed to their injuries:

L. M. Erick, manager of Keith's Theatre at Cleveland.

Charles Lamarose, former manager of Halnerth's Gardens, Cleveland.

J. J. Arbraugh, Milwaukee.

H. C. Meckling, manager of the Wheeling Corrugating Company, New York, making the total number of dead 22.

There are now six unidentified dead.

SPONTANEOUS GENERATION

New York, June 4.—The London correspondent of the 'Evening Post' cables: The greatest interest has been excited by the discovery of Prof. John B. Burke, of the Cavendish laboratory, which may be summarized thus: After years of negative experimentation on the phosphorescence of cyanogen, which Pfluger declared to contain the element of life, Mr. Burke resolved to test it with radium, and placed it in the test tube with sterilized bouillon. After a couple of days, cultures were obtained of atoms, which subdivide on reaching a certain size. Placed upon fresh portions of sterilized bouillon, these growths continue to grow slightly, thus showing that the influence of the radium is only initiatory. Prof. Sims Woodhead pronounced them neither bacteria nor crystals; but they present many appearances of vitality, and seem to indicate the possibility of spontaneous generation. Mr. Burke contends that the experiment is not in the least destructive of the Deistic conception of the universe. 'In fact, if it can be shown that dust and earth can produce life, on account of their radio-activity, it would only confirm the truth of the Bible teaching.' Leading men of science maintain an attitude of reserve as to the vitality of Professor Burke's radiobie

BOGUS 25-CENT PIECES.

Ottawa, June 25.—Spurious 25-cent pieces are in circulation in this city. Several have come into the possession of the police, who are on the lookout for the men engaged in 'shoving the queer.'

LETTERS FROM READERS.

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—There are three different matters which with your permission I should like to lay before your readers:

1. The result of the recent appeal to thirty thousand clergymen of the Church of England concerning higher criticism. As you have already noted, 1,694 signatories have manifested their sympathy with the new theology, of whom 322 were colonial clergy. It is fair to point out that certain of those who responded favorably to the appeal have taken pains to disclaim any personal doubt as to the historicity of the virgin birth and of the resurrection of our Lord, which nevertheless many of us feel to be of necessity involved in the proposed treatment of the New Testament. Some of the signatories have asked to have their names withdrawn from the document, since the tendency of it has been better understood. For my own part, I feel thankful that the gravity of the higher critical position is coming so clearly into view, and that the enormous majority of Church of England clergymen refuse to be identified with it.

2. The no less serious question of Christian unity. Is it not becoming more and more apparent that what we should pay and strive for is not primarily church union, but rather Christian Unity? We may have union alas, and yet have anything but living unity, as is surely seen in the vast Roman Catholic communion. Our blessed Lord prayed for his disciples that 'they all may be one, as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee that they also may be one in us.' In other words that Christians might unite after the holy example of the Trinity in unity. And is not the Divine unity vastly different from mere union or uniformity? Speaking with the utmost reverence, Father, Son and Holy Spirit are absolutely free and yet in perfect unity. 'Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty'—and there also is unity.

We should declare undying war not with our denominational idiosyncrasies but with that hateful sectarian spirit which is the enemy of God and man. If by grace we can cast out this evil spirit from the Christian body, church union will take care of itself. The sectarian spirit mars our home life, cripples our misionary energy, follows us to the very grace, for we have ven sectarian cemeteries. Liberty in unity and unity in liberty are offered to us freely in Christ Jesus. 'Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.'

3. The profanation of the marriage service, recently witnessed in this city. Is it not high time that a final protest should be made against the degradation both of the Christian ministry and of a most sacred family relation involved in such a disgraceful travesty of marriage as that which has recently shocked the intelligence of our community.

G. OSBORNE TROOP.

St. Martin's Rectory, Montreal, June 22, 1905.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have been for many years an admirer of the 'Witness.' Your paper has been a great factor in the onward march of the temperance reform. You have devoted many years to the work of making this world better.

It is not often that I have not been able to agree with your opinions on public questions. One statement, however, with which I cannot agree is that concerning Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in your issue of June 14.

You speak of the 'slanderous assaults upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier as being at the mercy of an Italian ecclesiastic,' and then declare that 'there is not a man in Ontario more loyal to the British principle of religious liberty than Sir Wilfrid.'

I would have assented to such a statement with all my heart in 1896, but I do not believe it now. I give you my reasons: I find that Sir Wilfrid Laurier said in the House of Commons in 1890: 'The amendment of my hon. friend the Minister of Justice tends to uphold provincial rights and local autonomy and I am happy to extend my congratulations to the Prime Minister and to his government that more and more and day by day the force of circumstances brings them over to this principle,' and, speaking in the House of Commons in 1893, he said, 'And when the historian of the future shall refer to the first twenty years of confederation the brightest page he will have to record will be the page on which he will trace the efforts of the Liberal party to maintain inviolate and intact the liberty and independence of the local legislatures.'

The Premier went to the country in 1896 with the Roman Catholic pulpits of Quebec thundering against him because of his stand upon the Manitoba school question, a stand that caused many political opponents in this province to vote for him.

He went to the country last fall, letting the people believe that he held the same views still.

Then in Febraury last he introduced the autonomy bills into parliament in a speech that amazed me. He made an appeal in favor of separate schools and attacked the public school system of our neighbors. His sub-committee to draft the bills was composed of three Catholics and one Protestant. Mr. Sifton, who, one would have thought, should have had charge of the bills, is kept in the dark as to their contents. Mr. Fielding was not consulted. Mr. Haultain, the North-West Premier, had been in Ottawa for weeks for the purpose of consulting with Sir Wilfrid and his government about these matters, and yet he says: 'I was never allowed to look at the educational clause till within two hours and a half of the time when the session began at which the bill was introduced.' But, on the other hand, the statement has been made again and again in the House of Commons, in the press and on the platform, and has never been contradicted, that though the Premier did not consult Mr. Sifton, Mr. Fielding, Mr. Haultain (or the electors) he did consult an Italian ecclesiastic.'

Notwithstanding petitions, personal letters from political friends, resolutions from church courts and public meetings the Premier persists in what I look upon as a mad course.

What made the Premier reverse his past? What caused him to so act as to compel Mr. Sifton to resign and the Toronto 'Globe' to turn its batteries upon his measure?

That Mr. Sifton ceased his opposition and the 'Globe' took to shouting for his candidates in London and Oxford only serves to show to what desperate lengths intense partyism will make some men go.

Why has Sir Wilfrid Laurier introduced into the parliament of Canada the question of education, the doing of which by the Conservative party in 1896 made Sir Wm. Mulock declare that it had 'aroused class against class, creed against creed, race against race'? Why has he cut loose the Liberal ship from her safe moorings and taken her out upon the treacherous sea of sectarian strife?

Now, Mr. Editor, in view of the foregoing, do you not believe with me that it was not in response to the voice of religious liberty that Sir Wilfrid Laurier took such a devious, humiliating, party-wrecking course but in response to the bidding of a liberty-hating 'Italian ecclesiastic'?

During the Franco-Prussian war, a French officer commanded a gunner to fire a shell at a house where he suspected a number of Prussians were hiding. The gunner took deliberate aim. The shell destroyed the house. 'Well hit, my man,' said the officer. Then turning around he noticed a tear on the gunner's check. 'Why, what is the matter?' said the officer. The gunner replied: 'That was my own little home, and it was all I possessed in the world.'

Shall Liberals of the old school, at party leader's command, train their guns upon the citadel that contains the glorious traditions and high ideals that were an inspiration to them in bygone years?

C. R. MORROW.

Omagh, June 21, 1905.

MR. McNEIL AND PROTESTANTS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It seems to me that while Mr. McNeil excels in the art of making affirmations he is quite deficient in that of producing proof. 'My peculiar experience in life, as well as extensive reading,' he says, 'has given me splendid opportunities of observing the effect of the various systems of religion on men and nations at the present day.' And with this as a foundation he reaffirms dogmatically the superiority of the Roman Catholic system of religion over the Protestant, without the slightest attempt at disproving such statements as those quoted in my previous letters from the writings of men of high eminence which go to prove the very reverse of what he affirms. With a stroke of the pen he disposes of the 'peculiar experience in life as well as the extensive reading' of men like Macaulay, Carlyle, Laveleye and others. He reaffirms that the Reformation was 'a backward movement,' and although in this he sets himself in opposition to the ablest men of the foremost countries of the world of to-day, he does not even attempt to substantiate his affirmation with facts. When he gives us facts they happen to contradict his own theory. For example, he tells us that when in the Highlands 'we seldom received a visit from our priest, and I had to avail myself of the parish school for a part of my education or go without it.' This at once shows that in Scotland there are schools, good schools and that a Roman Catholic can, without molestation, attend them. While Mr. McNeil was thus getting 'part of his education' in Protestant schools, I here in the Province of Quebec, had to stay at home, on account of the ill-treatment I received, though any conduct was irreproachable, when I attempted to attend the Roman Catholic school, and for the sole reason that I was 'a little heretic.' Then, he attributes to the reading of the Bible the troubles which, he says, exist in the Highlands of Scotland, and the 'wrangling' which obtains amongst the ignorant. But he does not seem to ask himself how much worse those same people would be did they not possess the Bible, nor does he seem to realize that while independence of thought and liberty of conscience may for a time produce more or less confusion, they are sure, ultimately, to result in harmony and union based on a solid foundation.

'Old women placing the Bible under their pillows at night, and every leaf being considered sacred,' cannot have worse results than the sewing, by old and young women in Quebec, of medals into the coat lining of their friends, or the cutting up into fine pieces pictures of saints and mixing them with the food of Protestants, for the purpose of bringing them back to 'the only true Church.' If there be any 'going backward' in the Highlands of Scotland, the cause of it is not Bible reading; for Scotch people, any more than others, are not made blind by the teachings of Jesus Christ and his apostles. The cause must be because there, as is the case in the south of there, as it is the case in the south of Ireland. The 'extensive reading' of Mr. McNeil ought to have informed him that illiteracy and a bad government modeled on that of the Church of Rome, and not the free circulation of the Bible, which less than one-third of the population can read, is the cause of Russia's troubles. He should know that those Russians who read and follow the Bible are the best behaved, the most religious, and truth-loving, of the nation, and that the reading of the Bible, comparatively of late origin, is undermining the venerable systems of autocracy which obtain both in state and church in that unfortunate country.

Again, if Mr. McNeil had said that the invention of printing and the influences of the Renaissance, were in the divine Providence, helps of, and adjuncts to, the Reformation, he would have been borne out in his statement by the facts of history. If he had honestly acknowledged that Luther, whom Germany to this day regards as one of the greatest and most progressive men the nation ever produced, and Calvin, whom intelligent France regards also as one of its great men, were, with others, instruments in God's hand to bring about this marvellous forward movement in Europe, he would have the approbation of the greatest minds of the educated, and unprejudiced world. 'The leaders' (of the Reformation), says Mr. McNeil, 'did not understand the principles of liberty.' How could they have understood them fully with the education and training they had received? Is it fair to blame them because they did not leap at once into full-fledged liberty men of the twentieth century type and to ignore the fact that by their proclamation of the principle of the right of private judgment and liberty of conscience they opened the widest door to true liberty that was ever opened since Christ and Paul taught the same principles. They had the work of centuries of the obscuration of those principles to undo; no wonder they could not do it in a day.

But there is a strange statement on the part of an intelligent man who thinks himself well informed, 'How can I look with favor,' says Mr. McNeil, 'on any church calling itself Christian to which the beautiful emblem of the cross and the mother and child are abhorrent.' Is this ignorance or bad faith? No statement, it seems to me, could be more unjust and farther from the truth. As an 'emblem' the cross is abhorrent to no Protestant 'church,' and still less are 'the mother and child,' if by this Mary, the mother of Jesus, and her divine child are meant. This is one of the slanders palmed off on Protestants by Roman Catholics who should know better. If Mr. McNeil had said that the idolatrous use made of the cross in the Roman Catholic Church, and the deification of Mary by such books as 'Les Gloires de Marie,' were abhorrent to Protestants, he would have been right. But as it stands, this statement deserves unqualified condemnation. Protestants have nothing but respectful feelings towards the cross as an 'emblem,' and they entertain the highest respect for Mary, the mother of our Saviour, while apart from those who do not believe in his divinity, they worship 'the holy child Jesus.' Were it not for the gross abuse made of the cross by Roman Catholics in general, Protestants would make freer use of it as a symbol of the sufferings of Christ and of the spirit of self-sacrifice. And because Protestants do not exalt Mary to the heights of divinity by calling her, as Roman Catholics do, 'the refuge of sinners,' 'the morning star,' 'the gate of heaven,' 'the mother of God,' is no reason why they should be accused of holding her 'in abhorrence.' I have no abhorrence for my mother, though I do not address my prayers to her, nor worship her as a divine being.

Mr. McNeil grows pathetically eloquent in reaffirming his preference for deism over against evangelical Christianity. Speaking of the church, he says: 'If, after all, it has decayed and got so corrupt as you claim . . . how can I have confidence in the stability and genuineness of any other system of religion founded by interior men.' It is not the true Church of Christ which has decayed; it is that system which in the course of time was substituted for it. That spiritual church, formed of all truly regenerated souls, in all ages of Christendom, and from all denominations of Christians, has not decayed, nor will it ever become corrupt. Moreover, we ask not Mr. McNeil to join any particular exterior, or ecclesiastical, organization, unless he desires to do so, but we invite him to become united through a genuine and living faith with the Lord Jesus Christ himself. And, finally, we do not disclaim the good done in the Church of Rome by truly devoted souls, but we would have those very souls, and all others, shake the yoke which oppresses them, cast overboard the human inventions and superstitions, gathered during the dark ages, which are an encumbrance to them, a hindrance to their spiritual welfare, and an impediment to the progress of the kingdom of liberty, righteousness, truth and love, which Christ came to establish.

A. L. THERRIEN.

Montreal, June 19, 1905.

DO TWO WRONGS MAKE ONE RIGHT?

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have taken great pleasure in following the controversy on religion by Messrs. McNeil and Therrien, and although I don't believe all that Mr. McNeil does, I would like space to congratulate him on some of the truths he has brought out.

First. He says that in every village throughout the country there are three or four sects running opposition to each other, as it were, each one trying to build up his cause and cripple, if need be, the others to do so, this is a truth which none can deny. Two examples: One town with a population of less than five thousand has ten churches, with a total debt of about thirty thousand dollars, paying in salaries per yeads over ten thousand dollars; then comes heating, lighting, caretaking, repairs, etc. Fifty thousand dollars in buildings where twenty thousand would do; ten thousand in salaries where four would do; ten men where two are plenty.

A village of about two hundred inhabitants, with six missions, at a cost to the people of the east of about thirteen hundred dollars a year, where if it were managed in a Christian-like way the people could support the work themselves without any trouble. I need not mention the strife and envy that exists when money is scarce. Then, I say, where is the Christianity? Why so great a waste? Is it not only churchianity? These are only examples of what exist all over the west.

Second. Did Christ found a church? Yes, (Matt. xvi., 13), and he called it his church; so should we, and woe to the church that is dead to the teaching of Christ. (Rev. iii., 1-6.) He holds all power in heaven and in earth. We are all equal, and all responsible to him only.

Third. The thousand and one such are so plainly condemned in the teachings of Christ by Paul, (1. Cor. iii.) Paul said he could only call them carnal, while there was strife and division amongst them, and Christ in his last prayer, how he pleaded for the unity of his followers. Let us remember that we are responsible for the answers to that solemn prayer.

I can scarcely understand how people can call themselves followers of Chrst and disobey his teachings by adding to themselves traditions of men by the thousand. Let us cast aside the carnal doctrines of man, and follow the example and teaching of the meek and lowly Jesus, as did the people in early Britain, Scotland and Ireland and as the Christian Church did in the first three or four centuries before the development of the Church of Rome.

Is it wrong for the Chrch of Rome to teach auricular confession? Equally so for the Baptist to hold close communion. Is it more wrong to teach purgatory than that cruellest of all doctrines, predestination? Or that the Pope is the successor to Christ, than for the Church of England to claim all true faith? Or for Roman Catholics to pray for the dead, than the Methodist Church to make members of the Christian Church of its infants by putting a drop of water on its nose? Does a bad doctrine become good because there is a worse one? Then, let us burn them all and take the pure teaching of Christ as found in the New Testament—it is good for doctrine, reproof, correction, instruction, etc. There is one shepherd and one fold, one Christ and one Church, and one God, the Father of all.

Which church is the Church of Christ? It is the one that dwells in the heart of the individual wherein there dwells the love of Christ first, and all else come after.

R. J. FORSYTH.

Emo, Ont.

SINGLE TAX.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In a recent issue W. A. Douglas and 'Total Abstainer' again repeat some of the old familiar catchwords of Henry George's 'single tax' scheme, and illustrated what appears to be a tendency in human nature to be more zealous in diffusing error than in defending truth. Not only do they confuse by what is mainly a juggling with words, but they bring discredit on free trade and total abstinence, by trying to connect them with their poverty annihilator.'

Single taxers assert that all wealth is the result of the application of 'labor' to 'land,' that access to the land is 'man's inalienable right,' that private ownership has caused a 'land monopoly,' and to restore the land to its rightful owners they propose to confiscate 'the 'unearned increment' by a 'single' 'tax' on 'land' 'values.'

If access to the land is the inalienable right of man, to occupy the land is equally his bounden duty. This is absurd, for all are not needed on the land, it is to the products of the land the right exists, and the right of those who occupy the land is equally 'inalienable' to a fair exchange of the products of his labor with the other citizens of the state. (Estate Adam Smith quoted by 'Total Abstainer'). Single taxers tacitly deny this, those writing in your columns refer to the strike in Chicago, and assume that the dispute only concerns the people of that city. The important question is not do the monopolies and trusts of Chicago share the plunder their special privileges give with their employees, but how to compel them to give the people of the United States a fair exchange of values. For instance, the stockyards of Chicago and the other industries connected with them are the most important, I believe, in the city. They buy the live stock from the farmers at prices established by the broadest competition, and their present measure of prosperity depends on a continuance of this; if competition is inevitable for the farmer why should the teamster be exempt?

There is no 'land monopoly,' land is constantly sold at less than the cost of the improvements. Single taxers talk of the 'unearned increment' of some land values, but say nothing of the corresponding earned decrement of other land mainly agricultural!

Single taxers are equally hazy in their definition of their panacea for all economic ills. It is not 'single,' it is not a 'tax.' It is the definition of 'land value'—proof of its existence distinct from labor value, that presents to the student the hitherto insuperable objection to the scheme. This is also a practical difficulty, and would present itself and must be met separately, in the assessment for the 'single tax' of every parcel of land in the country.

It seems to me that Henry George abandoned his scheme when he accepted the selling price of the land improvements as the value. He advocated a 'tax' in the expectation (doubtless well founded), of causing a decline in the price of land; failing to see that the 'taxes' imposed by trusts, trades unions, monopolies, etc., must have precisely the same result.

Single taxers seem to me to be close to an important economic truth, but the delusion that land values are the result of the 'presence of the communits,' and not of labor, prevents them from seeing it.

ADAM RUSSELL.

Malvern, Ont., June 14, 1905.

JONAH AND THE WHALE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Mr. Hobbs, writing under date of June 6, seems to have some difficulty in understanding and of believing the very plain statement in the Bible about Jonah and the whale. Mr. Hobbs also looks around and notices what other people are doing. He says: 'Some people are sure it is a myth and others that it is an historical fact. But the world as a whole is not quite sure one way or the other.' What 'world' does Mr. Hobbs refer to? Is it the heathen world of a thousand millions, who never heard anything about Jonah and the whale, or is it the Roman Catholic world, who are kept in ignorance of the Bible; for the priesthood act very much like the higher critics, and tell the common people that the Bible 'without note or comment' may do them harm. Or does Mr. Hobbs mean the Protestant world, many of whom never read a Bible or go to church, some of them the greatest infidels living? Or perhaps Mr. Hobbs means the world of church members, say the Congregational world, readers of the 'Independent' and the 'Outlook,' those who look towards Andover Theological Seminary for scholarship, and toward Lyman Abbott for criticism. This world is 'not quite sure.' And considering their teachers, and their two denominational papers, another word may be said, viz.: they never will be 'quite sure.'

Mr. Hobbs also notices another class of people whom he calls the 'ultra-orthodox.' I suppose that this name is not an opprobrious epithet, but simply a title that designates this class as careful thinkers, having right and true opinions, sound in the Christian faith, believing in the genuine doctrines taught in the Scriptures. Now, Mr. Hobbs does not seem to love this later class very much for he has noticed that their ranks are divided, some holding this unknown creature to be a 'shark,' others a 'whale or some unknown fish.' So he argues that the story is problematical to them. Then he says that 'the rest of the orthodox (without the ultra), (and I suppose Mr. Hobbs belongs to this class) have serious questionings, whether the story was meant for history or parable.' 'So it is problematical for them.'

Let me inform Mr. Hobbs that in the Hebrew text the word 'whale' is not used, but the Hebrew word dag, which means fish, and this is qualified by the adjective gadol, which means great, so that it really means 'great fish.' Then the verb yeman does not mean 'created,' or even 'prepared,' as the King James version and the Revised Version translate it. The verb is the Piel future, third person, singular, masculine, with vaf conversive from the rooth—manah, a lamed he verb, meaning to number, appoint, constitute, and in the Piel, to appoint, constitute. A closer translation of Jonah i., 17, would say that 'the Lord appointed a great fish.'

If Mr. Hobbs uses the Leipsic edition of the Hebrew text, he will find that the seventeenth verse of the first chapter of Jonah of the English version in the first verse of the second chapter in the Hebrew.

I should like to tell Mr. Hobbs about the two professors I had in Hebrew (not that I have any special love for professors of Hebrew for they are anything but orthodox, if we remember Dr. Driver, and Prof. Cheyne, and Prof. George Adam Smith, and Prof. Briggs and Prof. Smith, formerly of New York, and Dr. Harper, of Chicago, and a number of pipe-smoking Germans), but space forbids. Some time ago I was in Glasgow and was talking to a cousin of mine who was tutor in Hebrew in the Free Church College, who told me that in the college they dated the Hexateuch (that is the Pentateuch and the book of Joshua) at the time of Ezra. Jonah caused some of them no difficulty because, like the late Dean Farrar, they threw the historical meaning overboard.

Coming now to the New Testament, we find in Matt. xii., 40, Jesus saying, 'for as Jonah was three days and three nights in the belly of the ketous so shall the Son of Man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth.' The word ketous is the genetive of the Greek word ketos and the translators of King James's version rendered it 'whale,' and the Revised Version did not change the word, but placed in addition 'sea-monster' in the margin.

Thayer, in his Greek-English Lexicon, gives as the meaning of ketos 'sea monster,' 'whale,' 'huge fish.' By the above it can be seen that what is said about a 'whale' not having the power to swallow a man does not apply to this case, for the Greek word means primarily a 'sea monster.' But listen again to Mr. Hobbs, who says, referring to Matt. xii., 40: 'Now, if Christ actually said this it could be nothing but an incidental reference of minor importance or Luke would not have ignored it altogether.' 'Holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost.'

Can it be said that the resurrection to which our Lord refers was of minor importance because Luke did not refer to it as well as Matthew? If the rule enunciated by Mr. Hobbs were applied to the incidents of the New Testament and a 'harmony of the four evangelists' studied, many things would be cut out as of minor importance. That wonderful third chapter of John would be of minor importance because the circumstances and truths are not mentioned by Matthew, Mark or Luke. The creation of the world is only mentioned in Genesis once, the New Jerusalem is only mentioned in Revelation once. Are they of minor importance?

Mr. Hobbs says further: 'And several considerations have led some to believe that the verse, Matt. xii., 40, was not the words of Christ at all, but was a marginal explanation of a copyist received into the text.'

I challenge Mr. Hobbs to give any reason why this text should be rejected. In one of the best copies of the Greek New Testament, that of Wescott and Hort, there is no doubt whatever thrown upon this passage. It is not among the rejected readings in the above New Testament.

The manuscripts of the New Testament are well known. Documentary evidence is that which any scholar may understand. It is in the relative authority of individual documents that a reading attested by them is the true reading. Good manuscript should be trusted.

Scholarship attests the truth of this proposition that 'knowledge of documents should precede final judgment upon readings.'

I challenge Mr. Hobbs as a scholar to bring forth one valid objection to Matt. xii., 40.

Talk about 'free thought' and the largest mental liberty,' I certainly believe in that, but the higher critics would have the unlearned to believe that they forsooth are the only ones who possess freedom of thought or mental liberty, when some of them are believing what is simply stuff and nonsense.

It is necessary to believe 'not simply that the Bible contains truth, but we should believe the truth that it contains.' I would rather be like the westerner, who said that he 'believed in the inspiration of the Bible maps and all,' than to possess such an emasculated copy of the Scriptures that Mr. Hobbs sems to own where so many things are problematical.

Jonah is all right, and the great fish is all right, but people must not wrest with these scriptures unto their own destruction.

'Jonah's condition under punishment shut out from the outer world, was rendered as much as possible the emblem of death, a present type of Nineveh and Israel, of the death in sin as his deliverance was of the spiritual resurrection on repentance; as also a future type of Jesus's literal death for sin, and resurrection by the Spirit of God; three days and three nights—probably like the antitype Christ, Jonah was cast forth on the land on the third day (Matt. xii., 40); parts of days as whole twenty-four the Hebrew counting the first and third hours.'

GOSPEL PREACHER.

RELIGION IN SCHOOLS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The correspondence department of an honest journal might be made a power for good in any community if the writers would only suppress their natural desire to exhibit their skill as special pleaders instead of being seekers after truth and righteousness.

A very live topic at the present time is whether any, or how much, religious instruction should be given in public schools. In the Protestant schools of this province of Quebec there is something called Scriptural instruction, which is even more defective than would be the play of 'Hamlet' with Hamlet left entirely out of it. What would be thought of the pedagogue who would attempt to teach a class of pupils the science of geometry by merely teaching them how to draw straight lines, and construct various sizes of angles, squares and circles?

The boy who has acquired skill in the construction of geometrical figures might of his own accord be led to enquire about their practical use in the affairs of life, so also the boy who has been taught some few facts of Scriptural history, might the more readily be induced to search out the more important truths taught in the Bible; but this is rarely the case, when the boy is left to himself with only the knowledge acquired in the Protestant schools.

In the good old times some sixty years ago, before newspapers and novels had driven out Bible reading from the homes in the country, it was no uncommon thing to meet with boys and girls, not yet in their teens, who had a pretty good knowledge of the contents of the whole Bible, so that when the preacher misquoted the Scriptures, he was at once detected by his juvenile hearers. The case is very different now, for great ignorance of Bible truths is very prevalent among the children of professing Christian parents, notwithstanding the abundance of churches and schools.

I read lately in a report—I hope it was a mistake—that the Baptist ministers at their last general conference, condemned all religious teaching in schools supported by public taxation.

Now, religious teaching does not necessarily require a denominational setting. Real religious teaching consists in training the young minds in 'what man is to believe concerning God, and what duty God requires of man.'

I have before me a copy of 'A catechism for use in the public schools in Jamaica. Prepared by a representative committee of ministers of religion. Intended to be included in the code, in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Education, passed 25th April, 1905.' This catechism is much smaller than the Presbyterian Shorter Catechism, is void of all denominational teaching, but teaches true religion in a more elaborated yet concise form than I have ever seen before. Many of the questions and answers are largely taken from the Shorter Catechism, and from the Church of England Catechism. Where changes have been made they seem to be an improvement on the text of that venerable religious treatise. After giving the first four commandments in the decalogue the pupil is asked to 'state your duty to God as set forth in these four commandments.' The answer is: 'My duty towards God is to believe in him, to fear him and to love him with all my heart, with all my mind, with all my soul, and with all my strength; to worship him

Boys' Watch Free

We will give this handsome watch free to any boy for selling only one dozen of our annual comic review of the year entitled "1904 CARICATURED," at ten cents each.

The watch has a beautiful silvered nickel case, handsomely polished, a hard enamelled dial, heavy bevelled crystal hour, minute and second hands, and reliable American movement. It will last for years with care.

There is nothing on the market that compares with "1904 CARICATURED," and it is so cheap that it sells at sight.

Alvah Matheson, Dundas, P.E.I., writes: I received the watch safely some time since, and am delighted with it. It is a good time keeper. Thanks for prompt delivery.

Write for your dozen of "1904 CARICATURED" to-day. Post card will bring them by return mail.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers Montreal.

and vice versa. Attached to a special train, equal to twenty-two coaches, the maximum load, the hundred and forty-one miles to Carlisle were accomplished in a hundred and sixty minutes, which, considering the climb over Shap, is a brilliant run. Seventy miles an hour was attained, and the return journey was done in less time.

Owing to the sorting of mails on the voyage, American letters by the SS. liner 'St. Louis,' which reached Plymouth on Saturday, were delivered at many towns twenty-four hours ahead of the usual time.

Of the British coasting trade ninety-nine percent is in the hands of British shippers, said Lord Lansdowne in the House of Lords, and of the large Imperial coasting trade, 88 percent is dealt with by British shipping.

A handsome monument, which has been erected on the late Dan Leno's grave at Tooting, bears the inscription: 'Here sleeps the King of Laughter-makers. Sleep well, dear heart, until the King of Glory awakens thee.'

Samples of cotton grown from American seed near the Victoria Falls, on the Zambesi, has been inspected by a Liverpool firm, who report that if this cotton can be produced in quantity it will be an immense success.

The old-world town of Sherborne, which is to be the scene of a pageant this summer, has in its magnificent church a tenor bell weighing 60.000 pounds, and said to be the heaviest bell ever rung in a peal in England.

An ex-soldier named Jack Moore, of Gosport, who had been dumb over four years, has recovered his speech in a dramatic manner. The other evening he was returning home when a bicycle he was riding skidded. In his alarm he shouted and was surprised to hear himself speak.

Earl Nelson, who is in his eighty-second year, is the only living peer who was a member of the House of Lords when Queen Victoria came to the throne. His Lordship is not a direct descendant of the great Lord Nelson, who left no sons, but is a grandson of his sister, Mrs. Bolton.

Submarine wireless signalling is being adopted on British and other coasts. To guide vessels in foggy weather submarine bells are sounded at stations close to the shore, and the sound-waves, after passing through the water, are caught in receivers placed on the outside of vessels. Bells thus struck beneath the water can be heard by vessels from 12 to 18 miles away.

A fruitarian dinner was held at the Holborn Restaurant, London, in aid of the fruitarian hospital at Bromley, Kent. Dr. Oldfield, the warden, said 2,000 cases had been dealt with in that institution. These patients on entering had been suddenly cut off from meat and alcoholic drink without injury, and in no case had it been found necessary to resume the meat diet.

In an important High Court action between masters and men in the tinplate trade in South Wales it was decided that the masters were not entitled to suspend the contracts of employment on the ground that they could not get orders at remunerative prices. The men obtained judgment for wages for the six weeks during which they remained idle until notices expired.

Mr. S. F. Edge sought to demonstrate at the Crystal Palace that the horse is a poor thing compared with a motor car, not in the matter of speed—the advantage in that respect was long ago conceded to the mechanically driven car—but in the matter of pulling up suddenly, instead of running over man, woman, child, or beast. In each case the motor pulled up in twenty feet and more less space than the horse.

At the invitation of Baron Suyematsu, a party of gentlemen attended the Japanese Club in London, to taste a Japanese dish called 'Warabi,' or 'Wei,' which, he thinks, might with advantage become an article of diet in Britain. 'Warabi' is bracken fern cooked at its curling stage in spring and served like asparagus or spinach. Noticing how plentiful this fern is in the country, the Baron was desirous that its qualities as a vegetable should be brought to notice.

The six pigmies from the forest swamps of Central Africa have arrived in London and are on exhibition. The party consists of four males and two females. The patriarch is a chief thirty-five years of age—which is old for a pigmy—flat nosed, ebony black, and standing four feet three inches in height. The old woman of the group is also about thirty-five. A girl of twenty-two is not bad looking, and there is a youth of nineteen, the latter being three feet seven inches in height. They have been brought from Africa by Col. Harrison, the naturalist, and are in charge of a Soudanese Arab. They will be on view in London and the provinces, and after visiting Paris and Brussels will return to Africa before the end of the year.

SCOTLAND.

The tallest postman in the British service is Peter Sinclair, bearer of letters to and from Pabbay, Mingallay and Barra islanders, off the west coast of Scotland. He stands but one inch short of seven feet in height.

A powerful lioness dashed past its trainer as he was entering its cage in Hanneford's circus, which was performing at Queenstown. The place was crowded, chiefly with children, and the animal's escape created a panic. Leaping to the middle of the ring, the lioness attacked a boy named White, tearing its claw. The beast then tore off part the skin from his face with a blow of of the coat of another lad, and dashed out of the building, without doing further damage. Meanwhile, in the stampede a number of the audience were knocked down and badly trampled on. The escaped animal was subsequently captured in an adjoining field, and with much difficulty was again got into the cage.

A search has been commenced in Tobermory Bay, on the Scottish coast, for the treasure which went down with the Spanish Armada in 1588. The Duke of Argyll is interesting himself in the search, and photographs are being taken of the bed of the bay.

A crowd of several thousand people assembled to witness the opening of a new suspension bridge which spans Kilmarnock Water, and which gives access to a picturesque district. Immediately after the ceremony people rushed from both sides to be the first to cross the bridge, with the result that a block took place, causing the structure to collapse at one end. Several people were injured, but none seriously.

The Scotch whiskey trade is suffering acutely from the falling off in the consumption, following as it does the slump caused by the over-production of a few years ago. The latest victim is the Balmenach Glenlivet Distillery, Limited, to the shareholders of which circulars have been issued stating that the company has lost £81,000, and recommending the reduction of the capital by that amount. The company was floated in 1897 with a capital of £120,000.

Three Scotch members of parliament—Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. Cameron Corbett and Mr. Hunter Craig—received letters from Glasgow threatening them with assassination in consequence of their names appearing in support of a Bill for Sunday closing in Scotland. The letters are written in Italian and signed by five Italians, who state that they object to the Bill because it contains a clause which would have the effect of closing ice cream shops amongst other places on the Sunday. The letters have been placed in the hands of the police.

IRELAND.

Some sixty cases of fever, closely resembling spotted fever, have been reported at Newtown, County Down.

Near an open window of his house in Enniskillen a bandsman for some time left his euphonium. In the bell of it the other day he discovered a bird's nest.

The King has sent a gold snuff-box, with portraits of himself and the Queen on the lid, to Mr. W. F. Pomeroy, of County Tyrone, who has just celebrated his 117 birthday.

A pamphlet by a well-known Dublin architect, Mr. William Butler, on the present condition of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, will surprise many. Mr. Butler is gravely concerned at its present condition owing chiefly to the rapid decay of the external ambs, arches, mullions, strings, etc., of which the late Mr. Street ordered to be executed in Caen stone. These are virtually falling to pieces owing to climatic influences, and unless steps be speedily taken to replace the fast crumbling stone by a more durable material the safety and stability of the Cathedral may be imperilled.

A terrible tragedy occurred at Naas, County Kildare. An inmate of the lunatic ward of the local workhouse named Dowling was being removed to another cell in order that his own quarters might be cleaned, when he made a sudden dash to the door of the building. Before the attendant, who was in charge of him could catch him up Dowling had made his way into a yard at the rear of the workhouse, seized a heavy spade, and ran amuck. He killed two inmates, John Nolan, a man of seventy, and Patrick Leary, and dangerously injured three others. He was secured after a fight with a keeper.

MANUFACTURERS' TRIP.

Mr. W. K. George Speaks at Banquet of London Chamber of Commerce

LORD STRATHCONA MEETS WITH AN OVATION.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, June 21.—The Canadian Manufacturers' Association last night were entertained at the annual banquet of the London Chamber of Commerce. Mr. George, in responding to the toast of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, made the speech of the evening, which created considerable of an impression among the hearers. In commencing, he said he wished to frankly and forcibly deny the statement that had appeared so often, to the effect that the visit had political significance. Though everybody wished to get in closer touch with the Motherland, they had no wish to obtrude on the political field. Canada relied chiefly on the future. He impressed the audience with the fact that Canada must provide employment at remunerative wages, otherwise, as before, her sons would go to the United States. The last census showed that a million and a quarter had done so. This fact chiefly accounted for the United States' industrial development. Canada was now achieving the same remarkable development. In a country such as Canada, a protective tariff was necessary. One result of this had been that hundreds of millions of capital of United States' men was invested in industrial establishments in Canada. Compared with this, he regretted that British capital was only about a million. He then went on to show the effect of preference and retaliation. Imports of German sugar, through this in two years fell from 50 percent to practically nothing, whilst the West Indies benefited, and Canada prospered by moderate protection.

In concluding, he said the time was soon coming when Canada would have to take her share towards the defence of the Empire.

A remarkable feature was the tremendous ovation given Lord Strathcona, who, in giving the toast of T. F. Blackwell, the chairman, said, in spite of his age, he had attended another previously promised function. When he entered the whole audience rose simultaneously and cheered. Many ladies watched the proceedings from the gallery.

London, June 22.—The Manchester and Glasgow chambers of commerce have been unable officially to entertain the Canadian manufacturers. A prominent member of the London chamber attributes the attitude of the two chambers to free trade prejudice.

The 'St. James's Gazette' says the Manufacturers' Association of Great Britain is to be formed and modelled on the lines of the association which assists business enterprises in Canada.

ARCHBISHOP LANGEVIN

URGES PEOPLE OF ST. BONIFACE TO DEMAND GENERAL USE OF FRENCH LANGUAGE.

Winnipeg, June 23.—Archbishop Langevin, talking to the St. Jean Baptiste Society, of St. Boniface, yesterday, said: 'Why should we not take a solemn resolution on this day, not in connection with the use of French as our official language, but for its use in every detail of life? Why should we, here in St. Boniface, have signs and other advertisements that are not French? Why should we continue to patronize those who get our money, when they refuse to advertise in French? There is a neglect which signifies that we have not enough pride, the pride that is founded on Christianity. We must take the resolution to have French honored wherever it has the right to be. It is not a secondary matter; it is of capital importance. We are invaded by immigration from all parts, but we are the only people who have special rights. We need not fear expressing that.

'We are not loyal to England only when it is advantageous to us; we have, when need be, shed our own blood in her defence to uphold her flag. That flag owes it to us that it was respected in many cases. We have neither excuses nor explanations to give; we need not parade our loyalty; our past speaks for us. But, at times, I have been tempted to drape the British flag in mourning from this pulpit of St. Boniface when our liberty was assailed, when it failed to protect our rights as first inhabitants of the soil. We need to foster the sentiment of these rights to teach our children.'

RESULT OF LIQUOR

A DRUNKEN WOMAN CAUSES ONE DEATH AND POSSIBLY ANOTHER.

St. John, N.B., June 23.—Fire which broke out at midnight on Wednesday, on Sheffield street, partially destroyed a small beer shop, kept by Samuel Dougan. When the chemical engine got the fire under control the body of Dougan, partially consumed, was found within. A woman got out badly burned, and another more or less drunk escaped. At the coroner's inquest last evening one of the women, Mary Degan, testified that Kate Hamilton saturated a paper with kerosene and put it in Dougan's pocket. She then gave matches to a two-year-old child, and told her to set the paper on fire, which she did.

The inquest is not yet completed. The injured woman is hardly expected to live.

BAPTIST CONVENTION CLOSES.

Arnprior, Ont., June 22.—The seventy-sixth annual convention of the Canada Central Baptist Association was brought to a satisfactory close last evening, after the usual resolutions had been passed. The new moderator, the Rev. W. J. Coaly, was introduced by Dr. Laing, and took the chair. The Rev. W. Baskin, of Renfrew, gave a forceful address on the 'Pastor as an evangelist.' The Rev. G. B. MacFaut made an eloquent appeal for the support of the Grande Ligne mission work in Quebec. The convention adjourned, to meet in the First Church, in Kingston, next year.

THE POPE'S VACATION.

Rome, June 21.—The frequent rumors that the Pope is to break the tradition that he is a prisoner in the Vatican is apparently about to become a fact. His physicians have recommended that, owing to the condition of his health, he spend the summer at Castel Gandolfo.

THE NEW PRINCIPAL.

The Rev. Thomas Brace Waitt, M.A., who will succeed Dr. Whitney as principal of Bishop's College, is over forty years of age and unmarried. He is already identified with Canada, and he will bring a widowed sister, who has resided in Canada, to assist him at the Lodge. He has three brothers in Manitoba. After holding an important position at Weymouth College, where many of his pupils went forth and obtained the highest distinctions at Oxford and elsewhere, and after managing a house in connection with the college to the great satisfaction of all concerned, Mr. Waitt was in 1891 offered the professorship of history at Trinity College, Toronto, but this he declined, and was nominated by Dr. Wordsworth, Bishop of Salisbury, to be a missioner of his Diocesan Society of St. Andrew, to take charge of parishes vacant by death or other causes, and in a few years Mr. Waitt rose to be warden of this society, an office he held until he was chosen by the Bishop of Bristol to be Vicar of St. Jude's, Bristol, his present position.

THE REV. T. BRACE WAITT, M.A.

The Spanish cabinet has resigned. This is the fifth cabinet resignation in Madrid in twenty-six months.

BY·ROYAL·WARRANT·MILLERS·TO·H.R.H.THE·PRINCE·OF·WALES

Is "Royal Household" Really the Best Flour?

Thousands of women who do their own baking know it is the best, by results—they don't care about the reasons—but those who have not tried it may want to know why it is the best.

Of course any maker of flour—with the same experience—the same facilities for selecting the best wheat—the same tremendous plant equipment for milling, and the same process for Electrical Purification of flour could make just as good flour as ROYAL HOUSEHOLD—if he had the genius for flour making.

But no other flour maker in Canada has all these requisites and facilities, therefore no flour equal to ROYAL HOUSEHOLD is made in this country.

In these talks we shall give you good reasons why ROYAL HOUSEHOLD is the best flour and why it is the cheapest flour for you to use.

Ogilvie's "Royal Household" Flour

OGILVIE'S ROYAL HOUSEHOLD

LETTER OF THANKS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me space in your columns to thank the Rev. E. A. Langfeldt, M.A., for the very instructive and well defined sermon preached in St. Luke's Church, Peterborough, Ont., from the text 'For every man shall bear his own burden.' (Gal vi., 5.) Many thanks to the editor for supplying us with valuable reading matter.

MRS. (CAP.) JAMES McDONALD.
Tatamagouche, Colchester, N.S.

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLAND.

During the past eleven years, 7,260 foreigners have been naturalized in England.

Maidenhead and Swansea have decided to block out betting news from newspapers in the public libraries.

Dr. Arthur Latham asserts that tuberculosis is responsible for sixteen thousand deaths yearly in London.

A new Lancashire company, just formed, with a capital of £100,000, is to be called the Togo Spinning Company.

Colonel Frank Rhodes is restoring the roof of Dalham Church, Suffolk, as a memorial to his brother, the late Cecil Rhodes.

Lately in London the temperature rose to 80 degrees in the shade and 123 in the sun—midsummer heat within a week of winterly weather.

Lady Mary Glyn stated recently that her husband, the Bishop of Peterborough, only permitted her to attend bazaars at which raffles were forbidden.

Miss Dickens, who was shot by a man named Swain at Ramstone, Notts, owes her life to her dog, which gripped her assailant and enabled her to escape.

The most out-of-the-way village in England is said to be that of Farley-cum-Pitten. This truly rural spot is over thirty miles from the nearest railway station.

Probably the most striking instance of curious street nomenclature is to be seen at Shrewsbury, where one of the principal business streets is known as the 'Pig Trough.'

Largely and influentially signed, a memorial is to be presented to Mr. J. Keir Hardie, M.P., the great labor leader, asking him to contest East Manchester—Mr. Balfour's seat.

Underneath a railway carriage which regularly runs between Ingleton and Tebay (Westmoreland) a blackbird has made its nest, and travels with the train without any sign of fear.

Mr. Evan Roberts, the Welsh Revivalist, is engaged to be married to Miss Annie Davies, the singing evangelist who has been a coadjutator with him in his mission work in Wales.

The Swindon guardians have been informed that a blind man, who married a blind woman, and who was in receipt of outdoor relief, earned as much as 16s. a day by playing an organ in the streets.

The new London and North-Western Railway engine, the largest in Great Britain, made a record run during an experimental trip from Crewe to Carlisle

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

—ALL IN ADVANCE.—

DAILY WITNESS, $3.00.

WEEKLY WITNESS, $1.00.

WORLD WIDE, $1.50. No extra charge for delivery in Montreal or for foreign postage

NORTHERN MESSENGER, 40 cents. S. S. clubs, 10 copies or more to one address at 20 cents per subscription.

DISCOUNTS AND COMMISSIONS.

Three or more subscriptions to the same publication secure a discount

In the case of Renewal subscription 33 1-3 off the regular annual rates

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

SPECIAL CLUBBING RATES.

For two or three publications to the same address.

Daily Witness, World Wide and Northern Messenger worth $4.90 **for $3.75**

Daily Witness and World Wide, worth $4.50 **for 3.50**

Weekly Witness, World Wide and Northern Messenger worth $2.90 **for 2.00**

Weekly Witness and World Wide worth $2.50 **for 1.75**

Weekly Witness and Northern Messenger, worth $1.40.... **for 1.25**

Six months trial at half the above rates.

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

Postage extra to all countries not named in the above list, as follows: Daily Witness, $3.50 extra; Weekly Witness, $1 extra; Northern Messenger, 52 cents extra; World Wide subscription price remains the same to foreign countries.

Samples and subscription blanks freely and promptly sent on request.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

DAILY WITNESS.—10c per line per insertion Contracts on favorable terms. "Employment Wanted Situations Vacant, etc., 10c per insertion, up to 50 words. Money must accompany order, as this quotation is reckoned on a cash basis

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

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ADDRESS — Give street and number (if necessary), post-office and province.

REMIT—By Express or Post-Office Order, or register your letter for your own protection.

Post-Office Order can be obtained at the following rates: $2.50 or under 3c; $2.60 to $5.00, 4c; $5.00 to $10.00, 6c.

Express Money Orders are issued up to $3.00 for 5c; $3 to $5, 4c; $5 to $10, 5c.

U.S. Subscribers should remit by Post-Office Order on Rouse's Point, N.Y., or by American Express Co., payable at Montreal.

Stamps are accepted in payment of subscriptions providing they are in perfect condition.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS—When wishing to have your address changed from one post-office to another, it is necessary to give the old address as well as the new. If this is not done such change cannot be made.

Address all business communications,

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers
'Witness' Building, Montreal.

SAMPLE COPIES.

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

PREMIUMS AND CLUBS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pictorial Testament for two new subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00 each, or three renewals at $1.00 each, or eight subscriptions at 80 cents each.

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

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

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

JUNE, 1905

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

CONSUMPTION IN ONTARIO.

Toronto, June 20.—The appalling number of deaths from tuberculosis in this province is brought out in the figures of the monthly report of the Provincial Health Department for May. There were 196 deaths from this cause alone, 45 more than from all other contagious diseases. The total number of deaths in May was 2,148, a percentage of 13.1 per thousand, against 13.7 last year.

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

The Witness.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1905.

The conduct on the high seas of Russian cruisers fleeing from the scene of disaster, towards innocent British ships, need not, any more than the North Sea incident, be put down to insensate spite at the British flag. The captain of the 'Dneiper,' arrived at Jibutil, in the Red Sea, reports having held up many ships, but having sunk only one. This means that his act in doing so was entirely deliberate and presumably that he thought that he had international law on his side. That the ship chosen happened to be a British one has little significance, as most ships on the high seas are British. If we are not mistaken, German ships, towards which the Russians are not supposed to have anything but good will, have suffered, if anything, more than in their natural proportion.

There is a remarkable resemblance between the attitude of the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria toward the parliament of his second kingdom, Hungary, and that of King Oscar toward that of Norway. Both sovereigns are wise and beloved. In both cases the sovereign finds himself at issue with a majority of the parliament of the minor kingdom on an issue affecting the union which exists in his person. In both cases the sovereign is, as it were, prevented in the interests of the union, for which he personally, and not either parliament, is responsible, from acting the part of a constitutional sovereign and accepting the views of the parliamentary majority. It would seem as though a dual sovereignty was doomed sooner or later to this result, and that home rule carried to the length of a separate and independent parliament is an unworkable relationship.

In these days, when so much feeling has been aroused over the enforcement of alien labor laws on both sides of the line, it is gratifying to learn that at one point on the border at least there is nothing but good will. Commenting on the decision of the Canadian court in the case of the Père Marquette railway men ordered to be deported, the Detroit 'News' rejoices that 'a spirit of mutual 'accommodation and toleration has 'guided the authorities on both sides of 'the river, resulting in harmonious relations, which, if existing all along the 'border, would make a happy adjustment 'of all differences an easy matter.' There can be no doubt that a good deal of the friction and bad feeling caused by the alien labor laws is owing to the hateful manner in which they are enforced, especially by such officials as the notorious Mr. Barry, of Buffalo. It is, however, impossible to perform a purely unfriendly act in a gracious way, and the sooner we stop imitating our neighbors in that sort of nastiness the better.

The pessimistic opinions ascribed by the capitalistic press throughout the continent to Mr. Dalryimple, the Glasgow traction expert, to the effect that political conditions in the cities of the United States were incompatible with public ownership of street railways, had a good deal the air of having a one-sided gloss put on them in the interest of the untold capital that is battening on monopolistic franchises. In an interview at Philadelphia he made it clear that, while he believed that reform in the methods of city government was a necessity before the complete municipalization of public utilities could be safely carried out, he saw much to condemn in the present methods, and thought the municipalities should have greater power of control over such companies. The cities should own the plant and short leases and three-cent fares, he said, would solve many difficulties. Every contract for the operation of lines should, he thinks, provide for frequent readjustment of rates and conditions of service. He was also convinced by observation and investigation that any company which is in a sound financial condition, not overcapitalized, could make a three-cent rate without rendering its securities unattractive or interfering with that excellence of service and accommodation which the public has a right to demand. It is amusing to observe how the opponents of municipal ownership, who hailed Mr. Dalrymple, on his first published utterances as a veritable Daniel, now question his ability and his trustworthiness. Yet both his conclusions will be accepted as sound by all who study conditions with open mind, as he has done.

Washington having been decided upon as the place of meeting for the peace plenipotentiaries, the fact has given rise to that amusing rivalry between cities characteristic of our neighbors. Other cities point out that the national capital is too warm for comfort in these summer days and that the diplomatists will have to adjourn to some city, watering place, or summer resort where the climatic conditions are more favorable. Portland, in Maine, urges her claims as not only being delightfully cool, but possessed of the geographical advantage of being exactly half-way between Tokio and St. Petersburg. Should the plenipotentiaries fall out the choice of Portland would give each an equal chance at the start for a run home. Detroit thinks it is the best place, if the peace commissioners want a locality where they can be quiet and comfortable and separated from all the distracting influences and outside pulls—where they can be completely apart from the world and its cares and in touch with no part of it but their respective governments. Chicago, of course, claims to offer attractions superior to those of all other cities, flaunts its reputation for hospitality and its ability to talk all the languages of the world, one at a time or all at once, as may be desired. Many other cities are equally positive as to their attractions for treaty makers, so that the high contracting parties will have plenty of room to choose should Washington prove too hot for them.

A curious evidence of the unpopularity in Britain of the Chamberlain preference on Canadian breadstuffs has come out in an election in the Finsbury division of London. The Liberal candidate is Mr. Baker, a Canadian. As a Liberal, he is necessarily against the taxation of British bread for the benefit of Canada, but the fact that he is a Canadian seems to have been enough, in spite, we presume, of the conservative management, to raise a cry against him, and the cry is, 'No Canadian bread wanted. No Canadian need apply.' This is the natural result of the unhandsome position in which Canadians are placed towards their fellow subjects, through no fault of their own, by the Chamberlain propaganda. We say through no fault of their own, because the Canadians have at no time, as a people, made this preposterous demand. Those who have made it—the Manufacturers' Association, the Canadian Chamberlainites—are now in Britain. They are being royally entertained and are being given the chief seats in the synagogues and the uppermost rooms at feasts, and everything is being done to make them think imperially. When it comes to stating their creed, however, their British admirers, who have been assuming in all their utterances that Canada was going to do something in return for what it is proposed to do for her, they have nothing to show but the sheer blank wall of complete protection against all outside manufacturers — principally British. Mr. George's eloquence seems to cast a coldness over his commercial audiences, however much his imperial loyalty may evoke cheers.

The Chinese Merchants' boycott of United States goods, in retaliation of the manner in which the exclusion laws of the Republic are administered, is the first overt sign of the change wrought in the Chinese mind by the victories of Japan over Russia. Previous to the present campaign in Manchuria, the Chinese had a too lively sense of the aggressive and punitive power of western nations to dare to think of doing anything that might invite a visit of warships, with a probable smashing of things generally and a seizure of territory as security for indemnity for alleged loss and injury. But now the Chinese merchant guilds, without waiting for action by their government, have shown that they have the spirit and the will to retaliate on those who do not treat them with consideration. In another quarter, the Chinese are showing that they are getting over their fear of the western powers. The heavy decline in German trade with China and the temper displayed by the natives in Shantung have aroused fears in Germany that she may lose her hold upon China and find her possession of Kiao chau Bay more costly than profitable. With the eclipse of Russian influence before the rising sun of Japan, Germany, and, in fact, all western nations, have suffered a diminution of influence in China. This would be a natural result of the war, even if Japan made no effort to influence the Chinese people or their government. Germany, apparently in response to this new move, has decided to fortify Kiao chau. The arrogance which has marked her dealings with the Chinese calls for some display of activity, perhaps, but the Emperor must contemplate the possibility, if Japan chooses to back China in resisting his aggressions, of being forced to submit to the humiliation of having to abandon his foothold on the Shan tung peninsula. However that may be, the fact that the Chinese are awake to the great change that has taken place in their destiny is evident.

Our rural constabulary do not seem to be equal to a circus. A circus, which seems to have a following of the lowest class of ruffians, has gained a very unprofitable advertisement by rendering necessary the despatch of the military to Grand'Mere. Circuses are apt to have such a class of men in their wake. The employees of such a travelling show form a small army, and, if not controlled by internal discipline, are more than enough to overpower any force which local law and order are able to bring to bear upon them. It is, of course, altogether in the interest of the management of such shows to gain no such evil notoriety, and for the most part they seem to succeed in coming and going without committing unlawful acts. No doubt many a boy and sometimes a girl are wiled away from home by their fascinations, and such lives are liable to be wrecked. But these go of their own accord, and no fuss is raised. Nothing should be left undone by our authorities to make such outbreaks of savagery as that which occurred on Saturday injurious to such travelling organizations, so that they may see it to be to their own interest not to take blackguards about with them. There should be the most careful enquiry as to where these people got their liquor, whether locally or whether they carried it with them. The Lake St. John region has a reputation for sobriety which it would be a pity that it should lose. On the other hand, we should think circus managers would provide against such a combustible accompaniment. It might be possible to enact a law that would make the presence of a circus or exhibition, like an election, a dry time in any country place. We should think that all our unpoliced regions would see the sense of this. It is necessary for a circus before opening anywhere to get leave from the local authorities, and such permit should carry with it the shutting up of all sources of liquor.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

The Rev. Mr. Morrow arrays with great terseness and clearness the reasons which led so many Liberals in Ontario to lose faith in Sir Wilfrid Laurier as a statesman entirely loyal to the principle of religious liberty. In spite of these facts and allegations we still believe in Sir Wilfrid. We have never said that all the asseverations of his eloquence have been in harmony with each other. There are few of us who have not been caught, or caught ourselves, saying more or less contradictory things when looking at things from new aspects as new conditions awoke our enthusiasms. Those who can recall no inconsistencies in their own utterances have surely made very few or been uncommonly lacking in fervor for the causes they have advocated. Still less can we expect all the obiter dicta of a whole ministry to be in harmony with each other. Nothing is more natural than that a minister belonging to, and surrounded by, all the influences of the western prairies should, especially in speaking to his own people, say things very differently from one whose surroundings were, say, those of a maritime province or of the rural parts of Quebec. All the solidarity that can be asked of a ministry is a common policy. We have, in the views of Messrs. Sproule and Hughes, on the one hand, and of Mesrs. Bergeron and Monk on the other, a vivid illustration of how statesmen of one party can differ.

Referring to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's quoted eulogium of the Liberal party for its championship of provincialism, we have never been slow to tell our readers that we had no sympathy with that sort of thing. We have always been for nationalism. We have always regarded provincialism as born of separatism and as the stronghold of separatism. Had it not been for Lower Canada and its religious separatism, Canada would probably have been erected into one country under a legislative union. At least, such was certainly the desire of Sir John Macdonald, the chief father of Confederation, and it is notorious that the chief hindrance to it was the province of Quebec as led by Sir George Cartier. The chief ground on which provincialism was insisted on by the province of Quebec was that this province should retain its ecclesiastical schools, and by conceding separate schools to the Protestants here to establish a demand for ecclesiastical separate schools in the other provinces. Mr. Morrow's whole reasoning seems to be that provincial absolutism in education is absolutely the right thing. We presume that if he lived in the province of Quebec he would not be an advocate of that doctrine. The fact that Sir John surrendered to the Federal principle, and did so on the education question, made guarantees for minorities a necessity. There are stipulations as to education in the framework of every province. It is not abnormal; on the contrary, it is in harmony with all the facts of our national organization that there should in all cases be such stipulations.

We look upon separate schools as one of the greatest evils that can befall any country, just as a good churchman looks upon dissent as among the greatest of national evils. We do not see how we can become a nation while they exist. They are nests of anti-nationalism. This is particularly the case with Roman Catholic separate schools in which separatism is the principal thing imparted. Though it may not be openly taught, anti-nationalism is in all their atmosphere. Indeed, no one can well question that the Roman Catholic Church is the most divisive force we have among us. Protestants of all sorts get on perfectly together in the matter of schools. The Jews, who are not Christians at all, get on with them. So do heathens and all sorts of nondescripts and strangers who come to cast their lot among us. That element alone insists on making two peoples of us. A letter from a Roman Catholic Conservative to a Toronto paper, which appears in this issue of the 'Witness,' confirms this view. No one can regret the fact of separate schools more than we do; yet we cannot see but that they are a claim of religious liberty. Religious convictions are not got rid of by forcible suppression, and, if they were, that would be a bad way to do it. The principle of the separate school is a matter of religious tenet, and, with most, of religious conviction. The readiest way to confirm a tenet or a prejudice into a conviction is to put it under public disabilities. There was a time when there was in England an absolute Church. John Bunyan and many another languished in prison for not belonging to it. The prison did not make dissent weaker, but stronger. The English people asserted their rights to believe and worship as they chose, though they still labor under disabilities on account of their faith. This continent has thrown off state churchism, but it has established state schoolism. In countries where the state school is absolute either the people will grow sufficiently alike to agree as to the schools, or the time must come when the right of dissent will be acknowledged as a moral claim; or, thirdly, the state will have to give up carrying on the schools, as it gave up carrying on the church.

Taking all claims into consideration, the school system which prevails at present in the Territories about to be erected into provinces has seemed to us as nearly right as it was possible to make it. The separate school is permitted there and to a very small extent exists. There are both Roman Catholic and Protestant separate schools. The conditions are, however, such that the separate school is not likely ever to be a serious factor. It is a safety valve that has seldom occasion to blow off. The reason of this is that the separate schools are required to be in all respects up to the standard of the common schools on pain of losing state aid, which, in the case of the Territories, has been substantial. These requirements prevent any such divergence from the general curriculum as would cause the children to make a bad showing in examinations. This law does not provide for insignificant minorities; only for substantial ones, which are able to live up to the requirements. Wherever such substantial communities exist they practically have separate schools, whatever the law. New Brunswick rejects the principle of separate schools, but in St. John there are recognized Roman Catholic and Protestant schools. The people of the North-West Territories have never, so far as we have heard, found any fault with their present school system. In all the debates we have not seen this alleged.

On the question as to whom Sir Wilfrid Laurier saw and did not see, we do not know whether he saw the papal representative or not, in connection with the Roman Catholic demand; but we presume he did. If that gentleman, who is in Canada for the purpose of looking after Roman Catholic interests as they are affected by government, failed to see Sir Wilfrid Laurier on this subject through his own negligence, he surely failed in his duty towards his employers. Any organization is free to appoint a parliamentary agent; so no one can prevent or object to the Church of Rome doing so. Then, as to whether Sir Wilfrid Laurier should see such an agent or not, we need only ask ourselves what would be thought if, say, the Methodist Church should appoint a parliamentary agent, which is quite conceivable, and if Sir Wilfrid Laurier were to refuse to see him on some question of interest to that body, especially supposing Sir Wilfrid was a Methodist himself. As to why he appointed Roman Catholics to draw up a provision in the interest of Roman Catholics, or as to why he did not wait till absent ministers who had committed themselves in a contrary sense, were consulted, we know nothing, but we do think that Sir Wilfrid acted in the direction of the larger equity and the larger liberty in what he did.

NEW AMENDMENTS.

The Conservatives, fresh from denouncing separatism in Ontario, are now making pleas on its behalf at Ottawa. The separatist effect of separate schools was of course at the bottom of all their demands for absolute provincial autonomy in education. Though the leaders of the party were not in a position to urge it, the hope that the provinces would in time do away with separate schools was at the bottom of all the ecclesiastical protests and was the only thing that gave meaning to the denunciations of the Premier by the Conservative press as being under the control of a papal delegate. Having failed to rouse Ontario to opposition to an actual condition of things which commends itself to just men, we now find them working in a precisely opposite direction. They are attempting to insert a wedge between Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his French followers by making ultra-separatist demands upon him. It is true that the anti-separate school campaign was led by Orangemen and the separationist campaign is being led by Mr. Bergeron and Mr. Monk, Roman Catholics. Mr. Bergeron is moving an amendment by which the separate schools which are now kept in line with the rest of the schools of the province shall be taken entirely out of the hands of the provincial government and put under the completely independent jurisdiction of the denominations which they represent. Mr. Bergeron does not expect to pass such an amendment. He only wants to lay the rejection of it at the Premier's door for electioneering purposes. We have no doubt that this amendment of Mr. Bergeron's will please the clergy, into whose hands he is playing; but we doubt very much if his people, when their inmost wishes come to be known through the ballot, will be found to want it. The election of 1896 was fought on that very issue, and they seemed then to make themselves plain upon it.

Mr. Monk's demand is of a more vexatious sort still, namely, that both languages shall be established in the new provinces forever. Where is Mr. Borden, Mr. Monk's leader, who was just now so loudly demanding absolute provincial autonomy? Mr. Monk's amendment is meant entirely for hustings use in Quebec; but his party allies are not likely to bless him for it when it resounds elsewhere. The Russian, German, Scandinavian and other languages bid fair to be as prevalent in those provinces as French. The desire of the new provinces is to have one speech and be one people. The requirement that they should for all time go to the enormous expense and inconvenience of two official languages would simply not be tolerated by them. According to the census figures of 1901, there were in the Territories 33,953 English, 18,797 Irish, 21,501 Scotch and 619 others of British origin, making a total of 74,870. Those of French origin, on the other hand, are set down as only 7,040, compared with 19,572 Germans, 5,390 Scandinavians, 17,051 Russians, 11,635 half-breeds of various speech, 14,669 Indians, 6,407 Austro-Hungarians, besides a number of Dutch, Italians, Jews, Swiss, Belgians, Chinese and Japanese, negroes and others. These figures only need to be glanced at to show how absurd and unjustifiable it would be to make French as well as English the official language of the new provinces. The non-French proportion is much greater now than it was in 1901. The best thing that can happen in the North-West is speedy assimilation of language and manners and that is what the people of the North West are determined to bring about whatever Ottawa politicians may say or do.

THREATS OF COERCION.

Swedish Conservative papers may advocate war with Norway, but King Oscar is too wise to countenance anything so suicidal. A still stronger element on the side of a peaceful solution consists of the mass of Swedish workingmen, whose sympathies are rather on the side of the Norwegians, who are a democratic nation, than on the side of their own aristocracy, whom the papers mentioned represent. Swedish labor unions have assured the Norwegians that they will refuse to take up arms. The Social Democratic party, whose strength we do not know, has issued a proclamation to the effect that it will not take part in a war, and, should the Rigsdag decide on coercing Norway by force of arms, it will use the modern weapon of a general

strike in protest against such policy. The strike has been used to political ends in Russia, but this is the first time that it has been formally invoked by the organized proletariat to dictate a national policy. If the labor people had the suffrage in Sweden, as they have in Norway, these methods of political warfare by strike and by mutiny would be indefensible. They are interesting, however, as there will always be those who will trumpet them as the determining force in a conclusion which is all but certain without them, and they will likely be imitated elsewhere at national crises. But all this talk of war between two small kindred nations sounds absurd when their military strength is reviewed. Norway has a law that her army shall not exceed eighteen thousand men even in time of war, and though she has a large mercantile marine, her navy consists of four turret ships, four monitors, thirty-one gunboats, and about forty torpedo boats. All these are intended for coast and harbor defence. The population of Norway is a little less than two and a half millions; that of Sweden five million two hundred thousand. Sweden has a standing army of twenty-eight thousand men, which could be raised to a war footing of two hundred thousand. Her navy, solely for coast and harbor detence, consists of twenty-three turret ships, four corvettes, five torpedo cruisers, thirteen gunboats and about thirty smaller craft. Sweden thus appears to be much the stronger, and could possibly overrun her weaker neighbor, but at a cost of permanent estrangement, animosity and perpetual disunion. It is to be assumed that the wiser and cooler heads in both countries will see the folly of war. At all events, the attitude of the Swedish workingmen shows that the people are not in sympathy with the war party, which will hardly dare to resort to arms with the prospect of a rebellion at home.

THE COMING BATTLE.

It appears to be now understood that the peace plenipotentiaries are not to meet at Washington till some time in August. As our readers know we expected nothing from the action taken by the belligerents upon the Roosevelt overtures but marching and countermarching until the great battle of the war which was and still is pending should have been fought. This leisurely appointment seems to confirm this. The report that President Roosevelt is exerting himself to secure an armistice before the battle may be put down to the imagination of the correspondent. The Czar has not the decision to confess defeat till all is lost, and such is the advantage of the Japanese position that a cessation of hostilities now would seem to them equivalent in its effects to losing a battle. The rainy season in Manchuria sets in in August, so that to choose the date named is equivalent to adjourning the intervention of diplomacy till after the campaign. The battle, for news of which we are now waiting, will doubtless be classed as one of the great ones of history. How often have a million men been engaged over a frontage of two hundred miles in a direct line? Or, if the movement reported from Northern Corea be a part of it, three to four hundred miles. Still what makes a battle great is not its bigness, but its decisiveness and finality. To judge of that it is better to wait. The impenetrable screen with which Field Marshal Oyama has managed to conceal his operations has not only puzzled the so-called military critics of Europe, but baffled General Linevitch, who is reported 'bewildered by his failure to unmask the Japanese plans.' The long period of inaction has, no doubt, been rendered necessary by the difficulty of bringing forward so large an army in a country whose bridges are down. We have been counting that Field Marshal Oyama had an ever-increasing army, amounting now to over half a million, but at all times much superior to the Russian force. The battle of Mukden reduced the latter to about a hundred and seventy-five thousand men, but by recoveries from hospitals and additions from Europe, it is supposed to have been almost more than doubled since then. In the absence of the bridges, however, a large part of the Japanese force and supplies would probably be far in the rear, as it is not safe to cut an enormous army off from its base of supplies. Operations have possibly been delayed till it was safe to take trains over the rivers. How far the story that the bridges are now rebuilt is a fact to be relied upon we do not know. General Linevitch is said to be intensely nervous, as he may well be, over the safety of the railway from Harbin to Vladivostok. That line is, roughly speaking, parallel to the advancing front of the Japanese army, the right wing of which is almost in touch with it. To cut that railway at any point would be to isolate Vladivostok. Vladivostok is sentimentally more sacred to the Russians than any point they have yet contested, for the reason that it is on Russian soil. It will be extremely difficult for General Linevitch to obey the order from St. Petersburg that no Japanese must be allowed to enter Russian territory.

THE CZAR'S WILL.

The Czar of Russia has at last come down from his high horse. He received an almost defiant and almost revolutionary delegation from the Moscow Zemstvo without reproof and without reserve. He shook hands as cordially with the most notorious leaders as with any other. He asserted that it is his sovereign will—still that poor sovereign will—that elected representatives shall be admitted to the operations of the state. It was charily expressed; but it pleased the deputation, who were certainly in no mood to accept half-measures. There were signs in the Czar's speech and behavior that he felt in taking this new attitude like Christian, in the 'Pilgrim's Progress,' when the great burden fell from his back. In the happiest of times the burden of such an empire is far too much for one young man and in these evil days he may well rejoice to be quit of it. But the Czar is not an autocrat in his own dominions. It was to be expected that there would be kicking at police headquarters and anger in the house of Romanoff. Nothing could more strikingly reveal the thraldom in which the police-managed government of Russia holds the Czar than the fact that the police censors forbade the publication of the Czar's speech. That the Czar said what is ascribed to him cannot be doubted, in view of the jubilation with which the deputation left his presence. The police have, however, declared that it is all a mistake. They have made their own version of the Czar's words, and in the strongest terms forbidden the publication of his speech in any other form than as edited by the police, and there is to be no note or comment thereon. The announcement—curiously translated—which gave such great satisfaction to the deputation, was, 'It is my sovereign 'will, and it is unalterable, that elected 'representatives of the people shall be 'admitted to the works of the state.' The newspapers were required by the police to make him say simply, 'My sovereign will is unalterable.' It is a queer sovereign will which is thus trampled in the dust by impudent officials. The fact that the Czar's wishes—we need not talk about his will—are thus coolly thwarted will account for the contradictory nature of his acts and utterances. Ignatieff said: 'It does not matter what the Czar 'says. What is done in the name of the 'Czar is the real thing.'

THE MOROCCO MATTER.

According to certain newsmongers who seem to us to be rather abusing French hospitality, and special telegraphic advantages accorded them by the French government, the Emperor of Germany has subjugated France without firing a shot. France dismissed her great foreign minister, M. Delcassé, resolved on conceding all the Emperor's demands, even to breaking with Great Britain, and besought Britain not to prevent her obtaining peace at any price. This is very exaggerated talk. It is simply a question about Morocco. Great Britain never made over Morocco to France. She was not in possession of Morocco, neither had she any claim upon it, except on the principle, that all weak countries are prey, and that Britain, having always had the largest commercial interests, has always had the lion's share. All she could pretend to surrender to France was her claim, or share of claim, whatever that might be. The acceptance by France of that surrender, however, implied an assumption by her of overlordship, and it could not be denied that Great Britain was a party to that assumption, and was in a way bound to prove loyal to it. Great Britain thus appeared as a sort of guardian of France's African interests. This drew her and France nearer together, especially as France's other guardian had become quite unable to do anything for her, and France began clinging to her as she had done to Russia. According to despatches, this attachment between France and Great Britain has, more than the Morocco claim, aroused the Kaiser's ire, and his one purpose is to break up the entente. Professor Schiemann, confidant of the Kaiser, says it is his earnest desire to make friends with France, and if we are to believe the report sent us, both of them evidently think that France can be bullied and scared into friendship. He does not take the trouble to pretend that Germany's desire to win France's affections is out of any love to her, but because it would be an advantage to her in a struggle with Great Britain. His word to France is that, if there is a war between Germany and Great Britain, France will have to take one side or the other. He holds that it would be the part of wisdom with her to be found on the side of Germany, the implication being that, if she should decline, Germany would visit on her the spite which she might fail to vent on Great Britain. King James the first, when he was a little boy, had to be punished by proxy, the hope being that he would be brought to terms by seeing the sufferings of his substitute. In the same way Great Britain is to be forced from her friendship for France by the knowledge that if she has a difference with Germany France will suffer for it.

Why there should be war between Great Britain and Germany, Dr. Schiemann does not seem to have made plain. To imagine Great Britain attacking Germany is still more preposterous than the rumored assumption of a few days ago that France was preparing to attack Germany. It is to be admitted that the jingo and the yellow branches of the British press have of late been full of enmity to Germany, but even these have never so much as suggested that Great Britain had any occasion for assailing the German power or any thought of doing so. Everything that has been said in British newspapers has been based on the supposed malignant designs of Germany. Dr. Schiemann does not seem to have advanced any reason for thinking that Great Britain contemplated aggression, and failing this the remarks attributed to him would seem to imply that Germany was planning a possible assault on the power of Great Britain and was in process of forcing France and the French fleet to join her in it. If Dr. Schiemann used such words for publication they must have been meant for the French market; but we can imagine no one being more surprised than he to see the use made of and the color put upon his remarks. He was probably doing no more than indulging in what is the daily pastime of German professors, playing out over his morning coffee and 'Zeitung' a chess problem with the kings and pawns of Europe. Had the Emperor been really at work wooing France we could hardly imagine him choosing Metz, of all places, the fortress wrested from France only thirty-five years ago, to consummate by elaborate ceremonial the wresting from France at the hands of the Roman Catholic Church of her cherished guardianship of the 'holy places.' It would have been hard to devise a sharper dagger for French friendship than that. At the same time it should be remembered that nobody has been more astonished than Russia at the way her ships and armies have gone down before a people of whose power she knew no more than if it had developed in Mars. In the presence of this tremendous object lesson it would be foolish for any other country to be caught napping should a neighbor with an armament all primed and loaded suddenly develop a mania for war.

THE INTERCOLONIAL.

The position of Minister of Railways and Canals is not all honey. A department for which the responsible head is constantly having to apologize has its drawbacks as an easy and desirable billet. It is true that it is a position of power and a position of patronage, two things that appeal to the ambition or vanity of the ordinary man; but it is also a position that is open to and that receives much adverse criticism. Liberal or Conservative, whatever may be the administration, it is the same tale as year after year goes by—deficit, deficit, deficit. And everybody knows that these deficits are caused because the railway is run as a part of the political machine, and not as a business undertaking. If the Grand Trunk or the Canadian Pacific were administering the line the deficits would stop at once or the railway would stop. But the government does not attempt to run the railway on business principles, or, if it does, it has been so far lamentably unsuccessful. Not only has the railway been made a home for decayed or tired politicians—a sort of hospital for incurable friends of succeeding governments—but for political purposes rates have often been fixed absurdly low, and on occasions the railway has acted purely as an eleemosynary agent, supplying in distressful times free carriage of hay and coal. When the Liberal Government came into power, we were promised a change. Mr. Blair was to be the magician to convert the deficit into a surplus with the magic wand of vigorous and impartial administration. To carry out that policy much money was spent in improving the permanent way, in modernizing and increasing the rolling stock, in obtaining running rights from the Grand Trunk from St. Rosalie Junction into Montreal. Alas, the deficits never ceased. Mr. Emmerson succeeded Mr. Blair, and Mr. Emmerson has had to tell the House of Commons the sad tale of a deficit of about $1,800,000 on the business of the past financial year. Snowstorms and increased wages were blamed for a part of the deficit; but the major part of it is chronic, and will persist until the railway is taken out of politics and administered by a small commission composed of honorable practical men, who shall be made as independent as judges.

Mr. Emmerson goes over the old excuses that the Intercolonial was built for political, and not for commercial or financial reasons or purposes, and that, because the canals do not show a profit, therefore a profit, or an equality between expenditure and receipts, should not be expected of the railway. This comparison is somewhat overstrained. The canals have cost the country some seventy or eighty million dollars, entailing an annual interest charge of some three million dollars. The canals, however, although they have not fulfilled the glowing hopes of their projectors, have still played an important part in our commercial and mechanical development. Once upon a time, the canals were serious competitors with the railways, and it was to a large extent that competition that made the railways seize upon all inventions and improvements for reducing cost of moving freight, until, at length, they have been able to reduce rates to a figure that seemed out of the bounds of reason thirty years ago. It must be considered, too, that much of the canal and lock work on the St. Lawrence was, in a sense, just as much a necessity for an enterprising nation as would be the filling up of a quagmire in a public road, however little the traffic there might be. As a chain is only as strong as its weakest link, so is the waterway from Montreal to the Great Lakes limited in its usefulness to its least navigable depth, and both sentiment and national considerations demand that that usefulness shall be as great as possible. The river is a natural asset with imperative demands; the railway is one of many and the rest were built to pay.

Mr. Emmerson says that the rates on the Intercolonial are fifty percent less than on other railways. Mr. Haggart, a former Minister of Railways and Canals, who ought to know, says that the trouble is too many employees. Mr. Barker, an experienced railway man, declares that if the business of any railway were managed after the same fashion, the directors would be subject to criminal indictment. However that may be, it is certain that the present system is rotten, and the country cannot too soon insist upon it that it must be mended or ended. Capable commercial management, with a fair schedule of rates, and drastic reforms in the system of appointments would seem to be the changes most urgently called for. Let the government appoint a commission with equal powers to the Railway Commission. The mismanagement of the Intercolonial not only is an eyesore in itself, but it is used to discredit all ownership of public utilities by the people.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE.

After protesting most strongly that he never would, Mr. James H. Hyde has sold his five hundred and one shares of stock in the Equitable Life Assurance Society and has retired from the vice-presidency. The shares have been purchased by Thomas F. Ryan and a syndicate of financiers. Mr. Ryan and his 'crowd' now virtually occupy the position formerly occupied by Mr. Hyde, that of the one-man power in the Equitable. Mr. Hyde's position as owner of the majority of the stock of the company was the cause of all the strife among the directors which has given the affairs of the Equitable such unenviable notoriety during the past four months. He appointed dummy directors to vote upon his stock, and the enormous reserves of the company, the property of the policy-holders, were used to finance all sorts of undertakings in which he and his friends were interested. To the position of dictator, formerly occupied by Mr. Hyde, Mr. Ryan now succeeds, and the question naturally arises, what is the object of the Ryan syndicate in spending millions on this purchase. Mr. Ryan says that he paid Mr. Hyde $2,500,000 for his five hundred and two shares of stock, which were worth at par only $50,200, and which under the Equitable Society's charter cannot legitimately return to the owners $3,507, or about seven percent. At the rate Mr. Ryan paid for the stock the fixed interest of $3,507 comes about a seventh of one percent per annum. It is naturally assumed that those who raised the $2,500,000 either hope to get it recouped to them in some way not on the surface, or that they have interests at stake which they have considered it worth while paying three millions and a half dollars to save.

There are those who believe that Mr. Ryan has made the greatest financial coup of the age, that he has bought the financial control of the Equitable for the purpose of rehabilitating the fallen fortunes of the Metropolitan Street Railway system, to build a rival street railway system to the Interborough, and to embark in other huge speculative ventures. Such surmises are not surprising considering the later history of the Equitable under Mr. Hyde, and the fact that Mr. Ryan has not hitherto been known as a philanthropist. Mr. Ryan, indeed, has up to this time been accounted a financier pure and simple. He was the leading spirit in a syndicate which secured control of the State Trust Company six years ago, and then borrowed large sums from the treasury. His friend and business associate is Thomas Dolan, president of the United Gas Improvement Company, against which the citizens of Philadelphia arose the other week in a fit of indignation and overthrew its alliance with the boodlers of the City Council. Mr. Ryan in association with Mr. Whitney, secured control of the street railways of New York; it was he who brought together and organized interests representing assets of $1,000,000,000 behind the Bank of Commerce; he is the vice-president and real head of the great Morton Trust Company; he is the financial organizer and financial master of the Consolidated Tobacco Company; in fact, he is a director and large stockholder in many of the largest trust and business concerns in the country. Little wonder that it is said that the Equitable is now behind the Ryan subway interests and that its funds will be available for financing the big deal he is said to have in train. Such, at least, is alleged to be generally accepted in financial and New York rapid transit circles.

On the other hand, there are those who credit Mr. Ryan with being actuated by higher and broader motives; holding that primarily he felt the need of bringing to an end the destructive war which was having such a ruinous effect upon the Equitable in particular, upon the business of life assurance in general, and which was menacing other large financial interests. If it turns out that Mr. Ryan and his associates were actuated by such a purpose, and if they do not in their turn betray the trust which they have purchased, they will have performed a service of the first magnitude to United States finance. The whole system of life assurance has been put in jeopardy, not only by the 'frenzied finance' of the Equitable, but by the criticisms of its rivals. Other great life assurance companies of New York for a time pursued the suicidal policy of instructing their agents to make what capital they could out of the troubles of the Equitable, under the mistaken calculation that what did the Equitable harm must necessarily do them good. The effect of such a campaign was, on the contrary, to raise doubts in the minds of those canvassed as to the stability or instability of life assurance in general. All life assurance business suffered in consequence, and now all the agents of the big companies have received instructions to cease their adverse criticism of the great rival concern. One big company which supplied a lot of literature detrimental to the Equitable has now sent out orders for its agents to destroy it.

The hope for the future good management is not in the purchase of the stock control by the Ryan syndicate from the Hyde syndicate. Such a purchase was indeed the last way in which those who desired to vest the control of the company in the policyholders would have gone about accomplishing their end. They attempted to do it by legislation, but found that the constitution of the United States forbids legislation that trespasses upon the rights of property or of contract. Unless, then, it could be done by the stockholders themselves, it could not be done at all. It was ostensibly to accomplish this end that Mr. Ryan carried out this deal. It is announced that the undertaking of the purchasers is to bind themseves legally to accept the nominations of the policy-holders for a majority of the board of directors. The control of any company by its policy-holders is under ordinary circumstances illusory, as it is practically impossible to get them to vote, and as the administration would be certain to hold proxies enough to constitute a majority of the votes cast. Such a control could only come into force in some extreme case when the public interest and anger were sufficiently excited to rouse the body of the policy-holders to unanimous action. It would therefore simply give the policy-holders a veto as a last resort.

The new control has given the only pledge it could of the good faith of its undertaking by securing for the time being an executive in whom, if in any living men, the public have absolute confidence. Mr. Paul Morton retires from the secretaryship of the navy in the Roosevelt Cabinet to become its executive head; and Grover Cleveland, George Westinghouse, and Justice Morgan J. Brien have all pledged themselves to act as trustees of the five hundred and one shares of the stock purchased by the Ryan syndicate. Mr. Cleveland has accepted the trusteeship because he considers it a public duty. It is certain that these men will not consent to be dummies, or, so long as they have control, allow of any transactions not in the interests of the policy-holders and all concerned. The report upon the Equitable just issued by the State Department of Insurance reveals a very rotten state of things, and the news that a thorough government investigation is to be held has been learned with much satisfaction. It is also stated that another most thorough investigation will be held by Mr. Paul Morton, the new president of the Equitable, and that no stone will be left unturned to expose whatever crimes against Equitable policy-holders may have been committed and to punish the guilty. In the meantime, Mr. Alexander, the ex-president of the Equitable, has made restitution of a quarter of a million dollars received from the syndicates out of the profits of transactions with the Equitable. Mr. Hyde made restitution of a large amount some time ago. There are said to be millions yet to be disgorged, one rich man, it is alleged, having made as much as ten million dollars illegally out of his connection with the Equitable and various trusts and syndicates.

ELECTRICAL CONVENTION ENDS

MR. A. A. WRIGHT, M.P., ELECTED PRESIDENT.

In accordance with the custom of the association, Mr. A. A. Wright, M.P., president of the Electric Light & Power Company, Renfrew, Ont., becomes president this year, having last year occupied the position of first vice-president of the association, while the second vice-president, Mr. R. G. Black, superintendent of the Toronto Electric Light Company, becomes first vice-president. Mr. John Murphy, of the Ottawa Electric Company, Ottawa, was elected second vice, and Mr. C. H. Mortimore, of the 'Electrical News,' Toronto, secretary-treasurer.

Following is the executive committee for the current year:—

Messrs. K. B. Thornton, superintendent of the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company; A. A. Dion, superintendent Ottawa Electric Company; R. B. Reesor, manager Electric Light & Power Company, Lindsay, Ont.; Chas. B. Hunt, manager London Electric Co., London; J. A. Kammerer, director of the Cataract Power Company; J. J. Wright, manager Toronto Electric Light Co.; W. Williams, manager Sarnia Gas & Electric Co.; Lewis Burran, Quebec Railway Light & Power Co.; H. O. Fisk, Peterborough Light & Power Co., and J. W. Purcell, Hiram Walker & Sons, Walkerville.

Next year's convention will be held at Niagara Falls.

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The Tragedy in Manchuria—The 'Globe and Commercial Advertiser,' New York.
Asia and Europe—The Boston 'Herald.'
The Japanese an Aquatic People—Their Warship Crews Drilled to Perfection—'American Medicine.'
Maximo Gomez—The N.Y. 'Evening Post.'
The Balfour Mind—By J. H. Yoxall in the 'Daily Chronicle,' London.
The Scottish Churches—Proposals of the Government—English Papers.
Arctic Norway—The 'Speaker,' London.
The Duke of the Abruzzi to Climb the Mountains of the Moon—The 'Sun,' New York.
Fast Time at Sea—The Providence 'Journal.'
The Cunning of Pack Mules—The Philadelphia 'Ledger.'
The Unemployed in Germany—Labor Colonies where any Man May Find Work—'Public Opinion,' New York.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Canadian Handicrafts—The New York 'Evening Post.'
Vandyke for Fourpence—The 'Daily Telegraph,' London.
Old Sèvres—The 'Outlook,' London.
Art Prices and Art Values—The 'Nation,' New York.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

A Lament—Shelley.
Canadian Boat Song—Thomas Moore.
The Old Howells Again—The 'Sun,' New York.
Charles Dibdin, the Kipling of the Navy—By B., in 'T.P.'s Weekly.'
Donne's Friends—The New York 'Evening Post.'
Mr. Burt's Visit to the Transvaal—The Manchester 'Guardian.'
Lady Dilke—The 'Athenaeum,' London.
Early Christian Martyrs—The 'Westminster Gazette.'
Our 'Sloppy' English—An Indignant Defence—The Chicago 'Journal.'
The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava—By Goldwin Smith, D.C.L., in the 'Independent,' New York.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

A Curious School, with Tolstoi as Schoolmaster—The Springfield 'Republican.'
The Swarming of Bees—The 'Outlook,' London.
Science Notes.

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

'World Wide' is a weekly reprint of articles and cartoons from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres.

$1.50 a year to any postal address the world over. Agents wanted. John Dougall & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Miss A. R. Taylor is on her way home from Thibet to England, and hopes to be at the Keswick Convention.

In 1872 there were only eleven baptized Christians in Japan. Now there are fifty thousand, and of these fourteen thousand are Presbyterians.

By the will of Mary E. Shaw, of Philadelphia, the Tuskegee Institute receives $38,000. This is the largest sum that institution has ever received from a colored person.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone states that the report that his brother, the Rev. Stephen Gladstone, had been received into the Roman Church is 'absurd and ridiculous, and absolutely without foundation.'

On a recent Sunday afternoon, the largest hall in Paris, the Trocadero Palace, holding seven thousand people, was crowded by the international delegates of the Y. M. C. A., representing at least twenty different nationalities, and prayer and praise and exhortation were held in various languages.

Eight hundred conversions were reported in Liverpool in connection with the services held during Mr. Evan Roberts' fortnight visit. The results following the revival are very similar to those seen in Wales, and there was a lasting and far-reaching work accomplished among the non-church-goers.

The French branch of the Y. M. C. A. in New York has just taken possession of its new building, 109 West 54th street. This structure is due to the munificence of Mr. James Stokes, a member of the World's Committee. A French-speaking association has also been opened in Boston, and has hired two large rooms in the centre of the city.

The mission in Australia of Mr. Fred. B. Smith, secretary of the Religious Work Department of the Y. M. C. A.'s of the United States, has proved a remarkable success. The meetings in Sydney were the largest of the kind that have ever been held. The great Town Hall was packed with men, and at no evening meeting during the mission were there fewer than a thousand to fifteen hundred present.

A representative meeting of missionaries was held in China to consider how the church might meet the extraordinary demand and opportunity that will arise in that country as a result of the waking up of the nation which this present war will cause. The conclusion was to write to their missionary societies at home and ask them to double the present missionary force in that country by 1907.

A young lady sent a touching letter to Dr. Torrey, in which she told of a younger sister who had turned to the Lord at the mission. On returning to boarding-school, the young convert found a young fellow-pupil looking at a portrait of Dr. Torrey. This led to a conversation, and the girl, who was anxious about her soul, was pointed to Christ. (Dr. Torrey remarked, in parenthesis, that this was the first time he had heard of any good resulting from those photographs. He wished none of them had been printed.) The two friends now set to work among the other pupils in the school, and nine professed to find Christ.

At the Paris City Mission's recent meeting in London, Pastor S. H. Anderson, the French secretary, said that since several of the French ministers who had gone to see the Revival in Wales had given an account of the Lord's marvellous doings there, a revival of prayer and praise and of spontaneous testimony had begun in Paris, in the large Y. M. C. A. Hall, 16 Rue Trévise, and meetings had been held every Monday afternoon ever since. Hundreds of members of all denominations come thus together for prayer and praise and testimony. In many houses, also, small prayer-meetings are being held, and from the North of France news has come that extraordinary meetings are constantly taking place, chiefly among miners, and many conversions have been reported as a result of the awakening.

A MESSAGE TO THE WORLD.*

(By Evan Roberts.)

The power of the revival in South Wales is not of men, but of God. He has been close to us, and has shown us the way.

There is no question of creed or of dogma in this movement. The work that is being done has the support, I believe, of all Christian people and Christian churches in our country. I have merely preached the religion of Jesus Christ as I myself have experienced it.

God has made me glad, and I am showing others the great joy of serving him, a joy so great and so wonderful that I shall never be able to express it in its completeness. We are teaching no sectarian doctrine, only the wonder and the beauty of Christ's love, the love of man for him, and the love of man for man.

I have been asked concerning my methods. I have none. I never prepare the words I shall speak. I leave all that to him. I am not the source of this revival. I am only one agent in what is growing to be a multitude. I am not moving men's hearts and changing men's lives; not I, but 'God worketh in me.' I have found what is, in my belief, the highest kind of Christianity. I desire to give my life, which is all I have to give, to helping others to find it also. Many have already found it, thank God, and many more are finding it through them.

This is my work as he has pointed it out to me. His Spirit came to me one night, when upon my knees I asked him for guidance, and five months later I was baptized with the Spirit. He has led me as he will lead all those who, conscious of their human weakness, lean upon him as children upon a father. I know that the work which has been done is not due to any human ability that I possess. It is his work and to his glory.

I was not ever thus, nor prayed that Thou
Should's lead me on.
I loved to choose and see my path, but now
Lead Thou me on.

I desire nothing but to be allowed to continue this work that has begun. 'The Lord is my Shepherd.' I fear no want. All things necessary he has provided, and will provide. I wish no personal following, only the world for Christ.

Some things have been said about our meetings and about me which are not true; but God's truth has not been hurt by these statements, and they, therefore, matter little. I believe, too, that he has put it into the hearts of those who have written of the revival to say helpful things, for some of the papers have carried our message to many whom we have not personally reached.

I believe that the world is upon the threshold of a great religious revival, and I pray daily that I may be allowed to help to bring this about.

I beseech all those who confess Christ to ask him to-day, upon their knees, if he has not some work for them to do now. He will lead them all, as he has led us. He will make them pillars of smoke by day and pillars of fire by night, to guide men to him.

Wonderful things have happened in Wales in a few weeks, but these are only a beginning. The world will be swept by his Spirit as by a rushing, mighty wind. Many who are now silent Christians, Christians whose belief means little to them and nothing to anyone else, will lead the movement. Groping, hesitating, half-hearted Christians, will see a great light, and will reflect this light to thousands of those in utter darkness. The whole world will hear his message of 'peace, goodwill towards men,' and, listening, will be blessed. Thousands upon thousands will do more than we have accomplished, as God gives them power. This is my earnest faith, if the churches will but learn the great lesson of obedience to the voice of the Holy Spirit. Obedience! Obedience!! Obedience!!!

*From The Story of the Welsh Revival, as told by Eye Witnesses.

Y. M. C. A. IN JAPAN.

Mr. Hibbard reports this interesting incident from the post at Fengwancheng: 'From ten until two we were busy with the routine work of "comforting" and making preparations for a social meeting in the afternoon. Takabatake made all the plans and arranged the decorations with great effect. Chibasan and Low Sin (the cooks) produced six hundred odd cookies and did them up in little parcels with peanuts. By two o'clock our guests began to pour in, most of them strangers to us for our old friends have been moving on of late. Soon it was apparent that we were in a crush, in no figurative sense of the word. The room we use is 18 by 60 feet. It became impossible to get in by the door but more came in by the window at the opposite end of the stage. Takabatake made a short speech of welcome and was followed by a captain who is specially commissioned as an instructor of morals to the men. The captain spoke of our work at some length saying, "There is a place to shave and cut your hair and so cleanse your head; a place to wash your clothes and I understand, it was the purpose, if circumstances had permitted, to provide a bath that you might cleanse the whole body; but the fundamental purpose of this work is to make the heart clean." This captain and the commissioned officers of his company have given up the use of tobacco and intoxicating liquors, as they say, on account of the Y. M. C. A. work here.'

OPPORTUNITY IN INDIA.

Very striking are the contrasting pictures which appear as a frontispiece to the report of the Mission to Tamils, in the Madura district, India. Brothers these men may be in the flesh, but little akin spiritually, the one a wierd, repulsive looking 'Demon exorcist,' surrounded by his uncanny fetishes; the other an intelligent and honored pastor of a native Christian Church with the peace of God stamped on his features.

This report is well worth a careful perusal; as one reads one becomes acquainted with the notable missionaries of the American Board who have charge of this field, as well as with many of the strange customs of the two and a half million Hindus for whom they labor. The statistical tables show an increase in the number of self-supporting churches, an increase in the number of church members and adherents, in Christian Endeavor membership and in contributions from the native Christians. On the other hand there has been a decrease in the number of catchists, Biblewomen and village schools and pupils, for the lack of sufficient funds to carry on these very important lines of work. Men are needed, too, to fill in the gaps and to stand as a reserve force to prevent gaps when the well-earned time of furlough comes for those who are now bearing the burden and heat of the day.

The following statement gives a glimpse of what opportunities lie to hand in Madura city:

'There are in the city ten thousand Mohammedans, and no missionary has ever been set apart for them. But they need to be approached by men specially prepared to sympathize with and help them. There are more than twenty thousand Saurashtras, speaking in their homes a different language from the rest of the people. No missionary in this place has ever learned their language, although they are very clannish, and take great pride in their ancestry and position.

'This large town of a hundred and five thousand people has no daily paper and only one weekly, which suspends publication about once a year. There is now a chance to secure a weekly paper that has been published elsewhere, and bring out a healthful high-toned newspaper. The mission elaborated a plan for just such a publication some years ago, but we have never had men enough to set one apart for that work. A literary missionary is needed both for newspaper work, and to do the literary work already referred to.

'The investment here looks good to the men at the shafthead and its output in the assayer's office proves that the yellow metal is there in paying quantity. May we not hope for more investors in the shares of these rich mines of eternity, in the treasures of the Kingdom of Heaven?'

JAPAN'S APPRECIATION.

(For the 'Witness.')

Dear Mr. Editor,—The following remarkable pronouncement on Y. M. C. A. and other Christian work in Japan is a translation of an editorial in 'Jiji,' one of the most representative national papers. The exceedingly practical and generous recognition of Christianity by the Emperor therein referred to, is certain to have a profound and far-reaching effect in the stimulation of Christian work, as will also the clear and out-spoken appreciation of the 'Jiji.' The article has been copied by the 'Osaka' and other papers. Please make the best use you can of it in the interests of our great work here.

WM. ELLIOTT,
Higher Normal School.
Hiroshima, May 13, 1905.

In consideration of the tent work with the army, ten thousand yen has been given by the Emperor to the Y. M. C. A. Christianity has not been long in Japan, but it has shown its power by its strong influence over education and on the Japanese life. Not only in educational work, but also along benevolent lines Christianity has been so active and its results have been so evident that success cannot be denied. At present there are a great number of Christian schools for young men supported by the money of Christians. Not only in times of peace are these young men active and zealous, but in our great war they have extended help, and we shall never know how much comfort they have given to our soldiers. Many have doubtless felt the need of this work, but these bright, zealous young men have seized the opportunity. The success of this work shows that they are fulfilling their mission. Of course such work demands active young men and much money, and the Y. M. C. A. is bearing this expense without asking for help, but if hindered for lack of funds they cannot do their best; so just at this time the Emperor, seeing the value of their work, gave them this amount: it must follow that our Emperor is anxious to continue this work in the field. Now in view of this gracious gift we hope they will be also in times of peace even more zealous in evangelistic, educational and benevolent work.

The Japanese have only one religion—Buddhism.' Now, Christianity is prevailing, and we welcome it. Russia has often urged upon Europe sympathy for her on the ground that the Japanese are pagan, and that they do not welcome foreign civilization although they are free to believe anything. The Japanese are indeed free to believe any religion. Therefore Christianity exists along with Buddism. That is the truth, no matter what evil report is circulated about by hostile nations. This position of Japan is clearly shown by this recent gift from our Emperor. This shows (1) That Christianity is successful and useful; (2) that our Emperor so considers it, and does not oppose it; (3) that our civilization is superior to that of Russia—because if one does not become a Greek Catholic there he lives in a state of disquiet both socially and politically. We hear that religious freedom has been proclaimed in Russia, but as it came under political pressure, we do not know whether the promise to the people will be kept.

AT NORTHFIELD.

The twentieth annual Northfield Student Conference will meet on the conference grounds, at East Northfield, Mass., familiar to the Christian leaders of successive generations of the students, from June 30 to July 8. Indications are that the attendance of students, not only from Canada and the Eastern States, but also from other parts of the world, will be unusually large. The platform programme will be as strong as in previous years. Among the speakers will be:—Bishop Vinton, of the diocese of Western Massachusetts; Principal R. A. Falconer, of Halifax, N.S.; Mr. Robert E. Speer, of New York City; the Rev. G. A. Johnston Ross, of Cambridge, England; the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, of London, and Mr. John R. Mott, who will also preside. Messrs. Honda and Ibuka, two eminent Christian educators of Japan, who are returning from the World's Student Christian Federation, will also be present.

The series of meetings each evening on Round Top, where so many college men have made decisions as to their life work, will continue to be one of the most attractive features of the conference. A new departure this year will be a class for the study of conditions and problems in Christian work in this country, under the leadership of Mr. John Willis Baer, of New York city. The usual opportunities will be provided for conferences on the work of a Student Association, on personal work, on mission study, and on the development of missionary interest and activity among college men. The missionary interests of the convention will be under the direction of the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions.

The afternoons at Northfield are always given over wholly to recreation. Baseball games between the different colleges, a track meet, tennis and golf tournaments, swimming in the river and walks through the country round offer abundant opportunity for outdoor sport.

This conference is one of five conducted in the summer by the International Committee for students in different parts of the country. For information concerning any of these meetings, write to Mr. C. L. Boynton, 3 W. 29th street, New York city.

HELP FOR THE LABRADOR MISSION.

We have received this week for Dr. Grenfell's work the following sums:—

FOR SUPPORT OF COTS.	
Interested Reader of his mission work	$ 2.00
Knox Presbyterian S. S., Flodden	1.28
A. D. Kirkpatrick	1.00
Ernest W.	.75
W. S. Johnston	.50
A 'Messenger' Reader	.50
Small Sums	.50
GENERAL FUND.	
M. W.	$ 20.00
R. Wallace, per J. H. Spicer	10.00
A. M. Boosey	5.00
Thos. Moore	5.00
W. M. Ramsay	5.00
A. C. W.	5.00
Well-wisher	5.00
A Friend in Westmount	5.00
Mrs. J. S. Wishart	5.00
Miss Eliza McLennan	4.00
J. L. A.	2.00
A. T. B.	2.00
Mrs. Janet McDermid	2.00
Mrs. C. B. Campbell	1.00
Mrs. A. Douglas	1.00
Mrs. Duncan Ferguson	1.00
A Friend, Waterloo	1.00
Mrs. F. E. Judd	1.00
Mary Kender	1.00
'In His Name'	1.00
Old Subscriber	1.00
Sympathy	1.00
J. W. Wallis	1.00
Total previously acknowledged	492.34
Total received for Labrador up to Wednesday, June 21	$582.62

MORALS AND FAITH.

(London 'Christian.')

The new headmaster of Eton, Canon Lyttelton, made a courageous speech recently on moral education and religious training. He frankly declared that men who had been trained to believe that they could surmount moral difficulties in their own strength, apart from all religion, generally ended in moral disaster. Hence he entreated parents not to sever moral instruction from the teaching of the central truths of the Christian faith. Another thing the Canon urged was that this instruction should commence early. It cannot, indeed, begin too early. It would be a good thing for English life if more headmasters were of the same calibre as the new master of Eton.

At his recent annual visitation in the East Riding of Yorkshire, Archdeacon Mackarness, also uttered powerful words in regard to the close and inseparable connection between faith and morals—words which may well be remembered in these days when the tendency is to treat the life as entirely independent of the belief. He said that faith and morals could not be dissociated in a personality which was essentially a complete whole:

'As faith wavered, morality too often declined, for the plain reason that it lost the authority and sanction of faith; and, conversely, a sudden fall into immorality tempted the man to shake off the restraints of faith which condemned his conduct.'

The whole teaching of Christian history has fostered the instsinctive sense of the relationship between belief and conduct, and the teachers who to-day are proclaiming the possibility of a noble life apart from a noble foundation of faith certainly are not in a line with the Gospel of Christ.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Health!—Do you want it? Health! which brings the even pulse, the clear brain, the hospitable heart, the cheerful manner, and the biggest bank balance. Do you want it? Then get the Muskoka appetite, the Muskoka muscle, and the Muskoka color. In the 'Muskoka' region health is given away, but you must apply for it in person. Uncle Sam's people pay no duty on health. When to go, how to go, the best hotel, short talks on fishing, canoeing, camping, bathing, and a word about expenses—all in a little book with a map and nineteen views, issued by the Grand Trunk Railway System. Sent on application to G. T. Bell, G. P. and T. A., G. T. Ry. System, Montreal.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

July 9, 1905.

HEZEKIAH'S PRAYER.

Isaiah xxxviii., 1-8.

Golden Text.—'God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble.'—Psalm xlvi., 1.

(By R. M. Kurtz.)

INTRODUCTION.

Last week we had the account of the deliverance of Jerusalem from the king of Assyria, Sennacherib, through the prayers of Hezekiah and the prophet Isaiah. Hezekiah was a very good king, looking over his reign as a whole, and turned to God in his trouble. The case studied last week was one in which his kingdom was in danger. To-day we have an account of Hezekiah's plea for himself when his own life was threatened by disease.

The time of this lesson is not definitely determined, the term, 'in those days,' being very indefinite, meaning possibly, simply during Hezekiah's reign.

Isaiah was the greatest of all the Hebrew prophets. His period of labor covered the reigns of Uzziah, Gotham, Ahaz and Hezekiah. The prophecy of Isaiah forms one of the grandest portions of the Bible, and is especially noted for its references to Christ, who was to come centuries later.

HEZEKIAH'S CASE APPARENTLY HOPELESS.

1. 'In those days was Hezekiah sick unto death. And Isaiah the prophet the son of Amoz, came unto him, and said unto him, Thus saith the Lord, Set thine house in order; for thou shalt die and not live.'

Hezekiah's illness seems to have been of the nature of an abscess or boil, as we learn from the account in II. Kings xx., for this illness of Hezekiah and his recovery in II. Kings, II. Chronicles, and in Isaiah. Plainly, the importance of this answered prayer was such that it was desirable to repeat the account.

In his illness Isaiah, who seems to have been always in close touch with Hezekiah, came to the king, but with no message of cheer this time. He bids Hezekiah to set his affairs in order, as he shall die. Notice how specific the prediction of his death is. This announcement seems harsh to a sick man, but it is a mistaken mercy that prevents one who is nearing death from knowing his condition. He should be warned that he may prepare his soul for entering the future life, and that he may 'set his house in order.'

HEZEKIAH TURNS TO GOD.

2. 'Then Hezekiah turned his face toward the wall, and prayed unto the Lord.

3. 'And said, Remember now, O Lord, I beseech thee, how I have walked before thee in truth and with a perfect heart, and have done that which is good in thy sight.' And Hezekiah wept sore.'

God is worshipped and honored by the very heartfelt expression of our dependence upon him. Hezekiah, in turning his face away from the prophet and uttering his earnest prayer showed his faith in God's love, mercy and power. It was an instance of direct intercession for one's very life, and its history furnishes an example for all believers, when they come to crises in their lives, as all must do.

'Remember,' cries Hezekiah. He had a good record. He had put away idolatry and re-established the worship of God, and he cries to God that he had not been an evil man, so that his career should be ended, but he has been a good king, and can reasonably ask to be spared. We are not saved by our record, by the works we have accomplished, but nevertheless, God is touched by the persistence of his children in the keeping of his will.

The reference to Hezekiah's weeping must not lead us to suspect that he was a weak man. It was more common in that part of the world to express emotion outwardly, than it is with us. Besides, his natural revulsion at the thought of death, he was at this time without an heir to the throne, a thought to fill him with grief, and, moreover, he was ill and probably less able to restrain himself than ordinarily.

THE PRAYER ANSWERED.

4. 'Then came the word of the Lord to Isaiah, saying,

5. 'Go, and say to Hezekiah, Thus saith the Lord, the God of David thy father, I have heard thy prayer, I have seen thy tears: behold, I will add unto thy days fifteen years.

6. 'And I will deliver thee and this city out of the hand of the kings of Assyria: and I will defend this city.'

Following the king's petition that his life might be spared, Isaiah was sent to tell him that God had heard his prayer. Note the reference to David, the founder of the royal line to which Hezekiah belonged. How constantly David prayed to God in affliction, and how merciful he found God. Read, for instance, Psalm xl.

Fifteen years would God add to his life. Just why this limit to his extended life was given to Hezekiah, we do not know. It may have been for the purpose of keeping the fact that he must die constantly before his mind, so that he would order his life properly.

We must not be perplexed by the fact that the positive announcement made to Isaiah in verse 1, seems to be contradicted by the recovery of the king. Prophecy is sometimes made upon certain conditions, or upon the principle that things will pursue their ordinary course. God can recall a command or annul one of his decrees, if his love prompts him to listen to an appeal from his first named purpose.

Along with this promise is another, to defend the king and the city against Assyria. Whether this means a continual defence, after the deliverance recounted in the last lesson, or whether this illness of Hezekiah occurred before Sennacherib's invasion, we do not know, but in either case it was a promise full of comfort.

THE SIGN.

7. 'And this shall be a sign unto thee from the Lord, that the Lord will do this thing that he hath spoken:

8. 'Behold, I will bring again the shadow of the degrees, which is gone down in the sun dial of Ahaz, ten degrees backward. So the sun returned ten degrees, by which degrees it was gone down.'

To still further assure the sick and discouraged man that an extension of life was granted him, a very singular miracle was performed. Just what form of sun dial this was we do not know, but it has been conjectured that it consisted of a pyramid of steps with a pillar on top, and that the time was measured by the shadows of this pillar as it passed from step to step. The Revised Version reads 'steps' in place of 'degrees.' In the afternoon the shadow would be lengthening on the Eastern side of such a dial, advancing step by step toward the base.

According to the promise is went back ten steps, or degrees. Efforts have been made to explain the way by which this miracle was wrought, but of course we have only the actual fact that it was performed. It is known that in 1848 sun dials in Southern England showed a similar reversing of their shadows. The astronomer Proctor explained it as an instance of refraction. No matter how the shadow on the dial of Ahaz went back, it was promised that it should do so, and the shadow fulfilled the promise. Read in verses 9-20 of this chapter, the song of thanksgiving of Hezekiah for his recovery.

The lesson for July 16 is, 'The Suffering Saviour.'

HOME READINGS.

Monday, July 3.—Is. xxxviii., 1-8.
Tuesday, July 4.—Is. xxxviii., 9-22.
Wednesday, July 5.—II. Kings xx., 1-11.
Thursday, July 6.—II. Kings xx., 12-21.
Friday, July 7.—Ps. cxviii., 14-29.
Saturday, July 8.—II. Chron. xxxii., 24-33.
Sunday, July 9.—II. Chron. xxxvi., 14-21.

BIBLE TRUTHS.

WORSE THAN AN INFIDEL.

This word occurs twice in A. V., not once in the Revised. The Greek word of which it is a translation, occurs 33 times. It means to be without faith, an unbeliever. Every man and woman who is not a Christian by faith in Jesus Christ is an infidel. They may believe about Him, demons do that, but they do not trust in Him. Believing about Jesus will save no one. Christ's word is, 'Be not unbelieving, but believing.' 'If ye believe not, ye shall die in your sins.' (Jno. xx., 27; viii., 24.) Such persons are blinded by Satan. (II. Cor. iv., 4.) Unbelievers are defiled in mind and conscience and need the cleansing of the blood of Christ. (Tit. i., 15.) Some believers may be less lovely in daily life than an unbeliever, but not morally. (I. Tim. v., 8.) There may be a want of thought and tender love on the part of a professing Christian which we may see in the home life of an unbeliever. It is in this aspect that the Christian may be worse than the infidel. Sad it is and grieving to the Lord Jesus. Christians are not watchful and careful enough about the little details of daily life. About courtesy, tender thoughtfulness, goodness, kindness. An unselfish consideration for wife, for husband, for children and servants. Rowland Hill said that he did not think much of a man's religion if his horse and cat were not the better for it. The Divine pattern is self-denial. God gave up His Son, and the Son laid down His life, for others, a pattern for us to imitate. (Eph. v., 1, 2).

THOSE PREMIUM FLAGS

HEARTY WORDS IN COMMENDATION.

Lachute, June 21, 1905.

Messrs. John Dougall & Son:

Gentlemen,—Allow me to thank you for the pupils of the East End School for the beautiful flag which you sent us. All were well pleased with it and considered themselves repaid for their work. We expect to have it hoisted for the first time on Dominion Day, as we already have our flag pole and are having it nicely painted.

I wish all the schools in Canada could and would take advantage of your very generous offer. I can assure you they would be satisfied with the result of their work.

Again thanking you, I remain,
Yours respectfully,
ANNIE D. FORBES,
Teacher.

Saskatoon, June 12, 1905.

Dear Sirs,—Your flag is a flag. No one thought it would be half as good, as, generally speaking, premiums are made of the cheapest material; but not so this time. The people in this section (Diova) are now satisfied at having obtained their flag so easily and wonder why more of the neighboring schools did not take up the grand offer. Thanking you for your prompt attention to our subscription.

Yours truly,
E. C. COUPLAND.

John Dougall & Son, 'The Witness,' Montreal.

THE BODY AND ITS WORK

London, June 22.—Professor Starling, lecturing before the College of Physicians, submitted a new view of the method in which the body does its work. He suggested, as the result of the discoveries of himself and others, that each organ of the body produces a chemical substance which excites the next organ into action. He calls such substances hormones. Some, such as adrenalin, have been already isolated. He contended that if the appropriate hormone is lacking a link of the body's functions is snapped, and the whole thrown out of gear. This is seen when diseases affecting one organ causes general incapacity. Hitherto only some half a dozen hormones are known. It is the task of the future to discover the hormone of each organ, to learn how it is produced, and how it acts. Such knowledge would enable an important advance in the rational treatment of disease.

Advertisements.

I WOULD LIKE EVERY WOMAN to write for our **New Styles and Samples of $4.50 to $12 Suits** in cloth, silk, linen and lustres; also raincoats, skirts and waists. Shirt waist suits in lawn, linen, etc., $2.50 up. Manager **SOUTHCOTT SUIT CO.** London, Can. Dept. 4.

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826. HAVE FURNISHED 25,000 CHURCH, SCHOOL & OTHER BELLS. MENEELY & CO. WEST-TROY, N.Y. PUREST, BEST, GENUINE BELL-METAL CHIMES, ETC. CATALOGUE & PRICES FREE.

Flags! Flags! Flags!

Remember! Our Diamond Jubilee offer of Canadian Flags may be taken up by Clubs, Societies, or Individuals, as well as schools. For particulars write to

'FLAG DEPARTMENT,'
JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
'Witness' Building.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto

Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Agricultural.

BEST FOOD FOR CHICKENS

A reader of the 'Witness' wishes to be informed as to what is the best food, for young chickens, and in answer to his enquiry I would say that a mixed ration is by far the best for either young or old chickens. The following plan I have found to be a good one. The chickens are left in the incubator until they are twenty-four hours old—some of them older—then removed to the brooder, the floor of which has been sprinkled with clean sand. A couple of hard boiled eggs are chopped up fine and mixed with a handful of stale breadcrumbs and this is scattered on the floor for one hundred chicks. Water is given them in a fountain made of a tomato can with small notches in the edge, which is filled with water, then 'whombled' into a tin saucer so that the water around the edges of the saucer is nearly half an inch in depth. About three hours afterwards I spread a newspaper over a part of the floor and put a little over a cupful of coarse oatmeal, I also put some sand in another part and sprinkle a little of the meal over it. About three hours after I spread a clean paper and give another feed of hard-boiled eggs chopped fine, mixed with stale breadcrumbs. I put the stale bread into the bone-cutter, which crumbles it up nicely. Feed rather sparingly during the first week or ten days for fear of bringing on indigestion, after which give them all they will eat up clean in twenty minutes. The papers are removed every day and when the chicks begin to scratch and tear the papers I put in a sheet of galvanized iron instead and take it out and clean it each time I feed. I begin to scatter millet seed on the floor before they are a week old, and also give them cornmeal johnny cake crumbled up fine. When they are ten or twelve days old I cease giving boiled egg, but give them crumbs of meat chopped up fine. When the day is fine I let them out in a small pen and feed them the meat here, which creates quite a circus as the chicks chase each other around in a most amusing way. When I give all the meat I think good for them, I give a larger piece of tough gristly meat,, and now comes the tug-of-war for several of the chicks get hold of it and pull in different directions while the others are each trying to get hold of it also. Before they are a week old I begin to give them the leaves of lettuce which I gather up at the Bonsecours market, from the refuse thrown out of their waggons by the market gardeners, sometimes when I had no lettuce, I would go to some place where there was young clover growing and cut it and tie it up in handfuls which is thrown to the chicks and they pluck the clover leaves and eat them. When about two weeks old I begin to give wheat and cease giving millet seed as it is a rather costly food. I suppose that pigeon grass seeds would do instead of millet seed. What is known as Dutch cheese, which is simply dried curd, is said to be good for young chicks, but the milk is too costly here to make curds for chickens. When the chicks are a month old we let them out to a grass plot in the daytime, but there the cats and stray dogs begin to steal them off and one season I lost about forty chicks by these thieves.

The hover in the brooder is kept at near one hundred degrees heat for a few days, then gradually lowered to about eighty, when the chicks are three weeks old, when if the nights are warm, we extinguish the lamp flame but, on cold nights we keep up fire until they are four or five weeks old. Some skillful poultry raisers maintain that the temperature in the hover should be kept at near a hundred degrees for three or four weeks as the chicks can go out of it when too warm and when they grow up to be hens they will lay many more eggs than when the heat in the hover is ten or fifteen degrees lower. Care must be taken to give the chicks proper ventilation, and this is sometimes difficult, as the weather may get colder during the night, than was expected, and if the chicks are cold they will crowd on top of each other and the lower ones will be smothered. When I was using the old brooder that I got from Quincy, Ill., one night it turned cold and windy and the chicks piled up so that five of them were dead in the morning and several of the others were rather dumpy and died within a week afterwards.

RUSTICUS.

THE DEMAND FOR HORSES

'Never in the history of the American horse trade was there such strength of demand and such an apparent scarcity of desirable horses as at present,' said a Chicago dealer to a 'Live Stock World' representative.

'One would naturally think the gasoline waggons were going to demoralize it entirely between the number of horses they displace and the number they scare off the roads; but the fact is, that, notwithstanding the great growth of the auto business, there seems no keeping space with the growth of the horse business. True, there is a scarcity of big breeders who keep a hundred mares or more, but the number of men who have six, eight or ten good mares seems to be on the increase, and it is a more wholesome sign of the times to have the business in the hands of small and middle-class farmers than to have it so largely in the hands of traders who deal on such a extensive scale.

'For the most part the big breeders were discouraged some years ago, and quit the business at the wrong time. The men who stayed right in the breeding business are the ones who have made the good money, but they are the ones who win in any business. Those who dodge in and out are apt to do their dodging at the wrong time. It takes six years to get started again to breeding horses, and that is why the comparatively small breeder who keeps up the quality of his stock and keeps his horses sold off pretty closely, taking the market prices, whatever they are, is much more apt to do well in the long run than the plunger.'

Asked what effect the trolleys had on the horses of the busser and old streeter type, and if it had not knocked them out altogether, the reply was:

'From the scarcity of horses in those lines of work one would think so, and I am sure that the horse of the streeter type is not one that is good to tie to; but, strange as it may seem, even these horses are selling at prices that would have looked very high in the palmiest days of the "streeter" business in Chicago. How do I account for it? First of all, general good times; and, second, and perhaps more important than all, the telephone.'

'How in the world can the telephone affect the market for bussers and streeters?'

'Simply because, since the general extension of the telephone system, there is very little going to the grocery, the meat shop, and practically no carrying home of bundles from any kind of store. Every little green grocer has to have a rig or two, and some that are not very large in the volume of business they do, keep four or five, so keen is the competition, and so much advantage does prompt delivery give to the butcher, the grocer and the general store-keeper.'

COPPERAS AS A WEED KILLER.

(Pennsylvania Experiment Station Bulletin.)

Copperas, which is otherwise called green vitriol or ferrous sulphate, has recently been extensively advertised as a weed-killer. Its value for this purpose has been very frequently tested during the past decade, especially in France, Belgium and Great Britain, and also in Canada. It is generally applied in fifteen to twenty percent solution in water (seven to nine pounds per barrel) at the rate of forty to fifty gallons per acre, for the destruction of charlock, wild mustard and wild radish. To secure god results, the application must be made while these weeds are still young and tender, before the time of blooming. It is much less effective on older plants.

Instead of using the copperas as a spray, the farmers of Belgium spread it, in a dry, finely pulverized state, broadcast on the ground. The quantity thus applied is from two hundred to three hundred pounds per acre.

It is not, however, a universal weed-killer. It is especially effective for wild charlock, wild mustard and wild radish, but kills wild barley shepherd's purse, wild buckwheat, ragweed, wall flower, ground ivy, lamb's quarter,. and sometimes field poppy, crowfoot and cardoon also. Curley dock, black bindweed, sow thistle, groundsel, comfrey, and aegopodium are somewhat injured; and, more rarely, dandelion and English daisy; while smooth-leaved charlock, corn flower, bent grass, couch grass, horsetail, chamomile, goosefoot, dead nettle, speedwell, spurge and thistles, and often bindweed, field poppies, dandelion and English daisy are entirely uninjured.

The cereal crops are scarcely injured, the edges and tips of the leaves being sometimes slightly browned, but usually recovering fully in a couple of weeks; neither are sugar beet, garden peas, grass, or commonly the legumes seeded with the grain; sometimes, however, very young clover and lupines are slightly injured; while field peas and beans are considerably hurt, and vetches, potatoes, turnips, rape and flax, seriously. Alfalfa is injured, sometimes killed, by the dry application.

A sample of 'Cereal Weed-killer' made by a certain firm in New York state has recently been received by the station. The directions require its use in the dry state, at the rate of forty to fifty pounds per acre, broadcast on the plants after a strong dew or slight rain. The claim is not made that it will kill all weeds, but that it will destroy most annual weeds, and injure those of longer growth. The presence of a small amount of nitrate of soda was also claimed to increase the vigor of growth of the cereal crops upon which this weed-killer is applied.

On analysis, the material was found to be ordinary green vitriol deprived of about two-thirds of its water, and finely pulverized. No nitrate of soda was found in this particular sample.

This 'weed-killer' may be a desirable article if sold at a reasonable price. It will doubtless prove effective, if used in large enough amounts. Belgium experience indicates the need for about five times the quantity recommended in the manufacturer's circular.

Copperas is sold at $2.75 to $3.00 per hundred pounds. One hundred pounds of copperas will yield, when suitably heated, about seventy pounds of this finely divided product.

WHEAT RUST.

(South Dakota Experiment Station.)

The season of 1904 was an especially South Dakota and neighboring states. disastrous one for the wheat crop of The season, which opened very favorably for the growth of wheat and other small grains, promising fair returns, ended disastrously through the ravages of the rust.

There are many species of rust growing upon all of our cultivated grains, grasses and many of our weeds, trees and other cultivated plants. They are ordinarily called rusts because certain stages resemble in color the rust of iron. This is as far as they are connected in any way with the rusts of metal. The rusts of wheat are those in which the greatest interest is taken at preseit, and are the one which it is my purpose to describe here briefly.

There are several kinds of wheat rust existing in the United States to-day. The exact number of species is doubtful. There are probably, however, at least three. The one which seems to have caused the greatest loss to the wheat crop of the North West is the black stem rust of wheat. All the species of wheat rust live alternately upon different host plants. The black stem rust is supposed to pass through one stage upon the wheat, the next upon the Barberry, and then back to the wheat again. Another species alternates between the wheat and members of the buckthorn family. Still another species alternates between the wheat and the members of the borage family. All of these species of kinds of rusts are better known upon the wheat plant than they are upon the other host plants, and many facts still remain to be discovered as to the relations between the various kinds of wheat rusts and their other hosts. It is probable that there are other plants upon which wheat rusts occur of which we have no accurate knowledge.

The black stem rust of wheat may be discovered early in the season upon the stems of the wheat and exhibits itself as red lines upon the surface of the wheat plant. These red lines are formed by the breaking of the covering of the leaf or stem and the forcing out of red spores or reproductive bodies of the rust plant which is living within the wheat plant. This stage is commonly called the red rust.

The red rust spores, or summer spores, may be scatered by the wind from one wheat plant to another, or to thousands of other wheat plants. They lodge upon the leaves and stems of the wheat, and under favorable conditions of heat and moisture they germinate there, forming new threads which enter the plant through small pores in the surface of the leaf and stem. As soon as the threads have gained an entrance to the new plant they grow very rapidly, taking up nourishment from the wheat plant, and in a short time they are able to project new red rust or summer spores through the surface of the plant in which they grow. These red rust spores may then in turn be blown to other wheat plants, and so through the summer season. From these same threads growing within the wheat plant are produced late in the season, or as the wheat is beginning to ripen, masses of black spores.

The black spores, or winter spores, arise from the same slits in the surface of the leaf or stem from which the red rust spores arose, or they may arise from new silts in the surface of the plant. The black spores do not blow about as do the red rust spores, as they are fastened firmly to the threads of rust in the wheat plant by short stalks. These black or winter spores do not in any way that is known infect other wheat plants. They have been known, however, to live through the winter and bring about infection the next year on barberry bushes. They do not infect barberry bushes directly, but germinate upon the old wheat stems where they are formed, producing several small spores, which may be blown to the leaves of the barberry bushes, thereby bringing about infection much the same as the red rust spores bring about infection upon the wheat plant.

The threads of the rust arising from this infection on the barberry leaf enter the leaf of the barberry and grow much the same as in wheat. The lower surface of the barberry leaf is finally broken and orange colored sports are given off. The ruptures in the barberry leaf, however, do not appear like those of the wheat. They take the shape of very small cups and are grouped together in patches upon the leaf. From their appearance upon the leaf of the barberry this stage is spoken of as the cluster cup stage of the rust. From these small cups are produced chains of spores. As the oldest spores at the outer ends of the chains are given off, young spores are formed at the opposite end. In this way great numbers of spores can be distributed from these cups in a short time.

Upon the other surface of the barberry leaf are formed slight structures, producing spore-like bodies, the function of which has not yet been discovered. It is probable that these spore-like bodies perform no necessary office in the life history of the rust as it exists to-day. The spores from the cluster cups may be blown from the barberry to the wheat plant, producing a new infection early in the season. These infections of the wheat plant will in turn produce the red rust or summer spores, and later in the season the black rust or winter spores.

These facts represent the round of the life history of the black rust in wheat as it has been worked out by European investigators and verified by some American investigators. There is no doubt that this represents a life history which occurs in Europe and many places in the United States. It is doubtful, however, that it is necessary for the wheat rust to follow these stages in the succession as given here, alternating from the wheat to the Barberry and Barberry to the wheat. There are so few Barberry bushes in many parts of the United States where the rust causes great damage to wheat that it seems very improbable that the Barberry is a necessary host for the cluster cup stage. It may be that other plants besides the Barberry may serve as hosts for this stage of the black stem rust. A great many experiments have been tried in infecting wheat from cluster-spores of other plants besides the Barberry, but none of these have as yet been known to produce the black stem rust of wheat.

It is probable also that the wheat plants in warmer climates may continue the red rust spore production throughout the winter season, thus making the Barberry stage an unnecessary stage to the continuation of the rust from year to year. Where winter wheat is grown in warmer climates it may be that the threads of the rust in the leaves or stem of the wheat plant live through the winter and produce red rust spores the following season. In cold or temperate climates experimenters have been unable as yet to demonstrate this.

From a careful story of the necessary facts in the life history of wheat rust, as given here, several points may be deduced.

First. The condition of the weather for several weeks following the first infection of the wheat is one of the most important factors in causing a very extensive distribution or epidemic of the rust. There are very few if any seasons in which no rust can be found upon the wheat. The extent of the distribution, however, is probably very largely or, almost entirely, due to weather or soil conditions existing during the period of rapid growth of the wheat. Warm, moist weather, with heavy dews or fogs, is favorable to the germination of the red rust spores.

Slight breezes are of course necessary for the distribution of the red rust spores. In South Dakota it is very seldom that there is not sufficient wind to distribute the spores far and wide. Dry winds coming at the right time and continuing for several days usually check the distribution and spread of the rust. It will be seen, then, that the weather, though not the underlying cause of rust, is probably the most important factor in making it epidemic. Professor Bolley, of the North Dakota station, considers that poor drainage of the soil is also one of the important factor in favoring the development of rust. Excessive applications of nitrogenous fertilizers to the soil, or anything which favors the production of succulent growth of the wheat plant, tends to make it more susceptible to attacks of rust. It is not at all strange that before the life history of the rusts were known the weather was considered the only cause. Statements that the sun breaks open the surface of the leaf and that the red and black formations are caused by the sap exuding from these slits are of course erroneous.

Second. Early wheat having a uniform period of ripening is more likely to be free from rust than late wheat or wheat whose ripening period extends over some time. Winter wheat is much less likely to be injured by rust than spring wheat, because of its early ripening. This fact has been brought out by experiments in other states as well as in South Dakota.

Third. Preventives and remedies for wheat rust are hard to find, because of the fact that the rust cannot be easily reached for treatment in any of its stages. The application of any fungicide, such as copper sulphate or formaline, to the seed grain is absolutely ineffective, as shown by the fact that the seed grain does not harbor in any way the spores or threads of the rust plant.

The application of fungicides to the growing wheat is so impracticable that very few experiments have been carried on in this direction. The destruction of Barberry bushes does not seem to be of any great importance, from the fact that it is very improbable that the Barberry is an important factor in causing the extensive raids of rust.

The burning of badly infected straw may or may not be desirable in preventing the spread of the disease. If any alternate host, whether Barberry or other plant, should be found to be the prime agent in completing the life history of the disease, the burning of straw over infected areas and the destruction of the other hosts would be advisable. The selection of rust proof or rust resistent varieties of wheat or other small grains appears to be the most promising field of work in dealing with rust with our present knowledge of the disease. Some varieties of Macaroni wheat especially appear to be very free from rust attack.

Fourth. It is not likely that the abundance of rust last season had much bearing upon determining whether rust will be serious or not in 1905. As stated above, a small amount of rust is nearly always present and if the weather and soil conditions are peculiarly favorable the disease will probably again become epidemic.

A PROFITABLE OLD COW

In the last circular of official milk and butter tests sent out by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, there is given the record of an old cow that shows a very satisfactory performance at an age at which most cows have long since passed into the shades of memory. This is Hark, a Holstein cow owned by E. S. Robinson, of Forestville, N.Y. This cow was 18 years, 10 months, 21 days old at the time of dropping her last calf. She was tested 16 days afterward, and in seven days she produced 418.4 lbs. milk containing 13.611 lbs. fat, an average of 59.8 milk, and 1.944 lbs. fat per day. Reckoning that five pounds of butter fat will make six pounds of butter (which is about the average calculation), this cow would produce about 16 1-3 lbs. of butter during the week she was under test.

SUCCESSFUL SOIL INOCULATION

Mr. T. R. Robinson, of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, writes as follows in 'The Country Calendar,' of New York for June:—

'The bacteria of the soil known as nitrogen-fixers are decidedly of the beneficial order. The particular group which nature had adopted to infect the roots of leguminous plants (peas, beans, etc.) promises to become, at no distant date, an important factor in agriculture. The conception that these myriads of protein-builders could be enlisted in the work of maintaining and extending the available source of the world's food supply is to some not so new as to be startling. The researches of several famous German scientists, notably Nobbe and Hiltner, showed nearly a decade ago the possibilities along this line.

After trying numerous combinations, the keynote was struck in the omission from the medium of all combined nitrogen, forcing the bacteria to utilize, for their very existence, the nitrogen in the air about them. A further step was made in finding that this medium need not be solidified with gelatine, as was previously supposed. The production of a pure culture in liquid form was of vital importance, as influencing the effective power of the organisms and the ultimate method of distribution.

The liquid culture, furthermore, renders possible a manner of distribution at once simple and effective. Using an absorbent, such as cotton, the bacteria are taken up, and, after the cotton is carefully dried, they remain dormant in much the same way as seeds, waiting for the proper conditions to revive them. When again immersed in water, even after a year's interval, growth is promptly resumed. It thus becomes an easy matter to send to any quarter of the world a dry culture whose action, under the proper conditions, can be predicted with as much certainty as that of yeast cultures or yeast cakes, so commonly used as leaven. To hasten the growth of the organisms, it was found expedient to furnish with the cotton starter certain nutrient salts, carefully proportioned to the amount of liquid culture to be prepared. With the food thus supplied, two days gives a growth of bacteria sufficient to change clear water to a milky liquid, ready to treat seed or soil.

Not only has inoculation made it possible to grow legumes on soils which previously refused to produce a stand, but evidence is furnished in numerous cases that the highly bred bacteria are more efficient as nitrogen-gatherers than those previously occurring in soils. This may be illustrated by a report from a section where clover had previously been an average good crop: 'With the seed inoculated we produced clover eighteen to twenty inches high at this time and blooming; that not inoculated is six to eight inches high and sickly-looking, not blooming. We have all confidence in the germ, and believe it will restore clover to us again.' Even more striking than this is the following from a region where clover has previously not been grown: 'I sowed about eight pounds of clover seed, not inoculated, all over the field, and three pounds of inoculated seed in the form of a cross. Result, cross distinct with clover; balance of the field none.' Several recent reports from distant countries show that the bacteria in the dry culture form can actually be sent on long journeys and retain their original power. From New Zealand, 'the trials at the Government Experiment Farms are reported to be quite successful.' From Natal, South Africa, 'the inoculated cowpeas produced nodules in every case, while those not so treated failed to show nodules.'

The effectiveness of inoculation depends upon factors which deserve especial attention. The lack of moisture, for instance, decreases the nodule formation by rendering difficult the penetration of the roots by the bacteria. Again, in an acid soil (and all soils continually cropped tend to become acid) the bacteria are unable to do their work properly. Either nodules are not formed or the nitrogen fixed is greatly diminished.

A moderate dressing of lime, in combination with inoculation, will often give excellent returns.

KEEPING SWINE HEALTHY

A writer in an exchange says: So far as hog cholera and swine plague is concerned, we have not in our career of hog raising been able to ward off such ailments entirely, although we have used all our possible means to accomplish this, but the nearer we follow up careful methods and cleanliness in caring for this class of stock the more able we are to save a portion of our herd when attacked by these contagious ailments.

We have long since dispensed with the fixed or permanent hog house upon our farm, and instead, believing them to be a veritable harbor of vermin and disease, have adopted the plan of single houses five feet square, shed roofed and three feet front elevation, two feet in the rear and made portable so that they may be tilted upon a low sled or waggon and moved from yard to field or back again. These houses can be readily fumigated in case of disease, and moved away to clean locations. We seldom raise two litters of pigs in the same quarters, and never fatten out two bunches of grown hogs in the same place. Instead we shift their houses about and plough up the enriched plot, upon which we raise a crop of pumpkins, squashes or a soiling crop of sorghum, rape or sweet corn to feed to the growing pigs during the months of early autumn. We know of many hog yards that are kept permanently for an owner's life time. While the owner is growing poorer from loss by cholera and plague by this disease infested bed, this soil which is growing richer in fetility is not allowed to return what it should to its owner—wealth.

We have accomplished by the abandonment of permanent yards the very objectionable 'hog wallow' and mud hole which is not in the least essential to the rearing of healthy and wholesome swine. In our case this supplanted by suitable shade and pure clean water to drink, which is much more agreeable to our taste and care and we doubt not also that of the swine.

The advancement along other lines of farm operations appeal to our reason also in advanced methods of caring for our swine if we would reap the full benefit of their keeping and have the balance heaviest on our side of the ledger.

FRUIT OUTLOOK

The general conditions for fruit of all kinds are excellent. The winter, though cold, has not resulted in exceptional damage to trees and vines. The only serious losses are from tree-girdling by mice, and the mutilation of trees by the heavy snowfall in the Maritime Provinces. Minor losses by winter-killing in eastern Canada are reported in cases of trees injured but not killed outright by the winter of 1903-4, as well as in cases of trees that were overloaded in 1904.

Apples.—Reports are almost unanimous that the show for bloom is excellent. It must not be forgotten that the critical period of 'setting' is not yet reported over any large area. The weather has been very unfavorable for pollination for the past two weeks in western Ontario. It is also too early to report on fungus and the most destructive insects.

Pears.—Pear bloom is most abundant.

Plums.—The commercial plum sections all report the outlook favorable. The light crop last year, as well as the good weather conditions for growth, has placed the plum trees in excellent condition for a large crop this year, if insects, frost or fungus do not intervene. It is not too early to make preparations for an exceptional crop and prevent a repetition of the disastrous losses of 1903.

Peaches.—The new plantings have scarcely balanced the winter-killing of 1899 and 1903, so that even with a favorable outlook for this season on healthy trees the aggregate crop will not be large.

Other Fruits.—Cherries and bush fruits are all in good condition. Strawberries are reported in fair condition, but with some winter-killing. The spring frosts to date have not seriously hurt the crop, except in very limited areas. Raspberries promise well, but there is likely to be no over-production.

Spraying.—The spraying demonstrations of the Departments of Agriculture, Dominion and Provincial, together with the teachings of the fruit-growers' associations, are making an impression. Spraying is more general than ever before. Power sprayers operated by private parties for hire are reported in several sections.

Foreign Countries.—The report of the apple crop in the United States would indicate a medium to good crop. The English plum crop is medium, with a prospect of being less than average.

DAIRY NOTES

The dust and air of most cow stables is loaded with bacteria and when they get into the milk they multiply at the rate of millions per minute. The milker's duty to his family and to humanity in general when he is milking is a serious matter.

Is the air in the stable pure and free from dust during milking? Would he be willing and glad to eat a plate of scup while he is milking a cow? If not, why not? Isn't milk a human food, and isn't the milk pail that is under the cow being filled with food for his table?

Milk is one of the most nutritious and healthful of foods and it may be one of the most dangerous foods. Many contagious diseases are spread by milk. After germs or bacteria get into milk the only way to check or stop their growth is to cool the milk to near 50 degrees, Fahrenheit, or heat it to at least 150 degrees, Fahrenheit.

After cleaning out the cow stable at least twice each year, sprinkle plaster over the floor to aid in absorbing the liquid and in preserving the wooden floors; cement floors do not need plaster as they may be flushed with water from a hose. Cement mangers and iron stalls are now put into cow stables and are proving very satisfactory.

USEFUL MEASURES

This list of measures will be found of the greatest use in cooking for the young housewife, and if pasted on to a card and hung in the pantry can be easily referred to:—

Four even teaspoonfuls liquid equal one even tablespoonful.

Three even teaspoonfuls dry material equal one even tablespoonful.

Sixteen tablespoonfuls liquid equal one cupful.

Twelve tablespoonfuls dry material equal one cupful.

Two breakfast cupfuls equal one pint.

Four cupfuls equal one quart.

Four cupfuls flour equal one quart or one pound.

Two cupfuls solid butter equal one pound.

Two cupfuls granulated sugar equal one pound.

Two and a half cupfuls powdered sugar equal one pound.

One pint of milk or water equals one pound.

One dozen eggs should weigh one and a half pounds.

Skim milk is heavier than whole milk, and cream is lighter than either, while pure milk is three percent heavier than water.

Advertisements.

CELEBRATE
THE DAY YOU BUY
A
U.S.
Cream Separator

IT MEANS YOUR
INDEPENDENCE
FROM DAIRY WORRY

There is nothing equal to the U. S. Separator to make Dairying pleasant and profitable. It saves time and labor and makes money. Try one and see for yourself.

Write for our free booklet which tells all about it.

To ensure prompt deliveries and to save freight charges for our Canadian customers, we ship from our warehouses at Montreal, Sherbrooke, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Calgary. NO DELAY.

Vermont Farm Machine Co.
Bellows Falls, Vt. 410

The most serviceable and keen

KNIFE FREE.

Just for selling one dozen copies of our new century publication, 'World Wide', at 5 cents each. A fifty cent certificate accompanies each copy. Sells at sight to the best people in each community. It is the cheapest and best of its kind.

This is a regular Man's Jack Knife, and any boy who gets it will have something to be proud of. Ask by post card for one dozen copies of 'World Wide,' and they will be sent immediately.

Arthur Matheson, Dundas, P.E.I., writes: The knife came to hand promptly, and I am very pleased with it. It is a beauty. Thanks for it.

FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS!

The 'Witness' Diamond Jubilee Flag Offer of Canadian Flags for the Schools.

Naval Flags, sewn bunting, standard quality and patterns, to be given as Special Premiums for bona-fide new subscriptions at regular rates to any of our publications. Only by specially importing these flags can we offer them on the following liberal terms:

$18.00 in subscriptions wins a 4-yard Flag, retail value .. .. $10.00 to $13.00

$12.00 in subscriptions wins a 3-yard Flag, retail value .. ..$7.00 to $9.00

$9.00 in subscriptions wins a 2½ yard Flag, retail value .. ..$5.00 to $5.50

$6.00 in subscriptions wins a 2-yard Flag, retail value .. ..$3.75 to $4.00

	Per Year.
'Daily Witness'	$3.00
'Weekly Witness'	1.00
'World Wide'	1.50
'Northern Messenger	.40

Only new subscriptions count in this offer.

This offer is no money-making scheme for us. What we want is to stimulate patriotic sentiment. We want our boys and girls to grow up loyal to our country and its flag.

Special terms quoted for larger flags on application.

If your school does not need another flag, we will give instead patriotic books for your library. Write for particulars.

This offer is made specially for schools, public or private, but clubs, societies or communities are free to take advantage of it. Assist us by making this widely known.

N.B.—We regret that postal regulations make it impossible to receive subscriptions at above rates for Montreal city or suburbs.

For samples, etc., address 'Flag Department,' John Dougall & Son, Montreal.

Salaries Paid
At the Rate of
$500.00 a Year

To those sending in three or four new subscriptions a day to the 'Daily' or 'Weekly Witness' or 'World Wide.'

We have a plan also by which agents may circulate the 'Northern Messenger,' and another by which they may secure large commissions or handsome Cash Bonuses over and above the $500.00 a year.

Many agents working for themselves could rope this in as a side line practically without encroaching on their other interests. For full particulars address

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers
MONTREAL.

DOMINION DAY.

FOOD FOR A DOG IN SUMMER.

(From 'Outing.')

For a hundred years all of us have been told, and most of us have believed, that corn bread is not a good food for dogs. It has been called 'heating.' Authorities have told us that it had too much of a tendency to create fat, and not enough in the direction of bone and muscle. Recently, however, one of the great bench show handlers and judges has stated publicly that after trying all sorts of combinations he found that he could get his dogs into better condition with corn bread than with any other food.

About the same time an old foxhound man told me that he had observed closely for many years, and that his dogs had always more strength, vim and endurance when he fed them on corn bread. He said that oatmeal, manufactured biscuit and a mixture of meat and vegetables were all inferior in results. He feeds his mature dogs on meat twice a week and on corn bread the rest of the time. His puppies are raised almost entirely on corn mush and milk.

FAMOUS SURRENDERS

A RECORD OF DISASTERS WHICH HAVE BEFALLEN OTHER LEADERS.

(London 'Globe.')

The tragic element underlying every great surrender in history is not wanting at Port Arthur. Since the beginning of the bombardment last February the trend of affairs has been almost unbrokenly to the advantage of the Japanese, and it only remains to conjecture the spirit in which the gallant defenders of the fortress conveyed to the triumphant enemy their inability to continue an uneven struggle. The final act of the drama has been played out again and again in the world's records of capitulation, the curtain has been rung down repeatedly upon a heartbroken commander, a suffering and dejected garrison, a generous but inflexible conqueror; the story of one siege differs from the story of another most essentially in the matters of detail, and yet in the spirit of the surrender lies a world of significance.

Take the two disasters in the Franco-German War, of Sedan and Metz, and compare the genuine cry of despair from Napoleon III., who, 'betrayed by fortune, had lost all, and had placed in the hands of his conqueror the sole thing left him—his liberty,' with Bazaine's pompous address to his soldiers: 'Vanquished by famine, we are compelled to submit to the law of war in constituting ourselves prisoners. At different epochs of our military history, brave troops, commanded by Massena, Kleber and Gouvion St. Cyr, have experienced the same lot, which detracts not from military honor when, like you, they have so gloriously performed their duty to the extreme of human endurance.' This, when surrendering a fortress and garrison of the first order to a besieging army only slightly superior in numbers, while guns and ammunition were plentiful, and food supplies were at least sufficient for another week's consumption! Napoleon, on the other hand, made no attempt to conceal the finality of his disaster as he lingered in the garden of the Belgian weaver's cottage, where negotiations had been held, a broken, despondent figure, dressed in a jaunty red cap with a gold border, a black paletot lined with red, red trousers and white kid gloves.

The note of inevitability was struck perhaps as fully by General Lee in the American Civil War, although he had been saved the mortification of proposing a surrender by General Grant's letter: 'The result of the last week,' he wrote to Lee, on April 7, 1865, 'must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia in this struggle.' Two days later a meeting was effected at Appomattox, and this surrender, of which the victory of Five Forks was the prelude, practically ended the war, the remaining armies of the Confederates laying down their arms one after another. Lee knew when the end had come. Not so Napoleon I., whose letter to the Prince Regent consequent on Waterloo can be regarded only as a diplomatic attempt to gain time for a fresh rally of forces. 'Exposed to the factions which distract my country,' he wrote, 'and to the enmity of the greatest powers of Europe, I have closed my political career, and I come, like Themistocles, to throw myself upon the hospitality of the British people. I put myself under the protection of their laws, which I claim from your royal highness, as the most powerful, the most constant and the most generous of my enemies.'

A manly confession of defeat was that made by the Duke of Gordon at the capitulation of Edinburgh Castle in 1689 to the Earl of Leven. 'Gentlemen and soldiers,' he said, 'I know not wherein I have been unkind to any of you, but if I have ever wronged any man in your ranks let him speak ere we part forever. Do not brawl with the newcomers, for you are too few to conquer and too many to sacrifice.' Gen. Gordon's message of defiance was: 'When you, Mahdi, order the Nile to dry up, and walk across with your troops, and come into Khartoum to me and take me, then I will surrender the town to you, and not before.' Little as we know of the details accompanying the fall of Khartoum, it may be safely assumed that when the relief expedition reached that city to find it had fallen into the hands of the Mahdi two days previously, Gordon had surrendered nothing save his life.

An unsatisfactory capture was that of Sebastopol, since the enemy had fled, leaving behind a smoking mass of ruins. Zutphen fell through a ruse, soldiers being introduced into the town apparelled as Flemish country-women, their baskets filled with swords and loaded pistols. One of the most bloodless capitulations, considering the importance of the fortress surrendered, was that of Gibraltar, wrested from the Spaniards in 1704, our total loss in gaining this important acquisition to the Crown being 60 men killed and 216 wounded. On the other hand, Lucknow was the scene of dreadful bloodshed when the siege was raised by Sir Colin Campbell, no quarter being given. It was said that after the massacre of Cawnpore the soldiers divided among them the tresses of a murdered girl and swore that for every hair of her head one Sepoy should die. At the surrender of the Bastile in the French Revolution there was no fighting, the Governor, de Launay, after making a hesitating defence, capitulating on a promise of safety for all the garrison. A picturesque surrender was that of Cetewayo, who was captured on Aug. 29, 1879, by Major Marter during the Zulu War. Troops had been pursuing the chief since Aug. 13, and he was finally tracked to a deserted kraal in the Ngoma Forest. Major Marter himself rode to the entrance of the hut and called upon Cetewayo to yield. 'Enter,' was the reply: 'I am your prisoner.' From motives of prudence Marter refused, again summoning the Zulu chief. Thereupon the unfortunate Cetewayo, weak, weary, footsore and very sick at heart, came forth from the kraal, and repulsing, with a remnant of dignity, the dragoon guardsman who ventured to lay a hand on him, said: 'White soldier, touch me not—I surrender to your chief.'

The capitulation of Cronje and his 4,000 men on the anniversary of Majuba Day, 1900, will be remembered as long as any incident of the Boer war. An onslaught made by the Canadians, who had entrenched themselves eighty yards from the Boer position in the river bed at Paardeberg, was greeted, not by a storm of musketry, as had been expected, but by the appearance of three white flags hastily thrust above the parapet of the Boer trenches. Then a horseman appeared, carrying another white flag, and intent on arranging a meeting between the generals. Forth from the laager came presently two men, one mounted on a white pony, in his hand a sjambok, wearing a brown felt hat and a huge overcoat, nothing of his face visible but a thicket of hair and two glowing sparks for eyes. This was Cronje, who had kept the British army at bay for ten days with no better shelter than could be afforded him by a deep river bed. 'I am glad to meet so brave a man,' said Lord Roberts; but he refused to accept anything short of unconditional surrender. Cronje's reply to the terms of the capitulation was short but effective; 'Ja,' he blurted out.

LETTER BY EUGENIE

INTERESTING EPISTLE WRITTEN ON THE EVE OF NAPOLEON'S DEATH.

Paris, May 23.—In connection with the presence in Paris of the Empress Eugénie, a highly interesting letter, written by her to Mme. Cornu, foster sister of Napoleon III., is published for the first time. The document was communicated to the 'Eclaire' by a person whose name is not mentioned, but is in all probability M. Franceschini Pietri. Mme. Cornu, while the Emperor was in the hands of the English surgeons, in January, 1873, at Chiselhurst, asked for news of the patient, whose painful malady had been diagnosed before the outbreak of the Franco-German war by Drs. Nelaton, Ricord, Fauvel, Corvisart, and Germain See. The Empress replied:

'My Dear Madame Cornu,—I have just received your letter, and I lose not a moment in giving you news of our very, very dear patient. It would be impossible to tell you all that he has suffered. He has, I think, felt the largest part of moral and physical suffering that it has ever been the lot of any one man to bear. At last they have found, after examination, a stone as large as a chestnut. Sir Henry Thompson effected two operations to-day. The local phenomena are still serious. The general strength is good. We cherish, accordingly, a hope which can be founded reasonably on reassuring symptoms. In spite of all, however, my anxiety is extreme. I pass from complete calmness to utter despair. My poor boy is, thank God, at Woolwich, and that enables us to reassure ourselves. After the discovery of the stone, Sir Henry Thompson and Sir William Gull both remarked that they could not understand how my dear Emperor was able to remain five hours in the saddle at Sedan. Will there not at last arise a cry of justice in France, which he so loved, and loves still, to silence the frightful calumnies which have caused him so much suffering. People, as well as individuals, may be surprised for a moment when events hurry along precipitously, but woe to those for whom the hour of justice never comes. Sometimes, on seeing certain children tearing the wings of butterflies and tormenting poor things that cannot show signs of suffering, I have made the comparison, and have thought that people sometimes pluck out the heart and hurt it without knowing the evil that they do, with an eternal smile on their lips. My letter is rather incoherent, but you, my dear Mme. Cornu, will understand my state of mind at the present moment. Always yours affectionately, Eugénie.'

On the day after this letter was written the Emperor died. In giving out the document for publication, the person, whose name is not mentioned, said: 'Let whoever may be deceived by the sort of shyness which causes the Empress to conceal her emotion and to appear impassive read this letter, wherein she makes, amid the tortures of anxiety, a first appeal to the justice of history.'—Paris correspondent London 'Telegraph.'

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS.

Live Stock.

YORKSHIRES — PIGS FROM MAPLE Grove Herd of Large English Yorkshires, all ages, at reasonable prices. My herd won all the reds at four exhibitions last fall. Correspondence solicited. T. J. COLE, Box 158, Bowmanville, Ont.

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS WANTED, TO WORK AMONG farmers. Good proposition. Liberal terms. Write at once for particulars. 'Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine,' London, Ont.

MEN WANTED — RELIABLE MEN IN every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up show cards on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places; also distributing small advertising matter. Salary $900 per year, or $75 per month and expenses $2.50 per day. Steady employment to good, reliable men. No experience necessary. Write for particulars. EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED FOR 'WORLD WIDE' in every City, Town and Village. Large commissions allowed, netting Agents five dollars a day—often more. If no Agent has called on you, you may conclude your district is not being worked—and you have your opportunity. Address, at once, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

AGENTS WANTED, TO PUSH 'WORLD Wide' on special trial rate offer. Nothing nicer to canvas for. Generous commissions. It is just what intelligent people are looking for. Write for terms, samples, etc. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

Earn Over $10 a day

Agents Wanted all over the world. Experience not necessary. Ten dollars a day easily earned taking subscriptions for 'World Wide.' Write for full particulars and our hints for easy canvassing. Address, the publishers of 'World Wide,' Montreal, Canada.

Farm and Other Lands.

FARMS FOR SALE.

In one of the best Fruit and Dairying sections in British Columbia. For information, write JOHN McCALLUM, Salmon Arm, B.C.

Miscellaneous.

DR. FULTON, MASCOUCHE, QUEBEC, cures by correspondence, Piles, Catarrh, Debility.

Stock Breeders Directory.

AYRSHIRES.
CLARK, J. G., Woodroffe Farm, Ottawa.
OWENS, HON. W., Montebello, Que.
STEPHEN, W. F., Box 101, Huntingdon, Q.

ABERDEEN ANGUS.
SHARP, JAMES, Rockside, Ont.
VARCOE, Lt.-Col. Jno. A. S., Carlow, Ont.

GALLOWAYS.
McCRAE, D., Box 200, Guelph, Ont.

SHORTHORNS (Cattle.)
BIRRELL, D. & SON, Greenwood, Ont.

CHESTER WHITE (Swine.)
CLARK, ROBT., 41 Cooper street, Ottawa.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.
ENGLISH, AUSTIN C., Cobourg, Ont.

SCOTCH COLLIES.
GANTON, D. G., Elmvale, Ont.

YORKSHIRE PIGS.
OWENS, HON. W., Montebello, Que.

YORKSHIRES.
CHAPMAN, F. M., Audley P.O., Ont.

DORSET HORN SHEEP.
HUNTER, JOHN, Wyoming, Ont.

Eggs and Poultry.

CHOICE STANDARD-BRED WHITE Leghorns; famous layers. Yearly average, 196 eggs each. Fifteen eggs for $1.50. Thirty for $2.50. $5 per hundred. R. C. ALLAN, Cobourg, Ont.

FOR SALE, EGGS FROM PURE BRED S. C. White Leghorns, large white birds and best laying strain on earth; always prize-winners, 15 eggs $1, or 30 for $1.50. J. BOOTHBY, Collingwood, Ont.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, $1 PER 15; $4 per 100. E. C. BROWN, Breeder and Importer, Haysville, Ont.

Situations Vacant.

MEN WANTED—WE WANT ONE GOOD man in each district, local or travelling; $840 a year and expenses, $2.50 per day, to tack up show-cards and distribute advertising matter in all conspicuous places, introducing New Discovery. No experience necessary. For particulars, write SALUS MEDICINAL CO., London, Ont.

WANTED, A RELIABLE LADY IN EVery town where we are not represented, to take orders for our tailor-made costumes and other specialties. DOMINION GARMENT CO., Box 209, Guelph, Ont.

A FEW CANVASSERS WANTED BY AN established wholesale and manufacturing house, selling a full line of articles of daily consumption direct to consumers. Samples free or returnable, freight charges prepaid; exclusive territory; regular customers; no cash advance or security required; salary or commission. Write quick to COOPER, Drawer 531, London, Ont.

THE CZAR AS NURSE

NEARLY SCALDS HIS BABY BOY TO DEATH.

What purports to be the truth about the alleged outrage on the Czarevitch shows the incident in quite a different light from that recently reported.

The Imperial infant was, indeed, in danger, but, it would seem, at the hands of the Czar himself. Here is an extraordinary story, sent by a Russian correspondent to 'Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper':—

'A few days ago I said to a well-know Russian revolutionary agent that it was widely circulated on the Continent and in England that a sensational incident had occurred at Tsarskoe Selo, and it was alleged that a nurse was going to plunge the Czarevitch into a basin of boiling water when the Czarina, warned in time, managed to save the heir to the throne. "Now," I asked, "has this story any foundation; if so, was this plan devised by the Revolutionary party?"

'"I must tell you at once," said the agent, "the revolutionary party has never schemed against an innocent child. To those in the least acquainted with what is going on in the Imperial Palace it is well known that the functions of nurse to the baby heir are carried out by his august parents, and nothing is entrusted to the nurses or outsiders. The Czar long since took the office of bathing his child. It is common knowledge that when, on Red Sunday, a messenger went to inform the Czar of what was taking place he found him in his son's nursery, bathing the child with his own hands.

'"As in every story," continued the revolutionist, 'however inaccurate, there is some truth. The alleged story of the attempt to assassinate the Czarevitch was based on another story, which also now forms the topic of conversation in high society.

'"This story goes—That the Czar one day, while fulfilling his duties of bathing his child, was, mentally, much perturbed by thoughts of whether Rojestvensky would beat Togo or Togo Rojestvensky, and while the basin was full of water out of tap H he forget to open tap C, and was going to plunge his own son with his own hands into the boiling water, when the Czarina suddenly appeared on the scene and snatched the child from the hold of his would-be—though involuntary—assassin. Since that day the office of bathing the Imperial child was transferred to the Czarina."'

THE KING'S HOUSEHOLD.

Of all the members of the King's court, not one works harder than Lord Farquhar, and since the duty of housekeeping for royalty devolves upon him the magnitude of his task during the London season may better be imagined than described. Although Sir Nigel Kingscote, his chief aide-de-camp, is paymaster at Buckingham Palace, and numerous other satellites revolve round his lordship, he yet manages to do the major part of the work himself, even to the drawing up of the King's luncheon carte.

An important personage in his own eyes and those of every one else in the royal household is M. Menager, the French chef, to whom His Majesty pays an annual salary as large as that received by an admiral of the fleet, and larger than that of most bishops. Menager, a jovial soul of some forty odd summers, is a native of the South of France, and as monarch of a monarch's kitchen enjoys a rare good time. He does not sleep under his master's roof, but owns a 'pied-a-terre' in a street not very far from the Buckingham Palace road. With his master's breakfast he has nothing to do, and it is not until eleven o'clock that he steps into a hansom and is set down at the palace doors. In a sunny kitchen overlooking the lawns, surrounded by an army of adjutants, men and women, he begins the work of his day. After luncheon, on the principle of 'resuler pour mieux sauter,' Menager goes back to his own domicile until the hour arrives for the preparation of the royal dinner to commence. Dinner is always served at Buckingham Palace at nine o'clock, and at Sandringham a quarter of an hour earlier. Scarlet coats, made in swallow-tail style, with dark blue waistcoats, gold-braided, is the livery—a unique one—worn by the servants. The men sport gold stocks, but do not wear collars. White satin breeches and white silk stockings complete a costume which might be adopted for picturesqueness by the frequenters of fancy balls.—'Westminster Gazette.'

THE POACHING CAT.

The wild cat has practically disappeared, but its place as a poacher is competently filled by stray specimens of the domestic variety. As regards a cat, it is 'once a poacher, always a poacher,' or if puss develops a liking for game, she, for the future, refuses to look at a humble mouse. Her home becomes a place in which to sleep off the effects of her nightly gorges, and this is all—'Land and Water' (London).

Advertisements.

WORK-WORN MEN

Can Obtain New Health and Strength Through Dr. Williams Pink Pills.

Mr. Edgard Martel, 98 St. Peter street, Quebec, is one of the thousands of workingmen throughout Canada who cheerfully admit that they are kept in health and strength through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. To a reporter who interviewed him, Mr. Martel said: 'The present condition of my health contrasts strikingly with what it was nine months ago. Then I felt that I was almost at death's door, while now I am strong and well. This happy change is entirely due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I am a workingman, and it is little wonder that after years of diligent toil my system was gradually run down. My blood got as thin as water, and I grew so poorly that the least exertion would leave me weak and trembling. I consulted a doctor, who said that I was run down through hard work, but his medicine did not help me any. A few weeks later I was forced to quit work, and shortly after that had to remain in bed most of the time. One day a fellow workman called to see me, and induced me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Before the second box was finished I had a better appetite and relished my meals, and with this came new strength. In a few weeks I was able to go out again, and in about six weeks from the time I began using the pills I was able to return to work, my health completely restored and my strength as vigorous as ever it had been. I attribute my complete recovery entirely to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I think every hard working man would be better for using a box of these pills occasionally.

Mr. Martel's advice should be taken by every workingman. The only way to have health and strength is to keep the blood rich and pure, and the only way to get rich, strength-producing blood is through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, because they actually make new blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make tired, worn out men and women vigorous and strong. Sold by all medicine dealers, or sent by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY TRANSLATION.

The translators who produced the Twentieth Century New Testament three years ago invited criticisms on their work and giving much time and care to a perfect revision, have now issued the work in its permanent form. Among the alterations a very satisfactory one is found in the sixth chapter of Matthew. In the tentative version the translators had retained the phrase 'forgive us our debts,' but they now have 'Forgive us our wrong-doings as we have forgiven those who have wronged us,' a mode of phrasing which avoids metaphor, and so is the more impressive to our literal age. For 'everlasting life,' which occurs so often in the gospel of John, these translators put at first 'enduring life,' but this was an unfortunate phrase, for to the popular mind it might suggest endurance rather than duration. Their final choice is 'immortal life.' Another change is in Hebrews iii., 4. 'Every house has its founder' suits the context better than the phrase of the tentative version, 'builder' seeming to refer to an edifice, and 'founder' to a family. It may be observed that the difficulty of understanding the epistles is not removed altogether by this or any translation. Their thoughts being in many places complicated and somewhat foreign, the Pauline epistles will always demand a different kind of attention from the narrative portions of the Bible. In reading them, however, in different versions lies our best chance of catching the original idea, and this version will be exceptionally valuable for such use. In the case of the synoptic gospels, however, and equally the book of Acts, the lucidity is almost perfect, and the charm of the simple narrative without any archaisms must sooner or later make its own appeal. It will be a long time before those who have tender associations with the beautiful version of 1611 can get over their preference for expressions like 'wherefore' and 'it came to pass,' but they should not be allowed to speak slightingly of a more accurate version as if it were a mere paraphrase. On the contrary, these narratives, that seem to them less sacred because of their simpler dress, are the very words of life, divested of those man-made trappings which 'Fishin' Jimmy' described as 'whuffers and thuffers and come-to-passes.' For the Sunday-school lesson at least, the Twentieth Century New Testament ought to come into immediate use.

A CANADIAN STORY.

In 'Duncan Polite' (Westminster Co., Toronto), Miss Marian Keith has given a picture of life in the most Scotch parts of Canada, which will bear comparison with Ralph Connor's 'Glengarry' books. A pathos and a tender heroism marking the principal character and his aim in life, is nbalaced (somewhat incongruously, as in real life), by the humors of a village where half the population are McDonalds and have to be known by nicknames. A young minister who seeks to please the youths and maidens in the congregation, getting them to all sorts of meetings and even abetting them in the introduction of an organ, is the axis around which all the affairs of the village turn for a while. The author's skill would almost make us disapprove of the organ, in sympathy with 'Splinterin' Andra,' the conservative elder, but there seems to be some lack of logic in her implication that the religious meetings now attended by these careless young people did them no good. In contrast to the minister, who is certainly a thoughtless specimen, is Duncan, surnamed 'Polite,' for his courtesy. He is the spiritual watchman of the Glen, and has all its interests at heart, giving at last his life to prevent a catastrophe to others. The aroma of his gentle goodness in life and in death has its effect at last on the community he loved. This is one of the best recent books for the Sunday-school library, and its humorous scenes will give it a place in many other libraries. The village dressmaker is a character to hasten complications in any plot. 'Liza Cotton's heart was a kindly one, and she never told her tales from malice, but from a sheer inability to be quiet. She has seen the minister before, and tells the story with much detail to a family of the parish. She had once been in Toronto, and had attended a concert where college students came on the platform in black gowns that appeared to her ungainly.

'If I couldn't turn out a stylisher wrapper an' a mighty better fit too I'd go an' choke myself.'

'You'll choke before you get this story told, if you don't quit talkin',' said the plain-spoken Maggie. 'Did the minister have a wrapper on?'

But Miss Cotton had a fine eye to the structure of a story. 'Oh, I'm comin' to him at the right time.'

One student with blackened face had played the banjo and given a song and dance. It turned out that this was the same individual as their present minister, a state of things to cause astonishment, if not consternation. A pretty scene occurs toward the end of the story. Old Duncan starts out on what proves to be his last walk, at the suggestion of a little nephew who wants to go to a sugar-bush.

'I guess I'll have to stay away because there is nobody to go with me, an' mother said I wasn't to ask you, 'cause it would make your cold worse.'

He sighed prodigiously over this self-denial and with his characteristic self-forgetfulness Duncan put aside his own trouble. 'Oh, indeed, it is a great man you will be some day,' he said. 'But what if I would be going with you?'

'Oh, man! but I wish you could! Only I an't such a baby as to have somebody luggin' me round.'

Duncan patted his head lovingly. 'Hoots, toots, but you surely won't leave a poor old man like your uncle to find his way alone,' he said, with great tact. 'I will not be at Jimmie Archie's sugar bush for many a year, and you will just be showing me the road.'

ALSO RECEIVED.

Books: 'Memoirs of Constantine Dix,' by Barry Pain; 'Lagden's Luck,' by Tom Gallon (T. Fisher Unwin, London, Colonial Library, 2s. 6d. each).

'Making of the Canadian West,' by R. G. McBeth, M.A. (William Briggs, Toronto; Wm. Drysdale, Montreal, $1.25).

'The Liale Sergeant,' by J. M. Harper, Quebec News Company.

'Arthur Young's Travels in France, During the Years 1787, 1788, 1789,' edited by Miss Betham-Edwards (Geo. Bell & Sons, London, 2s.).

'Stunsee, Man and Man,' by the author of 'Calinire' (The McMillan Co., New York; Morang, Toronto; $1.50).

'John Wesley, Evangelist,' by Rev. Richard Green (Religious Tract Society, London; 6s.).

Magazines: 'Leslie's Monthly' for July, 'Revue Canadienne,' 'Canadian Law Review,' 'Educational Review' (St. John, N.B.).

LITERARY NOTES

It has been the custom for some years, whether correctly or not, to assert that the rush of modern life has put an end to good letter-writing. Sir Walter Besant was one of those who did not believe that this statement was founded on fact. At any rate, it is quite certain that many letters of intense interest never encounter the public eye. In reviewing the letters of Madame Waddington, which have appeared under the title 'Italian Letters of a Diplomat's Wife,' the Brooklyn 'Eagle' says:—

Madame Waddington belongs to the generation who has not forgotten the art of letter writing, and these missives, addressed to the members of her family, recounting the experiences of certain Italian journeys, have about them a charm that one can seldom find in the narrative of a traveller, no matter how skilled he may be in telling what he has seen. Written to her mother and sisters, and without the slightest idea that they would ever be perused out side the family circle, there is a freedom of style, an intimacy that gives them a decided charm, all the more piquant because it is unconscious. Then, too, the writer has the advantage of familiarity with the locality. Madame Waddington is the daughter of the late Charles King, a former president of Columbia College. When she was a young girl, in the middle sixties, Dr. King and his family went to Italy, where he was taken ill and died, in 1867. The family remained in Rome for some time thereafter, so that when Madame Waddington accompanied her husband on his Italian visit in the late winter of 1880, shortly after he had resigned the French premiership under President Grevy, she was returning to familiar ground. Her sister was the wife of Eugene Schuyler, who was then American consul general in Rome, and Madame Waddington had many friends in the old city. These advantages, coupled with her husband's official rank in France, gave them a social prestige which helped to make the visit entirely delightful.

Waddington resigned the premiership just at the close of 1879, and the letters begin in the early part of January following, the first missive recounting the withdrawal from the official residence on the Quai d'Orsay, to their own home. Curiously the only member of the family who seems to have regretted the removal was their son, Francis, then a small youngster, who rebelled loudly at the idea of abandoning so much official state, in a centre where there was so much going on, and where such interesting things were to be seen from the windows. The ex-premier, who was an enthusiastic archaeologist, and a student and author on that science, decided to take a vacation in Italy, having never visited Rome, and the departure was made early in February. A fortnight or thereabouts was spent in Florence, and then the Waddingtons proceeded to Rome, and the first half of the book, for the most part, is devoted to the letters from that city. It includes a reminiscence by Madame Waddington of a visit to Naples and vicinity, and certain novel experiences about the time of the fall of the temporal power of the Pope, which her friends thought should be put into permanent form. The second part of the present volume (pp. 230-315), is devoted to letters from Rome, written twenty-four years after the earlier correspondence, on the occasion of a later visit, made in the winter and spring of last year, ten years after the death of Madame Waddington's husband. The letter writer found the city much changed—and yet in many ways unchanged. The principal charm of the book will be found, naturally, in the earlier letters.

(New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.)

The 'Outlook' finds the contents of the book, 'Land and the Social Revolution,' by Alvan Francis Sanborn, of much greater interest than the form in which it is issued. The illustrations are by Mr. Vaughan Trowbridge, but the cover, as we often find covers, is without taste, and unnecessarily sensational in design.

Mr. Sanborn will be remembered by our readers as the author of a recent article on Charles Wagner in the 'Outlook,' and as the writer also of many sociological and descriptive articles about Paris which have appeared within the last year or two in many of the best American publications. Some of these articles, together with other matter, are included in the present volume. It is a study of unusual thoroughness into the conditions of Parisian life below the surface. The author begins by describing the present-day Anarchistic philosophy and its developments, and then goes on to tell how its propagation is carried on in Paris by speaking, by conferences, by the Anarchistic press, and by acts—the last including insurrectionists's outbreaks and individual crimes. Mr. Sanborn finds the revolutionary spirit widespread, and existing side by side with the ideas of evolutionary Socialists. It is present, and has long been present, for instance, in the Latin Quarter; it is to be heard in the cabarets of Montmartre, and it is to be traced in countless directions, in literature, the drama, the theatre, and even in music and art. It is evident that here is abundant food for reflection by social philosophers. It should be added also that the chapters are not, as a rule, theoretical, but deal directly with actual life and observation, and in this way contain much that is picturesque and often even amusing.

(Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.)

The new volume of stories by the prolific writer, Mr. Gilbert K. Chesterton, has, we think, a name which will attract attention, 'The Club of Queer Trades.' The reviewer of the 'Spectator,' commenting on the story, says:—

As a rule, it is unfair to the author of a work in which adventure and incident predominate to reveal the mainspring of the plot. Here, however, the 'idée mère' can be divulged without unduly discounting the pleasures of perusal. To quote from the opening chapter:

'It (the Club of Queer Trades) is an eccentric and Bohemian Club, of which the absolute condition of membership lies in this, that the candidate must have invented the method by which he earns his living. It must be an entirely new trade. The exact definition of this requirement is given in the two principal rules. First, it must not be a mere application or variation of an existing trade. Thus, for instance, the club would not admit an insurance agent simply because instead of insuring men's furniture against being burnt in a fire he insured, let us say, their trousers against being torn by a mad dog. The principle (as Sir Bradcock Burnaby-Bradcock, in the extraordinarily eloquent and soaring speech to the club on the occasion of the question being raised in the Stormby Smith affair, said wittily and keenly) is the same. Secondly, the trade must be a genuine commercial source of income, the support of its inventor. Thus the club would not receive a man simply because he chose to pass his days collecting broken sardine tins, unless he could drive a roaring trade in them. Professor Chick made that quite clear. And when one remembers what Professor Chick's own new trade was, one doesn't know whether to laugh or cry.'

The first story deals with the operations of the Adventure and Romance Agency, Limited, which, in return for a yearly or quarterly sum, undertook to surround with startling and weird events persons who 'hunger for something to happen,—for something to waylay us and lead us splendidly astray.' In the individual case selected for illustration a tremendous imbroglio is created by the Adventure and Romance Agency confusing one of their clients with another man of the same name who had succeeded him as tenant of the same house, and is suddenly buried into the middle of the other man's romance. 'The Tremendous Adventures of Major Brown' quite justify their title, and are, on the whole, the best thing in the book. Next best in order of excitement we are inclined to place the exploits of the Professional Detainers, who are paid by their clients to detain in conversation on some harmless pretext people whom the clients want out of the way for a few hours. Then we have the Organizer of Repartee, who hires himself out at dinner-parties to lead up to other people's retorts, and allows himself to be scored off for a guinea a night; and the Judge of the Voluntary Criminal Court, an unofficial court of honor for the trial of offences against the amenities and solidarity of social life,—e.g., selfishness, scandalmongering, or stinginess to guests or dependents.

(London: Harper & Bros.)

Richard Mansfield is held to have rendered a conspicuous service to dramatic art in America by producing, for the first time in the English language, Moliere's comedy, 'The Misanthrope.' This play is characterized by the New York 'Herald' as 'the dramatic masterpiece of its language and country,' comparable to the 'Timon of Athens' of Shakespeare, but more nearly akin to 'Hamlet'; and Mr. Winter, of the New York 'Tribune,' speaks of the first American presentation (in the New Amsterdam Theatre, New York), as 'one of the most important theatrical events, not merely of the current season, but of the dramatic epoch.'

'The Misanthrope' was first played in 1666 at the Palais Royal Theatre in Paris, Molière himself taking the leading part. Its motive may be briefly elucidated as follows:

'Alceste, the leading character of the play, is a cynic, incorruptedly and even savagely frank and honest, who turns with loathing from the cant, the hypocrisy, and the vices of his fellow man. He will neither use precaution in business, nor judgment in courtship; nor suavity in social intercourse. He is in love with Célimène, a selfish, shallow, beautiful young woman, accomplished in coquetry, p finiorcevereignoScmfw cmf cmf cm fwyp proficient in the arts of feminine fascination, shrewd, clever, censorious, heartless, and not in any way a suitable mate for him. A rival aspirant for the favor of Célimène has written some silly verses about that charmer, and he insists on reading them to Alceste and demanding a critical opinion of them. Alceste is advised by his friends to say the usual commonplace words of empty praise. He not only speaks the harsh truth, but makes it as offensive as possible; and the result is a quarrel. Later he receives documentary proof of the flirtation of the deceitful Célimène, and confronts her with them. At the height of their stormy colloquy he is interrupted and turned aside by peril of arrest, consequent on the loss of a lawsuit. Alceste becomes almost frenzied in the agony of his wounded spirit and the bitterness of his misanthropy. The final catastrophe is precipitated when, in a deftly devised assemblage of the eight essential interlocutory characters, disingenuous and malicious letters, written by Célimène to Acaste and Clitande—two of her butterfly suitors—are read aloud by these indignant dupes of coquetry, and the artful siren stands revealed as an image of paltry vanity and shameful deceit. Even then the tortured Alceste declares that he will wed her if she will discard all society, forsake the world, and dwell with him alone in rural solitude. This sacrifice she cannot make, and the misanthrope finally avows his loathing for such a nature and his repudiation of every human tie. 'Deceived on every side,'' says this wretched being, ''and overwhelmed with injustice, I will fly from this vortex of vice, and, in some secret nook on earth, if such there is, enjoy the freedom of being an honest man.'' '

In the State of Georgia the old English ballads still survive, says the New York 'Sun.'

This fact is brought out in connection with the quotations from old ballads which so appropriately head the chapters in the MacGowan sisters' story, 'Return.' These old English ballads, sometimes curiously modified by their environment, still survive in the mountains of the South, forming most of the folk songs of that region. Many favorites of the mountaineers are to be found in their original form in 'Child's Ballads,' 'Percy's Reliques,' etc., but it is doubtful if those who sing them in the Southern mountains have any idea of their origin.

(Boston: L. C. Page Co.)

Young readers who are possessed of too literal minds, or do not allow sufficiently for environment, are sometimes doomed to disappointment.

E. Anson More, author of 'A Captain of Men,' just published by L. C. Page & Co., tells an aumsing incident of boyish enthusiasm. When about 11 he read in 'Les Miserables' of the treasure found in the sewers of Paris, when they were cleaned, and was immediately fired with the desire to try this short cut to fortune himself. So fortified with a bag of crackers and several candles he started an all day exploration on hands and knees, of the sewers of St. Louis. He remembers vividly his surprise and disappointment in finding nothing more valuable than stray marbles and balls and tops.

T. P. O'Connor, whose graceful literary touch and taste are discernible throughout 'T. P.'s Weekly,' gives a characteristic review of the book, 'Dames and Daughters of the French Court,' by Geraldine Brooks. It is just such a book as the reviewer thoroughly enjoys. We have not space at present to quote more than his remarks on Madame de Sevigné, and a short quotation from one of her incomparable letters.

The volume, he says, opens with a sketch of Madame de Sevigné, whose letters to her daughter have passed into the literature of the world. Witty, graceful, with French good sense, and French acceptance of the actual, this lady faced with gay stoicism the most difficult problem of all to a woman of the world. Listen to her comment on old age, which deserves a place beside the 'De Senectute' of Cicero:

'Providence leads us with so much goodness through the different stages of our life that we hardly are conscious as they pass by. The change is effected with such gentleness that it is imperceptible. It is the hand on the dial, which we do not see moving. If at twenty they were to show us in a looking-glass the countenance which we have, or should have at sixty, comparing it with that of twenty, we should be quite overcome and horrified at that face; but it is unnoticeably that we grow older. To-day we are as yesterday, and to-morrow as to-day; and thus we go on without feeling the change, and this is one of the miracles of that Providence that I adore.'

Such was this French woman who devoured books, as well as tasted fastidiously what was best in life, who confessed that Rabelais made her 'die of laughing,' and that Nicole made her 'quake with fear.'

THE HABIT OF HAPPINESS.

(Chicago 'Tribune.')

Senator Beveridge, in a magazine article, urges people to 'get into the habit of happiness.' Anybody can do it, he says. 'Practice saying to yourself when you awaken in the morning: "Everything is all right"—and keep on saying it. You will be surprised how nearly "all right" the mere saying of it at the beginning of the day will really make everything.'

Senator Beveridge's standpoint is that of a man of buoyant, optimistic temperament. Some are born happy. Mr. Beveridge was. He was not born with a gold spoon in his mouth. It looked more like pewter. He knew the pinch of poverty. He had a hard struggle to attain his present high position. But it is safe to say that during the whole time he was cheerful and hopeful. It was his nature, and it is the nature of many, most of whom, perhaps, do not fully appreciate their good fortune. Others are born unhappy. They have a predisposition to misery as truly as some have a predisposition to consumption. They are congenital pessimists, 'born unto trouble as the sparks fly upwards,' and it is much harder for them to be happy than for the optimists.

Senator Beveridge also speaks from the standpoint of a man who has won. Many have lost. Perhaps it is their fault, but that does not increase the pleasantness of their reflection. Perhaps it is not their fault. Honesty and perseverance usually succeed, but not always. They may be joined to small ability. Intellect, ambition, character and persistency united sometimes are balked by ill health. Whatever the cause of his failure, the aspiring man who has been thwarted finds the habit of happiness harder to get than either the one who has not aimed high or the one who, aiming high, has hit his mark.

Happiness is largely a matter of health. Weak stomachs and torpid livers seldom kill, but they often make hypochondriacs. The man who can be perfectly serene and hopeful when his system is full of bile, and the buildings, and trees, and people around look alternately black and yellow, has 'that 'perfected self-mastery' which Aristotle praised as the ne plus ultra of virtue and philosophy. The dyspeptic's road to happiness lies by way of fresh air and exercise.

But Senator Beveridge's advice is good, despite the difficulty many may have in following it. The bodily and mental states do not depend entirely, but they do depend largely, upon the will, and the man or woman who resolves to be happy, let what will come, and sticks to it, is pretty sure to be happy, or, if not happy, at least less unhappy than if the resolution had not been made. And if one can get the happiness habit it is his duty to do so. It is a duty he owes to others as well as to himself, for happiness, like Falstaff's wit, is contagious.

FORTY-YEAR LIMIT IN BRITISH NAVY.

The 'forty'year limit' has been given a successful practical test in the British navy for a long time. Until the officer is about thirty-five he is learning and creating details and makes those revolutionary inventions which cause such a rapid evolution in warships. He has little chance of carrying larger affairs into effect until after this age, when he is placed in positions of responsibility to execute his ideas while he has the vigor and decision. After forty-five his promotions gradually relieve him of details, and he is occupied with general control, and after sixty there are but few trusted at sea, no matter how great their learning or ability. Even the admiral is surrounded by a staff of men in the fullest vigor of their mental powers. There is a lesson here for the American nation, and physicians can emphasize it. The present administration is apparently working along these lines to secure the most vigorous naval personnel possible for the future protection of our trade. The far-seeing confidently predict serious trouble on the Pacific, which can be managed solely by men in the prime of their powers. Ships alone would be as worthless to us as they are to the Russians.—'American Medicine.'

TALKING JURORS.

A jury trial in a case at Salem has been stopped because a witness talked with one of the jurors on the panel. Whether he talked about the trial or about the war in Manchuria is not stated in any of the reports we have seen. He talked; that appears to be the main thing—and therefore all that went before was thrown away, to the embarrassment of the parties to the suit and the expense of the public. We have ourselves known of an instance in which a lawyer secured the postponement of a trial for a term because he got up in the court room on the morning of the second day and told the judge that a juror in the case had spoken to him. The judge said such conduct was very reprehensible and sent the case over without making inquiry into the nature of the conversation. If he had, he would have learned that it consisted of 'Good evening. That is an interesting case of yours,' a remark made in entire ignorance that it was improper by a man who was in the habit of making up his mind himself, and who would never have tolerated any discussion of the merits of the case by the lawyer or by anybody else outside of the court room.—New Bedford (Mass.) 'Standard.'

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Canada Claims the Honor.—Demonstration of Application of Wireless Telegraphy to Fast Moving Trains, First Made on the Grand Trunk between Toronto and Montreal.—In a report from Chicago announcing that the Chicago & Alton will establish a system of wireless telegraphs on all its lines running between Chicago and St. Louis, President Felton, of the C. & A. R. was quoted as having said, in regard to a demonstration made of the system on the company's line on Thursday: 'This is the first time that the wireless system has ever been used to communicate with persons on a moving train.' The Grand Trunk Railway System has the distinction of having been the first railroad to use the wireless system for the exchange of signals between a moving train and a station. The demonstration was made on the occasion of the forty-seventh annual meeting of the American Association of general Passenger and Ticket Agents, held at Portland, Me., in October, 1902. The company ran a special train through from Chicago to Montreal, and thence to Portland. One of the principal attractions offered to their guests by the Grand Trunk was a successful demonstration of wireless telegraphy to a moving train, made by Dr. E Rutherford, D.Sc., F.R.C.S. (who has recently won great fame through his investigations of Radium) and Dr. Howard T. Barnes, D.Sc., F.R.C.S., both of McGill University. St. Dominique, a station in the Province of Quebec, was selected as the transmitting station, and from this point continuous communication was kept up with the train (which was running at a speed of 60 miles an hour), for several miles.

Advertisements.

ONE BOX OF DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED DROPSY.

Dropsy is not a disease in itself, as many people believe, but is an evidence of very severe kidney trouble. Dropsy is caused by watery particles oozing through the walls of the arteries when they are distended by unusual pressure, which can only be caused by obstructions in the kidneys. The symptoms of Dropsy are puffiness under the eyes, swelling of the feet and ankles, urine changed in character and appearance, smothering feeling from exertion or excitement. The only rational method of treating this disease is to reach the kidneys and restore them to a healthy condition.

The most successful remedy for this purpose is Doan's Kidney Pills. Read what Miss Agnes Creelman, Upper Smithville, N.S., says of them:—"I caught a cold, which settled in my kidneys, and turned to dropsy. My face, limbs, and feet became bloated, and if I pressed my finger on them it would make a white impression that would last fully a minute before the flesh regained its natural color. I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and found by their use that I was cured in a very short time. I have never had any trouble with it since.

Price 50 cents. per box, or 3 for $1.25.

THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO., TORONTO, ONT.

Mrs. Lessard, Aqueduct st.,

Suffered Distressing Pains in the Back from Kidney Disease, but Has Been Cured by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Mrs. J. Lessard, 160 Aqueduct street, Montreal, Que., states: 'My main trouble was with my back, which was very weak, and whenever I stooped I could hardly straighten up again on account of the severe pains which would catch me in the small of the back. Believing that my ailment was caused from deranged kidneys, I began a course of treatment with Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and to-day I am all right again. This medicine seemed to act directly on the kidneys, and as a result improved my health generally. The distressing pains in my back have entirely disappeared, and I feel real strong and well.'

One pill a dose at bedtime, and Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will ensure healthful, regular action of kidneys, liver and bowels; 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

THE MARKETS.

CANADIAN CHEESE 'RING.'

Hign Prices Prevail in Spite of Heavy Production and Small Demand.

DAIRY EXPORTERS ARE OF OPINION THAT 'GREEN' MEN ARE IN THE FIELD, AND THAT PRICES ARE ARTIFICIALLY RAISED.

Members of the Wholesale Produce Association are at a loss to understand the cause of the high range of values existing in the country for this season's make of cheese. Many members are of opinion that there is a 'ring' at work with the ultimate object of cornering all the export cheese, and forcing prices beyond reasonable proportions.

A few leading produce merchants seen to-day regarding the cheese trade admitted that the situation was entirely beyond their comprehension, but that it was quite evident that certain new men were in the business for the first time, and that they were running a high hand,which would sooner or later have a retroactive effect. The Produce Association recognize the seriousness of the situation, and are determined to follow up the 'ring' and place the responsibility. Merchants state that hardly a single box of cheese can be exported with any guarantee of profit. As high as 9⅞c has been paid in the country for Ontario cheese, and this at a time when factorymen were apparently well enough satisfied to accept 9⅜c. This goes to show the mechanical state of the present market prices, and, together with the fact of a tremendous make in progress and the indifferent English demand,gives a certain amount of probability to the 'ring' suggestion.

Mr. Arthur Hodgson, one of the largest cheese exporters, said this morning that he was unable to explain the situation in fact, he said we are more or less mystified in respect to present conditions. Mr. Hodgson expressed the opinion that some 'green' men were at work somewhere, but he thought that all this would right itself sooner or later, and the business fall back into its normal condition. Prices were away beyond a profitable export basis and so far as he was aware, produce merchants were not having a very busy time.

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

FLOUR MARKETS STEADY--MANIPULATION PROBABLE CAUSE OF THE PRESENT WHEAT PRICES.

The tone of the flour market continues very firm on the strength of the high prices that at present prevail for Manitoba wheat. There is no change in quotations, and very little likelihood of higher prices for some time to come,unless there should be unexpected damage to the new crop that is being so anxiously watched. It is difficult to say at this point what the influence is that is proving such a factor for high values, and dealers and millers are divided on the question, a few holding that there will not be sufficient wheat to go round, while others are equally satisfied that there is even wheat for export in this country. A few weeks ago it was reported in Winnipeg that United States millers were in this market, and buying extensively. It is quite certain that around that time prices for Manitoba wheat immediately advanced, and this in direct opposition to the American markets, which declined from two to three cents a bushel on the identical days that Manitoba wheat went up to about the dollar mark. The present price is more likely due to manipulation, however, and in the meantime the farmer is the one to benefit, even if the people in general have to pay more for their flour.

OATS ABOUT AT TOP FIGURE—AMERICANS HIGHER TO-DAY.

The market for oats continues strong, with little likelihood of lower prices until the new crops are on the market. No. 2 oats are quoted at 50c, ex-store, this morning. This is considered to be about the top price, as it will just about pay, notwithstanding the 10 cents per bushel duty, to import American grades of oats. The latter are quoted at around 32c this morning—just one cent a pound, the American bushel being 32 pounds, as compared with 34 in this country.

EGG PRICES ARE HIGHER—A BIG SHRINKAGE IN STOCKS.

Egg receipts to the city have shown a considerable falling off during the past week or two; in fact, since the warm weather caused a larger exodus of people to the country summer resorts. There is, therefore, a greatly increased trade at country points, and a consequent lessening of the consumptive demand locally. Dealers are complaining of the large shrinkage due to warm weather and the fact that stocks have in some cases been held too long by the shippers. Prices are a shade higher to-day, straight stocks selling at 16c to 16½c; selects at 18c to 19c, and No. 2 at around 14c.

BUTTER MARKET A SHADE FIRMER—BUSINESS NOT VERY ACTIVE.

The market for butter is fractionally higher in the country, but in the city 19½c is the highest that can be got for shipping lots; the local ltrade is being asked 19 3-4c to 20½c. There is not much demand on local account for finest grades at these prices.

CHEESE EASIER —INTERESTING ENGLISH ADVICE.

The market for cheese is easier to-day, although Monday is not considered a good day to feel tthe tone of the English market, most cabling being done on Tuesdays. The country boards showed a distinctly easier market on Saturday, the ruling price being about 9 3-8c, as compared with 9 5-8c, and 9 7-8c a week ago. A Liverpool mail advice dated June 15, says that notwithstanding holiday week there was a steady retail consumptive demand for both old and new cheese. Old are now almost exhausted, and the bulk of the arrivals of new are too green to please buyers. The cool chambers on the Canadian steamers have hindered the development of the early made cheese this year, so that some of them have reached England practically as green as when they were shipped two or three weeks ago.

POTASH AGAIN LOWER—PEARLS WANTED.

Messrs. Henry Dobell & Company report potash easier with freer sales at $5.25 for firsts, and which are now quoted at $5.20 to $5.25, and seconds $4.70 to $4.75. First pearls wanted at $7.50.

FLOUR—Manitoba spring wheat patents, $5.40 to $5.60; strong bakers, $5.10 to $5.30; winter wheat patents, $5.50; and straight rollers, $5 to $5.15 in wood; in bags, $2.40 to $2.50.

ROLLED OATS—$2.22½ per bag.

PEARL HOMINY, $1.90 to $2.00 in bags of 98 lbs.

MILL FEED—Ontario bran in bulk, at $15 to $16; shorts, $19 to $20; Manitoba bran in bags, $17 to $18; shorts, $20 to $21.

BEANS—Choice primes, $1.60 to $1.65 per bushel, $1.50 to $1.55 in car lots.

HONEY — White clover in combs, 12½c per section, in one pound section; extract, in 10 lb. tins, 7c to 7½c; in 60 lb. tins, 6c to 6½c; buckwheat, 6c to 6½c, as to quality.

PROVISIONS — Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $20.00 to $21.00; light short cutt, $18 to $19; American cut clear fat back,$18 to $18.500; compound lard, 7c to 7 1-8c; Canadian lard, 9½c to 10 1-4c; kettle rendered, 10½c to 11c, according to quality; hams, 12c to 14c; bacon, 12c to 14c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $9.25 to $9.50; alive, $6.50 to $6.75 for mixed lots; select, $7 to $7.15.

EGGS — Straight stock, 15c to 16c; selects, 18c to 19c; No. 2, 14c.

BUTTER — Choice creamery, 19 3-4c to 20c; undergrades, 19c; dairy at 16c to 16½c.

CHEESE — Ontario, 9½c to 9 5-8c; and Quebec at 9 1-4c to 9 3-8c.

ASHES— Firsts, $5.20 to $5.25; seconds, $4.70 to $4.75; first pearls, $7.50 per 100 lbs.

MAPLE SYRUP—Per wine gallon, 50c to 65c in tins; 4c to 5c per lb., in wood; sugar, in bricks, 7c to 8½c; small cakes, 8c to 8½c.

HAY — No. 1, $9 to $9.50 per ton on track; No. 2, $7.75 to $8.25; clover, $6.50 to $6.75; clover mixed, $6.75 to $7.25 per ton in car lots.

CATTLE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, June 26.

About 600 head of butchers' cattle, 12 milch cows, 100 calves and 200 sheep and lambs were offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The wet weather had a depressing effect on the trade in cattle, and prices are lower; fat hogsare also lower in price. Prime beeves sold at 5¼c to 5½c per lb.; pretty good cattle, 3¾c to 5c; the common stock, 2¼c to 3½c per lb. A load of distillers, averaging 1,100 lbs. were bought by a packer at 4¾c per lb Milch cows sold at $30 to $45 each. Calves sold at $2.50 to $10 each. Shippers paid 3¾c per lb., for good, large sheep, and the butchers paid 3½c to 4c per lb. for the others. Lambs sold at $3.25 to $4.50 each. Good lots of fat hogs sold at 6½c to 6¾c per lb.

East Buffalo, June 26.—Cattle, receipts, 4,700 head; prime and shipping steady; butchers' grades, 15c to 25c higher; prime steers, $5.50 to $5.75; shipping, $4.75 to $5.40; butchers, $4.25 to $5.25; heifers, at $2.50 to $4.85; cows, $3 to $4.35; bulls, at $2.75 to $4.25; stockers and feeders, $2.75 to $4.25, stock heifers, $2.50 to $3.25; and fresh cows and springers, steady; good to choice, $42 to $52; medium to good, $28 to $40; common, $20 to $26.

Veals—Receipts, 1,400 head, active, $4.25 to $5.50.

Hogs, receipts, 12,000 head, fairly active, 5c to 10c higher; heavy, $5.70 to $5.80; mixed and Yorkers, $5.75 to $5.80; pigs, $5.70; roughs, $4.75 to $5; stags, $3 to $3.50.

Sheep and lambs, receipts, 3,000 head, active, 25c higher; spring lambs, $5.50 to $8.25; yearlings, $6.75 to $7; wethers, at $5.50 to $5.65; ewes, $4.25 to $4.50; sheep, mixed, $2.50 to $5.

Toronto, June 24.—The market to-day was practically unchanged from Tuesday's unsatisfactory position. There were increased receipts, however, for Thursday, the bulk being of the kind that is not readily bought up. The general trade was not the best. The run consisted of 83 cars composed of 935 cattle, 1,608 sheep, 1,800 hogs, and 190 calves.

Export Cattle— Trade was rather slow, but generally values were unchanged. Buying was mostly at the buyer's own figures. Prices are still $5 to $5.25 per cwt.

Butchers' Cattle—The trade was a trifle easier, with heavy arrivals and a slow sale. The offerings were only of the fair quality. Prices are $5 and $5.15 for choice picked lots.

Stockers and Feeders—There was not an over-supply and trading in this line was not very brisk. The best feeders are reported down to $4.75, and good stockers to $3.80 per cwt.

Milch Cows—The 25 offered sold unchanged at from $30 to $50 each. The trade is fairly steady.

Calves—Receipts were a little beyond a limited demand, but prices remained unchanged. The bulk of the offerings sold well.

Sheep and Lambs— There has been no change in the position of the market since Tuesday, and prices have not altered.

Hogs—The market was well cleaned up, although the run was extra good for Thursday. The expected falling off in the offerings owing to the hot weather did not materialize. Prices are still $6.65 and $6.40.

Chicago, June 23.—Cattle, receipts, 2,000, market steady; good to prime steers, at $4.25 to $6.00; poor to medium at $4.00 to $5.00; stockers and feeders, $2.60 to $4.50; cows, $2.50 to $4.60; heifers, $2.50 to $5.00; canners, $1.40 to $2.50; bulls, $2.25 to $4.60. calves, $3 to $6.50.

Hogs, receipts, 15,000; market, 5c higher; mixed and butchers, $5.25 to $5.42½; good to choice heavy, $5.30 to $5.42½; rough heavy, $4.65 to $5.20; light, $5.20 to $5.35; bulk of sales, $5.30 to $5.35.

Sheep, receipts, 8,000; sheep steady; and lambs, strong; good to choice wethers, at $4.50 to $5.60; fair to choice mixed, $3.50 to $4.40; native lambs, $4.50 to $6.50.

ONTARIO MARKETS.

Ottawa, June 24.—There was a very large market on By-Ward, and slight reduced prices for butter in the various lines. Mutton, hinds, 8c to 9½c; do., fronts, 6c to 8½c; veal, fronts, 4c to 5c; do., hinds, 5c to 8c; do., carcass, 6½c to 7c; beef, per cwt., hinds, $7 to $9; do., per cwt., fronts, per cwt., hinds, $7 to $9; do., per cwt., carca $6 to $8; pork, heavy, $8 to $8.75; do.,light, $9.25 to $9.75; spring lamb, hindquarter, $1.75 to $2; do., front quarters, $1.00 to $1.25, chickens, per pair, $1.25 to $1.50; do., per lb., 12½c to 14c; turkeys, $1.25 to $1.75; do., $1.50 to $2.50; ducks, per pair, $1 to $1.25; steers and heifers, best, 4½c; do., medium, 4½c; cows and heifers, per head, $23 to $35; hogs, per cwt., heavy, $6; do., select, $7; print butter, per lb., 17c to 19c; creamery butter,perlb.,20cto22c; 17c to 19c; creamery butter, per lb., 20c to 22c; tub butter, per lb., 15c to 17c; pail butter, per lb., 15c to 17c; western rolls, 17c to 18c; cheese, 10c to 12½c; honey in comb, per section, 12½c to 15c; do., extract, 8c to 10c; lard, per lb., 13c to 15c; do., 20 lb. pail, $2 to $2.25; fresh eggs, per dozen, 17c to 20c; savory,per dozen bunches, 30c to 40c; horseradish, per pail,60c; sage, per dozen bunches, 30c to 40c; beets, per bag, 50c; potatoes, per bag, 60c to 70c; cabbage, per dozen, 50c to 60c; onions, per bag, $2 to $2.25; radishes,per dozen bunches, 10c to 20c; aspagus, per bunch, 10c; rhubarb, two bunches, 5c; hay, per ton, $8 to $11; do., mixed, $8 to $9; do, baled, $10; straw, $5 to $6.50; do., baled, $6; wheat, 90c to $1; oats, 45c to 46c; buckwheat, 75c; beans, $1.75 to $1.85; barley, 50c; peas, $1.50; cow hides, rough, per lb., 7c; sheepskins, unshorn, $1.25 to $1.50; calfskins, per lb., 10c; calfskin, rough per lb., 10c; wool, wahed, 22c; do., unwashed, 15c; tallow, 4c to 4½c.

Toronto,June 26.—Wheat—Ontario steady; No. 2 red, white, 98c to $1; goose, nominal at 85c to 86c; Manitoba firm; No. 1 northern, $1.09 to $1.09½; No. 2 northern, $1.06; No. 3 northern, holding at 91c lake ports, six cents more grinding in transit.

Flour—Steady, Ontario 90 percent patents, $4.40 to $4.45, buyers' sacks west fifteen to twenty cents higher for choice. Manitoba firm, patents, $5.40 to $5.50; second patents, $5.10 to $5.20; bakers, $5 to $5.10.

Mill Feed—Ontario bran lower at $12 to $12.50; shorts, $17 to $17.50 per car lots outside; Manitoba, $17 for bran and $19 to $20 for shorts, Toronto and equal

Barley—Nominal, 45c for No. 2; 43c for No. 2 extra and 41c for No. 1 malting outside.

Rye—60c outside.

Corn—Canadian, 52c to 53c, Chatham freights; American easier; No. 2 yellow, 62c to 62½c; No. 2 yellow, 61c to 62c lake and rail freights.

Oats—No. 2, 43c to 44c west.

Rolled Oats—$4.35 for cars of bags and $4.60 for barrels on track here; 25c more for broken lots here and forty cents outside.

Peas—70c to 71c for No. 2 west; 75c for milling.

Buckwheat—59c to 60c west.

Butter—Receipts all lines liberal. Prices about steady.

Eggs—Firm tone at 16½c to 17c.

Ingersoll, June 26.—White wheat, 95c to 97c per bushel; red fall wheat, 95c to 97c per bushel; peas, 62c to 64c per bushel; barley, 48c to 52c; corn, 57c to 59c per bushel; oats, 40c to 42c; oatmeal, $3 to $3.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, $3 to $3.50 per cwt.; flour, $2.45 to $2.70 per cwt.; bran, $19 to $20 per ton; shorts, $20 to $21 per ton; butter, 18c to 20c per lb.; creamery, 21c to 23c per lb.; eggs, 13c to 14c per doz.; potatoes, 60c to 75c per bag; live hogs, $6.40 to $6.50 per cwt.; hay, $8 to $9 per ton; hides, $6 to $7 per cwt.

CHICAGO MARKETS

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., Bell Telephone Building, report the closing prices in Chicago to-day as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, July	90¼	90⅝	89¾	89¾b
Sept.	86¼	85¾	84⅞	85¼b
Corn, July	53¾	55¼	53½	54⅝
Sept	52⅞	54⅛	52⅞	53⅞
Oats, July	32	32⅞	31⅞	32⅝
Sept	31⅛	31⅝		30⅝
Pork, July	12.72	12.75	12.67	12.67b
Sept	13.02	13.05	13.00	13.00b
Lard, July		7.32	7.30	7.32
Sept		752	7.50	7.50
Ribs, July	7.82	7.85	7.80	7.85
Sept.	8.00	8.02	7.97	8.02

THE WHEAT MARKET.

WINNIPEG JUNE JUST BELOW $1 06—VERY STRONG MARKET.

Wheat was about steady to firm to-day on lighter world's shipments than were expected, rains in the North-west and the fears of rust. Chicago July closed at 85¾c bid; Sept at 85 1-8c bid, and Dec. at 84¾ce bid.

Winnipeg was higher again to-day,making a full cent advance on Saturday's prices and closing strong at $1.05¾ for June and $1.06¾ for July.

Corn was very strong and about 1 1-8c higher at 54½c for July and 53½c for September.

The market for oats was also much higher again to-day at 32 1-8c July and 30⅝c Sept.

RAIL AND CANAL RECEIPTS.

	Rail.	Canal.
Oats, bush.	6,287	....
Barley, bush.	....	13,145
Flour, brls.	2,150	....
Eggs, cases	1,307	....
Butter, pkgs.	2,658	....
Cheese, boxes	6,772	....
Lard, pkgs.	2,586	....
Meats, pkgs.	2,121	....
Ham and bacon, pkgs.	3	....
Leather, rolls	281	....
Raw hides	23	....

CURRENT SUGAR QUOTATIONS.

The reduction of 10c per 100 lbs., which took place in the price of all grades of sugar, last week, brings the current selling quotations as follows:

Extra Granulated, brls.	$5.10
Phoenix Granulated, brls.	5.10
Bright Coffee, brls.	5.00
Bright Yellow, brls.	4.95
No. 3 Yellow, brls.	4.90
No. 2 Yellow, brls.	4.75
No. 1 Yellow, brls.	4.65
Extra Ground, brls.	5.55
Extra Ground, 50 lb. boxes	5.85
Extra ground, 25 lb. boxes	4.85
Powdered, brls.	5.35
Powdered, 50 lb. boxes	5.55
Paris Lumps, brls.	5.70
Paris Lumps, ½ brls.	5.80
Paris Lumps, 100 lb. boxes	5.70
Paris Lumps, 50 lb. boxes	5.80

Granulated and No. 1 Yellow, in bags, 5c per 100 lbs. less than above prices.

CHEESE BOARDS.

The following table shows the transactions in cheese and butter on the country cheese boards for week ending June 24:

CHEESE.

Date.	Place.	Offerings.	Sales.	Price.
June				
20	Campbellford	1,800	1,800	9 5-16
20	Roxton Falls	588	588	9¼
20	Three Rivers	....	....	9 3-16
21	Stirling	1,100	1,100	9⅜—5-16
21	Picton	1,980	....	9¼
21	Peterborough	5,000	5,000	9 5-16—9 1/8
22	Woodstock	3,000	1,800	9¼—⅜
22	Kingston	1,258	....	9 5-16
22	Tweed	645	645	9⅜
22	Madoc	1,160	1,160	9 7-16—½
22	Winchester	1,019	....	9 7-16
23	Napanee	2,088	....	9⅜
23	Perth	2,500	2,500	9⅜
23	Iroquois	1,195	715	9¼
23	Kemptville	1,527	....	9¼
23	Listowel	2,246	....	9 1-8—⅜
23	Ottawa	1,840	1,590	9 7-16
23	Huntingdon	315	315	9¼
23	Farnham	88	88	9⅜
24	Brockville	7,507	9,950	9⅜—⅛
24	Belleville	3,370	3,370	9⅜
24	London	1,080	1,080	9⅜
24	Vankleek Hill	1,663	1662	9⅜
24	Cornwall	1,662	1,466	9⅜—5-16
24	Alexandria	1,182	1,182	9 5-16
24	Lancaster	3,382	3,382	9 5-16
24	Russell	1,300	1,300	9⅜—7-16
24	Cowansville	1,096	1,032	9¼
24	St. Hyacinthe	4.39	....	9¼

BUTTER.

June				
19	Sherbrooke	....	....	19—⅜
20	Roxton Falls	125	125	19 1-8
20	Three Rivers	....	....	19⅜
22	Huntingdon	877	877	19⅜—20¼
24	Cowansville	1,680	1,439	19⅜—20 1-8
24	St. Hyacinthe	1,121	1,011	19⅜

LIVE STOCK SHIPMENTS.

The shipments of live stock from the port of Montreal for week ending June 17:

	Cattle	Sheep.
To Liverpool	932	—
To London	1,789	48
To Glasgow	661	—
To Bristol	284	—
Total	3,666	48
Last week	3,377	552

DAIRY EXPORTS.

Exports of butter and cheese from Montreal and Portland for week ending June 19:

CHEESE.

	Local.	Thro'.	Total.
To Liverpool	9,745	4,819	14,564
To Glasgow	2,341	1,450	3,791
To London	28,789	12,009	40,888
To Leith	218	491	709
To Bristol	13,673	524	14,197
Total	54,766	19,383	74,149
Corr. week, 1904	52,203	12,820	65,023
Corr week, 1903	99,902	23,470	123,372
Total since May 1	239,862	65,147	305,009
Corr. period, 1904	200,328	55,875	265,203
Corr. period, 1903	334,695	76,728	411,423
Shipments vit Portland to Liverpool			495
Since May 1, 1905			7,547
Corr. period, 1904			,949

BUTTER.

	Local.	Thro'.	Total.
To Liverpool	2,729	207	2,936
To Glasgow	674	191	865
To London	9,947	713	10,660
To Bristol	2,860	334	3,194
Total	16,210	1,445	17,665
Corr. week, 1904	22,359	888	23,247
Corr. week, 1903	12,481	1,776	14,257
Total since May 1	45,834	3,388	52,222
Corr. period, 1904	41,060	3,547	45,507
Corr. period, 1903	26,630	3,949	30,579

CANADIAN PROVISIONS IN ENGLAND.

(Canadian Associated Press)

Canadian supplies of butter are meeting a fair demand, but values in Canada have risen faster than those on spot. Buyers hesitate to follow. The quality is distinctly finer than usual. Choicest brands, Eastern Townships are quoted at 97s to 98s for salted, and 98s to 100s for unsalted. Western brands are selling from 1s to 2s below these prices. There has been a very good demand for new Canadian cheese at 48s to 49s, choicest white, and 50s for colored. Importers are, however, reluctant to force prices up for fear of quick reaction. Old season's white, of which there is only a small quantity, is quoted at 53s to 54s, and colored at 50s to 52s.

Bacon—No. 1, 54s, 57s and 60s; light weights, 49s, 52s and 56s; No, 2, 52s, 56s and 60s; No. 3, 53s, 56s and 58s. The market is dull, especially for light weights.

THE CROP OUTLOOK.

The C.P.R crop report for week ending June 21, says that the agents here sent in from all places along the line glowing accounts of the crop prospects. The grain is progressing rapidly in all sections of the West, and the heavy rains that have recently visited all districts seem to have done an immense amount of good to the crops. From some sections it is reported that the weather has been cold, and wet, but no damage to grain is reported at any point.

Winnipeg, Man., June 22.—An estimate of area under crop this year has been issued by the North-West Grain Dealers' Association, giving a comparison with 1904 as follows:

	1904.	1905.	Increase. p.c.
Wheat	3,420,400	4,019,000	17½
Oats	1,206,000	1,423,000	18
Barley	392,600	433,900	10½
Flax	46,500	34,000	26 dec.

The conditions of growing crops throughout both Manitoba and the Territories is first class, an din some localities never looked better ,especially in the North-West Territories.

CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATE OF LEAMINGTON OIL PRODUCTION.

Leamington, Ont., June 21.—Of 134 wells drilled in this district, 100 are now yielding oil,while three are gas wells supplythe town, and the remaining 31 are dueters. The 'proved' territory lies north of here, and is about six miles long and less than a mile wide. At Wheatley, seven miles east, and Comber, to the north, a few wells have been drilled. In spite of numerous 100 barrel wells reported, the shipments from the field have not exceeded 200 carloads,or 30,000 barrels per month. This probably represents the limit of the field's capacity.

TRADE REVIEW.

Montreal reports to Bradstreets say:—A quiet tone has made itself evident in all lines of trade during the past week. Wholesale business has hardly shown the improvement that has been expected and light sorting orders only are coming forward in most lines of trade. Collections are not better than fair but the next few weeks is expected to bring improvement in this respect.

Toronto—The volume of wholesale trade actually moving at the moment is inclined to be light although, on the whole, dealers are satisfied with conditions. Building activity in this city has affected the wholesale trade and the warm weather has given a better movement to summer goods. Cattle, hog, egg and wool prices are high as also are those for grain and the dairy industry has a brighter prospect than, perhaps, in any previous year. Add to this the fact that the export trade in the manufactured goods of the province as of all Canada is showing good growth and much light will be shed upon the trade outlook.

Quebec—Remittances are still inclined to be slow. Local industries are well employed and the outlook is favorable. In the city building operations are still quiet.

Winnipegg—There is a fairly brisk movement in all lines of wholesale goods. A cool spell has not done any harm to the crops, but it created a lull in the wholesale dry goods trade. Retail trade throughout the country is active but the farmers are approaching the busy season when this will be less marked. The hardware trade continues brisk. The export trade in cattle is about to begin and fairly large lots are preparing to move eastward. The crops continue in splendid condition.

Victoria and Vancouver— The volume of business is not heavy but there is a fair demand from the interior for goods in general lines. Provincial industries are active the lumber trade showing considerable improvement. Collections generally are fair.

Hamilton—There is no change in the general condition of business activity here. Collections are moderately good in most cases although here and there some complaint is heard.

London—There is continued activity in most lines of manufacture and business conditions generally are satisfactory. Money is coming forward fairly well.

Ottawa—Trade conditions are fairly satisfactory and2 collections are generally about fair.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

ONTARIO WHEAT IN DANGER

Heavy Rains Have Thoroughly Soaked Grain in Many Districts

SPRING HILL MINERS AND THE PETTY GRIEVANCE WHICH CAUSED RECENT STRIKE—STOCK MARKET REVIEWED.

There is news from Ontario that the wheat crop of that province is in serious danger of rust damage, and that farmers are greatly disturbed about the future outlook. This fear is due to the excessive rainfall of the past week or two, which has rendered all its landscapes so unusually leafy and beautiful. The grain in all low-lying sections has been subjected to a thorough soaking, which, unless relieved at once by a more favorable turn in the weather conditions, may cause serious damage. The whole province appears to have been treated alike, and any damage that might be incurred would be almost universal, and would cause another year of disappointment in that part of the country. Several weeks ago Ontario wheat was being bought up by grain men, and, in a few cases, by specuiators, owing to a widespread belief that it would very soon be impossible to procure wheat of the particular grade which is indispensable to the biscuit manufacturer and confectioner. It was expected that this would be the case before the new crops were on the market. As a result, farmers did their own 'cornering,' and made believe that there was little or no wheat to come out, but sufficiently tempting prices always evoke a sufficient supply. If a drop in prices occurred, there would immediately begin the 'shortage' scare again, and so on. There is little, if any, doubt now but that supplies will be equal to demand, until the new crop is in a marketable condition. In the meantime, the steady rains have been working in the interests of those holders who purchased at outside prices, and so far they hope to 'get their money back,' even if it is at the expense of another Ontario wheat crop failure. Last year's crop in that province was winterkilled, fully one-half of the grain sown being totally destroyed through an unusually severe winter. This necessitated the use of wheat from the sister province of Manitoba for mixing purposes, which greatly relieved the situation in cases where the blended brands could be successfully used.

The excessive rains have proved beneficial to pastures and the hay crops both of which are very important factors in Ontario agriculture. Greatly increased milk flow will follow the fat pastures, and the increased hay crop will benefit stock feeders and the export hay trade. The effect of the present perfect state of the pastures is plainly seen in the great production of cheese and butter that is going on in both the Ontario and Quebec provinces. Vegetable growth is reported to be unprecedented in the history of the country. Reports from Manitoba this morning were of the most optimistic character; conditions so far being ideal for the advancement of the wheat fields. It is sincerely to be hoped, therefore, that agriculture will be very generally successful this year, although weather conditions cannot be favorable to all the different crops at the same time, owing to the great variety of conditions required.

The miners of Spring Hill collieries have returned to work after a rest of about eight days. The reason of the strike was a petty one in the extreme, and showed the disadvantage under which coal companies are working in the Nova Scotia districts. A man named Hyatt, who was crippled while in the employ of the company a few years ago, was retained in an easy and responsible position, in the lamp room. He was recently found to be incompetent to handle the lamps of the miners, and was offered another position of 'ease,' but without involving any risk to the property of the mine or to the miners. The man refused to accept any position other than the one he then held, and was discharged in consequence. The executive of the labor union at that point declared a strike, thinking to force the hand of the management to reinstate the man, notwithstanding that consideration for the safety of the miners themselves had been one of the reasons of his withdrawal. The management, of course, won out in the matter, but the miners will have the satisfaction of knowing that they at least succeeded in making themselves ridiculous in the sight of all other labor unionists in the country. As it happened the recent strike caused no great inconvenience to the company, but the men had no guarantee that this would or would not happen. They merely 'walked out' when their preposterous terms were not acceded to, whatever might happen to the mine. There was absolutely no sense of responsibility in the proceedings which brought on the strike, the whole affair being treated as a holiday, and the men are reported to have been jubilant at the thoughts of the contemplated spree. Leaders who abuse power in this way disgrace the system of unionism and should be frowned upon by all the worthy labor associations that this country can boast.

The local stock market continues dull as a whole. There have been, however, three or four stocks that have shown recuperative tendencies, and have left the general run of securities in the background. A fact demonstrated last week is that a 'bull' market will carry the average stock higher than an individual piece of good news relative to earnings. This would not be considered 'business' in any other walk of life, but it is certainly one of the features of stock market trading. When the last bull movement was in progress, Detroit rose to 95½, but there was little inclination on the part of traders to keep the price above that mark on last week's good news. Mackay common and Iron common were affected in like manner. Detroit, as a matter of course, displayed great activity and strength on the news that the dividend would be increased to 5 percent. The stock appears to be one of excellent prospects, the company is doing remarkably well in the way of earnings, and the report for the last five months shows that profits have been at the rate of about 8½ percent of the capital. The stock at the present price gives a very good investment return. The Iron issues were also active during the week, and showed some big price improvements. There has been a lot of gossip in reference to the reorganization plans of the company, but nothing official has been given out. In the meantime the stocks of the company have been very popular, and a great amount of business has resulted. Dominion Coal has been strong under no particular influence, excepting, perhaps, in sympathy with the movement in the other industrial stocks. Richelieu has been very quiet, but the market price remains steady at the recent advance at 72. On Friday Montreal Street took a flutter and sold at 224, on a fairly active market. Nova Scotia Steel was about steady on a fair amount of business. Canadian Pacific sold at 152 1-4, but there was no particularly heavy volume of business recorded and the price fell off a large fraction later.

The tables show the fluctuations of active and inactive stocks respectively, their dividends, and the return on the investment at the last sale, up to this morning's close.

INACTIVE STOCKS.

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1904	High 1905	Low 1905	Last sale	Return
BANKS:							
Montreal	5	H. Dec. 1	253	268½	250	261	4.6
Merch.	3½	H. Dec. 1	168	173½	168½	166½	4.1
Hoche.	3½	H. Dec. 1	139½	136	133	135	5.2
E. T.	4½	H. July 3	163½	168	168½	168	6.2
Mols.	4½	H. Oct. 1	219½	230	230	230	3.9
Toronto.	5	H. Dec. 1	233½	247	238	238	4.4
Quebec.	3½	H. Dec. 1	130	132	127½	1 31½	5.3
Union.	3½	H. Dec. 1	142½	144¼	139½	144¼	4.3
N. S.	5	H. July 1	266	261½	249½	264	3.7
Comm.	3½	H. ov. 30	167½	169	165	165½	4.9
PREFERRED STOCKS.							
Scotia.	2	Q. July15	112	114¼	110	113	7.1
Iron			60	74½	60½	73⅝	...
Coal	3½	H. Aug. 1	....	118½	115	116	6.0
Ogilvie.	3½	H. Sept. 1	133	140	130	140	5.0
Switch.	1¾	Q. July 15	95	116	100	115	6.0
Mackay.	1	Q. July 10	75¼	78½	73½	73⅝	5.6
Lke. Wds	7	Y. Mch. 7	118	127½	109	116	6.1
BONDS							
Coal	2½	H. Aug. 1	....	99½	99	99	5.0
Scotia.	3	H. July 3	110	110¾	106½	110¾	4.4
Ogilvie.	3	H. Dec. 1	113	117¾	113½	117¼	4.1
M. S. R.	2¾	H. July 1	106½	106	102½	103	4.3
Col. Cot.	3	H. Oct. 2	90	90	88	90	6.3
Lke. Wds	6	H. Dec. 1	109½	113	108½	113	5.3
MISCELLANEOUS							
Bell Tel.	2	Q. July 15	163¼	163¼	149	154½	5.2
Mon. Tel	2	Q. July 15	152	165	158½	162	4.9
Mon. Cot	1¾	Q. June 15	110	130¼	97	113	6.9
Halifx Ry	1¾	Q. July 1	107	110	104	104½	4.8
Trinidad	1¾	Q. July 8	90	94¼	83¾	94¾	5.2
Toledo			27½	37	21	35	..

	Div.	Paybl.	1904 High.	1904 Low.	1905 High.	This week. Low.	This week. High.	This week. Low.	Last sale.	Price per share.	Return.
C. P. R.	3H	Oct. 2	136	109¾	155	131¼	152¼	150⅝	151⅝	$151.38	3.9
Power	1Q	Aug. 15	84¾	69⅞	93	77⅛	92	90	92	92.00	4.3
M. S. R.	2½Q	Aug. 1	218⅜	199	227	212	224	217½	223½	111.75	4.4
Twins	1¼Q	Aug. 15	107⅜	87¼	122½	104½	110½	110	110½	110.50	4.5
Tor. Ry.	1¼Q	July 3	107¾	68½	112	103	106½	105½	106½	106.50	4.7
Detroit	1¼Q	July 1	80	60¾	95½	89½	97	92½	94	94.00	5.3
Richelieu			82½	53¾	77	61¾	72	71½	71½	71.50	...
N. S. Steel			82½	50

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.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

V. B. Mc.—Will you please give the number of representatives in the Dominion Parliament, both Senate and House of Commons, and also the number from each Province? Ans.—There are 81 Senators; from Ontario, 24; Quebec, 24; New Brunswick, 10; Nova Scotia, 10; Prince Edward Island, 4; Manitoba, 4; British Columbia, 3; North-West Territories, 2. Of the 214 members in the House of Commons, Quebec is represented by 65 members; Ontario, 85; Nova Scotia, 18; New Brunswick, 13; Prince Edward Island, 4; Manitoba, 11; North-West Territories, 10; British Columbia, 7; Yukon Territory, 1.

POEMS WANTED.

V.B.M. would like to get a poem called 'Public Worship.'

ONE DAY AT A TIME.

M. L. Dean, Minto, Quebec, kindly sends the following poem, by Helen Hunt Jackson, asked for by 'Ontario Reader':—

One day at a time! That's all it can be;
No faster than that is the hardest fate;
And days have their limits, however we
Begin them too early and stretch them too late!

One day at a time!
It's a wholesome rhyme!
A good one to live by,
A day at a time.

One day at a time! Every heart that aches,
Knows only too well how long they can seem.
But it's never to-day which the spirit breaks—
It's the darkened future without a gleam.

One day at a time! When joy is at height—
Such joy as the heart can never forget—
And pulses are throbbing with wild delight,
How hard to remember that suns must set.

One day at a time! But a single day,
Whatever its load, whatever its length;
And there's a bit of precious Scripture to say,
That according to each, shall be our strength.

One day at a time! 'Tis the whole of life,
All sorrow, all joy, are assured therein;
The bound of our purpose, our noblest strife
The one only countersign sure to win!

One day at a time!
It's a wholesome rhyme!
A good one to live by,
A day at a time.

ADDRESS TO A MUMMY.

L. E. Surtees, Wendover; J. Morrison, Moore, Ont.; Mrs. Davidson Grimmer, St. Andrew's, N.B., send complete copies of the 'Address to a Mummy,' by Horace Smith, asked for by L. D. S., J. E. W. Philip, Newcastle Station, also sends the poem, which he found in a copy of the 'Saturday Magazine,' February, 1834.

And thou hast walked about (how strange a story!)
In Thebes's streets three thousand years ago,
When the Memnonium was in all its glory
And Time had not begun to overthrow
Those temples, palaces, and piles stupendous,
Of which the very ruins are tremendous!

Speak! for thou long enough hast acted dummy,
Thou hast a tongue, come, let us hear its tune;
Thou'rt standing on thy legs above ground, mummy,
Revisiting the glimpses of the moon.
Not like thin ghosts or disembodied creatures,
But with thy bones and flesh, and limbs, and features.

Tell us—for doubtless thou canst recollect—
To whom should we assign the Sphinx's fame?
Was Cheop's or Cephrene's architect
Of either pyramid that bears his name?
Is Pompey's pillar really a misnomer?
Had Thebes a hundred gates, as sung by Homer?

Perhaps thou wert a mason, and forbidden
By oath to tell the mysteries of thy trade;
Then say, what secret melody was hidden
In Memnon's statue, which at sunrise play'd.
Perhaps thou wert a priest,—if so, my struggles
Are vain, for priestcraft never owns its juggles.

Perchance that very hand, now pinion'd flat,
Has hob-a-nobb'd with Pharaoh, glass to glass:
Or dropped a halfpenny in Homer's hat,
Or doffed thine own to let Queen Dido pass,
Or held, by Solomon's own invitation,
A torch at the great temple's dedication.

I need not ask thee if that hand, when armed
Has any Roman soldier maul'd and knuckled,
For thou wert dead and buried, and embalm'd
Ere Romulus and Remus had been suckled;
Antiquity appears to have begun
Long after thy primeval race was run.

Thou could'st develop, if that withered tongue
Might tell us what those sightless orbs have seen,
How the world looked when it was fresh and young,
And the great Deluge still had left it green;
Or was it then so old, that history's pages
Contain'd no record of its early ages?

Still silent? uncommunicative elf!
Art sworn to secrecy? then keep thy vows:
But prythee tell us something of thyself—
Reveal the secrets of thy prison-house!
Since in the world of spirits thou hast slumber'd,
What hast thou seen—what strange adventures number'd?

Since first thy form was in the box extended,
We have, above ground, seen some strange mutations:
The Roman empire has begun and ended,
New worlds have risen—we have lost old nations,
And countless kings have into dust been humbled,
Whilst not a fragment of thy flesh has crumbled.

Didst thou not hear the pother o'er thy head,
When the great Persian conqueror, Cambyses,
March'd armies o'er thy tomb with thundering tread,
Overthrew Osirs, Orus, Apis, Isis,
And shook the Pyramids with fear and wonder,
When the gigantic Memnon fell asunder?

If the tomb's secrets may not be confess'd
The nature of thy private life unfold:
A heart has throbb'd beneath that leathern breast,
And tears adown that dusky cheek have roll'd.
Have children climed those knees, and kiss'd that face?
What was thy name and station, age and race?

Statue of flesh—immortal of the dead!
Imperishable type of evanescence!
Posthumous man, who quitt'st thy narrow bed,
And standest undecay'd within our presence,
Thou wilt hear nothing till the Judgment morning
When the great trump shall thrill thee with its warning!

Why should this worthless tegument endure,
If its undying guest be lost forever!
Oh, let us keep the soul embalmed and pure
In living virtue; that, when both must sever,
Although corruption may our frame consume,
The immortal spirit in the skies may bloom!

Advertisements.

FREE ADVICE
ON CURING
Constipation

THE LIVER

Don't suffer with Constipation any longer! It's far too dangerous a trouble to neglect. Let me tell you how to cure it.

Chronic Constipation means your liver is diseased. It can't produce Nature's great purgative, the bile, and you retain deadly waste matter that poisons the whole system and often breeds fatal sickness.

I'll gladly give you MEDICAL ADVICE FREE in regard to cleansing your liver and curing Constipation. Artificial purgatives can't do it. They only weaken the bowels in a perilous manner. But once the liver is purified and put in good working order, then your skin will freshen, your eyes brighten, your brain grow clear and active and you'll fairly glow with perfect health. Answer the questions yes or no, write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out the Free Advice Coupon and mail at once to HEALTH SPECIALIST SPROULE, 286 Trade Building, BOSTON.

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE COUPON

Are you constipated?
Is your complexion bad?
Have you no energy?
Are you irritable?
Do you get tired easily?
Are you nervous?
Is your flesh soft and flabby?
Are your spirits low at times?
Are you sleepy in the daytime?
Is there a general feeling of lassitude?

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

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.]

CATARRH.

'Reader.'—Last winter he caught cold. Since that time there is nearly always a discharge from the left nostril. This seems worse after having a cold. When the nose runs, the nostril is blocked up so that he cannot draw his breath through it. The passages to the ears seem to fill. Ans.—It is quite possible that the cold you caught two years ago is responsible for the trouble in the nose. You had better try the following method: Get a bulb nasal douche. Make a solution of borax and boracic acid, equal parts, in water. Use a teaspoonful of the powder to half a cupful of water. Fill the bulb and syringe out the nostrils. The best way to do this is to insert the nozzle of the douche into the nostril firmly. Squeeze the bulb, and, holding the head forward over a basin, force the solution gently into the nose until it runs down and out of the other nostril. Repeat on the opposite side. Do this night and morning. Night and morning also sponge the face, head and neck with cold water, using a large sponge. If fairly robust do the same to the back and chest. Avoid all causes of catching cold, and do not go out in damp weather. The clothing should be suitable to the weather.

CATCHING COLD.

'Somnes' is a woman, sixty years of age. Is liable to catch cold easily. She takes cold if she is comfortably cool. The first symptom is a sharp pain at the back of the nose, or at the junction of the nostrils and throat. She may be feeling well when this pain sets in, but in a short time feels miserably weak, and the whole body aches. Has used a gargle of salt and water with a little vinegar in it. Is also troubled with pains in the back. Sometimes the whole back aches between the shoulders, or below the right shoulder blade. Or the pain may be in the back above the waist line, or on the right side. Always hurts her to turn in bed. She is apt to wake up in the night and find herself feverish. It is then difficult to get to sleep again. At such time she has considerable pain. Ans.—It seems to me that if you are within reach of a doctor it would be wise to consult him, as the trouble may be serious. You may get relief by inhaling the fumes of spirits of camphor. Put a little in a spoon, and warm gently over a lamp. Be careful not to set it on fire, as it is very inflammable. Gargle the throat with a little alum and water. For the pains in the back try a hot bath every night at bedtime for a few days, and then afterwards a bout twice a week. You will find benefit from ironing the back with a hot iron. Put a few thicknesses of brown paper next the skin and then some flannel.

GARDEN TALKS

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

The speech of Dr. Osler's that set the world agog does not come under the gardening department, but a correspondent wishes an opinion from this retired corner. Any sensible person will understand that his remarks were misinterpreted, and that he has learned a lesson by experience, that it is not safe for a man of such prominence to attempt to be facetious in public.

If 'Mark Twain' or the late 'Artemus Ward' had made that speech it would have been taken at face value. But there is a sentiment underlying the words so jocularly given that is felt in the lives of many old people of to-day.

It is that years of experience count for nothing, that the world up to date should be in the hands of youth, arrogant and self-satisfied, feeling that they can run the show at the rushing, prancing pace of inexperience.

Silenced by present-day methods that are often good, but no way superior to those of the past, it is a cause for wonderment that there is not more respect for what was once known as the wisdom of age. For nowadays the wisdom seems to be in inventing something different, something faster than can beat something else. Steadiness of purpose, or of methods is considered a 'back number,' and so the god of speed keeps its youth on the whirring front, for youth is king.

And what of those left behind? It cannot be denied that loss of memory and failing intellect are features of old age, and we sometimes reflect if the cause of these infirmities may not have their source in the fact of being laid aside, their lifework and interest passed into other hands. Without an object, chafing against the arm chair in the chimney corner, the brain becomes numb, and life itself loses interest. Perhaps, Dr. Osler's words, lightly spoken, will induce a slight pause, and lay bare the facts that giants of intellect are not to be counted by years, while grey hair and a youthful heart and mind are often found in company.

CONCERNING HERBS.

A bit of balm, enclosed in a letter, comes with this question: 'This is balm; is it worth while filling my garden with useless herbs?'

It all depends upon what is classed as such—and the meaning of the term to us, for while the garden may include many valuable perennials, there is a flavor of tansy and thyme and rue about the word that gives it a different meaning.

Yet delightfully refreshing are bunches of just such balm as yours, while the crimson bee-balm and purple bergamot, give the garden a warm, sweet breath.

It is doubtful if balm is the specific its name would indicate, though one old writer declared that 'Bawme doth cleanse the brain, and expell all anxious melancholy.'

So many plants are 'leaves of healing' if we only accepted them, and the gay-colored poppy and saffron blossoms were in those times said to make a tea to cure sick headache. Valerian, too, is a mild nervine, and rue is said to have the virtue to expel vain imaginations. The chamomile is a specific for ague, and for biliousness, and so on with many so-called herbs that may be given a place in the garden when there is space for them, and their virtues will repay careful study and attention.

PLANT FOR NAME.

John M.—The plant, of which you enclose a half grown leaf, is Polygonum Cuspidatum, a native of Japan, sometimes called 'Siebold.'

It is a handsome, bushy perennial, and very effective for a background, or in masses, as it produces clouds of bloom.

The common name of native species is Knot Weed, or Joint Weed, the only annual of the Polygonums is 'Prince's Feather,' that has for its other title, 'Kiss me over the garden gate.' There is another variety called 'Lady's Thumb,' one of the Smartweed family. Some of the sorts are suitable for bog gardens, but Polygonum Siebcldi, or Cuspidatum, is one of the best for the garden.

BOOKS ON PLANTING SHRUBBERY.

A.M.S.—Your letter has been answered by mail, but it may be stated here that the books called 'A Woman's Hardy Garden,' also the later work 'Another Hardy Garden Book,' are very useful for those who have plenty of help and large grounds; indeed, any amateur can gain much information from them.

But Professor Bailey's 'Garden Making' gives in plain language easy to understand the details of planning and planting that is within the reach of any amateur.

DISEASED PHLOX.

D.S.—The disease is a rust that will destroy the plants if not attended to. The Bordeaux mixture is the only remedy, but when my own plants were attacked by this disease it was decided to remove them to a locality where they could get more air, and a dry soil. The disease came in some imported phlox, having never been seen here before.

Remove all leaves from plants affected, and try changing them to another part of the garden, where there is more light and air.

FERNS.

Miss L.T.—A letter has been sent by mail on this subject, but an answer here may not be out of place. Ferns are of easy culture if we try to remember what are their native haunts and treat them accordingly. They must be planted in a moist shady situation with good drainage and plenty of leaf mold in the composition of the soil. It is true that a few of them found growing in wet swamps will thrive on the mountain side, but the native home of the bracken is in deep shaded woods, for they seem to grow and prosper shut out from the sunlight.

The time to move ferns is in early spring or late autumn when they are not in growth, for if disturbed in summer it will be necessary to cut off the new fronds to keep the plant from wilting.

The reason of scale on your ferns is because the air is too dry—and it will be necessary to wash the leaves with soap suds and apply kerosene emulsion. Some varieties do well growing in sunlight, such as Pterisaquilina, Osmundas, Dicksonia and Aspidium.

It is better to separate the Asparagus Sprengen if too crowded, and the plant you call 'Maple,' doubtless the Abutilon, can be re-potted at any time, only it will be advisable to have a larger pot.

RAISING STRAWBERRIES.

J.G.—Your neighbor's method is certainly the best and most convenient, for even in the matted rows, as they are called, it requires a space between the rows in order to avoid spoiling the berries when picking.

After the berries are off you can plough or dig between the rows, and if a full crop of fruit is desired the runners must be pinched back. Strawberries seem to be great weed gatherers, and must be kept clean in order to have a full crop.

GLOBE ARTICHOKES.

E.M.—The globe artichoke may be started from seed or from root suckers that can be set out in spring, planted deep and covered from the sun till growth starts. They must be protected in winter by earth thrown over them and then two inches of coal ashes.

The soil must be rich with plenty of moisture, and as the plant belongs to the thistle family its blossom is the purple of that plant and its leaves are thorny and divided. It is not a very desirable vegetable, and quite uncertain.

PEPPERS AND PEPPERS.

Nora.—There are some thirty varieties of peppers that differ mainly in the form and pungency of fruit, and in their habit of growth, so it is not easy to say just where yours belong.

The Tabasco variety is used for Chili sauce in commerce, and native Mexicans eat peppers as we do radishes. The large thick fleshed varieties are used by cutting one side, removing the seeds and filling with a chow-chow pickle. The parts are then tied together and placed in jars over which is poured hot spiced vinegar.

The seeds of peppers are often used as bird food, and some of the showy plants are used for ornamental purposes. There are several diseases that attack peppers in the garden, the worst being the anthracnose, which causes the fruit to rot just as it is about to ripen. Dry sand land to plant them in is the best preventive. The white and black pepper of commerce does not come under this heading—yours being the Capsicum.

It is not always know that the burning of the hands after preparing peppers for any culinary purpose can be cured by washing them in milk, though soap and water has no effect.

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS.

A.L.F.—Set your little potted plants on the north side of the house if you want them to succeed in giving brilliancy of color and duration of flowers. Let them be six to eight inches each way and make the soil deep and rich so that the tubes can find abundance of food and moisture for the ground must be kept moist and given frequent waterings in the early morning, or in the evening. These begonias succeed best when not in full sunshine, and if the bed can be covered in midsummer with moss to act as a mulch, it will be of great benefit.

CUTTING GLADIOLUS.

Emmie.—The leaves of the Gladiolus flowers should not be cut with the spike of bloom, for if they are it is sure to weaken the bulb before it ripens just as cutting off the leaves of tulips and hyacinths takes from the strength of the bulb.

There is a fashion for long stemmed spikes of this flower with leaves attached, but if it is gratified it means the loss of the future stock. The leaves must remain to nourish the bulb and if a sharp knife is used and cutting downward a fair length of stem may be secured without too much loss of foliage.

SEEDLING APPLE TREES.

N.G. asks if seedling apple trees will be likely to bear earlier than grafted ones, but the reverse is the case, for seedlings are generally more tardy in coming into bearing than those that have been grafted. Besides this, the plant will be variable and likely to be inferior in size and quality. An orchard of seedlings is very undesirable even for experimental purposes, when there are trees to be purchased at little cost of the best and most profitable fruit.

WASHINGTON'S RULES OF BEHAVIOR.

Don't drum with fingers or feet.
Be no flatterer.
Read not in company.
Let your countenance be pleasant.
Give way to one of greater quality than yourself.
Let your discourse with business men be short.
Don't pretend to be a physician.
Argue not with your superiors.
Take all admonitions thankfully.
Jest not at anything of importance.
Use no reproachful language against any one.
Associate yourself with men of good quality.
Speak not of doleful things at table.
Tell not your dreams but to your intimate friends.
Be not forward but friendly and courteous.
Detract not from others; neither be excessive in commending.
Think before you speak.
Speak not in an unknown tongue in company.
Let your recreations be manful.
Be not curious to know the affairs of others.
Be not tedious in discourse.
Be not angry at table, whatever happens.
Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire called conscience.—Philadelphia 'Record.'

SKELETONS UNEARTHED IN TRENCHES.

A curious discovery has been made in the course of some excavations that have been in progress in St. Martin de Re, in France. The excavators unearthed trenches in which lay skeletons which were presumably those of the citizens who fell fighting there in defending the town against the English in 1627. Among the skeletons was found a spherical iron bomb containing a moist black powder, which was found to consist of about a third of nitre, a third of carbon, and a fifth of sulphur, the remainder being iron oxide derived from the rusting of the iron shell.

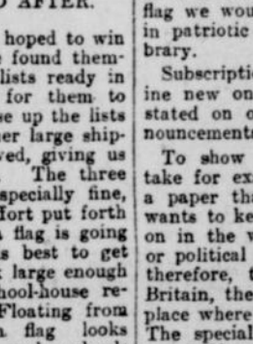
Advertisements.

TWENTY-TWO

Singer Stores

IN **PROVINCE OF QUEBEC** *AT*

MONTREAL
1427 St. Catherine st.
1908 Notre Dame st.
2437 St. Catherine st.
2327 Notre Dame st.
166 St. Lawrence st.
1862 St. Lawrence st.
VICTORIAVILLE
Notre Dame st.
ST. JEROME
177 St. George st.
ST. JOHNS
82 Richlieu st.
VALLEYFIELD
124 Victoria st.
SHERBROOKE
151 Wellington st.
SOREL
68 Augusta st.



CHICOUTIMI
Colozza Block, Racine st.
FRASERVILLE
Cor. Lafontaine & Duroches
LEVIS
35 Cote du Passage
THETFORD MINES
Notre Dame st.
THREE RIVERS
31 Des Forges st.
QUEBEC
63 Crown st.
109 St. John
ST. HYACINTHE
47 St. Francois st.
HULL
172 Albert st.
JOLIETTE
47 Notre Dame st.

Look for the Singer Sign
when in need of a Sewing Machine or Supplies.
Needles for all makes of Sewing Machines

Sewing Machines Rented or Exchanged

FLAGS for the SCHOOLS.

DOMINION DAY AND AFTER.

Many of the schools that hoped to win a flag by Empire Day have found themselves unable to get their lists ready in time. Now is the time for them to make an extra effort to close up the lists and send them in. Another large shipment of flags has just arrived, giving us a good supply of all sizes. The three and four yard flags are especially fine, and will re-pay the extra effort put forth to secure them. Where a flag is going to do duty for years, it is best to get one now that will still look large enough when, perhaps, a new school-house replaces the present one. Floating from a good, high flag-pole, a flag looks smaller than it really is, and schools should bear this in mind. Where a community is small, and only the lower sizes are possible, the quality of our flags will make these premiums highly satisfactory, as the enthusiastic letters received from those who have won them show.

A good many schools will be closing before Dominion Day. These might still secure the new flag to be presented as a feature of the closing exercises. Even should schools be disbanded ere the flag is really won, the trustees are always at hand, and some one might easily be found to lead the children in a patriotic rally, if nothing more, on Dominion Day morning, when the flag would be presented to the trustees for the school. This would do much toward making the school a force in the local festivities, and the day's picnics or games would be none the less enthusiastic because of the new Dominion flag floating in the breeze.

SUMMER PLANS.

It may be that press of school work has hindered the flag effort, even in schools where teachers have already sent to us for cards and samples. What is to prevent the pupils working during their vacation, that the coming together in the autumn may have the added enthusiasm of a new flag secured?

There are few schools, at least in our towns and cities, as well as in the more thickly settled country districts, where a goodly number of the pupils do not leave home to visit friends in other parts of the country, or where visitors from near or far are not entertained in the homes of the community. Let the pupils realize how much can be done if each will try to get only one subscription during the summer. It will not be difficult if the plan of the school is brightly talked of, the flag card shown, and a sample paper given for examination. Younger pupils can get an older person to remit, or senior pupils can themselves remit to us the new subscriber's name, the name of the publication desired, and the amount, giving their own name and address in full and the name, post-office and school district of the school to whose credit the amount should stand. We would then begin the subscription at once, and in September would arrange with the teacher of the school about awarding the flag. If more than enough were sent in for a good flag we would give extra premium value in patriotic and other books for the library.

Subscriptions would, of course, be genuine new ones, and at regular rates, as stated on our flag cards and other announcements.

To show how easily it can be done, take for example 'World Wide.' It is a paper that appeals to everyone that wants to keep informed of what is going on in the world, is independent of local or political bias, and equally interesting, therefore, to people in Canada, Great Britain, the United States, or any other place where English-speaking people live. The special feature is the price, $1.50, post-paid to any part of the world. That alone will easily recommend it to careful consideration.

Now if twelve pupils only in a school should secure each one new subscriber, a fine four-yard flag would be secured. It seems incredible that we can make so liberal an offer, but we do, for the simple reason that we are not setting ourselves to make money, but to supply all the schools in Canada with a flag, if they want one.

For sixteen subscriptions ($24.00) we would give a five-yard flag, or for twenty subscriptions ($30.00), a six-yard flag, which is big enough for a three-story city school.

If the school already has a large flag, individual classes could secure two-yard flags for their own rooms for only four 'World Wide' subscriptions each, or the other sizes in similar proportion. We place no limit whatever on the number of flags to be won by any school that observes our conditions.

We will promptly send any school the samples and cards desired if they will drop us a post-card stating what they wish, and we will be glad to reply to any question not fully covered by our various announcements.

Sunday-schools, clubs or individuals may work on the same terms as schools. Our aim is to circulate the flag. See our advertisement on another page and write at once to our 'Flag Department.'

Principals and teachers in the city schools of Denver have combined to eliminate the excessive social life of the school children of the city, and to that end they have placed a ban on school societies, and furthermore assumed the right to dictate regarding the behavior of students outside of school hours.

Advertisements.

Did the Blight Spoil Your Potatoes Last Year?

Agents Wanted

The Spramotor

will for $1.00 per acre, protect the coming season's crop from BLIGHT, BUGS and ROT, and increase the yield over one-half.

The machine illustrated will spray 20 acres a day, 4 rows at a time, above and below, by driving the horse between the rows. All the work is done by the horse.

The machine can be worked by hand for stationary work, such as large trees, whitewashing, etc., kill the wild mustard plant, and greatly increase the yield of grain. Write for Booklet "B;" it's free.

SPRAMOTOR CO.
68-76 King St. 107-109 Erie St.
LONDON, Can. BUFFALO, N.Y.

Advertisements.

The Easy, Pleasant, Certain Way to Cure

CONSTIPATION

The most convincing proof in the world that Fruit-a-tives do cure Constipation is the honest testimony of people these wonderful little tablets HAVE CURED.

"I have used Fruit-a-tives with great benefit. They are a grand medicine for Constipation and Stomach Troubles. I would not be without them in the house, they are so good."
MISS KATE KURTZ, Dunnville, Ont.

Fruit-a-tives

or Fruit Liver Tablets.

At Druggists, 50c. a box. Manufactured by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

'HUNDRED-GATED THEBES.'

NEW DISCOVERY IN THE 'LAND OF THE SUN' DESCRIBED BY HAROLD SPENDER.

Luxor, May 5.—The Nile broadens; the great river valley widens out; the Arabian hills fade away in the east, leaving a mighty plain, now green with the coming harvest. That plain was once filled with a vast city, encircled by the noblest buildings then achieved by man. Homer called it 'Hundred-gated Thebes,' and all Europe followed him; but no man knows its real name. There lay the capital of Egypt through the greatest dynasties, the chief city of the civilized world. But now it has vanished utterly, and left behind not so much as the wraith of a name.

On the western bank a great yellow shoulder of the Libyan desert is thrust forward, falling in precipitous terraces Even from this distance you can see lines of windowlike holes. They are the tombs of the ancient Egyptians, and that great mountain is the graveyard of the greatest Pharaohs.

Round that mountain and behind it men from all civilized nations of the world are busily digging for treasures to enrich the museums of the world—and lighten the darkness of Egyptian history.

A few weeks ago one of these diggers made the most sensational discovery that has been recorded for twenty years.

With great courtesy he asked us to come and see it.

It was a morning of radiant sunshine when we rode through the emerald sea of young crops—wheat, barley, beans, clover, or lettuce—gayly intermingled according to the caprice of each proprietor—toward the yellow mountain. We skirted the fringe of ruined temples, and struck up a stony valley between the sun-scorched sandstone heights—a region of desolate grandeur, riven by rare storms, baked and parched by fierce suns, utterly destitute of the smallest blade of grass or star of flower. It is the valley of the Tombs of the Kings. That track has been worn by hundreds of funeral pomps—the last march of a hundred Pharaohs. What a setting for a royal funeral! As one rode upward in the twinkling heat, one could see the long procession winding on—the flashing arms and dazzling robes, the glint of gold on the coffin; one could almost hear the melancholy wail of some weird, ancient chant. Four thousand years ago! But what is that in this land of aeons?

On another day we mount and visit those wondrous tombs which have been dug out during the last twenty years—tombs which are underground palaces molded and painted to be homes of gods. To-day we turn aside to a spot which the government inspector had pointed out to us three weeks before as a likely place for a tomb.

'I think there is something under those chips,' he had said:

To-day he said, 'There is the tomb.'

In front was a guard armed with rifles, and hard by a tent for the diggers, who have not left the spot day or night since the tomb was found.

We step inside the porch of a neighboring tomb to see the treasures, and stand amazed. For there lie grouped a collection of most beautiful objects, more like the furniture of a palace than of a tomb. Here are graceful gilded chairs, with finely carved insets; jewel boxes inlaid with enamel of gold and deepest blue; long, light beds of wood and reeds; little statuettes of alabaster; sandals of reeds—all of exquisite and refined workmanship. But more remarkable than their beauty, perhaps, is their freshness. We have been thinking of antique objects. These seem to have come yesterday from the hands of the artificers.

We had been thinking only of the 'House Beautiful,' and forgotten the tomb, when our eyes fell on the rich, gilded, mummy-cases—noble, recumbent figures, as of sleeping women. Close by lay the mummies—an old man and woman, placid and beautiful, with hands folded as if in sleep. A quiet, domestic little woman, and a noble husband, with a nose and mouth that reminded one of Gladstone.

A few days before the diggers had been steadily shovelling away the chips, when suddenly a spade slid into vacancy, and they looked through a hole into darkness. Across the hole lay a staff with a gilt tip.

'Some one has been here before us,' they said, 'and left his stick.'

The opening grew larger with a few more thrusts of the spade, and suddenly they found a sofa-cushion crumpled and thrown down, as if in haste.

'They have left a cushion,' they cried.

But neither the stick nor the cushion had been thrown there by tourists.

They had been hurriedly cast aside by frightened robbers three thousand years ago.

Nothing was touched except the gold and silver, all of which had been taken. The hole by which the robbers had escaped was blocked by chips thrown there from another tomb hewn out about 1000 B.C. The robbers, therefore, must have paid their visit before 1000 B. C. and they—these tired, excited, modern diggers—were the next visitors.

Since then no human foot had trodden within that vault.

It is never difficult nowadays to identify an Egyptian mummy, for every poor relic is marked and stamped a hundred times in hieroglyphics with the name and style of the dead. In this case the stamp on the mummies showed them to be the father and mother-in-law of Amenophis III., the builder of the two great colossal figures which still look out to-day over the plain of Thebes.

We looked at these poor battered 'Colossi' with a new interest as we rode that evening back to Luxor across the Theban plain. They are made of stone, and those chairs are made of fragile wood. Both date from the same time—perhaps the chairs are older. But on the chairs the paint is fresh, while the sandstone of the 'Colossi' is fretted almost as deeply as the Libyan rocks above them. The air and the sun, shut out from the wood, have worked their havoc on the statues of stone, and left them worn and battered—poor featureless shadows. Such are the caprices of time.

But worn and battered as they are, there is still a majesty about those statues which leaves a deep mark in the memory. There they sit, fully fifty feet in height, gazing with hands on their knees intently over that empty plain of Thebes—gazing toward the east.

They seem to be waiting for something.

That glorious city of theirs, with its hundred gates and its gorgeous ring of temples, has sunk into the earth. Those great multitudts who filled the air with the hum of their voices and the din of their industries have melted away. That ancient religion of theirs, with its confusion of men and animals, has become a weary, unintelligible jargon. Their very tombs are a show. Their land is now governed by a little island in the distant, gloomy, fog-cursed, northern sea. Surely there is no place left for them here.

But it cannot ever be thus. For the time power has passed to the sunless lands; and London and Paris have taken the place of Thebes and Babylon. A darkness lies over the East—a slumber defies the sun. But some day there will be an ebb in the human tide—a recoil from west to East, and power will return from the land of fogs to these sun-steeped plains, where work bears fruit a hundred-fold.

Perhaps that is why the Colossi sit and wait. They have waited three thousand years, and can wait another thousand.—Harold Spender, in the London 'News.'

EVERY PLACE ON THE PRAIRIES

Has its Cures Credited to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

John White Could get Nothing to Help his Rheumatism Till He Tried the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Yellow Grass, Assa., N.W.T., June 23.—(Special.)—No place on the prairies but can furnish some proof of the splendid work Dodd's Kidney Pills are doing in wiping out the Kidney ailments of the west. It was near here that little Edith Harris was so wonderfully cured of Dropsy by them, and now Mr. John White is giving an experience almost as remarkable.

'I think,' Mr. White says, 'I should let the public know of the benefit I got from Dodd's Kidney Pills. I had Rheumatism for years, and neither doctors nor medicines did me a bit of good till last spring I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. They did me a great deal of good. I feel like recommending Dodd's Kidney Pills even stronger than I talk.'

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the Kidneys. Sound Kidneys strain all seeds of disease out of the blood. They tone up the body to its highest standard of health and energy.

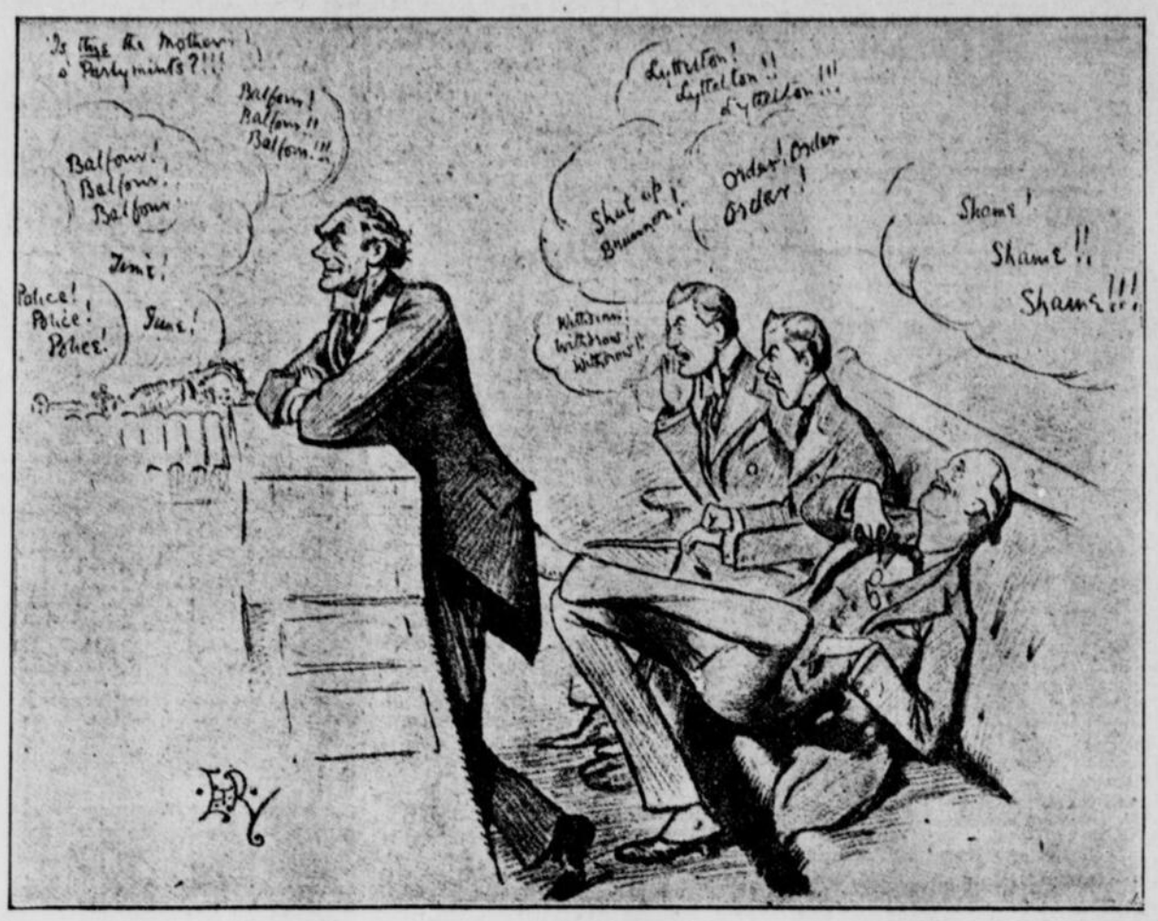
REASON OR INSTINCT?

One of our well known natural historians thinks that there is no difference between a man's reason and a beaver's reason, because, he says, when a man builds a dam he first looks the ground over and after due deliberation decides upon his plan, and a beaver, he avers, does the same. But the difference is obvious. Beavers, under the same conditions, build the same kind of dams and lodges, and all beavers do the same. Instinct is uniform in its workings; it runs in a groove. But reason varies endlessly and makes endless mistakes. Men build all kinds of dams and in all kinds of places, with all kinds of material, and for all kinds of uses. They exercise individual judgment, they invent new ways and seek new ends, and, of course, often fail. . . . A lower animal's intelligence, I say, compared with man's, is blind. It does not grasp the subject perceived, as ours does. When instinct perceives an object, it reacts to it, or not, just as the object is, or is not, related to its needs of one kind or another. In many ways an animal is like a child. What comes first in the child is simple perception and memory and association of memories, and this makes up the main sum of an animal's intelligence. The child goes on developing till it reaches the power of reflection and of generalization—a stage of mentality that the animal never attains to.

All animal life is specialized; each animal is an expert in its own line of work—the work of its tribe. Beavers do the work of beavers; they cut down trees and build dams and all beavers do it alike and with the same degree of untaught skill. This is instinct, or unthinking nature.

Of a hot day a dog will often dig down to fresh earth to get cooler soil to lie on. Or he will go and lie in the creek. All dogs do these things. Now, if the dog were seen to carry stones and sods to dam up the creek to make a deeper pool to lie in, then he would in a measure be imitating the beavers, and this, in the dog, could fairly be called an act of reason, though it is not such in the beaver, for in him it is an instinctive act.

All animals of a given species are wise in their own way, but not in the way of another species. The robin could not build the oriole's nest, nor the oriole build the robin's nor the swallow's. The cunning of the fox is not the cunning of the 'coon.—John Burroughs, in 'The Cosmopolitan.'



ESSENCE OF PARLIAMENT.

EXTRACTED FROM THE DIARY OF TOBY, M.P.

('Punch,' London.)

House of Commons, Monday, May 22.—Alfred Lyttelton, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has beat the parliamentary record. In the longest time he has made the briefest speech ever delivered by a minister of the Crown standing at the table of the House of Commons. It consisted of three words: 'The Prime Minister—'

He followed in due course the leader of the Opposition, who moved the adjournment with intent to extract from Prince Arthur definition of his latest attitude on fiscal question. C. B., rising promptly at nine o'clock, spoke for twenty-five minutes. His address, reasonable in spirit, moderate in tone, was in no wise responsible for what followed. 'All we want,' he said, regarding Prince Arthur with persuasive mien, 'is a plain simple answer to a plain simple question.'

There was a pause whilst Deputy Speaker read terms of motion submitted. All eyes in now crowded House were turned upon Prince Arthur rolling with studied negligence on Treasury Bench. Naturally expected he would promptly rise to reply. It was his affair solely and personally. He made no move, and Lyttelton, appearing at the table, laid on brass-bound box notes of speech to preparation of which he had sacrificed his dinner.

A moment of dumb amazement followed. House accustomed by this time to Prince Arthur's cavalier ways, his airy disregard of precedent and conventionalities. This too much. Before Lyttelton could open his mouth an angry roar burst from crowded ranks of Opposition. 'Balfour! Balfour!' they cried. Lyttelton looked round with appealing look. Began and ended his speech.

'The Prime Minister—,' he said.

The roar of 'Balfour!' rising with tornadic force silenced him. He stood for full five minutes facing the music. Ellis, custodian of parliamentary privilege, rose from back bench behind Opposition leaders. It was the turn of the country gentlemen, and they sustained their ancient reputation.

'Order, Order!' they bellowed, 'Lyttelton! Lyttelton!'

After vain effort Ellis resumed his seat, hoarse and baffled. Might as well have shrieked remonstrance to Niagara tumbling over its cliff. Lyttelton again appeared at the wicket. The Opposition, having had useful couple of minutes' rest whilst Ministerialists took up the shouting, resumed with fresh vigor.

'Balfour! Balfour!' they shouted. Lyttelton stood mute at the table, with elbow resting on brass-bound box, that in days gone by Gladstone used to thump.

'Speak up!' shouted Mr. Flavin. 'We cannot hear a word you are saying,' which was true.

Winston Churchill, proposing to offer a few remarks, the Ministerialists again took their innings, the Opposition gratefully resting. After battling for a while with the storm, Winston invented a new procedure in debate. Stepping down to the Chair, he bent over the Deputy Speaker and shouted his remarks in his ear. This done, he returned to his seat, amid wild howls from Unionists.

With the automatic precision of the figures alternately issuing from either box to forecast sunshine or storm, Lyttelton once more appeared at the table. It turned out to be storm.

The Irish members, taking lead of the performance, gave a new turn to the shouting. A long time since Mr. Flavin spent such a happy evening. With recollection of a memorable occasion when he was carried forth on the shoulders of four policemen, his compatriots escorting him, singing, 'God save Ireland,' the interference of the police seemed most appropriate to the occasion. Accordingly, at the top of a voice that rose above the whirlwind, he yelled 'Police! Police!' Another Irish member of military tendency insisted on sending for the Horse Guards. Charming idea. Nothing so appropriate for clearing the chamber as horses prancing up and down the gangways, taking the table in their stride. Still another, in mournful voice, indicating a sorely stricken soul, moaned, 'And this is the Mother of Parliaments!'

'Police! Police!' responded Mr. Flavin with freshened energy, as if the idea had only just occurred to him.

In turn Cousin Cecil and C. B. attempted to mediate. The latter added fuel to the flames. 'This incident,' he said, 'has made quite plain—'

'Your bad manners,' shouted a Unionist, obligingly filling up the sentence.

This breach of parliamentary decorum suggested to Mr. Flavin an appropriate moment for again crying aloud for the police.

It was ten minutes past ten. The scene and the shouting had been incessant for full thirty minutes. Prince Arthur, responding to appeal made by leader of Opposition, rose. His appearance at the table was hailed with triumphant shout from the Opposition. Comparative silence reigned whilst he deprecated as absurd, unworkable, the demand that he should immediately follow C. B.

'It is,' he said, 'not consistent with usage or ideas of justice that the criminal in the dock—and that is the situation I am supposed to occupy—should offer his defence before he has heard the whole of the accusation.'

This said, he sat down, and the Colonial Secretary, with the now familiar automatic movement, emerged on the scene. Stood at the box as before. With renewed vehemence a hearing was refused him.

At end of next half-hour John Burns suggested, in interest of the dignity of House, that Deputy Speaker, in obedience to standing order added after the free fight on the Home Rule Bill, should close the scene by forthwith adjourning the House. Lowther (J. W.) admitted his mind had turned in that direction, but he was loth precipitately to take unprecedented action.

Another twenty minutes sped; the fingers of the clock pointed to half-past ten. The Colonial Secretary once more at the table, dumb amid the uproar. For the fifth time he made his succinct speech.

'The Prime Minister—' he said.

The angry roar burst forth again, and with fixed, sickly smile Lyttelton surveyed the turbulent scene. Plainly no hope of cessation on other terms than surrender by Prince Arthur. He, with gallant attempt to lighten with familiar smile a countenance flushed with anger, stretched his slim form with affected ease on the Treasury Bench.

Evidently there was no yielding then. Equally plain that the Opposition were good for another hour and a half's shouting. At midnight relief would come by automatic adjournment of the debate. Meanwhile, in present temper of House, worse things might happen. Deputy Speaker accordingly, citing the new rule, declared the sitting suspended. With a mighty shout the crowded assembly leaped up and surged forth through the shamed glass doors.

'This will be a lesson for Arthur,' said a jubilant Liberal.

'Possibly,' replied a meditative Ministerialist. 'But, you see, after all he got his own way. You moved the adjournment in the hope of extracting from him a damaging statement. You insisted on his making it at a particular moment. He declined. Then we had a scene that finds parallel only in the riot we kicked up when in 1893 Mr. G. proposed to closure the Home Rule Bill. And now we are going home without Arthur's having said a word explanatory of his present attitude on the fiscal question. It's been a lively game. But honors, such as they are, are easy.'

Business done—The Mother of Parliaments goes on the spree. The police are called for.

TEETH AND THE NILE.

(From the London 'Outlook.')

To a toothless but impressive Sheikh who lately paid a visit to Khartoum the Sirdar has presented a set of artificial teeth. The joy and pride of Mohammed Ali over this token of our esteem is said to have been a moving sight. He has no strong faith in the teeth for the purpose of which teeth are usually applied; but he expects that his tribe will venerate them as symbols of the white man's controlling mind. They may come to possess a mystic value, and be handed down to the Sheikh's posterity as talismans of awful power. But it is suggested that if Mohammed Ali should wear them at meal times, instead of keeping them in a sacred casket, his digestion may go lamentably wrong and his life be shortened. In that contingency would not the Sidar be suspected of a sinister motive? To a shrewd observed like Henri Rochefort British perfidy is known to be very subtle. That set of teeth may yet be turned against us as an allegory of our ruthless methods on the banks of the Nile.

Advertisements.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

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

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

EXPECTING TOO MUCH.

'He is awfully nice,' she sobbed, 'but I can't—I can't.'

'Can't what?' queried her mother.

'Give up my name of Willoughby for his of Snobkins,' was the tearful answer.

Mild in Their Action.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are very mild in their action. They do not cause griping in the stomach or cause disturbances there as so many pills do. Therefore, the most delicate can take them without fear of unpleasant results. They can, too, be administered to children without imposing the penalties which follow the use of pills not so carefully prepared.

When a Scotch schoolmaster entered the temple of learning one morning, he read on the blackboard: 'Our teacher is a donkey.'

The pupils expected there would be a cyclone; but the philosophic pedagogue contented himself with adding the word 'driver,' and opened the school as usual.

They are a Powerful Nervine.—Dyspepsia causes derangement of the nervous system, and nervous debility once engendered is difficult to deal with. There are many testimonials as to the efficacy of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills in treating this disorder, showing that they never fail to produce good results. By giving proper tone to the digestive organs, they restore equilibrium to the nerve centres.

HIS JOKES.

Hayslitt (despondently)—'I don't believe I have much of a wit, after all. My friends never laugh at my jokes.'

Grimmage (assuringly)—'Oh, yes, they do. They always laugh after you have left the room.'

No person should go from home without a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial in their possession, as change of water, cooking, climate, etc., frequently brings on summer complaint, and there is nothing like being ready with a sure remedy at hand, which oftentimes saves great suffering, and frequently valuable lives. This Cordial has gained for itself a widespread reputation for affording prompt relief from all summer complaints.

Mrs. Bacon—'As I came up the street I saw the policeman on his beat with his arm round a lamp-post.'

The Cook—'Yes, ma'am, that's a way he has when he's thinking of me, ma'am.'

There is nothing equal to Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator for destroying worms. No article of its kind has given such satisfaction.

Mr. Newlywed—'By the way, dearest, did I ever tell you about that beautiful heiress who once wanted me for a husband?'

Mrs. Newlywed—'No, dear; you have never told me a lie yet that I know of.'

Holloway's Corn Cure is the medicine to remove all kinds of corns and warts, and only costs the small sum of twenty-five cents.

The old gentleman had just stepped into the crowded tram, and had accidentally trodden on Algy Fitzgerald's foot.

'Confound you, you careless old buffaw!' cried Algy. 'You've crushed my foot to a jelly!'

'Ah!' said the old man, calmly. 'Calf's foot jelly, I suppose.'

Time Has Tested It.—Time tests all things; that which is worthy lives; that which is inimical to man's welfare perishes. Time has proved Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. From a few thousand bottles in the early days of its manufacture the demand has risen so that now the production is running into the hundreds of thousands of bottles. What is so eagerly sought for must be good.

Fuddle—'You know Stocks, don't you?'

Doctor—'Yes, indeed. He is now a patient of mine.'

Fuddle—'Pretty wideawake man, isn't he?'

Doctor—'I should think ho. I'm treating him for insomnia.'

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought
CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought
CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

'Well,' said Dr. Kidder, 'there's only one way to get rid of insomnia.'

'And that is?' queried the patient.

'Go to sleep and forget all about it.'

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

TRAGEDY OF HOUGOMONT.

(By Ethel F. Heddle, in Chambers's Journal.')

'Antoinette! Hist!'

Something in the hiss of the last word made Antoinette pause and suddenly place the pail of water she was carrying on the ground. There was just enough light left in the stormy sky above the chateau for her to see that something, or some one was lurking in the shadow behind the farm door.

'Who is it?' she demanded without moving, her voice stilled suddenly. Then a long, lean hand touched her from the dusk, and the girl shivered from head to foot.

'Francois! Is it you?'

'Yes, it is Francois. Is there any one within? I am starving.'

She closed the door hastily and shot the bolt, acting with a swift haste and precision. Her pretty face had whitened; her hands trembled. She passed through an outer kitchen, and then the two stood in an inner room, across the quaint, low window of which a screen of green leaves was tapping and swaying in the wind. A coming storm was in the air; a curious, dull haze brooded over Hougomont. The chateau, the orchards, the lane, the farm, the little chapel, seemed to stand in a white oasis of light, round which was gathering a murky pall of violet-black. The leaves, tapping restlessly, seemed to shiver together, and Antoinette, heard them as if they were heart-beats, as she stood facing the soldier before her.

'How is it,' she breathed then, 'that you are here? The English are all around—outside, everywhere! On the orchard wall they are barricading—they are swarming in the orchard. And the seigneur has gone to Brussels. Only Jean and I are left in charge.'

'So I heard,' he said coolly; 'you and Jean! When did you give in and marry Jean?'

She drew back at that, flushed and trembling. Her voice came in a low, shamed whisper—

'Last spring. We were starving! My father was dying! And you—you never wrote! They told me you were with the Emperor; that you had forgotten me. They told me there was another—that you were married; that you made mock of Belgian girls!'

'And you believed it all? Well, no matter, since it is all over and done.'

He sat down by the white, well-scrubbed table, and stretched out his legs.

'I am too hungry to be sentimental or to talk of love! Fetch me bread, Antoinette, and wine. I have hidden all day in the farm buildings, and heard these English talk. I have news now for M. le General. Perhaps I shall see the Emperor! But I wanted a peep of you, and now you must hide me till they sleep, and I can escape by the orchard wall. Bread! Bread! I have a wolf here inside.'

He waved his hand impatiently, and Antoinette ran to the dresser and pulled out a long loaf, a piece of Gruyere cheese, and a flagon of red wine. She stood trembling while the French soldier ate and drank, starting at every sound; but when he put out his hand and would have drawn her to him, she shivered again. Once they had loved; he was half-French, half-Belgian, and had fought with the Emperor in many of his battles, and she had looked up to him as a hero. She had never loved honest Jean Baptiste because of Francois; but she was too terrified to think of love and dalliance now.

'Make haste, Francois! At any moment they may come in—Jean may come in!'

'And then?'

'They would see you, and take you prisoner. Spies are shot!'

'I would die hard,' he said coolly, looking round the room. It was bare, save for the tables, two benches, and a high, carved clock of light oak which stood against the wall. On the mantelpiece was a small image of the Virgin, and under it Antoinette's rosary. 'I would shoot him, this thieving Jean!' he said abruptly then, his gaze wandering over her slim figure and sunny, loosened hair. 'I will be equal with him some day.'

She was desirable, suddenly, in his eyes, this little Belgian girl, to whom he had once been betrothed, but whom he had almost forgotten in the excitement of his life, till he found she could be of use to him as chatelaine of Hougomont. Her frightened eyes, too, were like the forget-me-not he had seen in the orchard ditch that day.

'I hate him because he took you from me! I hate him!' he said.

'Jean is good,' Antoinette whispered under her breath. 'Though I do not love him, he is good. And you, Francois——. Ah, mon Dieu! here they come!'

Tall figures were passing the window. A loud rat-tat sounded on the door. Francois rose and coolly moved the clock, placing himself behind it in the shadow. He was inured to danger, and the kitchen would be badly lit. He had been in tighter places than this.

'Let them in,' he said, carelessly. 'When all is dark I can slip out to the outhouses, and so over the orchard wall. One kiss! No? You are shy.'

He could even laugh carelessly. Antoinette looked at him as if half-fascinated, half-terrified. She hastily put away the remains of the meal and went to the door. In another moment the kitchen was full of English soldiers, Jean Baptiste meeting them as they entered from the courtyard.

He was a tall Belgian, with a quiet, resolute face and calm, grey eyes. Antoinette looked up with a strange sense of relief as he stood between her and the soldiers and helped her to lay the table. Jean was good, though she did not love him—he was good!

Yet all this time her heart thudded against her side. She scarcely dared glance at the tall clock. Oh, if they saw him! If they killed him there before her eyes! Francois, whose gay, careless courage had won her heart, the cool touch of whose lean hand had seemed to reach her with the power of an electric current— Francois, whom she loved.

The soldiers talked and laughed. To-morrow they would teach 'Boney' a lesson; to-morrow the French would fly as chaff before the wind. The storm, they said, was coming fast; the clouds lowered dark and near; low peals of thunder were muttering in the distance. All around, the British were making bivouac, the villagers coming in with billets of wood to keep their fires alive. Soldiers rested everywhere, some under bushes, some in straw stolen from the farm-houses. Old campaigners had rigged up blanket on bayonet; but the bulk of the army lay unsheltered under the lowering, threatening sky. Across the valley the French had hidden their rifles; but they were reflected in the gloomy canopy overhead in a dull red glow. At Caillon the Emperor supped late with his staff. Antoinette listened to the talk of the soldiers, sick at heart. Once, when they mentioned the orchard barricades and the high platform over the gate, and declared that there was not a loophole now by which the enemy could enter, she thought she heard a movement behind the clock; but at last they were gone, and she and Jean were left alone. He said he would go on to bed, as he had been up since dawn; and Antoinette worked on, scarcely answering. He lingered for a little, looking at her, then went away. When at last she stood in the room alone, blowing out all the candles, the rain was falling in deluges, and tremendous peals of heaven's artillery rolled overhead. The night was one of terror. Terror was in her heart. How would Francois escape? How could he? There was not a loophole unguarded in Hougomont. She knew from the English soldiers' words that every crevice was occupied; the wall by which he had hoped to escape was lined with men armed to the teeth. He was in a trap—a trap of steel.

He came out as she stood waiting, and taking her hand, whispered that he would hide in the barn. He knew a place behind the hay-rick. And next day the French would take the farm; they would chase out these rats of English, and burn Hougomont to the ground. He would save her if he could. Nothing and no one ever resisted the French and the Emperor.' But now, in case Jean returned, let them start for the barn.

Antoinette, breathless and trembling, stole out to reconnoitre. The soldiers lay everywhere, thick as bees, crouching on every side under their blankets, under the trees in the orchard, in the shelter of the walls, but all weary, all in a dead sleep. Francois stepped between them with a careless smile. In the dark he would only have been taken for a late patrol. At the door of the barn, which Antoinette unlocked, he paused to put his arm round her waist. For a moment she yielded, and a tall man who had crept on to the rough platform above the gate with a lantern to fetch some forgotten tools saw them stand thus, the girl's white face illumined by a blinding flash of lightning.

'If we win to-morrow, Antoinette——'

Francois kissed her then. His breath scorched her cheek.

'But you will not win.'

She drew back. She had learned to hate and dread Napoleon.

'We always win where he goes—always. You shall see. I shall make you my prisoner of war. Little Antoinette! He, Jean, will be killed. The Little Corporal will not leave a soul alive in Hougomont.'

Someone stirred in the dark. Francois crept noiselessly into the barn and behind the hay-rick. Antoinette waited till there was silence; then she, too, moved away. For a moment she had rested her head on his shoulder, felt his kiss; she had been disloyal! And though she had not loved Jean she had never meant ——. She stood still in the pouring rain and shivered. The dark silhouette of the little chapel was before her, and she crept in. War, and the terror of war, was all around. A cloud, as of blood, obscured her eyes, but the tiny chapel was the one place in all the earth, she felt, in which there was peace; and yet, even here, soldiers lay in heavy slumber all around. She crept between their silent figures, and fell on her knees before the little altar.

'Oh, forgive me,' she prayed. 'I am Jean's wife, and Francois has kissed me, and now I feel far from thee.'

She wept as she whispered; the tears rained down her face. Outside, the thunder roared and muttered, heaven's great artillery mocking the feeble imitation of yesterday. Splitting, blinding swords of light played over the battlefield and the summer woods and the ripe corn, soon to be trodden down and drenched with blood. At last a quiet hand touched her shoulder.

'Antonette, there is a time to sleep and a time to pray. Come, petite! And to-morrow—we know not what to-morrow brings—perhaps for your hope—deliverance!'

Jean's grave, kindly face. What did he mean?

He stood, tall and serene, waiting. He did not touch her. But he followed the light figure closely when she stepped between the sleeping men, and he watched, later, till her fair head was on the pillow and she slept, worn out. His love for her was an adoration. Then he moved to the bed, and stood looking down at the small face pitifully.

'I saw she had hidden someone behind the clock. I saw the edge of his sleeve, and it was a French coat. The man she told me of was French. He is hidden here! Poor child! Poor child!

In her sleep Antoinette tossed her arms.

'Jean!' she cried. 'He is good, but I do not love him!'

He went back to the window with a stifled groan. He sat there till dawn, the coming battle forgotten, the storm, the morrow's tragedy.

Dawn, a cheerless dawn, found him still there, fighting his own battle.

And over at Caillon Napoleon had risen, grey of face, with only life in his blazing eyes and steely lips, to see if his enemy lay still in his grasp.

He cried with delight when the red light on either side of Mount Saint Jean showed him the English were still there. 'In the hollow of his hand.' The light was obscured, and it was only half-past three when the dawn broke over sodden fields, and dripping woods, and plashy ground, and deep, secret pools. The air was filled with mist; between the two armies stood watchful sentries and vedettes. No other sign of life broke the grey, dreary expanse. It was a day that broke in tears, that crept shame-faced and trembling from the womb of night.

And then about six, for the last time, thousands and thousands woke to look upon an earthly dawn. They would see it again nevermore.

The two mighty armies stirred, and men, blue, cold, wet, unshaven, looked up to the pitiless sky. Then, rousing to life, they began to carry wood, to light fires, to feed horses. The sound rolled over Waterloo. It was 'like the sound of a great sea beating on a rocky shore'—the sea of life that was so soon to beat against the rocky shore of death.

It was twenty minutes past eleven before the first gun broke the deadly stillness of the 18th of June, 1815. The storm was past for the present; but a dull, slumberous heat, a sullen massing of clouds over the battlefield seemed to betoken that it only waited to break forth once more.

Antoinette had been busy all the morning, going about with a dull, leaden weight at her heart.

She had no time, however, to think or to pray. There were many to cook for; the whole place swarmed with English soldiers. Antoinette shuddered when she remembered the hole behind the hay-rick in the barn, where Francois lay. There, indeed, he must lie, unless he courted death, till the French conquered and took Hougomont, or till night hid foe from friend or friend from foe. It was about 12, and she was busy cooking in the kitchen, when a soldier touched her arm, and pointed through the window to the strip of orchard which ran behind it. There she could just see an officer on a chestnut horse; he wore a blue Spanish cape, white cravat, white buckskins, and plain cocked hat, and was pointing to the chateau, giving an order briefly and sternly. Antoinette had a fleeting vision of a high Roman nose, keen eagle eyes, and a firm mouth.

'Who is it?' she whispered.

'The Duke—the one man in England who is a match for Boney, and the man who will lick him to-day.' He laughed grimly. 'Come, don't look so white, madame; you ain't French, though you do use the lingo.'

After that Antoinette was called hither and thither. Already there had been fighting in the orchard. The enemy had attempted to storm it from the narrow lane outside, and had been met by a devastating hail of bullets from the loophole wall. One or two wounded had been carried in. She shuddered as she looked, and then she set her teeth. It was as well. The small, pinched, girlish face was to look as if cut from marble before the day was done. These were only the first few pattering hailstones of the storm. Her eyes were to grow used to horror. The wood, the lane, and the thicket were now full of French; they stormed over the wall, and fell in hundreds in the orchard; they forced their way through the thicket, cheering loudly, but were checked at the hedge that belched forth fire. Still they pressed on dauntlessly, and could then see the red brick wall of the farm, for which they made with wild cries of rage and triumph. Already their leader was springing for hand-hold when the wall seemed to grow alive with fire; bullets fell like rain from above, from every side, and with yells and choking moans they fell back, tier upon tier of slain crashing one on the other, till there was a heap of dead and dying, over which their maddened comrades leaped and raced, stumbled and fell.

But that was only the first repulse. They swarmed up in an unending stream, desperate with valor, wild with rage; the wood was captured, then lost; taken again, and retaken. A fierce cannonade had deepened along the whole line of Hougomont; the place was a red-hot hell of shot and shell. On all sides it was besieged; house, kitchen garden, ravine, flower garden, were crowded with the enemy. Hay-ricks blazed, white smoke curling up to the gray of the sky. The grass of the orchard was blood-stained—a charnel-house. The ditch in the lane outside was choked with dead, and still the French poured in, a ceaseless stream, unconquerable, undefeated, dauntless, and desperate.

Antoinette had not a moment to think. The wounded lay everywhere; the courtyard was full; the chateau was burning. She was called hither and thither, working under the direction of the surgeon, and feeling that all life had stopped short just here; that she had never known before what life could be—what death could be.

A blood-red mist swam before her eyes as the terrible hours wore on, and still that wild stream of soldiers fought and died, locked together in a deadly embrace. She had almost lost sight of time at last, when she fell back against the wall, faint and giddy, and felt some one put a cup to her lips.

Jean, blood-stained and dirty, his shirt torn, a bandage round his head, was holding wine to her lips with the old quiet look.

'Drink, petite,' he said. 'You will need all your strength, for the day is not done yet. The English bulldog never gives way.'

That was like Jean. She knew he had worked since the battle began, bringing in the wounded, exposing himself to a storm of French bullets on the wall, quietly reckless of danger. She had seen him often, but had never spoken to him. It was he who seized the first shell that fell on the chateau roof and flung it on the grass; but the chateau blazed now, unchecked, and all they could do was to try to prevent the flames from reaching the chapel and the farm.

Reckless deeds of valor passed unnoticed. Jean had courted death a hundred times that day, and yet not met it; only the wounded blessed the strong man with the grave, white face who carried them so tenderly across the lane of fire, and seemed to know no fear.

Now he looked at Antoinette steadily for a minute, as if thinking deeply. Then he drew near, and whispered in her ear. It was a whisper that penetrated through the tornado, and seemed to stand out in letters of fire on her brain:

Antoinette, I know who is behind the hay-rick! I saw him. If the chateau is ours till dark—and I think it will be—he will be caught. The French will never take Hougomont, though they may burn us out. Take him the coat of yonder dead English soldier. He could escape dressed in that till he reached the orchard hedge; he could fling it off when he was free. At least he can die fighting, not sabred like a rat in a hole or hung like a spy.'

She shuddered violently. Then as Jean moved away she took the coat of the dead soldier and stepped through the groaning heaps of dying and dead into the barn and behind the hay-rick. Francois was there, lying with burning, glaring eyes. How was it going? Were the French not in yet? Where was the Emperor? How did the day go?

'I do not know,' Antoinette said vacantly. 'Only they have not taken Hougomont, and they will not, though the chateau is on fire, and I think it is like a hell all round. In the lane behind the orchard the French lie thick, piles and piles of dead, staring at one with their awful eyes. I saw them from the wall, thicker than the apples lie in October. But listen! Put on this coat. You can escape with it through the hedge. Here is a British rifle. At least you can die in the open.'

He seized the coat with an exclamation, forgetting to thank her. He donned it hastily, making a wry face at the blood with which it was besmeared. Then he took her hand, but it dropped lifelessly from his. Love! This was no time for love—or sin! This was Purgatory—the flames of Purgatory!

He was gone.

. . . . . .

She stole out then and resumed her work. Had he crept through the gap in the hedge? Was he safe?

All thought grew slow and torpid. She felt now as if the battle had lasted all her life, as if she had known nothing but these awful yells and cries, the hiss of shells, the crackling of flames, the moans of the dying, the still, white faces of the dead. Some one said that the French were giving way at last. Dusk was falling, though here, under the red glare of the flames of the burning chateau, there seemed no dusk, no twilight—only a red, red light of battle. Then at last, sick, giddy, and trembling, she crept into the shelter of the chapel, feeling that she was about to die, as if life and courage could bear no more.

The chapel stands just beside the chateau walls, but just under the pierced feet of the dead Christ the flames had stopped as if arrested. The wounded lay all around. She would have had to pick her way up to the little altar, where a posy of lilies she had placed there yesterday was splashed with blood. She was standing looking up at the pale face of the Christ, the head sunk forward on the breast, the eyes half closed, as if in woe unspeakable, when a faint call reached her, and she stopped at once, to see the ghastly face of one of the farm servants lying at her feet.

'Madame,' he whispered faintly, 'over there—see—see your husband!'

'Jean?'

'Yes.'

'Where?'

At first she could not see, till the wounded man, leaning on his elbow, caught her dress.

'Over there, near the altar. He was carried in with a bad sabre wound. The surgeon bandaged him, and left him. And then I, from my place here, saw a devil of an English soldier cut the bandage! He has bled to death. I could not move; I cried out, but no one heard.'

'An English soldier?'

'He wore the uniform,' the other murmured; 'but I think he was a spy. He and I were the only conscious men here, and I heard him swear in French as he crept out of the door.'

He had pointed towards a man in the corner, and Antoinette reeled dizzily towards that spot. She had taken in all that was said. She knew whose hand had cut the bandage! He had sworn to be equal with Jean. And Jean had bled to death!

She was down on her knees then by the tall figure; the pale face rested back on the rude clay of the floor, so strangely peaceful and quiet—Jean's ruddy face, so changed in one day! How hard he had worked—unlike all the others, his, a work of mercy! Jean all his life had been merciful, kind, patient, tender.

And she had not loved him! He was good, but she had not loved him—till now—till she knew the one man, and the other!

A great sob tore up through her breast; tears rained from her eyes. She took his head in her lap and pressed her kisses upon his lips—the first kisses she had ever given him.

'Jean! Jean! Come back to me! Oh, the good God! Let him come back to me!'

One or two wounded stirred and looked at her, moved feebly, and groaned. The agony of her voice pierced through their dreams. She could see the cut bandage beside him. She stooped and looked at the ghastly wound. The blood had congealed above it; as she moved him a little oozed out. She started, and the life leaped to her face. They say dead men do not bleed.

Was he dead?

In an instant she was on her feet and had run towards a passing surgeon. He came impatiently, and after a moment's hasty scrutiny turned away.

'Dead? No, though next thing to it. The blood had congealed and saved him. Tie him up and give him a restorative ——Coming, sir; coming!'

She had done what he bade her. She waited in the little, dark chapel, the white figure of the Christ hanging opposite, praying as women pray only once in their lives, and waiting. The chateau was a mass of smouldering ruins; a red glare in the sky hung above it. Here and there the flames on the thatched roof of the farm buildings blazed up, then fell. The horrible roar and din of battle was dying down. The Eagle of France was wounded unto death, was broken-winged and dying.

Wellington, standing on the ridge above the Guards, his figure outlined against the sky, had raised his hat with a solemn gesture, the signal for the worn lines of heroes to sweep away like a dark cloud over the plain. Napoleon, ghastly white, his chin on his breast, heard the last pealing cry; saw the Old Guard reel and rally, sink back, sway, fall; saw in one awful, blinding moment down into the hell of defeat, tasted the bitter dregs of despair. Waterloo was lost!

But Antoinette waited, heeding nothing of the fate of nations or of kings—waited for Jean to come back, or to drift away.

. . . . . .

'Petite!'

The old gentle voice.

She heard the faint whisper, and the color rushed over her face. With a glad cry she stooped and kissed him.

Life thrilled through his veins; he looked up, and read love in her eyes. And love drove back death.

'You do care, petite?' he said in faint, tremulous wonder.

'I love you!' Antoinette said. 'I love you!'

. . . . . .

She waited by his side all night in the chapel, while that awful rout, that debacle after battle, rolled to the very gates of France, battered, beaten. Thousands and thousands of dead were staring up with wide eyes of horror into the starry sky above; all around, on the blood-drenched corn-fields, and on the mournful orchards of Hougomont, the dead lay like autumn leaves after a storm.

In the morning Jean was carried into the farm. The sun shone brilliantly, pitilessly; in the well in the farmyard they were hastily throwing down the dead, French and English, 'in one red burial blent.'

One there was, with an English coat and a French face, shot through the heart as he leapt from the wall into the ranks of the besieging force in the orchard.

Antoinette did not know that. She only knew that he never returned to Hougomont.

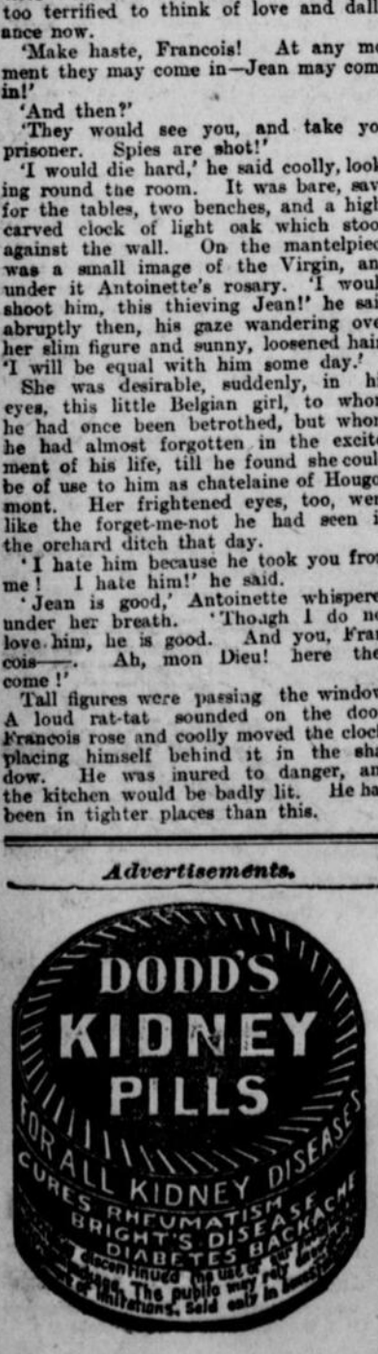
There, under the orchard trees, whose sweet, frail blossoms fall still above the whitening bones of heroes, she lived to bear Jean children and to make him happy. He was good, and she loved him. Her old thought had altered a little, that was all.

TO CALM WAVES BY BOMBARDMENT.

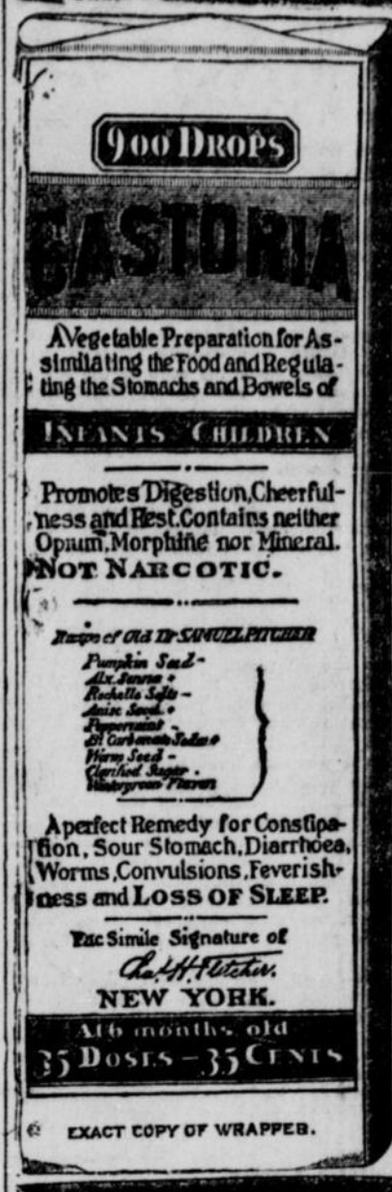
(From 'Success.')

Shells filled with oil, intended to calm a stormy sea when fired into it, have been invented in France. The effect of the film of oil in reducing the size of waves is well known, but in the case of a moving vessel it is difficult to reach those in front, among which the ship's progress will soon bring it. At first ordinary explosive shells containing oil were tried, but these, besides being dangerous, did not distribute the oil evenly. At present wooden shells are used, which break when they strike the water, allowing the oil to run evenly over the surface. For night use the shells have an illuminating attachment. The results are said to be satisfactory.

Advertisements.



Advertisements.

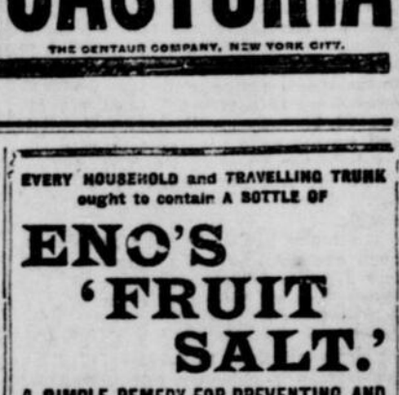


CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of



In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD and TRAVELLING TRUNK ought to contain A BOTTLE OF

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR PREVENTING AND CURING BY NATURAL MEANS

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Errors in Diet (Eating or Drinking), Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Feverish Cold, and Fevers of all kinds.

ITS EFFECT is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Wholesale of Messrs. EVANS & SONS, Ltd., Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

Flags! Flags! Flags!

CANADIAN FLAGS!

Has your school one? Ask your teacher to write us for particulars as to our Diamond Jubilee Flag offer.

Address 'Flag Department,'

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
'Witness' Building,
Montreal, Que.

Fits Cured Free

KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

Cures all kinds of Nervous Disorder—No Fits after first day's use. Send to Dr R. H. Kline, Co., 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia, for trial bottle

Agent for Canada,

J. A. HARTE, DRUGGIST,

1670 Notre Dame Street, Montreal

The Boys' Page.

Carrots.

('San Francisco Call.')
(Concluded.)

Reaching the house he seized a shovel and short axe. He stood a moment irresolute. To run to the camp and warn the men were a great loss of time. To climb the side of the gully and fight the fire on the ridge meant—perhaps—the saving of the house and the great oil tanks.

Only a moment he hesitated, then he turned and rushed to the top of the ridge.

The fire was rapidly gaining momentum under the swelling wind of its own creation. It had branched out like a fan, and was half way up the opposite slope, with a burning front a hundred yards wide.

Glancing hastily about him Carrots chose the top of the sloping ridge for his line of battle. Sticking the short axe into his belt he started with his shovel to scoop a swath through the dry grass up the ridge to the edge of the brush.

With the rhythmetic stroke of a pendulum Carrots swung the shovel like a scythe in front of him, each time scooping up grass and soil and banking it on the farther side of the swath. Up, up, he worked, almost as fast as he could walk. The swath grew into a dirt path four feet wide with a little dirt embankment on its edge.

The brush was soon reached and the shovel gave way to the axe. Here the short-handled brush cutter came into good use. Carrots, upon his knees, pressed the brittle brush aside, and with a single blow from the axe cut it off. From right to left and always up, the swale was cut, and the loose brush thrown to the left, out of reach of the fire.

The smoke, borne down before the rapidly growing wind, persisted in creeping along the ground under the brush. It burned his eyes and hurt his lungs. The heat of the fire, too, added to the hot rays of the sun, scorched and blistered his skin.

With his long red hair hanging wet over his face, Carrots chopped his way through the first patch of greasewood to the open pinon flat. Here he resorted to the shovel again, keeping his firebreak away from the trees and needles. He worked his way swiftly across the flat, and started upon the swale through the brush higher up.

The fire had now nearly reached the top. There must be no faltering, no resting.

The heavy banks of smoke crowded in upon him until he had to throw himself face down to fill his lungs with air. But always he would rise to his knees again, and continue swinging the axe. He wondered why the men did not come, why he alone was there to fight the fire. He wondered if he could conquer, if he could save his father's house and oil. But with all of his thoughts he continued to chop the brush away from the swale.

Carrots gained a short respite as the fire won the top, for mountain fires, although they burn rapidly up the hill, burn more slowly on the ridges. Down hill they eat their way with the pace of a snail.

If he could only gain on it and force it to burn away from the oil! He set at work with renewed eagerness, cutting his swinging curved swale along the slope.

He was working in the fire now. What did it matter if his hands and face did smart; if his shoes were shiveling and burning his feet; if he could not breathe or see, if he could only cut off the fire on the favorable downward slope?

Working along the edge of the fire in whirling heat and flame, standing in smoke and hot ashes—Carrots beat out the burning grass with his shovel or chopped a new cut-off around some slowly-burning brush heap.

Slowly he gained at first; then as the fire began to lag on the downward slope he forged ahead and gained the top of the canyon. And then at last he knew that the fire was cut off from the lower country. It is true that it had a vast expanse of brushy mountain ahead of it, but that was beyond his control. At least it was headed away from the house and the oil camp.

Carrots stopped for a bare moment to breathe. How his parched tongue and throat thirsted for water and his whole body for rest! But he could not rest now. There was still work to do.

He watched the flames in a wall twenty feet high rush on up the mountain, then he turned and walked down his swale, cutting it a little wider here and there, or scraping away the burning twigs from the path.

And then there only remained a big, black, smoking mountain slope, with little patches of brush burning idly in the yellow sunlight.

Half way down the ridge Carrots met the oil men stamping out the last smoldering embers. The wide clean swale had excited their wonder and admiration. Little did they imagine who the worker was, until they saw the black, scorched, hatless Carrots stumbling through the ashes and burnt brush.

'I guess my boy is all right,' Mr. Patton said a little later, with his hand on Carrots's shoulder.

There was something in the tone and touch that had not been there before—a new note, a new tenderness. Carrots suddenly found himself embarrassed beyond words. Something beautiful had suddenly come into his life. He tried to break away, but this time he could not escape unnoticed.

'It's all right, my boy. I understand.'

'Oh!' exclaimed Carrots, in confusion. 'I wanted to tell you I didn't forget the alfalfa. I worked hard and finished it first.'

Mr. Patton remembered his words of a few hours before with a sudden pang. He it was who now became embarrassed.

'It's all right, my boy,' he said. 'I shall not misunderstand you again.' Then he added: 'And you shall have your schooling! You have fairly earned it by this one day's work.'

That was all; but years later, after he had gone through college and was deep in his stories, Carrots looked back with gratefulness at this mountain fire that had gained for him his father's confidence and understanding.—San Francisco 'Call.'

Imitating Animal Sounds

A JOKE THAT BECAME A SERIOUS MATTER.

The art of decoying wild animals by imitation of their cries, says a writer in the N. Y. 'Sun,' is a very primitive one, practised by savages in all countries as a means of procuring food. Many white men excel in 'calling' animals and birds, notably the moose among the larger animals, but if inquiry could be carried far enough it would probably be found writes Lieut.-Col. Andrew Haggard in 'Forest and Stream,' that the most skilful owe their aptitude in this respect to the teachings of untutored savages, whose lives depend upon the exercise of this gift.

An exception to this origin of the art of calling may, perhaps, be found in the art of using the 'hare pipe,' which imitated the voice of the hare. This was employed largely in England in mediæval times and was made a penal offence in somewhat more modern days when utilized by poachers in the pursuit of their nefarious occupation.

A young lad in the wilds of northern Manitoba was one of the most remarkable imitators of animals whom I ever met. My young friend had been instructed from his earliest youth by a Swampy Indian in the art, with the result that, at the age of 15, he could call any tame or wild animal about the backwoods settlement where he lived. His father, he and I used to drive together out into the prairie, to some rushy lagoons in search of ducks and geese, which abounded. The animals harnessed to the buckboard were mares, each of which had a foal, and these foals used, as a rule, to follow the buckboard, cantering along behind.

Never shall I forget my astonishment one evening when, after having driven a few hundred yards from the Hudson Bay post, his father suddenly stopped the mares, saying: 'Rae, the foals have stopped behind; call them.' Instantly the lad commenced whinnying exactly like a mare. He repeated the cry several times, ending up on each occasion with two or three little natural snorts. The imitation was so exact that not only were the foals deceived, and came galloping up to join us, but it was almost impossible to believe that it was not one of the mares that had called them.

One evening when out shooting prairie chicken, night fell upon us before we got back to the waggon, to the wheels of which we had failed to attach the mares properly. One of them we found close by, the other had escaped, and, as it was a wet, misty night, not a sign of her was to be seen anywhere. Then it was that the boy's accomplishment proved most useful, for while his father and I remained by the buckboard the youth sallied forth into the foggy darkness making a sound to imitate the voice of a foal. He was absent for half an hour, but returned in triumph with the missing mare.

The way that boy could also imitate ducks and geese was simply marvellous. Well do I remember a trick he played one evening in the reeds. He had joined me, unknown to his father, who was standing about fifty years away in the tall rushes, waiting for the wildfowl which did not come. Crouching down by my side, so that he could watch his parent, the mischievous youth several times imitated the cry of wild geese, at first only the sound of geese at a distance, then he made them seem nearer, until apparently overhead. The old sportsman was instantly on the alert, craning his neck and peering in all directions for the fowl. At last, frantic at not being able to see them, the old man shouted out to me, wildly: 'Where are the geese? Where are they?'

'Here, father,' answered the boy, rising from the reeds and bursting into a roar of laughter.

It was lucky for him that there was upon that occasion, a deep pool between him and his outraged parent, which enabled him to make tracks for home before the old boy could get around.

It was once my lot to come across a native in quite another part of the world who possessed similar accomplishments. I cannot say that while he was with me he put them to any useful purpose, although he certainly afforded occasional variety and amusement during a trying journey. I was travelling through the Abyssinian province of Bogos, with my Egyptian staff officer, an English servant and a bodyguard of rapscallions who called themselves Bashi Bazouks. They were a mixed lot—Abyssinians, Beni Amer Arabs, negroes and all sorts, and a merry, undisciplined crew they were, indeed. The native that I refer to was an Abyssinian, and he was the principal wag, or buffoon, of the crowd.

The country I was passing through was of the wildest description; it was, moreover, full of wild beasts of every kind. Apart from the troops of hideous grimacing baboons, here were everywhere traces of lions, hyenas, wolves and jackals, and these animals, some of which we saw daily, used to make night hideous with their horrible howlings. My retainer, the Abyssinian, was, however, was not content with letting us be disturbed by the real howlings of the actual wild beasts, for he would have his little joke.

On several occasions, when we least expected it and were marching along in some narrow jungle clad ravine, the whole cavalcade would be stopped by a terrible noise in the thorny bushes, which frightened the horses and camels, and, at times, even the men. At one time it would be a wild dog barking furiously, at another a hyena howling or leopard snarling, and upon a third occasion a sound would be heard as of two jackals fighting over a carcass. But nothing could be seen. It was not until I had one day discharged both barrels of my rifle into the thick scrub and nearly killed him, that I learned the cause of these disturbances by my friend, the buffoon, roaring out to me in Arabic: 'Don't shoot any more, Bey,' and then, emerging with shouts of laughter, in which he was joined by all my savage following. Having discovered this man's wonderful talent for mimicking animals, I determined to employ him in a little joke of my own, merely as an act of retributive justice.

Upon one occasion, when we were lying on the sandy bed of a ravine, a lion had come roaring around my bivouac at night, when the conduct of my Egyptian staff officer, who always talked very big about lions, had not been remarkably courageous.

There was not a man among my Bashi Bazouks who did not laugh at Major Mustapha Effendi Ramzie, but his boasting was incorrigible. I therefore determined to give him a lesson that night when lying on the sand in the Khor Ansaba, which, as he well knew, was a famous place for lions. In fact, before dark we had seen their tracks, old and new, in all directions.

First, however, I warned the Turkish sanjak of my rascally bodyguard to see well to the picketing of the animals, for I did not wish to lose a horse or camel as the result of a joke. The sanjak, who hated the Egyptian, grinned from ear to ear and gave the necessary orders.

After supper, as we were sitting by the campfire in the shade of an overhanging bush covered bank, I led the conversation to the subject of lions.

The Egyptian officer was boasting, as usual, when suddenly my English servant, who was in the plot, said, as if in alarm, while staring into the thicket: 'What's that sound, Mustapha Effendi? Don't you hear something crackling in there? I hope it's not another lion, for I am not so brave about them as you are.' We all listened intently. The crackling was plainly heard—it was coming nearer; it did sound uncommonly as if a lion might be approaching.

We all made ready to rise, but Mustapha Effendi was already upon his feet when from the distance of only about three yards, in the darkness, a terrific and deafening roar burst upon the startled night. The roar was followed by the horrible gruff cough, several times repeated, which is still more terrible, as it usually precedes a kill.

So lion-like was the sound, although expecting it, I was momentarily alarmed myself and grasped my revolver. Others seized their weapons also, for it seemed impossible that such a volume of sound could come from any throat but that of the veritable king of beasts.

In the meantime, where was the great lion slayer, Mustapha Effendi Ramzie? The sound of flying feet rattling over the gravelly bed of the Khor was all that was left of him now.

So we sent 'the lion' in pursuit, which was continued with roar after roar, the sound reverberating on the cliffs and dying away into the darkest recesses of the ravine. Meanwhile, every soul in camp was convulsed with laughter, as the men poured their favorite 'tedge' down their throats and drank to the courage of the Egyptian staff officer. But now comes the point of my story. This practical joke came very near to ending tragically for either the pursuer or the pursued, for suddenly at no great distance up the lion renowned Khor Ansaba, was heard an answering roar, and then another, nearer at hand. A real lion had taken up the challenge, and it was now our turn to be alarmed. Seizing brands from the fire and firing off rifles as we went, a party of us rushed up the rocky defile after the two men; the rest, by my order, rushed to guard the picketed animals, for there was no knowing how many of the brutes there might be about, and lions often roar on purpose to make the terrified animals break away and then seize them. The reports of the rifles, the shouts, and, above all, the roaring of the real lion, had soon had their effect in causing the flying staff officer to halt terror stricken between, as he imagined, two leonine foes and the sham lion to come back faster than he went, with all the roar taken out of him.

Fortunately by the time we reached poor Mustapha, to find him petrified with fear, the hubbub made by the relieving force had driven the lion which had been aall too successfully 'called' back to the fastnesses of the hills.

From that time forward the crestfallen staff officer never mentioned the word lion, but the Abyssinian wag, whose imitative skill had called something more tangible than 'spirits from the vasty deep' from the dark recesses of the mountains, became the hero of the expedition.

BE QUICK ON YOUR FEET.

Never allow your physical standard to drop. Keep up your energy; walk as if you were somebody and were going to do something worth while in the world, so that even a stranger will note your bearing and mark your superiority. If you have fallen into a habit of walking in a listless, indolent way, turn right about face at once and make a change, says 'Success.' You don't want to shuffle along like the failures we often see sitting around on park benches, or lolling about the streets with their hands in their pockets, or haunting intelligence offices and wondering why fate has been so hard with them. You don't want to give people the impression that you are discouraged, or that you are already failing to the rear. A man who is conscious of his kinship with God and of his power, and who believes thoroughly in himself, walks with a firm, vigorous step, with his head erect, his chin in, his shoulders thrown back and down, and his chest well projected in order to give a large lung capacity, he is the man who does things.

You cannot aspire, or accomplish great or noble things so long as you assume the attitude and bearing of a coward or weakling. If you would be onble and do noble things, you must look up. You were made to look upward and to walk upright, not to look down or to shamble along in a semi-horizontal position. Put character, dignity, nobility into your walk.—Selected.

BOYISH APTNESS OF HIRAM MAXIM.

When Sir Hiram Maxim, the famous inventor, first left school he was employed as a carriage painter, and his ability with the brush was plainly shown by an incident which occurred one afternoon. A man called to see his employer while the latter was out. On his return Hiram informed him of the visit.

'I forgot to ask his name,' the boy said, 'and so I drew that,' pointing to a sketch on a board.

So lifelike was the hasty sketch which Maxim had done that his employer at once recognized his visitor.—London 'Tit-Bits.'

PUZZLES.

A DIAMOND.

A consonant. A horse. An animal. A friend. What one does to carpets. A dental degree. A vowel.

A SQUARE.

A transparent substance.
An illumination.
To be of one accord.
Very steep.
Strict.

RIDDLES.

1. Why is a chicken six weeks old the most profitable thing to keep?
2. Why do we all go to bed?

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

JUMBLED NAMES.

Dorothy. Hilda. Ellen. Lydia. Phyllis. Gertrude.

A Simple Diamond.

S
POT
SORRY
TRY
Y

Charade—
I-van-hoe.

Jumbled Flowers—
Snowdrop. Snapdragon. Jasmine. Pansy. Polyanthus.

BOYS! A FLAG FOR YOU.

DO YOU WANT ONE?

There are plenty of boys—yes, and girls, too, who could win a handsome flag for themselves during vacation, if they were willing to do a little work. Two new 'Daily Witness' subscriptions, and the flag is yours, for a two-yard flag is large enough for a private house or a boat. You can win it also with four 'World Wides,' and with our other papers in proportion to price. As you go visiting your uncles or cousins, or friends in other places, take a 'World Wide' with you, show it, let your friends see our three weeks' free trial offer on the cover page and just see if they will not promptly hand you their subscription after the trial. Send us in the names as fast as you get them. We will start the subscription and credit you with the amount. Then when your limit is reached and the flag won, we mail the flag free anywhere in Canada. Write at once our 'Flag Department,' and get our flag cards and samples to start work. When you write state whether you are working for a flag for yourself merely, that we may judge how many samples to send. And tell us whether or not your school has a flag already. Our advertisement is on another page.

Chelsea, Que., May 10.

Dear Sirs,—I write on behalf of your little friends, Angus Taylor and Osborne Lackey, and on behalf of the Chealsea school, to thank you for the fine Canadian flag you sent as a premium for subscription list. All who have seen the flag are delighted with it. The teacher is very proud of it.

The commissioners will, I think, erect a flagpole, and we hope to send you a photo of school with flag hoisted before long.

I always speak a good word for your publications where I have opportunity. I think there are none to equal them in Canada.

Yours faithfully,
(REV.) J. A. LACKEY.

[The little boys mentioned above, aged seven and eight years, themselves earned the two-yard flag and presented it to their school.—Flag Editor.]

READ OUR FLAG NOTES ELSEWHERE.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Hunting the Hecuba.

A NATURALIST'S ADVENTURES IN THE WILDS OF THE AMAZON.

(By Paul Kibler, in the 'Tribune Sunday Magazine.')
(Concluded.)

I got about five hundred tarantulas, which bring from twenty-five cents to one dollar each. The largest of them has a spread equal to the circumference of the largest kind of saucer. They are plentiful there, and are a great pest. Their bite is not directly fatal, but it so wrecks the constitution that the victim becomes a prey to malarial fever, from which he rarely recovers. They are combative, too. One man, a well-known Portuguese of Brazil, was lying in a hammock when a tarantula fell from above upon his face, and when he tried to dash it away with his hand it fastened on his under lip. He tore it loose, and a portion of the lip, the part it was holding to, came with it. The man was made insane by the experience, and has been in an asylum since.

A native woman brought me a child which had been bitten on the head by one, and I cut out the poisonous portion and the child recovered. By all natives a collector is regarded as a doctor. The natives are kind and hospitable, and one never visits a hut without being offered coffee. Another child was brought to me several days after the bite, and I treated it as well as I could with ammonia; but two weeks afterward it was all streaked with blue and white.

These tarantulas are not trap-door spiders, as in California and Texas, but live in the bushes, where they weave small and strong webs. Their chief food is mosquitoes. I caught them with a light at night, when they came out in great numbers along the fences around plantations, stockades, etc. I merely lifted them off with a pair of forceps, and was in no danger of being bitten. I had a bad experience in drying them, however. I suddenly found my eyes swelling, and they were quickly in a bad condition. I thought that I was going blind. A native told me the cause, which was that some of the fine hairs from the drying tarantulas had blown into my eyes. I washed them with alcohol and used the native remedies; but it was three weeks before they were right again. The only bite I received was from a scorpion, about six inches long, which resulted in a long and bad attack of fever. The fever germs are everywhere in air and water all the time.

Insect life of all kinds is most abundant. I brought out many thousands of wasps, some of them new (I get five dollars apiece for a blue-black wasp, about an inch long, which flies only at night); also a number of wasp-nests, which sell for five to ten dollars each.

I discovered a curious fact, new to me, and I believe to the books, concerning the peculiar way in which certain insects cut leaves. They leave their signatures on them, always in precisely the same form.

A certain butterfly always cuts a hole in the leaf in the form of a maltese cross. A certain ant leaves an equally unvarying mark. This is an ant which is attracting a good deal of attention. A German entomologist from Para is employing the natives to dig them out, on the lower Amazon, in order to investigate their mode of life. The ants dig passageways from eighty to one hundred feet in length and about a foot in diameter, and from four to ten feet underground. They carry the earth to the surface, where the pile will often obstruct a road. These passages open into many excavated chambers, where they store bits of leaves, which they cut off and carry there, and which, when they become moldy, develop a fungus on which the ant lives. I put some bits of paper in their way to get their signature. They cut out sections of it, and carried it away on account of the starch which it contained. I brought away a good many of these ants for sale in Berlin.

Newspapers are fond of printing snake stories; but the snake stories of nature herself surpass all human inventions. The Amazon country is alive with snakes of all kinds, and when a heavy rainy period began, after five weeks of comparatively dry weather, they were everywhere, underfoot and overhead.

I was walking along through the jungle with my eyes lifted slightly for insects when I stepped ignorantly on an eighteen-foot coiled boa constrictor. It was a female, marked in gray, silver and black, and was as badly frightened as I was. I had no weapon, and sprang backward while she went threshing through the bushes at a great rate.

Using forceps, and in one case my net pole, I caught several specimens of the coral-snake, which is excessively poisonous, and is marked with zigzags and vermilion and black.

The most incredible snake down there is what the natives call the copra a dos cahesas, or 'snake with two heads.' It is small, about eighten inches in length, and colored in green and brown stripes. The natives declare that it has two heads, and can go equally well in either direction. I was exceedingly anxious to get a specimen, but saw only one which corresponded to their description in so far that it had an expansion of the body at the tail similar in size to the head. It got into a hole before I could get it, and I had neither tools to dig it out nor a bottle to put it in, so I had to let it go. If its head was toward me it certainly went backward into the hole, which was about two feet away. Lacking close inspection, however, I would not say anything definite concerning it, beyond the fact that its appearance offers good ground for the native stories. It is poisonous, and they would not hunt it for me, partly through fear and more through the superstitious myths with which their tradition has surrounded it.

All the snakes are not harmful, however. On the contrary, no native hut is without a pet snake, or pair of them, which live in the roof and keep the place fre from all vermin. These are a species of black snake and for this work are invaluable. They take care of all scorpions, tarantulas, centipedes or other vermin which may invade the dwelling.

Many of the freaks of nature are so incredible as not to be told safely without ocular demonstration. I brought from Guinea a number of skeletons of the crucifix-fish. These are caught by the light-house keepers in the deep water off Paramaribo. Under the backbone is a crucifix, with the body upon the cross, so perfect that a photograph of it forces everyone to declare that it is artificial. The actual thing itself is less convincing, though the modeling of the bone formation is strangely like a crucifix and human body, all excepting the head, which has merely a pointed bone.

In the matter of shells, between San Francisco and the last place I visited, Barbados, I got many thousands of eye-shells, ear-shells, bleeding tooth shells, nad shells representing other external organs of the human body. Some of these are so exactly identical, notably the ear-shell, that one wonders how it can be, and is forced to believe that some law underlies these queer formations which has not yet been discovered by science.

I brought about a thousand of the music shells of Barbados. These are marked with the five lines and four spaces of the musical scale and when well dotted by nature with little black spots like notes they invariably excite the incredulity of the observer. They are not at all rare, however, and there is not the slightest doubt of their naturalness.

But the forests of the Amazon are the collector's paradise and long will remain so. Except for the mosquitos and the fever, I should be glad to go back there. They have not been explored in the least, from the naturalist's standpoint, and will not be in years to come. There is a 'baby snake' there that cries like a baby. It is extremely shy, and I could not catch one, though I often heard them in the jungle. The sound is unmistakable. It is exactly like a baby's cry, and louder than one would expect, though how a snake, which knows only how to hiss, can make it is a mystery. The wasp that makes a noise like a jaws'-harp when flying is less strange, but none the less a curiosity.

The strangest sound in the Amazon forest, however, is the bentivi. It is a little bird, with a white triangle on its head, and black and yellow underneath, and makes this cry: 'Bentivi!' in Portuguese meaning 'I see you.' The children say it where English children say 'Peek-a-boo.' Every Portuguese child knows it, and it often makes one smile, when walking through the forest, to hear a little, clear voice out of a bush beside you saying: 'I see you.' It makes some men homesick; but I have no home nor family, and I follow this trade because I love the wilds.

BIRD-KINDNESS.

(To the Editor of the London 'Spectator.')

Sir,—Noticing an extremely interesting letter in the 'Spectator' of Jan. 28, I would beg to give you an account of bird-kindness witnessed by a doctor, another minister, and myself here in Durban. During an exceptionally heavy tropical rain three weeks ago, two ducks of the common half-bred native and Bombay variety got washed in the flood down the Umgeni river, which flows through the Town Gardens. The ducks both got entangled in the barbed wire and wire netting which crosses from bank to bank. One managed by much flapping of wings to extricate itself; the other seemed, however, to be on the point of drowning, when a large cock ostrich stalked out of the bush and waded into the river, lifted it bodily out of the water, and carried it ashore by one wing. The duck was not badly hurt, but its rescuer was severely torn on its thigh muscles by the barbed wire. I may mention that this is all the more remarkable as the ostrich, with rare exceptions, buries its head in the sand during a storm, and will starve to death sooner than move. The same ostrich is a well-known character in Durban, the Kaffir gardener being his especial 'bete noire,' many being the tales told of single combat between the two, bird vs. 'boy.'—I am, Sir, etc.

R. G. PEARSE.
St. Cyprian's Vicarage, Durban, Natal.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC BIRD ARCHITECT.

The process of the building of a bird's nest is always interesting, and the most wonderful of all nests, those of the weaver birds, can always be seen in the making by any one who will buy a few males of the African red billed weaver, which cost about half a crown each. This is a little bird much like a small hen sparrow with a bright red bill, and decked in the breeding season with a pink cap and breast and a black mask. He is an enthusiastic architect, and in France is always sold as travailleur—the worker. Even in the cage he will weave any fibrous material in and out of the wires till they are covered, and in an aviary he will construct beautiful round nests with the greatest enthusiasm, pausing occasionally to swear at fellow craftsmen who presume to criticise his efforts or cast a larcenous eye on his materials.

Home Department.

A Prayer.

(By Helen Jackson.

Father, I scarcely dare to pray,
So clear I see, now it is done,
That I have wasted half my day,
And left my work but just begun.

So clear I see that things I thought
Were right or harmless were a sin;
So clear I see that I have sought,
Unconscious, selfish aims to win.

So clear I see that I have hurt
The souls I might have helped to save;
That I have slothful been, inert,
Deaf to the calls thy leaders gave.

In outskirts of Thy kingdoms vast,
Father, the humblest spot give me;
Set me the lowliest task Thou hast,
Let me repentant work for Thee.

A Business Venture.

(Mrs. F. M. Howard, in the 'Presbyterian Banner.')

'Wanted—Girls to serve customers in a quiet, respectable place. Best of wages. Business for women only. Address ——.'

'Just what we want, Lizzie,' exclaimed Janie Benson, excitedly. We had better go straight there without waiting to write, before others get in ahead of us.'

'I can pack to-night if you can, Janie. Shall we let Aunt Jane know?'

'Of course not. She would have a thousand fears and objections, though she ought to be willing to trust a little, I think, when it is for her sake mainly that we are going. We are certainly old enough to take care of ourselves.'

'We will write her all about it as soon as we are settled and at work; she will be glad enough then, for I know that mortgage which is coming due has worried her dreadfully.'

The two bright young heads were again bent over the city paper with its enticing list of helps wanted. Wanted— Housekeeper. Wanted—Second girl. Wanted—Nurse girl.. None of those things are what we want, Janie, Lizzie observed, coming back to the item which seemed so full of fair possibilities. 'We've been doing housework all our lives, and serving behind a counter is so much more respectable. Ladies' corset parlors, perhaps, or—or—well, we shall find out what when we get there.'

It was an easy matter to slip away from Aunt Jane, as the girls had another relative living nearer the city whom they sometimes visited, though not often together. Their trunks were easily sent for, they decided when the 'best of wages' began to come in freely, so they only packed a small valise each, and the next day but one were on their way, eager and happy. The orphan daughters of Aunt Jane Benson's oldest brother had had little experience outside of the little country town in which they had been educated and were woefully ignorant of the dangers of a great city, but unfortunately so possessed of the idea that it afforded opportunities for success that they could only see one side of the question.

The woman in business had a fascinating sound to their ambitious and inexperienced ears, and the untried counter, or the genteel desk, seemed far preferable to the housekeeping for which they were fully qualified.

'How awfully big it is,' said Lizzie, shrinking closer to Janie, as the train began to whizz past street after street, in seemingly never-ending rows. 'Have you got the street and number safe?'

'Yes,' replied Janie, briefly. The depressing loneliness of the wilderness of houses and streets in which she was a stranger was settling down upon her, and she almost wished herself at home again.

They found their way readily, being wise enough to ask direction of a friendly policeman, who looked at them curiously when they gave the address they wished to find. There was nothing especially suspicious in the office room in which they found themselves, with a number of other girls, who, like themselves, had been attracted by the fine sounding ad. Several men (where they had expected to deal with women) were standing behind a grating, one of whom, a big, red-faced fellow with much jewellery about his person, seemed to be the chief. One after another the girls went up, were questioned and accepted or rejected. Janie and Lizzie were both pretty and intelligent-looking girls, with the flush of good health and country living upon their cheeks, and the man turned to his companions with a wink.

'You'll do,' he announced, after a brief examination. 'Ladies like to be waited on by fresh, bright looking girls.' He named wages which seemed munificent, and gave them an address to which to go for further orders.

'Ladies come in 'ere an' get a bit o' lunch, and a sup of ale, mayhap, while they're doin' their shoppin,' ye mind,' said the forewoman, volubly, as she assigned them their places in the elegantly furnished room, doted with small tables. The windows were heavily draped, and the art in the showy-framed pictures was not such as the innocent girls from the country were accustomed to, but it was not until Lizzie was sent into the back room with an order for two sherries, three cocktails, and five bunches of cigarettes, given by a party of over-dressed loud-talking shoppers, that it dawned on her fully that they were in a saloon, a so-called 'Ladies' Saloon,' opened up and operated by men to render the habit of tippling more attractive and respectable to women.

They had been required to pay a week's board in advance at the shabby boarding house which was fortunately near by, so the unlooked-for demand left them nothing to spare for car fare, and Lizzie's heart sank within her with fear and shame as the truth was revealed to her.

'What shall we do?' she whispered to Janie, who was also waiting the filling of her tray in the back room, consternation and fright in her voice. An expert mixer of drinks stood behind a counter, busily engaged in balancing proportions, a red-faced woman who evidently knew by tasting the quality of her wares. 'Aunt Jane would die of shame if she knew we were here.'

'She never shall know if I can help it,' replied Janie, firmly, her rosy face paling visibly as Lizzie's tray was handed out, loaded with drinks, the odors of which made her faint and sick as it told so clearly the nature of the employment they were engaged in.

Her hands trembled so she could scarcely carry her own tray, and the customer sharply reproved her. 'Dear me, what a muss. I'll not come here again if such careless waiters are employed,' she said angrily as a bit of oyster broth soiled her hand, as she pulled her plate nearer. 'The beer is running over, too; I never saw such awkwardness'

Janie made no reply. She felt so immeasurably above her occupation and her customer that she would not condescend to offer an apology. Hope, that sanguine, trusting hope which had lured these innocent and young girls from their home, died that day and the dying was bitterly hard. They well understood that every day spent in that place lessened their chance of getting suitable employment elsewhere; they had written Aunt Jane that first day, giving their address, the fine wages they were to have, and the generous use they proposed to make of their earnings, and the alternative of going back to her and confessing their folly and shame was bitter, indeed.

They had been brought up with temperance principles, and with a horror of cards and gambling, but they did not know that on the floor above there were card tables and little booths where 'ladies' could go and play privately as long as they chose. Oh, it was a charming retreat for 'ladies only,' and simple-hearted Janie and her sister did not as yet comprehend the half of its dangerous attractions.

It was not until they were in their own room at night that they could talk freely, and they went to sleep in each other's arms, their pillow wet with tears. As a great concession to exacting respectability the saloon doors were closed on the Sabbath, and the girls were free in the afternoon, the morning being spent in putting the place in order for the next day's business.

'Shall we go to church, Janie?' asked Lizzie, as the evening approached.

The tall spire of a church stood like a beckoning beacon, just a few blocks away. 'Maybe it will ease our hearts a little. It seems like months since we last went to church with Aunt Jane.'

'Yes, Lizzie, we'll go, though, perhaps, they would not want us there if they knew we were saloon girls,' and Janie's quick tears started. She had never felt so degraded in all the sheltered years of her young life.

The sermon that evening was from the text: 'I will arise and go to my Father,' and it fitted into the need of the two trembling, sorrowing young strangers, who sat in a side pew well back from the front as if it had been designed for them. It was a much larger and finer church than they had ever before worshipped in, and there was much to attract their attention had they gone there with happy care-free hearts, but in their grief and trouble the words from the Old Book and its application in the earnest, loving voice of the speaker was more to them than the music, fine though it was, or the well-dressed congregation in the elegantly-appointed pews.

Hand in hand they sat, tears stealing down their cheeks which, even in this short time, had lost much of their country bloom. Just behind them sat a lady, with calm, sweet face and large sympathetic eyes, a tiny bow of white ribbon upon her dress, by her side a deaconess with white ties, the little black bonnet but partially covering some riotous, crinkling locks of brown hair, which shaded a broad forehead, and a pair of sharp, discerning eyes, which were quick to notice the distress of the young strangers before her.

'They are in trouble. We must speak with them,' she whispered to her companion, who nodded assent with quick interest. They were soul-savers, those dear women, and could readily see that these were no hardened daughters of sin, weeping in repentance, and they were very earnest in desiring to help if they could.

The sisters were about to turn away as the benediction was pronounced, when two friendly hands were extended and a voice, which sounded like heaven's own music, said gently, 'You are in trouble, dear girls. Won't you tell us about it? Perhaps we can help you.'

(To be continued.)

Home Thoughts.

MOODS—A SYNONYM OF SELFISHNESS?

The presence of one who is a victim to moods seems a calamity in a home. The children feel like culprits; their perfectly innocent mirth is repressed; they speak under breath. Conversation languishes, and laughter is extinguished.

Around the moody person, whether mother, father, or sister, there seems to hang a thin, but evident veil of gloom, which no sallies of wit, or soft persuasions of affection can penetrate. One by one the family seek to escape from the influence so distressing.

Moodiness carried to its last extreme is insanity, of which it is often a premonitory symptom. As a rule it has its root in some physical derangement; the spleen, or the liver, or the stomach is responsible for it.

When the digestive organs are working harmoniously with the rest of the body and the physical functions are in order, people are seldom moody. Good temper and good spirits depend largely on good health.

Sometimes the moody person is burdened financially. The remedy here is to get rid of the needless load. Live as common sense and honesty dictate within the wise limits of the daily earnings. If the balance is on the right side, the result, according to Mr. Micawber, is bliss.

Moodiness has often neither the apology of a good reason to offer, nor the excuse of a bad reason to offer. It is merely a synonym of selfishness deserving the condemnation of conscience. To be driven by one's moods is fair neither to one's self nor to others.

THE BUSINESS WOMAN'S PROBLEMS.

Why the woman who works for a living is usually more nervous and in less exuberant health generally than the man who works, has been a matter for much discussion in clubs and newspapers, and without any satisfactory verdict having been reached, but there are those who do not find it hard to understand the phenomenon.

The man who works usually does one sort of work. He is a physician, a lawyer, or a clerk, and when he has closed his office door for the day, if he is a sensible man, he puts in the remainder of the time enjoying himself in whatever way best suits him.

And the woman who works—well, she is usually jack of a dozen trades and master of none.

When she comes home from her office it occurs to her that there are a half dozen pairs of stockings to be darned—and she sets to work forthwith on this nerve-tearing work. When the stockings are finished, she is just as likely as not to sew on the lace that the laundress has ripped off a skirt, and she goes to bed with her head aching and absolutely unrefreshed.

In the morning she remembers that there are a dozen little lace collars to be laundered, for they were much too fragile to go in the general laundry, and that afternoon she gives over to the 'doing-up' of these troublesome little things, adding a couple of white belts, three pairs of white gloves, and a veil to the pile.

When she has finished with these, her back is aching, and she is glad to lie down and read by the light of a distant and dim gas jet the afternoon newspaper, thereby bringing on the ills that come from eye strain.

She discovers the next forenoon that her hair needs washing, and she spends a good two hours at this hard work. She doesn't feel that she can afford the 75 cents or $1 that a hair-dresser would charge her for this service, and which the latter can do much better than she can do it herself, and so she expends strength that is worth much more to her than money, in half-doing work.

She manicures her own nails when she should be taking a nap, and makes shirt waists when she should be exercising in the open. She makes caramels by way of fun, and fusses over them until she herself admits that she is 'half-dead.'

She finds things for herself to do that really needn't be done, and by the end of the summer she is a limp and nerve-racked rag.

'But I have to keep nice,' she wails, 'and I cannot afford to hire some one to do my mending and to groom my hair and nails!'

It is, indeed, a problem how the business woman shall manage, but, nevertheless, these are some of the reasons why she who works for a living is usually a thin and anaemic person, who looks haggard and old before her time.—Baltimore 'News.'

With the Children

FOR MY BOY'S BAPTISM.

(By Frank Foxcroft.)

Saviour of Men, dear Christ our Lord,
We bow our hearts to Thee;
Thou art the same to-day, we know,
As when in Galilee.
The children playing in the street
Left all to gather at Thy feet,

Mothers their babes brought to Thee.
To feel Thy touch divine;
And little children, in sweet trust,
Their small hands placed in Thine:
Not fear, nor stern rebuke that day
Could keep Thy little ones away.

And when the crowds grew faint with want
Under the noonday sky,
It was a child's small offering
Which Thou didst multiply:
It was a boy's five loaves of bread
With which the multitude was fed.

Saviour of men, dear Christ our Lord,
We bring our boy to Thee:
That he may feel Thy touch divine
Like those of Galilee:
Keep him, we pray Thee, near Thy side
Whatever else in life betide.

Shield him from sin; sustain his feet
Along life's thorny way:
Teach him to know Thee as Thou art,
To love Thee and obey:
Use him, like him of long ago,
Feed on the hungry to bestow.

WALKING WITH A CHILD.

A physician, discussing some of the ills from which children suffer, said: 'I am of the opinion that many of the deformities and weaknesses of children are caused by the dreadful habit that some grown people have of taking small children out to walk and dragging them along at a fast pace.

'Only a few days ago I saw a man taking a child, not over four years old, along the street. He was holding the little one's hand, and walked at his usual gait. The child jumped, ran, and stumbled along, frequently losing its feet and being brought up to the perpendicular by a jerk of the arm.

'I had a little curiosity to keep track of them, and when the man stopped, as he shortly did, at a store, I stepped in and spoke to the child. Her father was busy, and paid no attention to me.

'The child's temperature was at fever heat, and every nerve and fibre of the little body was quivering from the overstraining of the muscles. If that child doesn't have an attack of rickets, or some kindred trouble, I shall be very seriously mistaken in my estimate of the injury it received in that dreadful dragging over a rough walk.

'Adults are, as a rule, altogether too careless about matters of this kind. They seem not to take into consideration the fact that a child's length of step is relatively so much shorter than their own.

'I believe that many cases of rickets are brought on by this habit of pulling children by the arms. It necessarily is a strain on the spine, and must be productive of unpleasant if not dangerous results.

'Children should never have their arms stretched above their heads. It is sometimes difficult to know just how to manage in leading them, but this point should always be kept in mind, and no unnecessary pulling must ever be indulged in.'—Farming World.'

Health Hints

DRINK PLENTY OF WATER.

One woman in a hundred drinks enough water to keep her system in a healthy condition. A sluggish condition ofemf—condition. A sluggish circulation and torpidity of the liver will bring the disfiguring blemishes. Dark, shadowy, puffy places under the eye make one look haggard, tired and weary of life. Massage and electric treatment are good, but the main part of the work of beautifying must be accomplished by oneself.

Any slight kidney disorder brings the puffy look, and for this disorder drinking plenty of water is one of the finest remedies known. Sip the water slowly, and do not have it too cold. Three pints a day is not a drop too much. A good way is to sip a big tumblerful half an hour before each meal, to take another big tumblerful about two hours after each meal, another just before retiring, and another immediately after rising.

Exercise daily, nutritious food, deep breathing, a quick hand bath with tepid salt water every day or a cold bath every day, sleep enough thoroughly to rest you, a thoroughly ventilated bed chamber—all these are necessary to the health that means beauty.—Washington 'Star.'

A DEFENSIVE ALLIANCE.

'I have got a downright hard cold,' Mrs. Judkins admitted to her caller. 'But I haven't any business to say such a thing,' she continued, glancing guiltily toward the kitchen door, through which her oldest daughter had just disappeared.

'You see,' she explained, in answer to her caller's surprised look, 'Elizabeth has a boil on her right arm, very painful; William has been having a spell of biliousness for two weeks; Emeline has hay-fever; Sue is troubled with dyspepsia, and Joe is all swelled up with poison-ivy. And since that last wet spell father's rheumatism is about all he can stand.

'So you see there isn't one in the family who hasn't some ailment. And, land sakes!'—Mrs. Judkins threw up her hands—'if you had dropped in day before yesterday you'd have heard every one—myself too—moaning and bewailing and complaining. We were all talking about what ailed us, and no one was left to listen to anybody else. Finally, I put my foot down. "This has got to stop," I told them, or we shall all land in the asylum." We talked it over and agreed that we'd calm down, and that each one should worry along with his or her own ailment, and not pester the rest to death. And deary me, now one can hear oneself think! And sure's you live, I believe everybody's picking up and actually feeling better. Father says he guesses it's a kind of mind-cure business.

'Yes, it is a fine day,' said Mrs. Judkins, with a meaning look at her caller, and raising her voice slightly as Elizabeth returned to the room. 'I guess we're going to have good weather now.'—'Youth's Companion.'

For the Housekeeper.

EVERY WOMAN HER OWN CARPENTER.

The following advice, given by the New England 'Homestead' to farmers' wives, is just as much needed by other women who find it impossible to get a carpenter at the time they want him:

How many farmers' wives are sorely tried because they have to wait and wait for the men to do numberless little jobs of repairing about the house! 'Some rainy day I will fix it!' they say, and yet we all know how many things are laid aside in the shop and barn for them to do on the rainy days. And so the house things are left.

Many an energetic woman will try to do the repairing herself. She hunts up an old hammer, she finds three or four tolerably straight nails, all different sizes. These, with the old hand-saw covered with rust, and with a cracked handle, make the 'kit of tools' at her command.

She succeeds in sawing a board about the length she requires for a little shelf. She finds it a little too broad, so she gets a kitchen knife and hacks away at the edge until it looks as though the rats had gnawed it. She pounds her own finger nails instead of the rusty ones, and in the end the shelf is neither plumb nor very secure. Her husband laughs at it when he comes in to dinner and she has to admit she is no carpenter.

Don't go to a ten-cent counter to buy tools, but ask your village carpenter for the names of the makers of his tools. Buy a good hammer, not too heavy, and a pound or two of nails, assorted sizes. Take hold of the hammer well back from the head and drive a few nails just for the satisfaction of seeing that with a good hammer you can 'hit the nail on the head' every time. Don't drive them away in, but leave just enough to get hold of and then use the claw and pull them out. If one is a little hard to pull, put a small block of wood under the head of the hammer to brace against, and see how quickly it will come out.

Next, get a good saw and keep it in the house, but don't be tempted to saw a meat bone with it. After you have marked your board with a yard stick, see how easily you can saw on the line. Very often it is necessary to have a new saw filed before it will do the best work. Do this, for it will pay to have it right at the start.

Now, with a good sharp jackknife that you can open without breaking your thumb nail, you will be surprised how independent you will feel. I have suffered trying to use 'farmers' tools' and I know what is to be gained by using good ones.

TO MEND GRANITE.

It has long been thought that mending granite or wood fibre ware is an impossibility, but after a little experience one learns that such mending can be done, and at home, with almost no expense.

When a granite basin or kettle begins to leak, the hole may be enlarged a little and a copper rivet driven into it. It takes but a moment, very little strength, and the leak is effectually stopped. Different sizes of copper rivets may be bought at the hardware store, probably for five cents a package assorted. These will likely mend all the graniteware that one would use in a lifetime. The rivet has a head on one end, the small end is inserted in the hole in the article to be mended, it is pressed through, and then the vessel placed upon something firm and the end of the rivet hammered down, or flattend out to hold it in place. The rivets are soft and easily manipulated. It is best to mend a hole as soon as it appears, for if left to become too large, the granite is liable to peel off for some distance around, and if it does the ware will not hold the rivet, but will chip away.

There exists a device for mending wood fibre which until now no one supposed could be mended. The article mended was a tub, and had quite a hole broken into it. The owner took some putty and carefully filled up the break, and allowed it to harden. This might last a lifetime, but to make the work more substantial, the place was painted over, and a firm cloth pressed over the paint, painted again, and lo! the tub was quite as strong as ever, if not stronger in that place.—Rose Seelye Miller in 'What to Eat.'

RHUBARB AND MAPLE SYRUP.

Many housekeepers have expressed their disgust at not being able to have rhubarb and certain other fruits so canned in cold water as to keep; whereas others have no trouble. The secret of keeping the plant lies in the fact that the cans are not closed until from twelve to eighteen hours after the rhubarb is placed in them and they are filled with the cold water. The plant absorbs more or less of the water, and if the cans are closed before the rhubarb has taken up all the water it will hold, an air space is left and the plant does not keep. If, however, the cans are left open twelve hours or more and then sealed no such mischief-breeding spot appears in the can.

Another point of interest to housekeepers who invest in maple syrup is the fact that if it sours or alters after the can is opened it may be clarified and made as good as when fresh by using sweet milk. The milk should be added to the syrup, and the latter should be brought to a boil and carefully skimmed until all that there is to rise has been removed in that way. The remaining syrup should then be strained through cheese-cloth. Two or three tablespoonfuls of milk are all that is usually needed for a pint of syrup.

Selected Recipes.

Cress and cucumbers make refreshing sandwiches. Cut the cucumbers into very thin slices, sprinkle them with salt, and place them on a cloth to absorb the moisture. Cut the bread into thin slices, butter them and cover with slices of cucumber. Add a few bits of cress, cover each slice with another piece of bread, and cut the sandwiches into squares or narrow strips.

Radishes are beautiful served in chopped ice. Use the round radishes, having the skin cut a little and turned down like a rose. These served on lettuce leaves, or garnished with parsley, make a most delightful and artistic adjunct to the table.

Yorkshire Pudding.—In England Yorkshire pudding is always cooked and served with roast beef. Here are directions for making this famous English dish: Beat to a stiff froth three fresh eggs, the whites and yolks together. Then add one pint of milk, stirring it well through the beaten eggs. Put six generous tablespoonfuls of flour into a bowl, then gradually add the milk and eggs, stirring briskly till as smooth as cream. Then strain the mixture through a sieve. Add a teaspoonful of salt and a few dashes of freshly ground pepper. About three-quarters of an hour before the beef is done draw the pan forward in the oven and lift the joint. Pour in the batter and let it bake with the beef. If the oven is very hot half an hour will do the pudding. Cut it in squares and serve with the beef.

Ginger Snaps.—One cup of butter, one cup of lard, two cups of molasses, one cup of sugar. Boil these together. Add one teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of ginger, one teaspoonful of soda, and flour enough to roll them.

STRAWBERRY SAUCE.

Wash one-quarter cupful of butter in a bowl, and stir till creamy; then add, gradually, a three-quarter cupful of powdered sugar, stirring constantly. Crush one and a half cupful of ripe strawberries with a silver fork, and mix them with the sauce; add, lastly, if handy, half cupful whipped cream and serve with the pudding. If a pudding form is not handy, take a tin kettle or a melon mold.

JAMAICA JELLY.

Jamaica jelly is made of good, canned pineapple. First, soak one ounce of gelatine in half a pint of cold water for a couple of hours, and if not properly dissolved stand the basin containing it over a saucepan of boiling water, then add all the liquid from the tin of pineapple, the juice of two lemons and the thinly peeled rind of one, four ounces of loaf sugar, and half a pint of boiling water. Strain through a jelly bag, and if necessary, clear with the whipped whites and the shells of two eggs. Have a quart mold filled with cold water, turn this out, pour in a little jelly, lay on it a few slices of fruit, cut small. Allow this to set, then add more jelly and pineapple till the mold is filled. Stand for six hours before turning it out on a dish.

ENCOURAGE PATRIOTISM IN YOUR CHILDREN.

Talk to them about the greatness of the Empire, tell them some of the glorious deeds our history records, or if you have frankly to confess that their details have grown hazy in your mind, at least let your children feel that once you knew them all and that you still glory in your heritage. Show your interest in their studies of the plants, the animals, the minerals of their own land. Let them sing you their patriotic songs they learn at school, and sweeten their pleasure in it by joining your voice with theirs. Do not grudge the extra effort it means to prepare for picnics on Dominion Day, or Empire Day, or for the school patriotic celebrations from time to time. Have a home flag, let the boys get the pole and rig it up themselves if they can; then let that flag float gaily on suitable occasions, and teach your family what it means.

All this takes but little time. Much of it can be done as you and they go about the daily tasks, sit together on the verandah in the cool summer evenings or around the fire when the rain drives all indoors and ensures a full family circle. But whatever time it does take is clear gain. Identify your lives with theirs in their happy childhood pursuits, and when they grow into strong men and women, nobly serving their country in whatever lot they may be called to fill, they will not fail to recognize that it was in the home, where father's and mother's loyal spirit made itself strongly felt that they imbibed their deepest lessons in patriotism.

The 'Witness' Diamond Jubilee flag offer is designed to assist such patriotic effort by placing good flags within the reach of all. Any one who wants a flag from two yards long and upwards, a fine bunting Canadian flag, can have it free by securing subscriptions to any of our papers. Samples and flag cards cheerfully sent free. See our advertisement on another page and write to our 'Flag Department.'

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

In answer to the question, why is Ontario intolerant, a Roman Catholic Conservative writes as follows to the 'Evening Telegram,' of Toronto:—

Sir,—I suppose your ears have grown accustomed, and no doubt you are somewhat tired by this time, of the subject reiterated so vehemently by your numerous correspondents! The intolerance of Ontario, and particularly that Inferno, Toronto, has been flung far and wide, and I, as a Roman Catholic citizen, have occasionally seen and felt it. But why is Ontario intolerent above and beyond all the states of our neighbors to the south?

One does not have to dip deep into knowledge before becoming acquainted with the inevitable laws of cause and effect. Here then is an effect. There must be a cause. What is it? While admitting that there are undoubtedly some side issues helping toward this deplorable state of things, there is no doubt in my mind, and I have given the matter earnest thought, but that the separate school system prevailing in my native province is the chief cause of this dislike and intolerance wherever displayed by our fellow citizens.

The student of history would select this province as an almost perfect country wherein to upbuild a united and patriotic people. A homogeneous race, speaking the same tongue as their fathers, growing up together in a fruitful land, with just laws, ably administered, why should this intolerance besmirch our fair name. The usual reference to Quebec is not applicable here, as there they have two races, separate in language, religion and aspirations, and while declining to admit the Protestant minority were right in saddling themselves and us with this odious system, there is some excuse for the separatist movement there. How much better would it have been, however, if they had nobly fought the matter out and have had their children attend the same schools with their French-Canadian fellow-citizens and let them leaven the mass, no matter in what small quantity.

The fact remains that we in Ontario are saddled with this breeder of intolerance largely through their mistaken politics, and then they have the shallowness to sneer at the intolerance of Ontario. No one can deny that in the native-born residents of this province a healthy Canadianism is evident. I do not mean by this a provincial patriotism, but a patriotism that would embrace all Canada, in fact a genuine love of country.

Unfortunately, in this precious ointment there struggles an ever-present fly, that seems to defy all efforts to be rid of. In the places where our children lisp their first patriotic words there are vacant seats. There are those who cannot mingle with the common herd of lusty young Canadians, lest they be contaminated, and lose their immortal souls.

There is only one conclusion to such a state of things. An instinctive dislike is generated in the tender minds of the young. ome of us get over it, but the majority do not. Alas, that it should be so. Perhaps Father Minehan can give us a solution in his own racy and inimitable style, but up to date he has not reached a satisfactory conclusion.

Here, then, in the beginning, we find everybody off to a bad start. The exclusive youth find the majority regarding them with eyes of suspicion, and resent it by sticking their heads still further into the sand.

Just at a time when the foundations of their patriotism should be settled on a firm and lasting base, they leave school with a mighty 'short' stock of that commodity; but to counterbalance this they are heavily 'long' on the glories of the Roman Catholic Church.

The martial bugle and drum resound by night through the streets of our city, but they heed it not. Of all races in the wide, wide world ,think of the boys of Irish blood unheeding the bugle call of their country's defenders. What sort of a system must it be that could do this impossible thing? I will tell you, for I have been through the mill.

The separate school system aims to stifle any legitimate patriotic sentiment, because, forsooth, Ireland and England had troubles of their own in the past, and our young Canadians must not fight in the ranks for their country, in expiation of the quarrels of their great-grandfathers. The few of us who overcame the prejudice in my youth were sneered at by pastors and many of our elders. It was looked upon as the act of a traitor to wear the uniform of a Canadian soldier.

Here, then, we find this unfortunate aloofness operating through two very important periods of the Catholic young. The same aloofness operates in some cases right through into later life. Galled by the scarcely concealed dislike for his religion, he retaliates by joining societies exclusively Catholic and certainly not patriotic. Secretly he often wishes for a relief, which this incubus is to the wage-earner and business man. But how, unless he forswears his church, which he has no desire to do?

Should the separate school system be attacked? The Macedonian cry for help echoes from the pulpit, 'They want to make atheists and cut-throats of your children. Look how bigoted and intolerant they are. They won't let us have the schools we want.' And so the weak-kneed brothers are jogged into action again. 'Don't send your children to public schools or you will be excommunicated. They will hear there a parcel of lies about the church, and perhaps they will believe them'

Herein lies the crux of the whole matter.

The Roman Catholic Church has played a glorious part in history for some 1,900 years. That there should have been occasional lapses, let us call them, for the sake of charity, is not to be wondered at in all those echoing centuries. The chiefest merit of separate schools in the eyes of the Catholic hierarchy is the fact, that these lapses are either entirely overlooked or delicately glossed over in the curriculum of separate schools. It would be quite impossible to expect similar treatment in a national system, and this is a medicine the Catholic authorities will never take.

Anything that withdraws the Roman Catholic citizen from the company of his Protestant neighbor and drives him into a compact mass, easily reached and worked upon by the Church is welcomed by the leaders of the Church. A state of Jewish exclusiveness, undeterred by the worldwide dislike of the Jews, is apparently what they are aiming at. That such a system should beget 'intolerance' is certain explicable. That it is tolerated at all is the inexplicable part of it.

Notwithstanding that Sir Wilfrid has said we are a nation, we would seem to require some statesman of a wider type to grapple with the shreds and patches he is intensifying instead of allaying.

I presume he meant a nation of the type of Austria-Hungary—a sort of lost ten tribes affair, with the tower of Babel thrown in.

To such an impasse only can such a policy as his eventually lead us, and surely it is a foundation of sand we are building on.

A house divided against itself is but a truism, no doubt, but, fellow Canadians, can we as patriots accept the inevitable conclusion?

PRO PATRIA.

CHIEFS OF POLICE

THOSE OF CANADA WILL FORM AN ASSOCIATION.

Toronto, June 26.—During the past few days circulars signed by Col. Grasett, Chief of Police, of Toronto; Col. Sherwood, Chief of the Dominion Police, and Mr. O. Campeau, Chief of the Montreal Police, were sent to the chiefs of police of towns and cities of four thousand population and over, suggesting the formation of a Canadian chief constable association. The answers so far received have all favored the project, and it has already been decided to hold a meeting of chiefs of police in Toronto during the Dominion National Exhibition. The first move in the matter was made by Deputy Chief Stark three years ago.

GREAT MINING MERGER

War Eagle, Centre Star and St. Eugene Mines Concentrated and Absorbed

Toronto, June 24.—The largest mining deal in the history of Canada was consummated yesterday when the control of the War Eagle, Centre Star and St. Eugene mines in British Columbia passed from the hands of the Gooderham-Blackstock syndicate to a group of capitalists which is largely representative of the railway ad smelting interests of the west. The negotiations, which began with a proposal for the amalgamation of the smelter and mining properties and ended with the sale outright of the mines has been in progress for several weeks. The price paid for the stock is $825,000.

The purchasers are from Toronto, Montreal and New York capitalists The Toronto men are Mr. W. D. Matthews and Mr. E. B. Osler, M.P., and the Montreal member of the new directorate will probably be Mr. C. R. Hosmer.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

GEORGE.—On June 9, 1905, at 6 Walker avenue, St. Henri, a daughter to Mrs. C. D. George.

GILMOUR — At Rosemere, P.Q., on June 13, 1905, a son to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gilmour.

HOLDEN.—At 487 St. Hubert street, on June 18, 1905, the wife of Henry Holden, of a son.

LEWTHWAITE — On June 11, 1905, at 685 Mance street, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Lewthwaite.

NICHOLSON.—At Fairview Cottage, Medora, Man., on June 9, 1905, a son to Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Nicholson.

SHORTER — On June 8, 1905, at No. 14 Grosvenor Gardens, Wilkesden Green, London, England, the wife of William Shorter, of a son.

MARRIED.

ALLAN—GOODFELOW.—On June 14, 1905, at Chestnut Hill, Heathcote, Ont., by the Rev. Kenneth Barton, Margaret, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Goodfellow, to T. G. Allan, of Churchill.

ALLIN—TATLEY.—On June 20, 1905, at her father's residence, by the Rev. G. O. Troop, Gertrude, youngest daughter of Wm. Tatley, to William Harold Allin, both of Montreal.

ALLISON — CASSELMAN — At the residence of the bride's father, on June 21, 1905, by the Rev. W. W. Walker, of Toronto, John Wesley Allison, Esq., of Chesterville, to Annie Florence, youngest daughter of Soloman Casselman, Esq., of Huntsville, Ont.

AMBROSE — LAMBE — On June 21, 1905, at Grace Church, Orange, New Jersey, Paul Hamilton Ambrose, to Naomi, elder daughter of Harold Lambe, Esq., of Hamilton, Ont.

BERTRAM—SKINNER—At Trinity Methodist Church, Toronto, on June 20, 1905, by the Rev. W. H. Hincks, assisted by the Rev. W. S. Griffin, D.D., George Murray Bertram, of New York, second son of the late George H. Bertram, to Ella Louise, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Skinner.

BISHOP—RODGER.— At the residence of the bride's father, 73 Bismark avenue, by the Rev. George J. Bishop, D.D., of London, and the Rev. John Alfred Gandier, B.D., of St. James' Square Presbyterian Church, Annie Louise, third daughter of Mr. W. P. Rodger, to the Rev. Edward S. Bishop, all of Toronto.

BROADHURST—HAMILTON. — At New Glasgow, Que., on June 21, 1905, by the Rev. Mr. Posten (Lida) eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Hamilton, of New Glasgow, Que., to Mr. Alfred Broadhurst, of Montreal.

BURGOYNE — MARTIN — At the residence of the bride's parents, 66 Earl street, Kingston, Ont., on the morning of June 21, 1905, by the Rev. W. T. G. Brown, pastor of Sydenham Street Methodist Church, Lola, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Martin, to John Stanley Havercroft Burgoyne, B.Sc., Toronto, son of John Burgoyne, Esq., Halifax, N.S.

CAMPBELL — PECK — At Burlington, Ont., on June 21, 1905, by the Rev. Wm. Peck, father of the bride, Ida M. Peck, of Burlington, to Samuel F. V. Campbell, Kingston.

CAMPBELL—ROWAN.—On June 14, 1905, at Cartwright, Ont., by the Rev. Mr. Howard, Lelia Ada Rowan, to Wesley Madill Campbell.

COOKMAN—CLARKSON. — At Odelltown, Que., on June 21, 1905, Alice W., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Clarkson, to George B. Cookman, of Henrysburg, by the Rev. L. M. England.

CORNELIUS — McKINNON — At Mississippi Ont., on June 19, 1905, at the residence of the bride's parents, White House Lawn, Mississippi, James Cornelius, of Kingston, to Annie McKinnon, of Mississippi.

COUPLAND — DAVIDSON —At the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Davidson, St Mary's, Ont., on June 21, 1905, by the Rev. A. McWilliams, Miss Jane D. Davidson to Percy T. Coupland, D.D.S.

CRAWFORD — GORDON — On June 21, 1905, at Douglas Methodist Church, by the Rev. T. J. Mansell, of Brockville, Marjorie Sutherland Gordon, youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. A. Gordon, to David Lorne Crawford, of Montreal.

DICK — LOUGHHEED — On June 15, 1905, at East Lynn, Conn., by the Rev. C. M. Reed, Annie Loughheed to George Dick, of Montreal.

DINNICK—CONLIN.—On June 16, 1905, at the Collegiate Church, Fifth avenue, New York, by the Rev. Donald Sage MacKay, D.D, Alice Louise Conlin, of New York, to Wilfrid Servington Dinnick, vice-president and managing director of the Standard Loan Company, Toronto.

ELLIOTT—CURLOSS.— On June 15, 1905, at the residence of the bride's brother, 50 Salisbury avenue, by the Rev. Robert Herbison, Jessie Keillor Culross to William Nelson Elliott, both of Toronto.

GAINSFORD—BEAN.— On June 20, 1905, at St Andrew's Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. Dr. Herridge, Mabel, youngest daughter of the late J. M. Bean, of Glen Bean, Que., to Wm. H. Gainsford, of Glen Bean, Que.

GRAHAM — STRONG — At the residence of the bride's mother, 'Sunnyside,' Bradford, Ont., on June 21, 1905, by the Rev. Egerton R. Young, assisted by the Rev. Joseph Young, Clara Helen, daughter of Mrs. Sarah Strong, to Mr. Harvey D. Graham, barrister, of Haileybury, New Ontario.

GRAY—NOBLE.— On June 20, 1905, by the Rev. W. H. Stevens, Thomas S. Gray, of Grenville, Que., to Elizabeth, daughter of the late James Noble, of Montreal. New York and Chicago papers please copy.

HAMBLY — LANDERKIN — On June 19, 1905, at 'Sunnyhurst,' Bradford, Ont., by the Rev Egerton R. Young, Lillian Victoria Landerkin, daughter of Mr. James Landerkin, and niece of the late Senator Landerkin, to Mr. Wm. J. S. Hambly, of Deerhurst.

FAR REACHING INFLUENCE.

Guelph, Ont., June 24th, 1905.

THE "WEEKLY WITNESS," Montreal:

Gentlemen—We have met with good results through advertising in your paper. We have had answers from far and near as the enclosed card goes to show.

Yours truly,
DOMINION GARMENT CO.,
B. H. B.

The Card referred to is as follows:

24 Sadiapen Maistey street,
North Black Town. Madras, S. India.
10th May, 1905.

Dear Sirs,—With reference to your advertisement in the Montreal 'Weekly Witness,' we shall be glad to act as your agents in Madras. Should you care to appoint us we will work to the utmost of our ability for your interests.

We are, Dear Sirs, yours faithfully,
J. M. JOSEPH & CO., Commr. Agents.

HENNESSEY — McCARTHY — On June 19, 1905, at St. Gabriel's Church, Montreal, Wm. J. Hennessey, eldest son of Mr. Michael Hennessey, of Quebec, to Bridget Helen, second eldest daughter of Mr. John McCarthy, of St. Gabriel's Parish, Montreal.

HESSIAN — BUTTON — On June 21, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, in the Methodist Church, Seaforth, Ont., by the Rev. A. K. Birks, Frances Edna, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Button, late of Toronto, formerly of Wingham, to Henry Arthur, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hessian, Toronto, formerly of Wingham.

JOHNSON—JOHNSON.— At the Methodist parsonage, Lennoxville, P.Q., on June 21, 1905, by the Rev. H. E. Warren, M.A., B.D., Laura Ada, daughter of the late Payette Johnson, of East Angus, P.Q., to Pliny Walter Johnson, of Montreal.

KENNEDY—THOMPSON.— At the Methodist Church, Sawyerville, Que., on June 14, 1905, by the Rev. Arthur Wilkinson, the Rev. H. F. Kennedy, of Chatham, Ontario, to Lillie Gertrude Thompson, of Sawyerville, Que.

LOVELESS—PATERSON—At Knox Church Agincourt, Ont., on June 15, 1905, by the Rev. J. A. Brown, Robert M. Loveless to Sadie Leckie, second daughter of James G. Paterson, all of Scarboro'.

MACKERROW—MURDOCH. — At 102 Durocher street, on June 17, 1905, by the Rev. James Fleck, D.D., John A. Mackerrow to Annie B., daughter of Mr. Wm. Murdoch.

MALLORY — McLEOD — On Wednesday, June 14, 1905, at the Presbyterian Church, Matawatchan, Ont., by the Rev. Hugh McLean, Frederick Charles Mallory, of Abinger, Ont., to Mary McLeod, daughter of Mr. Norman McLeod, of Matawatchan, Ont.

MAXWELL — WRIGHT —At Minto Farm, Hull, Que., on June 21, 1905, by the Rev. Canon Smith, Louise A. Wright, youngest daughter of the late C. C. Wright, to Robert Maxwell.

McDONALD—WRIGHT—At the residence of the bride's mother, on June 21, 1905, by the Rev. J. E. Duclos, B.A., Mr. William McDonald, of Valleyfield, to Edith May, only daughter of the late James Wright, of Valleyfield, Que.

McKAY — MUIR — On June 21, 1905, at her father's residence, Lachute, by the Rev. James McLaren, Margret H., eldest daughter of Richard F. Muir, to Kenneth E. McKay, of St. Urbain.

MERKLEY — MYERS — At the Methodist parsonage, Finch, Ont., on Wednesday, June 21, 1905, by the Rev. W. A. Hamilton, Miss Grace E. Myers, of Grantley, Ont., to Mr. Harry G. Merkley, of Chesterville, Ont.

MOLES—MACKIE.— At the residence of the bride's mother, Lachute, Que., on June 14, 1905, by the Rev. D. Paterson, D.D., George Harold Moles, of Arnprior, Ont., to Agnes Maud, second daughter of the late Rev. John Mackie, of Lachute.

NAFTEL — AMES — In Toronto, on June 21, 1905, by the Rev. John Pearson, of Holy Trinity Church, Laura Adelaide, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ames, Toronto, to the Rev. Lionel John Robert Naftel, Rothsay, Ontario.

OWEN — BOWMAN — At the residence of the bride's father, North Town Line, on June 15, 1905, by the Rev. S. E. Grigg, Mr. David Bowring Owen, to Miss Sarah Bowman, both of Ingersoll, Ont.

PARSONS — BELL — On June 21, 1905, at the residence of the bride's father, 151 Stanley avenue, Ottawa, by the Rev. E. C. Russell, rector of St. David's Church, Isabel Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Dr. W. R. Bell, to Roy Henry Parsons, C.E., of Toronto.

PARSONS — GRAHAM — On June 21, 1905, at Graham, Que., by the Rev. E. S. Morrison, Beatrice May, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Graham, to Albert Ernest Parsons, of Como, Que.

PEEVER—PHILLIPS.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Wednesday, June 14, 1905, by the Rev. P. Pergan, B.A., Claire, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Phillips, all of Bromley, Renfrew Co., Ont.

PICKERING — DEACON — On June 21, 1905, in the Methodist Church, Winchester, by the Rev. D. Winter, the Rev. Thomas Pickering, of Milberta, Ont., to Minnie E., widow of the late Ernest Deacon, of Warren, Ont.

POWELL — KENNEDY — At the Methodist parsonage, Finch, Ont., on Wednesday, June 21, 1905, by the Rev. W. A. Hamilton, Miss Rosa J. Kennedy to Mr. W. H. Powell, both of Township of Finch, County Stormont, Ont.

REEVE — POPE — At the Church of the Advent, Boston, on June 20, 1905, by the rector, the Rev. Wm. H. Van Allen, S.T.D., the Rev. Frederick A. Reeve, youngest son of the late W. A. Reeve, Q.C., of Toronto, to Miss Mary Pope, daughter of Edward W. Pope, of Boston.

RICHMOND—MORRILL— On June 14, 1905, at the residence of the bride's brother, by the Rev. William Williamson, Diantha Louise, youngest daughter of the late George Morrill, to John G. Richmond, all of South Durham, Que.

ROLFE — HORTON — At the Methodist parsonage, Lennoxville, Que., on June 14, 1905, by the Rev. H. E. Warren, M.A., B.D., Oscar Edwin Rolfe, of Ascot Corner, Que., to Harriett Anne, daughter of John Horton, of East Angus, Que.

ROSS — DAVIS — At the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, Mr. J. F. Osborne, 586 Shaw street, Toronto, on June 20, 1905, by the Rev. Thomas Snowdon, of Enniskillen, Margaret M. Davis, second daughter of J. Parker Davis, Esq., Bobcaygeon, to Alex. P. Ross, of Hamilton.

SCOTT—KATHAN.—At West Brome, on June 14, 1905, by the Rev. E. S. Howard, of the Methodist Church, Mr. Casper A. Scott, of Scottsmore, to Miss Ethel W. Kathan, of West Brome, Que.

SIMKINS — MOSSOP — On June 21, 1905, at the parsonage, by the Rev. Mr. Merrill, pastor of McPhail Memorial Baptist Church, Miss Fanny Mossop, to Mr. Alfred Simkins, both of Ottawa.

SMITH — HAMILTON — On June 20, 1905, at St. Matthew's Church, Quebec, by the Lord Bishop of Ottawa, assisted by the Dean of Quebec, and the Rev. F. G. Scott, Constance Naomi, eldest daughter of John Hamilton, Esq., to Arthur Carington, youngest son of the late R. H. Smith, Esq., of Quebec.

TANNER—STEPHENS.— At the residence of the bride's mother, Westmount, on June 23, 1905, by the Rev. J. E. Duclos, B.A., assisted by the Rev. J. U. Tanner, B.A., of Lancaster, Agenor H. Tanner, of Montreal, to Miss Lillian, second daughter of the late W. Barclay Stephens.

TAYLOR — LAVENDER — On June 21, 1905, in the cathedral church of St. George, Kingston, Ont., by the Rev. W. W. Burton, assisted by the Rev. T. Austin Smith, rector of Lyn, Charlotte Amelia Lavender, of Madoc, to Fred. Taylor, of Havelock.

WEEKES—WHITE.— At Brantford, Ont., on June 17, 1905, Melville Bell Wilkes, of Ottawa, to Jennie Louise White, daughter of the late Thomas White, Brantford.

WORRALL—CUMMINGS. — On June 21, 1905, by the Rev. D. J. Graham, B.D., at 723 Hutchison street, Bertha M. Cummings, of Carleton Place, Ont., to W. J. Worrall, of Montreal Annex.

ZOELLNER — BODDY — In Toronto, on June 21, 1905, by the Rev. Canon Baldwin, rector of All Saints' Church, Edith Norman, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Somerville Boddy, Toronto, to William Charles Zoellner, Mount Forest, eldest son of E. F. R. Zoellner, Farnham, Que.

DIED.

BELKNAP.—On June 16, 1905, Harriet Belknap, beloved wife of Krank Belknap, of Sherbrooke, Que.

BICKNELL.—Suddenly, at her late residence, 247 Herkimer street, Hamilton, Ont., Anne, wife of James Bicknell, sen., and mother of James Bicknell, K.C., and Alfred Bicknell, Toronto, aged 73 years.

BUCHAN—At L'Orignal, on Saturday, June 17, 1905, Mr. Andrew Buchan, an old and esteemed resident, aged 78 years. He leaves a widow and family.

CLARK — At Galt, Ont., on June 24, 1905, Wilton Stevens, beloved son of William and Eliza Clark, aged 19 years and 9 months.

COCHRAN — At Los Angeles, California, on June 16, 1905, Alice Maud, the beloved wife of Mr. George I. Cochran, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McClung, formerly of Bowmanville, Ont.

COLLINGS—At the residence of J. S. Stibbard, Eglinton, Ont., on June 20, 1905, Fannie Collings, widow of the late Rev. John Collings, aged 86 years.

CRAWFORD.—Suddenly, at his late residence, Fifth street, Edmonton, Alberta, on June 11, 1905, of hemorrhage of the brain, Richard Thomas Crawford, aged 52 years, recently of Woodstock, Ont.

CURRY.—Suddenly, on Sunday, June 18, at his residence, 55 St. Mark street, Montreal, Edward L. Curry, third son of the late Admiral Curry, R.N.

DAVIDSON—At Pont Rouge, Que., on June 23, 1905, after a long and painful illness, William Davidson, aged 73 years.

GILCHRIST — In Sherbrooke, Que., on June 14, 1905, Wm. T. Gilchrist, of Capelton, aged 67 years.

GRAY — On May 31, 1905, at the Barony, Cupar, Scotland, Thomas Malcolm Gray, Hon. Sheriff-Substitute of Fife.

HILL.—At 248 Cottingham street, Toronto, on June 19, 1905, Mary Florence, widow of the late Rev. Rural Dean Hill, rector of Markham.

LAUGHLIN—At Toronto Junction, on June 18, 1905, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Jas. Plow, Mary Ann Fisher, relict of the late Geo. E. Laughlin, of this city, in her 85th year.

MILLER — At 'The Elms,' Henryville, Que., on June 17, 1905, Matthew Jamesou Miller, in the 81st year of his age.

NEWMAN.—Suddenly, at Rochester, N.Y., on June 17, 1905, Charles John Newman, L.A.M., formerly organist of St. James Church, Ingersoll, Ont., aged 51 years.

NORTHRUP — On June 21, 1905, at 'Millbank,' Brighton, Ont., Minnie, dearly beloved wife of W. B. Northrup K.C., M.P., of Belleville.

ORROCK — At Glasgow, Scotland, on June 1, 1905, after a lingering illness, John Orrock, painter, eldest son of the late John Orrock, cabinetmaker, Stockbridge, Edinburgh.

OWENS — At St. Johnsbury, Vt., on June 20, 1905, at the residence of her uncle, Mr. D. Williams, C.E., Lillian Ames Owens, the daughter of the late Mr. Owen R. Owens, aged 16 years and six months.

PICKERING—Entered into rest at her home in Riceville, Ont., on June 21, 1905, Frances McNally, relict of the late Rev. John Pickering, aged 79 years and two months.

PITT.—At the residence of Mrs. John Bertram, 19 Walmer road, Toronto, on June 16, 1905, Mary Adelaide, only daughter of the late Richard William Pitt, formerly of Belle Ewart, Ontario, and sister of Charles W. Pitt, of Collins Inlet, Ontario.

ROCKWELL.—At Eastman, Que., on June 14, 1905, Miss Lilian Rockwell, eldest daughter of Mr. Loren Rockwell, of Richford, Vt., aged 17 years.

THOMPSON.—Suddenly, in Bradford, Ont., on June 19, 1905, Andrew C. Thompson, hardware merchant, aged 64 years.

TIGHE — At St. Laurent, Que., on June 25, 1905, Saidie Clydesdale Walker, eldest daughter of Edward Tighe, aged 27 years, 3 months and 10 days.

WIGHT.—At her late residence, 64 Spruce street, Ottawa, on Thursday, June 22, 1905, Emma Agnes Smith, beloved wife of J. Willis Wight, in her 46th year.

WILKINS — On June 23, 1905, Annie Kelly, wife of William Wilkins, aged 29 years.

IN MEMORIAM.

FURSE — In loving memory of Elizabeth Furse, who died on June 11, 1904.

Reford Agencies.

DONALDSON LINE GLASGOW WEEKLY SERVICE.

FROM MONTREAL.

MARINA (Cold Storage) ....June 29
ATHENIA (Cold Storage) .. ..July 6

THOMSON LINE LONDON WEEKLY SERVICE.

FROM MONTREAL.

CERVONA (Cold Storage and Cool Air) ... ... July 1

ABERDEEN SERVICE.

ESCALONA ....July 12

LORD LINE—CARDIFF SERVICE.

LORD LANSDOWNE ... ...June 30

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited,
23 St. Sacrament street, MONTREAL.
D. O. WOOD, Western Agent,
Room 311 Board of Trade, TORONTO.

SALE BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE.

Public notice is hereby given that the hereinafter described immovable property, belonging to Edouard Yon, interdicted, will be sold by public auction to the highest and last bidder, at the office of the undersigned notary, No. 1586½ Notre Dame st., Montreal, on the seventeenth day of the month of July next (1905), at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to wit:—A lot of land situated on Devienne street, in the said city of Montreal, known and designated as a lot forming part of lot number four hundred and twelve (p. No. 412), of the St. Lawrence ward, of the said city of Montreal, measuring seventeen feet in front by forty-three feet in depth, forming an area of seven hundred and fifty-eight feet, more or less, without guarantee of precise measure, with a wooden building erected thereon.

For further particulars apply to

H. LEMIRE, Notary.

Montreal, June 27, 1905.

For Sale.

FOR SALE — CHICKERING UPRIGHT Piano, modern design, very fine tone. Cost original owner, $700. Price during our great June Sale, $295, including stool and drape, less 20 percent for cash. Write for full particulars, or call. LAYTON BROS., No. 144 Peel street, Montreal.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED — MAN FOR FARM WORK by year or month, that can milk; also chore boy. Box 206, Carleton Place.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

GORDON SCHOOL.

Rev. S. C. DIXON, President, D.D.

THE GORDON BIBLE and MISSIONARY TRAINING SCHOOL, BOSTON, Mass. opens its seventeenth year of successful operation on October 10th It has sent out more than one thousand workers into home and foreign fields. It welcomes earnest persons of all Christian denominations, of either sex, and whether or not called to the ministry. Free instruction is given in a two years course, emphasizing especially the study and practical use of the English Bible. Aid and counsel will be given in securing moderate expenses and means of self support.

For catalogues or information address

REV. JESSE R. THOMAS, Principal,
Newton Centre, Mass., or
REV. J. A. McELWAIN, Business Manager,
Clarendon St. Baptist Church, Boston.

BRANKSOME HALL

102 Bloor Street East, Toronto:

A RESIDENTIAL AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Under the joint management of MISS SCOTT, formerly Principal of the girls' department of the Provincial Model School, Toronto, and MISS MERRICK, formerly of Kingston. Autumn term begins Sept. 11th. For circular, apply to MISS SCOTT, Principal.

ST. MARGARET'S COLLEGE, TORONTO.

A Collegiate School for Girls in the finest residential part of Toronto. Full Academic course, Music, Art, Elocution, Domestic Science and Physical Culture. Thorough preparation for University examinations and for all the examinations in Music. For those who do not intend to proceed to a University degree a special course is arranged that includes—English, Literature, Languages (Latin, Greek, French, German, Spanish, Italian) up to and including second year University work.

A limited number of pupils are received into the residence. Write for Booklet.

MRS. GEORGE DICKSON, Lady Principal.
MRS. GEORGE DICKSON, M.A., Director,
(Late Principal Upper Canada College)

INTERNATIONAL Business College
MONTREAL.

After ten years' splendid success on Place d'Armes, has removed to larger, more commodious, elegant and convenient quarters, 2084 ST. CATHERINE STREET, corner Bleury. Commercial Course, Shorthand, Typewriting and Telegraphy.

SUMMER COURSE.

Catalogue mailed free on application.

CAZA & LORD, Principals.

Advertisements.

DIVIDEND No. 5.

Notice is hereby given that the DIRECTORS OF THE CANADIAN GOLD FIELDS SYNDICATE, Limited, have declared a Dividend of Two Percent, on the paid up Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 12th JULY, 1905 to the SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY, of record on the 30th JUNE, 1905. The Transfer Books will be closed from 1st till 12th JULY, 1905, inclusive.

JOHN HYDE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, June 13, 1905.

Farm and Other Lands.

FOR SALE— 503 ACRES RICH BLACK loam in the celebrated Pincher Creek district, Southern Alberta. Price, $12 per acre. Four miles from C.P.R. Apply E. BLAQUIER, Box 683, Brandon, Man.

Books, &c.

MARIA MONK'S AWFUL DISCLOSURES of Convent Life, with over forty illustrations, 35c; postage, 5c. Paul Bert's Jesuit Morals, 10c postpaid; the Wandering Jew, by Eugene Sue, the most scathing exposure of Jesuit intrigue ever written, 20c postpaid; Mysteries of Paris, by Eugene Sue, 20c postpaid; Adventures of Sherlock Holmes (or Sherlock Holmes' Detective Stories), by Conan Doyle, 20c postpaid; Scotch Songs, two parts; English Songs, Irish Songs, Welsh Songs, words and music, between forty and fifty songs, with music in each book, 10c each postpaid, or 40c for the five together; 200 Songs assorted (words only), 15c postpaid. Printed catalogues only sent to bonafide customers. Correspondence without cash not solicited. NORMAN MURRAY, 21 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, Canada.

ARE YOU GETTING MARRIED?

Wedding Stationery and Visiting Cards Engraved or Printed in up-to-date style. Send for our Booklet No. 15 'Wedding Etiquette' and Price List FREE
W. H. EATON & SON,
684 Craig St., Montreal.

THE 'WEEKLY WITNESS' is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter sts., in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.

All business communications should be addressed 'John Dougall & Son,' and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the "Witness".'