Montreal Weekly Witness

and Canadian Homestead.

SIXTIETH YEAR. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1905. MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS. $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.

KILLED AN OFFICER.

Russian Regiment at Lodz Mutinous

CITIZENS HEAVILY TAXED TO MAINTAIN THE TROOPS.

Lodz, July 17.—Part of the Ekatrinaburg regiment stationed here, mutinied to-day, and killed an officer. The mutineers were arrested.

Owing to the state of siege the citizens of Lodz are compelled to contribute $1,500 daily towards the maintenance of the troops here.

RIOT AT CRONSTADT.

MANY PEOPLE KILLED AND WOUNDED BY MUTINOUS SAILORS.

London, July 18—Desperate rioting occurred yesterday in Cronstadt, according to a despatch received by a news agency here. It is stated that mutinous sailors attacked and looted nine public buildings, despite the efforts of the police. Many were killed and wounded, but the exact number is unknown.

The police discovered fourteen secret bomb factories in St. Petersburg yesterday, and seized 6,100 bombs, and 2,000 revolvers.

GRAND DUKE BANISHED.

Berlin newspapers say the Czar has banished his cousin, the Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovitch, to the Caucasus, owing to his friendly relations with the revolutionists. The Grand Duke has arrived at Stavropol under the escort of gendarmes, whose commander, Col. Timofejaff, has been ordered to closely watch him and to oversee all his correspondence.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

REDISTRIBUTION BILL WITHDRAWN UNTIL NEXT SESSION.

London, July 17.—On the Speaker, Mr. Lowther, agreeing to the contention of John Redmond, the Irish leader, that each clause of the redistribution of seats bill must be debated separately, Mr. Balfour, in the House of Commons to-day, withdrew the bill, saying he would proceed with it at the next session of Parliament, adding:—'This course was taken, as His Majesty's Government is not prepared to concede so much time during the present session.'

WAR STORES SCANDAL.

London, July 18.—The war stores commission, appointed to investigate abuses in connection with the sale of surplus army stores in South Africa after the Boer war, commenced its session yesterday. The first witness was W. St. John Brodrick, Secretary of State for India, formerly Secretary of State for War. He dealt chiefly with statistics. Incidentally, he stated, with reference to the excessive strain upon the staff of the War Office, that in the years 1901 and 1902 two members of the staff died of overwork, two became insane, and a large number were invalided home.

CHARLOTTE OUTRAGE

THE CHICAGO 'TRIBUNE' GIVES A SEVERE REBUKE TO SILLY PATRIOTS, AND ESPECIALLY BUMP.

Chicago, July 10.—The 'Tribune' (Rep.) severely rebukes 'silly patriots,' like the Charlotte, N.Y., collector of customs, who interfered with the flag on a Canadian vessel in that harbor on Independence day. It says:—

'The captain of a Canadian schooner which happened to be at Charlotte, N.Y., on July 4, hoisted the Union Jack. When the collector of the port, a fierce and unmitigated American named Bump, was told of this he sent word to the Canadian captain to haul down his flag and cease to insult the national holiday. The captain was inclined to disobey the order, but came to terms when he was told that he could not get his clearance papers until the flag was lowered. The captain has told his sad story to the Canadian authorities, who may think it worth while to call the attention of the American Government to it.

'There are silly Americans in public as well as in private life. Every now and then one reads an account of a crowd gathering around a private house whose occupant in the innocence of his heart had hoisted a foreign flag on the Fourth or some other holiday and peremptorily ordering him to take it down. He meant no offence. It was not his intention to insult the United States. Some Americans have queer ideas about the flag question. They would think it an outrage if they were prevented when abroad from flaunting the stars and stripes when and where they pleased, and yet grow furious when a foreigner hoists his country's flag here.

'The conduct of the Charlotte collector was unspeakably stupid. The Canadian schooner had a right to fly the Union Jack. It is the only flag it has. Presumably the captain hoisted the Union Jack as a mark of respect, not dreaming that it would excite the uneasy and petulant patriotism of anybody. He did not know that Bump was on guard, ready to vindicate the majesty of the republic by forbidding the flying of the 'meteor flag' of Britain in American waters on the fourth of July.

'Perhaps it is the birthright of an American to make a fool of himself on that day if he pleases. Many exercise the right with cannon crackers and in other noisy ways. But Collector Bump went beyond bounds, and the Secretary of the Treasury should tell him so. Even if the Canadian captain had run up the British flag as a sign that he hated the United States and loathed the fourth of July, no American interest would have been affected. There was no occasion for Bump's intervention.'

TOO ANXIOUS TO PLEASE.

(Toronto 'World.')

Captain Simmons, it appears, hoisted the Union Jack at Charlotte, N.Y., merely by way of honoring the United States national holiday. His motives were misinterpreted by an official with more bumptiousness than brains, and the Canadian captain was subjected to insult and annoyance.

Captain Simmons did only what was natural under the circumstances, but he will probably think twice about gratuitously honoring the American republic again. The lesson which he learned at Charlotte may profitably be taken to heart by other Canadians. The people of this country are all too much given to the practice of humoring American pride.

If a convention of a hundred people comes to Toronto, for instance, some merchants and citizens think it necessary to hang out the Stars and Stripes. A stranger walking up Yonge street during the progress of an international convention might reasonably imagine that he was in a United States city.

In thus honoring American nationality Canadians do not show sufficient pride in their own. We can pay all necessary courtesy to our guests from the United States, and elsewhere, without flying a foreign flag. A man may walk from sunrise to sunset in an American city in which an international convention is being held without seeing a square yard of Union Jack. The lack of British bunting on the other side of the line is not regarded as lack of courtesy. Scarcity of Stars and Stripes in Canadian cities on occasions of international gatherings would not be considered discourteous by American visitors. But by throwing out the American colors every time a few of Uncle Sam's esteemed subjects make an organized trip to Canada we do an injustice to ourselves and foster delusions in the people across the line. Let us be as temperate in our manifestations of respect for American nationality as the people of the United States are for ours, and we shall have fewer 'flag incidents' and fewer misunderstandings.

BOILERS EXPLODED.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON UNITED STATES LIGHTSHIP.

San Francisco, July 17.—The Merchants' Exchange to-night received the following telegram from Tattoch Island: 'The Norwegian steamer 'Tricolor' passed here July 14, towing lightship 67. The lightship signalled: "Boilers burst. Several men killed."'

BRITISH FLEET AT BREST

Brest, July 12.—The notable features thus far of the fetes in celebration of the visit here of the British fleet was a ball given to-night in honor of the visitors. The French battleship 'Jauregiberry' and the British battleship 'Formidable' were lashed together and a large part of their decks covered with parquet flooring, which made a perfect dancing surface. The scheme of decoration, made up of flowers, flags, trophies and small arms, was carried out in exquisite French taste, under the direction of skilled artists. The heavy guns were not hidden, but the color scheme was so cunningly arranged with reference to these as to almost create the illusion that they were an indispensable part of any ball room. The admiral's bridge was utilized as a bandstand and the quarterdecks as a foyer. Fairy lights were supplied by the ship's dynamos, and these gave a tropical brilliancy to the scene. The town is crowded with visitors. The British sailors ashore are mingling with the French bluejackets, murdering each other's language.

FRUITS OF THE TRAFFIC

WOMAN HANGS HERSELF WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF LIQUOR.

To conclude a spree which had lasted a week, Melina Fenimore hanged herself last night in a room of her brother's home, 203 Aqueduct street.

The woman had been in the habit of drinking and occasionally went on prolonged sprees, sometimes lasting for weeks at a time. She was under the influence fo liquor when she went to her room last night. At eleven o'clock her brother opened the door of the woman's room and found her body hanging from a post of the bed in the room.

She had fastened a stout cord over her neck and then had thrown herself from the bed, the weight of the body causing strangulation. When found she was dead and evidently had been lifeless for some time.

WELSH MINE HORROR.

One Hundred and Twenty-six Lives Lost by Explosion

Cardiff, Wales, July 11.—An explosion of fire damp in No. 2 pit in the United National Colliery Company, at Wattstown, in the Rhondda Valley, the centre of the great Welsh coal fields, today, is believed to have resulted in the loss of at least 126 lives.

The force of the explosion wrecked the machinery at the mouth of the pit.

All communication with the doomed men in this direction is completely severed. No. 1 shaft, adjoining, has ordinarily afforded communication with No. 2. The eight hundred men in No. 1, and the few who escaped from No. 2, were drawn up.

A rescue party descended, but its work was seriously impeded by the foul air and falling masses of earth dislodged by the explosion.

Altogether 68 bodies have been recovered.

CANADIANS IN ENGLAND

THEY HELD AN IMPOSING RECEPTION AT BRADFORD.

Yorkshire papers just to hand give long accounts of the visit of the party of Canadian manufacturers to Bradford, where the party had a most enthusiastic reception. The mayor and corporation met the Canadians at the station, and escorted them in grand state through the main thoroughfares, which were decorated with flags and streamers and lined by thousands of cheering people. They visited some of the great manufacturing establishments in the city, and were afterwards entertained to luncheon.

The Mayor of Bradford, in giving the toast of 'The Visitors,' said they were not strangers, but 'some of our own people,' who wanted to know what the feelings of the people of the Old Country were respecting themselves. He was convinced that what they had seen would enable them to realize the one great truth that old England meant 'Empire first and our particular affairs afterwards.' He knew, he added, that Canadians desired to be a strong nation, and demanded independence in order that she might achieve her own works. He also knew that the one ambition of the Dominion was to remain forever a part of this great Empire, under one king, and to take their part and fight shoulder to shoulder with the Old Country, as in the last war.

Mr. S. Morley Wickett, who replied to the toast, said that from King Edward to the populace nothing had exceeded the good will which had been shown them. They had been made to feel that the Empire was a common heritage. The progress of every part of the Empire was essentially a condition to the permanence of the Empire, and a policy of mutual confidence seemed to be the open sesame of the imperial future.

DEFEATS THE PRETENDER

FORCES OF THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO VICTORIOUS.

Tangier, July 12.—Mohammed El Torres, the representative of the Sultan here for foreign affairs, has received information to the effect that the Imperial forces have won a victory over the Moorish pretender near Ujda, in the north-eastern part of Morocco. The pretender escaped, leaving 180 men dead. The Sultan's troops captured many prisoners.

GREAT BRITAIN-GERMANY

M. DELCASSE DISCUSSES HIS GENERAL POLICY.

Paris, July 12.—M. Delcassé, former Foreign Minister, in the course of an interview published by the 'Gaulois' today upon the British and French naval amenities at Brest, was induced to discuss his general policy relative to Great Britain and Germany. He said:—

'The policy of nations nowadays is not based on sentiment or antipathy, but upon their material interests. As between Germany and Great Britain our commercial balance shows where our interests lie. Great Britain is our best purchaser, while Germany buys almost nothing from us and tries to sell us all she can. Moreover, it is evident that we could not leave open irritating controversies with Great Britain which might precipitate an armed struggle, for Great Britain holds indisputably the empire of the seas. For every warship we build she builds four or five. It is, therefore, well to accept these manifest facts and consider the value which British co-operation would give us in certain eventualities. The greatest intrinsic value of such co-operation would be the virtual impossibility in which it would place Germany of making war upon us.'

M. Delcassé was asked if he considered the recent menaces in connection with Morocco as being serious. He replied: 'Not at all, in case of war Great Britain would be surely with us against Germany and then what would the infant fleet of Germany amount to? What would become of her ports? Of her commerce? Of her merchant marine? It would mean annihilation. That is the real significance of the present exchange of visits between the British and French squadrons. An understanding between these owners and coalitions of their navy would create a naval war machine so powerful that neither Germany nor any other power would risk conclusions upon the sea. It is the sea which it is necessary to command to-day, and the war in the Far East has conclusively demonstrated that.

MANUFACTURERS' TRIP

CANADIANS HAD A FINE TIME IN FRANCE.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Paris, July 12.—One hundred and thirty members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association arrived at Calais last night by special train and boat from London. They were received by the Mayor and president of the Calais Chamber of Commerce and a number of councillors. Customs inspection of baggage was waived by special order.

At a luncheon in the Terminus Hotel the tables were decorated with Canadian flags.

Mr. W. K. George, the president of the association, in proposing the toast of the 'President of the Republic,' praised the loyalty of the French-Canadians, and spoke of the harmonious relations between Quebec and Ontario, and the benefit to be derived from these tours.

The Mayor of Calais proposed the health of King Edward when the English National Anthem was sung, the French joining in.

Mr. Hembert, the vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, said that there were strong bonds attaching France to Canada. Calais was not unknown industrially. Her trade with Canada was increasing yearly.

He spoke of the greatness of Canada, and the courteous, sympathetic character of her inhabitants. On the arrival of the Paris evening special train the party were received at the station by Mr. Hector Fabre, commissioner-general of Canada and by the president of the Paris Chamber of Commerce. The delegation went to the Louvre Hotel. To-day the Canadian Manufacturers' Association officers and executive and the Paris delegation visited the President of the council, the Minister of Commerce, the British ambassador, and after a drive about the city the whole party visited the Chamber of Deputies, then in session.

A reception by the Paris Chamber of Commerce was followed by a visit to the National Office of Foreign Commerce. To-night the party attend the Opera Comique, also the Comedie Francaise, on the invitation of the Minister of Commerce.

On Thursday the party divide, visiting the national manufacture of tapestries, the Mint, the Credit Lyonaise. In the afternoon a municipal reception will be held, and in the evening a banquet at the Palais D'Orsay, tendered by Senator Mascuraud, of the Republican Committee of Commerce and Industry.

On Friday, which is a national holiday, President Loubet will review the troops at Longchamps. The Canadians have been invited.

WELCOMED TO PARIS.

Paris, July 12.—The Chamber of Commerce gave a cordial reception to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. President Lesieur said the chamber was the first to create closer relations with England, and he was glad now to renew the sentiments then expressed. The Minister of Commerce joined in sending the delegates to the reception. Canada was the first colony founded by France and they felt attached by very strong ties, which the lapse of centuries was unable to destroy. By their faithful remembrance of the Mother Country their descendants, the French-Canadians, largely maintain these sentiments without departing from their well-known loyalty. We do not forget that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was founded to develop trade association. We may claim an important part in the great economical progress of which Canada has given us proof in the last few years. Our commercial connection could augment itself by an extension of the commercial treaty concluded by the government in 1895. To obtain this it was necessary to introduce into this convention about thirty articles chosen among those whose trade would bring about a large amount of business. We greet with satisfaction the recent inauguration of a direct service between French ports and Canadian ports. No doubt the new shipping line would contribute in a great measure to augment our commercial connections to friendly and sincere ties. The ties of interest contribute to the prosperity of both countries.

The Hon. M. Rolland, Quebec, vice-president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, replied also in French. The reception far exceeded our expectations. France should revise her pulp laws and invest capital in Canada instead of making loans in Russia. The Hon. Mr. Rolland arranged the Paris trip.

M. Hugo, for the Minister of Commerce, praised the loyalty of the French-Canadians.

Mr. George thanked the chamber for its cordial reception.

The Paris Council received the Canadian manufacturers in the afternoon. Speeches were made by three councillors. Vice-President Bellan said the manufacturers were men of peace and progress, and he welcomed them, not as friends, but as brothers. Secretary Antrand referred to the war when French-Canadians helped France to fight Germany. The ties with France and Canada as a result were of advantage to both. Councillor Laurent said the manifestations of common sentiment and sympathy would endure. All spoke in French.

Mr. Wilkins, of Montreal, replied in French, and spoke of the similar customs of Quebec and France. Montreal was in many ways like Paris. He reviewed the tour and was glad to have it end in Paris, as the visit had proved important and profitable.

The Hon. J. D. Rolland added some words of gratification. When he was through the council in session rose to receive the Canadians.

Mr. George has been invited to occupy President Loubet's box at the review of the troops to-morrow.

The Deputy Minister of Fine Arts, in an interview with Mr. McNaught, promises to send five of the finest paintings to the Toronto exhibition.

The tour of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association closed to-night, the crowning event being the banquet of the Paris Chamber of Commerce at the Palais D'Orsay, the Minister of Commerce, M. Dubief, presiding. It was the first banquet to a representative body of Canadians ever held in Paris. Hundreds were present. There were also two hundred ladies. It was the first banquet in Paris of any kind where ladies were admitted.

The President of the Republic was represented by Colonel Reoulet. Senators, members of the French Legislature and prominent men of Paris in commerce and finance were on hand.

The Canadian Commissioner-General, M. Hector Fabre; M. Picard, commissioner of the Paris Exhibition; Col. Sir J. Roger Parkington, founder of the association, were also present.

The entente cordiale through all the speeches was the keynote of the banquet, which reached a climax when Mr. George sent a cable to Sir Wilfrid Laurier expressing the heartiest greetings of the Paris Chamber of Commerce to the Canadian manufacturers.

At the banquet there was the greatest enthusiasm. The Minister of Commerce proposed the health of King Edward. He stated that France was bound to improve the commerce treaty of 1895. He would use his influence to effect the desired changes also. When the minister stated that the example of Quebec and other provinces, worked on the French spirit that brought about the entente cordiale, and thereby the work of Canada. Reviewing the history of Quebec, he said that the origin of Canadians was due to France's early navigators. While French-Canadians were loyal to Britain, they were faithful to France. The harmonious relations between France and England would continue to extend to Canada and all three would profit.

The English national anthem was sung when the minister, in opening the banquet, proposed the toast of the King. M. Fabre proposed the toast of the President of France, and the 'Marseillaise' was sung. M. Fabre said he never before saw ladies at a banquet in Paris in his twenty-four years' residence. The great desire of a union between England and France was now happily realized. He hoped Canada would reap the fruit of the entente cordiale.

Mr. George, who was warmly received, said the hallowed traditions woven in the early history of France and Canada spoke of the zeal and piety and courage of the noble sons and daughters of France who built new homes in Canada. Champlain, Lasalle and Marquette were honored by all Canadians.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the first citizen of Canada, was beloved by all. Mr. George added there were many reasons why England and France should be friends. Canada would be proud if it could help to draw closer the bonds of friendship between the governments of France and Canada, by striving to improve the trade relations through better transportation and commercial treaties. This can and will be done. Additions are to be constantly made to articles subject to special treatment. It was natural that Canada's preference was to the motherland. He would expect the French colonies so to deal with France. Beyond that he would like to deal as with cousins here. The time may come when men of commerce, rather than diplomats, would prevent international disputes. He thanked the chamber and city government for the great honors and unusual courtesies paid to Canada. Every Canadian felt a great compliment had been paid.

The Hon. Mr. Rolland spoke briefly of the harmony and loyalty and prosperity of the French-Canadians.

Senator Estournelles De Constante said from what he saw of Canada years ago he had hope in the success of the entente cordiale. Young as Canada was, Frenchmen and other Europeans would find much to learn there.

Mr. McNaught closed the banquet by urging Frenchmen to come to Canada. He declared the banquet the greatest of all the Canadian Manufacturers' Association events.

All the speeches were in French but Mr. McNaught's and Mr. George's. When the party left Paris the city was celebrating the national holiday.

A BRITISH PRINCE BORN.

London, July 12.—The Princess of Wales gave birth to a son to-day.

Mr. A. Chaussé, city building inspector, has been elected an associate of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

A ST. MICHEL MYSTERY.

Body of Missing Boy Found Near His Home.

THE FAMILY HAD BEEN THREATENED WITH VENGEANCE BEFORE HIS DISAPPEARANCE.

Much excitement was caused in the County of Napierville last autumn by the sudden disappearance of the young son of Mr. Lanctot, of the parish of St. Michel. All the surrounding country was searched at the time, but with no result, and as there was reason to suspect kidnapping by gipsies, who had been seen in the vicinity, different localities across the border were also visited. At one time it was thought that the boy had been found in an Indian camp at Bangor, but upon enquiry the rumor proved to be unfounded. The mystery has now been partially solved by the discovery of the decomposed body of the child in the woods, at a distance of some thirty arpents from his father's residence, on Saturday last.

The coroner will hold an inquest, and there are rumors of foul play as the Lanctot family are reported to have been threatened with vengeance in connection with an old feud.

ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION

THE HON. J. B. PREVOST RETURNED WITHOUT OPPOSITION.

The nomination for the by-election rendered necessary in the county of Terrebonne by the entrance of the Hon. Mr. Prevost into the local cabinet, took place at St. Jerome yesterday. At two p.m. no Opposition candidate had been presented, and the returning officer declared the Hon. Mr. Prevost re-elected by acclamation.

MOROCCAN SITUATION

BRITAIN AND SPAIN WILL ATTEND INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.

Tangiers, July 16.—The governments of Great Britain and Spain have accepted the invitation of the Sultan of Morocco to attend the international convention on Moroccan reform on condition that the contents of the programme to be discussed at the conference be communicated to them beforehand.

VICTIMS OF HEAT

TWENTY-TWO FATALITIES IN NEW YORK ON SATURDAY.

New York, July 15. — Despite the slightly lower temperature and a brisk north-west breeze, the deaths from heat to-day reached the highest number of the summer. There were twenty-two victims. This is accounted for on the score that the humidity in the last week has weakened the constitution of many persons, who finally succumbed to the climatic conditions. The fatal cases were confined largely to infants and to persons of advanced age.

FOR A NURSES' HOME

MR. J. ROSS ROBERTSON DONATES $75,000.

Toronto, July 16.—Mr. J. Ross Robertson has given the Hospital for Sick Children $75,000 for a nurses' home, to be erected as a memorial to the memory of his first wife, and only daughter. The building will be five stories high, and will contain about one hundred rooms.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION

ITALIAN ADMIRAL ATTACKED AND WIFE ALSO INJURED.

Naples, July 7. — An attempt was made early this morning to murder Admiral Mirabello, brother of Admiral Mirabello, the Italian Minister of Marine, who is residing at Portici, a small coasting and fishing port and residential town on the Bay of Naples. The Admiral's wife, was seriously injured while defending her husband.

THE POPE'S MOVEMENTS.

London, July 16.—The Rome correspondent of the 'Daily Telegraph' revived the report that the Pope may leave the Vatican for the sake of his health. He says that preparations are being made at the Papal Palace at Castel Gandolfo, ostensibly for the reception of Cardinal Merry Del Val, secretary of state, but the preparations are on such a basis as to suggest that one greater than he is expected. The Pope is suffering very much from the exceptional heat.

TIDE OF IMMIGRATION.

Ottawa, July 12.—During the calendar year 1904 immigration into the North-West was 41,124, of whom 31,194 came from the United States. For five months to the end of May, 1905, the total immigration into the North-West was 20,896, of whom 14,728 were from the United States.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

MR. FOSTER'S VIEWS ON CANADIAN DEFENCE.

Ottawa, July 11.—In the House yesterday, when the Minister of Militia's bill to sanction the increase of Canada's permanent force from 2,000 to 5,000 was called for second reading, the Hon. Mr. Foster expressed his open disapproval of this move. The Canadian Government had made a mistake in his judgment in not accepting the offer of the Imperial Government to maintain the garrisons of Imperial troops at Halifax and Esquimalt, this country paying the bills. Mr. Foster added that he would be very sorry when the last British tar and soldier bade good-bye to the Canadian shores. As to naval defence it would be futile for Canada to attempt to build up a navy of her own. An effective navy was beyond our means. Plainly, therefore, the best policy for us would be to co-operate with the Motherland for the naval defence of the empire at large.

Col. Sam. Hughes repeated his argument that there should be enlisted a Canadian force for service in all parts of the empire. He advocated also the establishment under an independent commission of a horse-raising station in the North-West. School boys from twelve years of age upward should be drilled and trained in military duties. The school cadets should be sent to militia camps and schools of military instruction in order that they might have practical work.

The Minister of Militia, replying briefly, promised an especial effort to interest the schools in rifle shooting. As for Mr. Foster's regrets about the departure of the British soldier from our midst that honorable gentleman need have no fear that we are going to let Great Britain go. In taking over the defence of Halifax and Esquimalt, Canada's desire was to relieve the British taxpayer of the expense he had hitherto borne for the maintenance of these garrisons. As regards the cash contribution that Mr. Foster would like us to make to the Imperial navy, that was practically what we were doing in taking over the care of the naval bases on our Atlantic and Pacific coasts, only the plan followed by the government was the more constitutional way. Guns of the greatest power and precision were now on order in England, and some had already been delivered. Orders had been given ahead for three years.

THE BOGUS BALLOT BOXES.

On the motion for committee of supply Mr. E. Guss Porter, Conservative member for West Hastings, related his experience with the bogus ballot boxes by means of which it was intended, he said, to carry his own constituency and Frontenac for the government last fall. These boxes were made in the United States, and brought into the ridings under the label of Liberal campaign literature. As for the Federal Government its attitude has been rather one of approval than condemnation of Shibley and Lott's conspiracy. Mr. Porter produced one of the bogus ballot boxes and gave a demonstration of the means by which it could be made to give a majority to whichever candidate was desired.

The Minister of Justice replied somewhat testily, claiming that there was absolutely no ground for Mr. Porter's charge against the Dominion Government. The authorities at Ottawa had acted promptly and done all in their power to bring the criminals to justice.

Four hours of the evening sitting was spent in committee of supply on the estimates for the Interior Department. Only a very few items, however, wer allowed to pass.

TRADING STAMPS.

The Minister of Justice introduced his bill to bring the trading stamp business under the operation of the Criminal Code, providing penalties against those who issue or use the stamps.

VACANCIES IN THE HOUSE

The leader of the Opposition introduced a bill declaring that when a vacancy occurs in the House of Commons the government shall not allow more than three months to pass before issuing the necessary writ for a by-election.

MORNING SITTINGS.

The Prime Minister gave notice of a government resolution to inaugurate morning sittings of the Commons to-morrow (Wednesday) and of a session on Saturday of this week. In reply to a question by Mr. Borden he announced that the government has no railway subsidies to recommend this session.

TO AMEND LAND TITLES ACT.

The Minister of the Interior secured the third reading of his bill to amend the Land Titles Act, which provides that the control of land titles shall remain in the hands of the Dominion until the new provinces are ready to take over this service.

MR. FOSTER'S CRITICISM.

On motion for committee of supply Mr. Foster criticised the government's course in bringing down supplementary estimates totalling fourteen million dollars, in the dying days of the session. Nearly all the items in this budget could have been foreseen a year ago. At this late day members were too fatigued to give proper consideration to the important questions these estimates raised.

NEW MILITIA POLICY.

Before the militia estimates were taken up in committee of supply the minister made a general statement of the lines upon which the Militia Council is working for the improvement of the Canadian forces.

The estimates for militia expenditure for the present fiscal year, totalling about six millions, are $1,500,000 larger than for 1904-'05. Sir Frederick Borden alluded to the responsibility the Canadian government had assumed in taking over the defence of Halifax and Esquimalt from the Imperial authorities. He announced his intention of summoning at an early date a conference between provincial representatives and the Militia Council to agree upon a uniform system of instruction in military duties and rifle shooting for boys attending school. Sir Frederick threw out another suggestion that every young man in Canada before reaching the age of twenty-one years, shall be required either to attend three annual militia trainings or to pick up an equivalent knowledge of military duties by attending one of the schools of instruction. Such a scheme would not cost much and would provide Canada with the very best kind of a force.

The memorandum speaks of the desirability of raising mounted corps in the Eastern Townships of Quebec and in New Brunswick for the protection of these frontiers. At least 2,300 officers and men will be required to man the forts at Halifax and Esquimalt. Aside from this service the work of Canada's permanent corps will be to instruct the militia in military duties. The Militia Council is impressed with organizing in connection with the Canadian forces the various 'departments' that would be needed in the event of men being called out for active service. Some of these have already been provided. Another that must be raised in the early future is what is known as a pay corps.

Several large English concerns are looking into the question of erecting works in this country for the manufacture of heavy guns, and one is prepared to make the investment if the government will promise them a contract. An offer is also before the Department for the erection in Ontario of a factory for the manufacture of explosives and ammunition. Sir Frederick's own opinion, he said, was that Canada should be self-contained in these matters. The Ross rifle factory in Quebec is at work on a contract to furnish from 15,000 to 20,000 rifles a year until the militia is possessed of 100,000 rifles or more.

The militia members of the Militia Council in a memorandum quoted by Sir Frederick, expressed the opinion that to provide for a first line of defence 100,000 strong, the peace footing of the Canadian militia should be recruited up to at least 60,000. At present its strength is about 46,000. An additional 1,000 will be provided by the new artillery units now in course of organization. Three thousand five hundred will be raised in the North-West Territories, where at pesent the military force is limited to two squadrons of Canadian Mounted Rifles. This will be done gradually, and when the militia units have been recruited schools of the permanent corps will be established in the new provinces for instructional purposes.

Mr. Tisdale, ex-Minister of Militia, viewed with alarm the large financial burden that Canada was shouldering in taking over the ports at Halifax and Esquimalt. He would be sorry to see the day when the Imperial troops departed from these stations.

Attention was drawn to the application of Col. Worthington, Conseravtive member for Sherbrooke, for permission to act as principal medical officer in the eastern townships. Correspondence read to the House showed that the colonel was ready to serve without the pay that the office would yield to any other holder. He asked that a reference be made to the Justice Department to ascertain whether the member for Sherbrooke could hold this appointment without violating his right to sit in parliament.

The Minister of Militia observed that the case was new to him.

TUESDAY'S SESSION.

RUSHING BUSINESS.

Ottawa, July 12.—The House of Commons inaugurated morning sittings to-day with the object of facilitating an early prorogation.

The Minister of Justice secured the first and second readings of his bill respecting the arbitration that is in progress between the government and the Grand Trunk Railway Company, arising out of the obligation of the latter to hand over certain eastbound traffic to the Intercolonial at Montreal. The present legislation is to enable the arbitrators to make separate awards on the several points in dispute.

In answer to a question, Mr. Fitzpatrick stated that the arbitration has practically finished its work.

Mr. W. F. Maclean asked if the government had received proposals from the Grand Trunk or Grand Trunk Pacific Railways for the purchase of the Intercolonial Railway or to acquire running rights over that line.

Mr. Fielding—There have been no such negotiations.

Mr. Emmerson— No such proposals, either.

WHISTLES ON LACHINE CANAL.

Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron declared that the boats entering the Lachine Canal made a noise with their whistles to secure the opening of the lock gates and bridges that could be heard all over Montreal.

The Minister of Railways and Canals answered that this was the first time he had heard of the matter.

The House then passed into supply on the Interior estimates.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.

Ottawa, July 13.—The House of Commons devoted the afternoon yesterday to a discussion of western items in the estimates, principally immigration. Mr. Foster objected to the amount spent on immigration, and Mr. Oliver replied that he was going to continue to pursue a vigorous immigration policy.

Dr. Stockton and Dr. Roche held that it was quality, not quantity, that was wanted.

The hour of private bills in the evening was taken up with the South Shore & Southern Railway. The canal statements and some Intercolonial items were discussed in the evening.

MORE SUPPLEMENTARY ITEMS.

Another batch of supplementary items was brought down to-night for the current year. The total amounts to $794,880. The principal items are $500,000 for new departmental buildings at Ottawa, $224,880 for the government of the North-West Territories, $24,000 for Grosse Isle quarantine station, and $25,000 for bait freezers for the fishermen of the Maritime Provinces.

STATUE TO HON. JOHN YOUNG.

The bill respecting the powers of the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal was read a third time. It proposes to give the commission power to use $6,000 of its funds for the erection of a statue to the Hon. John Young. Mr. Prefontaine explained that the citizens were expected to raise the balance of the $20,000 required.

McGILL GRANT.

The Trent Valley canal vote was passed after a division. Then certain minor items for the canal were passed. Also an item of $2,500 to be given to McGill University for its faculty of railway engineering and transportation. In connection with this vote, Mr. Bergeron reminded the minister that Laval University had a polytechnic school doing the same kind of work. To this Mr. Emmerson replied that the grant was not regarded as being made to the University. It was the contribution of the government as owner of the Intercolonial to a scheme to which the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific gave $5,000 each, and the Canadian Northern $2,000, for the instruction of young men in railway construction and operation.

PACIFIC BANK BILL.

Sir George Drummond, as chairman of the Committee on Banking and Commerce, in presenting the report of the committee on the Pacific Bank bill, said he wasi nstructed to state that the committee considered the practice of both Houses in extending the time in these bills was too lax, and that a hard and fast rule should be made that the time for obtaining the certificate by banks should not be extended.

The bill was read a third time and passed, as were the bills respecting the St. Maurice Valley Railway Company, and respecting the Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern Railway & Navigation Company.

Ottawa, July 13.—The House of Commons sitting this morning, was devoted to clearing the order paper of some of the minor government bills. An amendment to the Grain Inspection Act was passed first.

Mr. Greenway, ex-premier of Manitoba, availed himself of the opportunity to draw attention to what he called the unduly low price secured by the western farmers for their low grade wheat. No 3 Northern was about 17 cents lower than No. 2 in Winnipeg, whilst the difference in Liverpool was only five cents. In point of fact, there was little difference in value between the two grades.

Mr. A. Campbell, a prominent Ontario miller, said that the trouble was not that No. 3 Northern was too low, but that No. 2 had been boomed by speculators till it was selling far above its value.

DISTRICT OF MACKENZIE.

The bill to provide for the government of the unorganized district of Mackenzie was given third reading, also a bill to provide for the government inspection of water meters.

TRADING STAMP BILL.

The bill to bring the trading stamp business under the operation of the Criminal Code and to punish those who issue or accept them, passed its second reading, and was taken up in committee of the whole.

The leader of the Opposition observed that he approached this subject with an open mind. He thought the Minister of Justice should give the House the reasons that have prompted the government in bringing in the bill. So far as he was personally concerned, he was unable to see anything more criminal in the trading stamps themselves than in any other device to divert trade to certain channels.

The Minister of Justice answered that the reason for the introduction of the bill was to be found in the general outcry against the trading stamp business.

Mr. Gervais, of St. James division, Montreal, declared that the suppression of the trading stamps was sought by all the merchants and traders in Canada, as was demonstrated by the resolutions that had been adopted by Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce and business men's organizations throughout the Dominion. The member for St. James had not concluded his remarks when the House rose for lunch.

THURSDAY'S SESSION

TRADING STAMPS.

Ottawa, July 14.—The Government Bill to abolish the use of trading stamps received its third reading in the House of Commons this morning, and now goes up to the Senate for the consideration of that body. Before the bill passed the leader of the Opposition expressed the opinion that the trading stamp people would devise some scheme to evade the present legislation. Mr. Borden thought that either the present bill went too far or else it did not go far enough to accomplish the object the Government has in view, because it still left it possible for stamps to be redeemed by the person who issued them.

The Premier answered that if the trading stamp people invented any new way of duping the public it would then be time for parliament to make further improvements. In the present bill circumstances showed this to be unnecessary.

MR. HONORE GERVAIS, M.P., SUPPORTS TRADING STAMP BILL.

When the House resumed in the afternoon, Mr. Honore Gervais, Liberal member for St. James division, Montreal, continued his speech in support of the Trading Stamp Bill. The resolutions of boards of trade and other commercial bodies clearly proved that these trading stamps are a nuisance to business men, and that their effect is to impose a restraint upon trade. In fact, the only opposition to the proposed legislation came from four or five men who were reaping a harvest of gold out of this illegal and immoral traffic. These stamps were a sort of paper money that could be issued by the veriest schemers, men absolutely devoid of capital. Their circulation, therefore, was a violation of the principle of sound currency. These trading stamps first came into use about ten years ago in the United States, where they are now forbidden by enactments in several of the States. About five years ago they found their way to Canada. Measures had already been passed by the Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec to suppress the traffic. The validity of these provincial statutes had been questoned but the abolute right of the Federal parliament to deal with the question was beyond dispute.

The tendency of the sale of trading stamps to certain merchants and their refusal to all others was to create an outrageous monopoly. Their use was an incentive to dishonesty among merchants because in the presence of modern competition merchants were driven to practices they would otherwise despise, in order to keep afloat. The merchants who issued these stamps with their goods must recoup themselves somehow and often felt themselves driven to a choice between bankruptcy and robbing their customer either by high prices or short weight.

MR. FITZPATRICK AMENDS THE BILL.

The Minister of Justice observed that although the bill was framed to put an end to the use of trading stamps it was not desired to interfere with other forms of advertising. The government aimed at stamping out the traffic by which stamps or coupons are issued with purchases by merchants, and redeemed elsewhere. It was certainly not desired, however, to interfere with the issue of labels by soap manufacturers, etc., where these labels are to be redeemed by the manufacturers themselves. That was a perfectly legitimate transaction. Mr. Fitzpatrick proposed an amendment to cover the point he had just made.

The question was raised whether the clause ought not to be further amended to make the same exception in the case of the wholesaler as in the case of the manufacturer.

The Minister of Justice asked permission to postpone further consideration of the bill until he had a chance to cover this point, as well as to see whether it would not be better to fix a time for the coming into force of the present legislation. A great many of these stamps were now out and perhaps, therefore, it would be only fair to allow the people who had accepted them an opportunity to redeem them.

Mr. Gervais manifested open hostility to the proposed postponement of the bill.

The leader of the Opposition remarked that from the discussion that had just taken place there was not much commendation of the proposed legislation from the Treasury benches. The bill stood in the name of the Minister of Justice, but that hon. gentleman's remarks showed that he was absolutely opposed to the proposal.

MINISTER OF JUSTICE OPPOSED TO HIS OWN BILL.

The Minister of Justice readily responded that Mr. Borden was perfectly correct. Personally he was absolutely opposed to this bill and to all other paternalism. In presenting the measure to parliament, however, he was acting not in his own behalf, but in behalf of the government.

MR. R. L. BORDEN QUESTIONS WISDOM OF PROPOSED LAW.

The leader of the Oposition expressed his open disapproval of the principle involved in the trading stamp bill. It might, he admitted, be perfectly true that the traffic was an evil, nevertheless if parliament was to be consistent it would have to treat as a criminal everyone who attempted to practice on the credulity of the people. Even if trading stamps were an abuse, the seeds had already been sown of equally great abuses, and it was absolutely impossible to remedy them all, because the abuse usually consited not so much in any act or acts, but in the fact that credulous individuals looking for good bargains were rewarded with very bad ones. If parliament was to control every species of trade abuse it might some day have to forbid departmental stores and their bargain days.

SIR WILFRID UPHOLDS THE GOVERNMENT BILL.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier answered that from the applause with which the present bill was received on both sides of the House it did not stand in need of commendation from the government. No doubt it was perfectly true that parliament could not undertake to protect human kind against all of its own follies. At the same time there were abuses so glaring that parliament had felt warranted in using its authority. For instance, lotteries had been forbidden, not in Canada alone, but in many other countries. Instances had been brought to the government's notice of the extent to which housewives had been deceived by these stamps. One woman of whom he had heard, bought three bottles of castoria or some other similar preparation merely to get the trading stamps that went with them, so that she could get a fancy lamp or rocker from the trading stamp store.

Mr. A. E. Kemp, of Toronto, emphasized Mr. Gervais's point that these trading stamps were in reality a species of paper money. The liberty they enjoyed to carry on this traffic was one that would not be allowed to other business concerns.

Mr. Macpherson, of Vancouver, gave the House the story of the trading stamp business on the Pacific Coast, denouncing them as blackmail. Not only purchasers alone, but storekeepers too, were victimized.

The Minister of Justice observed in a sarcastic undertone, 'You ought to appoint a curator for these people to prevent them from so doing.'

During a pause in the discussion the Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick recast the clause so as to make it clear that the proposed law shall not apply to coupons redeemable by the vendor, the person from whom the goods are purchased, or the manufacturer.

Mr. Hugh Guthrie offered an amendment to clause 523 of the Criminal Code making it clear that in cases of intimidation the right to choose between trial by judge and trial by jury shall rest with the prisoner.

PASSES COMMITTEE STAGE.

With this further clause the trading stamp bill, which is itself in the form of an amendment to the Criminal Code, was reported from committee and stands for third reading.

NORTH ATLANTIC TRADING COMPANY'S CONTRACT.

Mr. E. B. Osler, of Toronto, on motion for committee of supply, offered an amendment calling on the government to terminate the ten years' contract with the North Atlantic Trading Company under which the latter despatches immigrants to Canada from continental Europe at five dollars a head.

The Minister of the Interior replied that the contract for the supply of immigrants from continental Europe was no new thing. It had existed for the last six or seven years, and as to the five dollars bounty paid to the steamship companies for these settlers, there was no departure from the practice that prevailed in the days of the Conservative administration.

After between three and four hours' debate, Mr. Osler's proposition was rejected by 41 votes to 76.

The House immediately passed into committee of supply on the railways and canals supplementary estimates, all of which were passed when the House adjourned at one o'clock.

SPREAD OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Upon motion of the Minister of Agriculture the report was adopted of the joint committee appointed to consider the question of means to prevent the spread of tuberculosis. In clause 7 of the report, which declared that the Federal Government should be prepared to contribute a considerable share of the annual cost of dispensaries, the erection, and maintainance of sanitaria was eliminated because, in the Premier's judgment, the Dominion should not be laid under this obligation. The leader of the Opposition agreed that it was far better not to bind the federal authorities, but to leave them free to act on their own initiative. The report, as adopted, suggests that unless the Dominion feels prepared to itself take measures for the control of the disease, a conference should be held as soon as possible with the provinces to determine the best action.

CLAIMS OF CANADIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. Claude Macdonnell, of Toronto, alluded to a claim of an American named R. E. Brown, with whom are associated several Canadians, to 1,200 prospecting claims in the Potchefstroom district of the Transvaal. Before the South African war broke out these men were trying to enforce their claims, but were unable to do so owing to the independence of the bench having been undermined by the then government of the Transvaal. Since the war ended the new administration has refused to re-open the question, and Lord Lansdowne has declared that the British Government took over no liabilities of the late South African Republic for wrongs the latter had committed. Mr. Macdonnell asked the Canadian Government to do what it could to secure justice for these parties.

The Minister of Justice gave his promise to forward representations to the Imperial authorities in the matter.

FRIDAY'S SESSION.

PROROGATION DRAWS NEAR.

Ottawa, July 15.—The House of Commons devoted the afternoon and evening session yesterday to the passage of the supplementary estimates, when adjournment was reached at half-past eleven, therefore only a very few items were left, and those were of mere minor consequence. The indications are therefore that prorogation will take place the middle of next week, possibly on Tuesday.

THE SENATE

THE AUTONOMY BILLS DISCUSSED

Ottawa, July 11.—In the Senate Mr. Perley enquired to what extent the Canadian Northern Railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific were amalgamating and for what purposes.

The Secretary of State answered that the government knew nothing more about the matter than they had seen in the newspapers.

There was a lengthy discussion regarding a committee report in favor of revising the Senate rules of procedure. One suggested change is to give the Speaker authority to preserve order, which he does not possess at present. Another feature of the report proposes fixing a limit for speeches. Sir Mackenzie Bowell and others objected to an important matter of this kind being rushed through when parliament is on the eve of prorogation. It was agreed, accordingly, to postpone the revision until next session.

The North-West autonomy bills received their first reading, and will come up for the next stage on Wednesday.

Ottawa, July 12.—The Senate yesterday gave third reading to the government bills amending the Irrigation Act, the Seamen's Act, the North-West Territories Representation Act, and to provide for the regulation of wireless telegraphy in Canada.

A report of the Internal Economy Committee was accepted providing for the payment of the full sessional indemnity to the Hon. David Wark, the centenarian member of the Upper House, who has not been able to attend any of its sittings this year.

The Hon. R. W. Scott moved the second reading of the bill to give provincial powers to Alberta. The Secretary of State dealt with the wealth of the territory, the inflow of settlers, and said it would tax all the resources of the C. P. R. and G. N. R. to take out the crop this season. In 1875 he introduced the first territorial act. He explained the provisions of the present bill. Coming to the educational clause, he said it was a compromise. The bill of 1875 was adopted without a dissentient voice. It was Sir Alexander Galt that crystallized the idea of giving the minority their rights. Sir John Macdonald was a strong advocate of the rights of the minority. He spoke of the importance of not excluding the name of God from schools. There were to be no separate schools in the west, only a half-hour for religious instruction. The amended clause was entirely different from the original clause. With the exception of the half-hour the schools were public schools.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell complained of the question of autonomy being held back until after the elections. There was a rebellion in the cabinet when the bills were introduced. After referring to different views held by lawyers on the constitutional question he thought it should have been referred to the courts for an opinion before going on with it. Conservatives were always separate school supporters. The Liberals had opposed separate schools.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell, continuing, said he had no objections to the many arrangements, but would have preferred one province. It would be unfortunate if they launched into interminable law and therefore they ought to have waited until the definite opinion of the courts was ascertained. He moved the six months' hoist, which was seconded by Senator Debouchervile.

Sir Richard Cartwright said that the Senate should express its opinion on it. The more it was debated the more satisfied and convinced were the people that the government did the right thing. It was not a question of provincial rights at all. As yet there were no provinces. In concluding, Sir Richard said that Quebec stood loyally by Manitoba in 1896, and deserved the gratitude of all.

Senator Landry spoke for an hour-and-a-half, and Senator David moved the adjournment.

Mr. David had always, he said, been a strong advocate of provincial rights. If it could be shown that the bills interfered with those rights he would be disposed to pay some attention to the opponents of the measure. But in what way was autonomy interfered with? The object of the bill was to reaffirm what had been done by the legislation of the North-West. If anyone had a right to complain, it was not the Protestants; it was the Catholics who did not get all they were entitled to under the Act of 1875. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had been represened as a fanatic in Ontario and a renegade in Quebec, but he was above all suspicion. He was equal to doing what he thought right. There was only one way of settling these questions, and that was by concession and compromise. It did not become those who founded Confederation on compromise, who governed on the principle of conciliation, to tear to pieces the flag of their country. History would say that of all the statesmen who governed the country none had done more for its honor, welfare and prosperity than Sir Wilfrid Laurier. History would say that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had saved the country from the danger of the constitution, from racial and civil war, had been true to his king, his country, and his province. Quebec would be faithful to her chief till his end, which he hoped would be many years hence.

During the last six months that province had shown a patience which must be admired by all good citizens, and especially by all good Protestants. It was a lesson for all other nationalities. Quebec had been wiser than those who attacked her.

Alluding to the Orange order, Mr. David remarked that it was the backbone of the Conservative party to-day, as they were also when Sir Wilfrid Laurier was fighting the cause of provincial autonomy in Manitoba.

The Hon. Mr. McMillan, of Glengarry, declared his intention of supporting Sir Mackenzie Bowell's motion for the six

Advertisements.

No Appetite

Means loss of vitality, vigor or tone, and is often a precursor of prostrating sickness. This is why it is serious. The best thing you can do is to take the great alterative and tonic

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which has cured thousands.

months' hoist because the government bill was nothing but a snare and a delusion. The minority of the North-West were entitled to separate schools, and this measure as a matter of fact would not gain them their rights in that connection.

The debate was continued up till close on one o'clock by Senators Lougheed, T. O. Davis and Sir William Hingston.

SESSIONAL INDEMNITY

BOTH PARTIES IN FAVOR OF AN INCREASE OF $1,000.

Ottawa, July 11.—Both parties held caucuses this morning to consider the question of increasing the sessional indemnity of senators and members from $1,500 to $2,500. The expression of opinion in both gatherings was unanimously in favor of the change, and members are hopeful that the government will introduce the necessary resolution. At the same time the Premier gave no direct promise to his following when the matter was being discussed to-day. A round robin has been in circulation for some time past in favor of the increase, and has received already the signature of nearly every member of the House. The chief ground on which the change is based is the growing length of the parliamentary sessions and the financial sacrifices that members are called on to make in spending half their year in Ottawa. In spite of the fact that the ministers recognize that the present indemnity of $1,500 is very low, it is doubtful whether the increase will be made this year.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE OF SENATE AND HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Ottawa, July 11.—The joint committee of the Senate and the House of Commons appointed for the purpose of considering what further steps should be taken and what suggestions can be made in the direction of the suppression of tuberculosis in Canada will report to-morrow about as follows:

1. The Canadian Association for the Prevention of Consumption, and various other organizations and prominent medical men were invited to make suggestions, and a large amount of information was in this way received.

2. Until quite recently tuberculosis was regarded as generall hereditary and incurable, but modern discoveries have established that it is a communicable disease, and to a large extent curable as well as preventable.

3. There are at least 40,000 persons suffering from tuberculosis, of whom 8,000 die annually. In the provinces of Ontario and Quebec the deaths from tuberculosis alone are 25 percent greater than from diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, measles and whooping cough combined. In addition to the great loss of life, the financial loss entailed upon Canada by this mortality is enormous, and is estimated by competent authorities at over eight million dollars a year, which make it imperative for the state to adopt some measure of precaution and cure.

4. The problem of tuberculosis involves a social movement which affects every province, every district and every class of the community in cities as well as in the country. In fact, it is of so wide a character that the co-operation of the Dominion Government is absolutely essential.

5. The principle involving the interference of the Dominion Government for the suppression of diseases of this kind was recognized immediately after Confederation, and is embodied in a statute of 1868, 31 Vic., chap. 63. In this it is provided, among other things, that whenever Canada or any part thereof appears to be threatened with any epidemic, endemic, contagious or infectious disease, the governor may, by proclamation, make such regulations as he thinks proper and necessary to prevent the introduction of such diseases from beyond the limit, or to prevent its spread within the limits of Canada, and otherwise protect the public health.

6. In the opinion of the committee, the Dominion Government should either take up this matter itself, or should do so in conjunction with the provincial and municipal authorities.

7. The Federal Government should be prepared to contribute yearly to each province a considerable share of the annual cost of dispensaries, inspection, the erection and maintenance of sanatoria, and whatever other agencies may be found necessary to secure the desired end, the provinces, municipalities, individuals and benevolent associations contributing the balance. The Federal Government should precribe the conditions upon which the several institutions would be entitled to their share.

8. The committee suggests that unless the Dominion Government feels prepared to take hold of the matter itself, a conference should be held at an early date between the Federal and Provincial authorities for the purpose of determining the best action which should be taken in the premises.

9. The committee suggests that the recommendations should be presented to the government by a joint delegation of both Houses ,and their attention called to the resolutions passed unanimously during the present session by the Senate and the House of Commons respectively.

TELEPHONE COMMITTEE

MR. TROWERN COMPLAINS OF EXCESSIVE RATES BY BELL COMPANY.

Ottawa, July 12.—Before the Parliamentary Committee on telephones today, Mr. E. Trowern, of Toronto, represnting the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada, complained that the rates charged by the Bell Company were more than many of the small dealers could afford. The government should take over trunk lines and give the utmost facilities to all local systems.

Mr. J. A. Beaudry, on behalf of the Montreal Retail Merchants, echoed the complaint that the Bell charges were excessive. If they were lowered many more would avail themselves of telephone services. One of the commonest causes of complaint arose from the fact that when a subscriber wanted to call up his own office or store from another part of the city he had first to pay five cents, and even then failed at times to get the connection.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

SOUTH SHORE AND QUEBEC SOUTHERN BILL REPORTED.

Ottawa, July 12.—In the House of Commons Railway Committee this morning was reported the bill respecting the South Shore and Quebec Southern Railways, which had been restored to the order paper by the House, after having been killed in committee two weeks ago. The original bill was defeated on account of the stand taken by the Hon. Mr. Prefontaine and others that the interests of the creditors would be best served by the sale of the road. As redrafted, the measure stipulates that the powers of extension shall be vested in the purchasers and not in the present owners. Another bill was reported extending the charter of the Joliette and Lake Valley Colonization Railway.

TELEPHONE COMMITTEE

AMERICAN EXPERTS HEARD YESTERDAY.

Ottawa, July 13.—The Parliamentary Telephone Committee met this morning to hear a couple of American telephone experts tell the story of the telephone situation in the United States. Mr. A. L. Tetu, of Nashville, Tenn., secretary of the National and the Interstate Telephone Association, was the first witness. The membership of this body is drawn from the independent telephone companies. He represented, therefore, some five thousand telephone companies with something like two million telephone services. Independent telephony in the American union had now reached a stage where the Bell Company was making overtures to the independent exchanges in Ohio to connect the latter with the Bell's long distance lines. This was one evidence of the inroads that the independent exchanges were making on the Bell. The Bell's offer of long distance connections was a radical departure from the creed to which it had religiously adhered hitherto.

The equipment of the independent companies was quite equal to that of the Bell lines which was borne out by the results of the service. His own opinion was that the time had not yet arrived for government ownership of telephones and telegraphs, but in his judgment the governments should impose restrictions on franchises forbidding competing companies to sell out to one another. Mr. Tetu went on to say that where a local system with antiquated equipment wanted long distance connections they should be compelled to bring their apparatus up to date, which could be done at a moderate charge. The witness declared that there were any number of cases where American farmers enjoyed telephone facilities on party lines for fifteen dollars a year. There was no reason why farmers in a district like that around Ottawa should not have telephones at that figure enjoying not only connection with one another on party lines of ten subscribers each, but connection with the city exchange as well. In cities of from five to twenty-five thousand population companies could well afford to give a rate of thirty dollars for business and eighteen dollars for residential 'phones. Rates equal to these were already given in American communities of this population. The growth of competition in the telephone business in the United States had certainly resulted in lowering of rates.

Mr. J. B. Ware, of the Automatic Telephone Company, operating in Grand Rapids, Mich., asserted that the establishment of this independent company resulted from the poor service and high rates of the Bell Company. The Automatic service had now 6,632 subscribers in Grand Rapids, and charged twenty-four dollars for residential and thirty-six dollars for business telephones. The company paid a three percent tax to the State Treasury and eight percent dividends to the shareholders for the last ten years, meanwhile keeping its system in thorough repair. The company's affairs had prospered to such an extent that it was to-day the largest telephone operator in Michigan.

TRADING STAMPS

BILL WILL LIKELY BE HELD OVER TILL NEXT SESSION.

Ottawa, July 13.—An effort is being made to have the government bill for the suppression of the trading stamp business laid over till next session, and the point is being urged that it may have the effect of interfering with the distribution of premiums that is a feature of the business carried on by several of the tobacco companies and other concerns. The Minister of Justice, when asked this morning whether he intended pressing the measure through this year, would give no definite reply. Mr. H. Gervais, member for St. James division, of Montreal, and largely instrumental in directing the government's attention to the trading stamp traffic, is still hopeful that the bill will be converted into a statute before prorogation is reached. He scouts the idea of the proposed law interfering with other lines of business.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

VOTE OF THANKS TO MR. McISAAC —SOREL BRIDGE SUBSIDY.

Ottawa, July 13.—The Public Accounts Committee held its last sitting of this session this morning and concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman, Mr. Colin McIsaac, who, according to current rumor, is shortly to take a seat on the Transcontinental Railway Commission. Mr. Collingwood Schreiber, the retiring Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals, and Mr. J. Lorne McDougall, the retiring auditor-general, were both heard further on the question of the Sorel brdge subsidy. At an earlier meeting of the committee the latter had claimed credit for saving the country $16,802 on this subsidy. He had further observed that Mr. Schreiber in recommending as he did at the outset, payment of a fifteen percent subsidy on $210,000, had acted at the behest of the minister. This morning Mr. McDougall withdrew the latter allegation and acknowledged that Mr. Schreiber was entitled to a share of credit for the saving; in fact, that perhaps he had more to do with it than he (Mr. McDougall) himself.

SASKATCHEWAN

INAUGURATION OF NEW PROVINCE TAKES PLACE ON SEPT. 4.

Regina, July 14.—The inauguration ceremonies of the new Province of Saskatchewan will be held on Labor Day, Sept. 4. The programme of festivities will be very elaborate and in keeping with the occasion. The 90th Battalion of Winnipeg will be present to participate in the parade and military display.

PACKING OF FRUIT

ADVICE BY DEPARTMENTAL EXPERT.

Ottawa, July 14.—Mr. A. McNeill, chief of the fruit division of the Department of Agriculture, gave evidence this morning before the House Committee of Agriculture on the subject of fruit packages and fruit packing for the home market and distant markets respectively. Mr. McNeill said there is an enormous loss every year in Canada on fruit, owing to neglect to pick in proper state of ripeness to suit the distance of transportation, farmers usually allowing the fruit to remain too long on the vine and trees. Failure to cool the fruit on the farm and to ship in cold storage, and to assort fruit in uniform sizes, and put them in proper packages, are also sources of loss to Canadian fruit-growers. He declared that Winnipeg merchants were refusing to take Canadian fruit, preferring the American, because it is better packed. Moreover, he declared that the Americans used better business methods in placing their product on the market. He recommended Ontario and Quebec growers to adopt the same box as is generally used in the west. Mr. McNeill will appear before the committee again next Tuesday.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

MR. BALFOUR SAYS ARMY REFORM SCHEME WILL NOT INCLUDE CONSCRIPTION.

London, July 13.—In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Balfour referred to the speech of Field Marshal Lord Roberts, in which the latter said the armed forces of Great Britain as a body were absolutely unfitted and unprepared for war, and declared emphatically that the choice lay between conscription or some practical system of universal training. The Premier said he could never be led to believe that conscription could be successfully adopted in England. He maintained that the Government's scheme of army reform was the best solution of the problem.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Mr. Robertson asked the Premier today whether there had been any further representations in regard to the international conference proposed by President Roosevelt, and whether the Government was prepared to agree to the President's proposal to include in the subjects for discussion the question of making private property not contraband of war, free from capture or destruction. Mr. Balfour replied that the Government cordially welcomed the proposal of President Roosevelt, but Great Britain, in common with other nations, reserved the right of considering what should be submitted to the conference. The Premier added that there had not been any further negotiations on the subject.

A NEW LOAN

CITY GETS LARGE SUM ON TEMPORARY LOAN AT LOW RATE.

The city yesterday made a temporary loan of $700,000 at 3 3-4 percent through the Credit Foncier here, the money being raised in France.

The sum is to be used for the retirement of call loans bearing a higher rate of interest than three and three-quarters percent, and also for deposit in connection with the expropriation of St. Lawrence street.

ROBBED G. T. R. CARS.

ELEVEN MEN ARRESTED IN INDIANA.

Chicago, July 14.—A gang of silk thieves, whose operations have resulted in plunder valued at $25,000, are making Chicago their headquarters, and stolen silks are being systematically sold through a 'fence' in this city. The burglaries believed to have been committed by the gang have occurred within a radius of 300 miles of Chicago, principally in Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana. Telegrams from the police of many towns have been received telling of burglaries committed on country stores and departmental stores of larger cities in which valuable silks have been stolen.

LAKE ERIE DAM.

International Waterways Commission Discuss the Subject

LOCAL BUSINESS MEN PROTEST AGAINST LEVEL OF THE ST. LAWRENCE BEING INTERFERED WITH.

The International Waterways Commission held a meeting in the Board of Trade Building yesterday for the purpose of hearing the views of local business men on the proposal to raise the level of Lake Erie by constructing a dam at the outlet.

Those present included all the members of the commission, as follows:—James P. Mabee, K.C., of Toronto, who acted as chairman; Col. O. H. Ernst, of Washington; George Clinton, of Buffalo; Prof. George Y. Wisner, of Detroit; W. F. King, Louis Coste, C.E., Thomas Coté, secretary Canadian section.

Representing the city—His Worship the Mayor.

Representing the Board of Trade—William I Gear (president), F. H. Mathewson (first vice-president), R. N. Ballantyne (second vice-president), Jas. Thom (treasurer), Geo. Hadrill (secretary).

Representing the Harbor Commissioners—R. Bickerdike, M.P., (acting chairman), Jas. Crathern, L. E. Geoffrion, Alex. McFee, W. E. Doran, John Kennedy (chief engineer), David Seath (secretary).

Representing La Chambre de Commerce—H. A. A. Brault (president).

Representing the Shipping Federation—Hugh A. Allan (president), J. R. Binning, R. W. Reford, Thos. Robb (manager).

Representing the Dominion Marine Association—Jas. Cuttle (president), Chas. J. Smith.

The following officers of the Dominion Government were also present:—Colonel Anderson, chief engineer of the Marine Department; F. W. Cowie, superintending engineer of the ship channel; Arthur St. Laurent, of the Public Works Department.

The chairman having briefly acknowledged an address, Mr. W. I. Gear, on behalf of the Board of Trade, said he would like to ask some questions as to what was proposed to be done.

The chairman said there was at that moment no definite plan of any kind before the Commission. They were at the threshold of that inquiry, and before dealing with any proposed works or suggested works, it was suggested that they should discuss the whole situation with the business interests of Montreal and the St. Lawrence. It was true that some years ago Prof. Wisner made a report and plan with regard to raising the level of the water in Lake Erie, and although that plan had not in any way been accepted by the Commission, he felt that it would be fitting to ask Prof. Wisner to explain it.

Prof. Wisner said the proposal to increase the depth of water in Lake Erie originated in 1897, at a meeting of the International Deep Waterways Association, held at Toronto. Subsequently the report and plans referred to were prepared. As was well known, Lake Erie was a shallow lake, and the depth of ships made to-day was such that it was necessary to improve harbor entrances, and in some channels it had been necessary to excavate to the bed of the lake itself. These excavations had become badly deteriorated by storms silting them up, which was one of the main reasons why so much study had been given to improving the waterway by holding up the water surface, thereby increasing the depth. A comparison between the benefits to the Lake Erie channel, and the cost of the scheme, showed clearly that if the damages likely to arise from that plan were not excessive, it would probably be a good thing to have it carried out. But it was distinctly stated in the report that absolutely nothing could be done except by consent of a commission representing both Canada and the United States, and if any recommendation were made it should come from an international commission. He believed there was not a man on the Commission who would not turn down this proposition as not being advisable if it were found to be in any way detrimental to waterways belonging either to Canada or the United States. At the time the report was made there was no data as to the discharge of the St. Lawrence, but much investigation had since been made, and they were in hopes that the data now existing would be sufficient to base a fair determination on as to what effect the elevating of the water of Lake Erie would have on Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence channels. The Commission had already taken steps to investigate that part of the problem. He added that everything would be done openly and above board, and the people interested in the St. Lawrence could rest assured that nothing would be done which would be detrimental to that magnificent waterway.

Mr. Gear questioned Prof. Wisner at some length on the details of the scheme, and said he supposed the great benefits resulting from its adoption would largely accrue to the United States.

Prof. Wisner—Yes, because they have the largest proportion of shipping at present.

Mr. Gear—The large ports on the south side of Lake Erie would be the ones that would derive the benefit?

Prof. Wisner—Probably so, but we hope to see Canada——.

Mr. Gear—So do we.

Proceeding to point out the unique position of Montreal at the head of ocean navigation, and at the foot of a canal system reaching almost to Lake Superior, Mr. Gear said they looked on Montreal as the national port of the Dominion. It had a great import and export trade, which would be enormously increased, and the population of the city and suburbs already numbered nearly half a million people.

If the level of the water in the St. Lawrence were interfered with by even the citizens of Montreal he protested the whole of the enormous dredging work which the Dominion Government had carried out would have to be done over again. The members of the Board of Trade believed that any such scheme as that proposed would lower the level of the water in the St. Lawrence during the months when it was most needed, and on behalf of his fellow members and the citizens of Montreal he protested as very strongly against the construction of waterworks which would in the slightest degree, even by the fraction of an inch, interfere with the water from the foot of Lake Erie to the ocean.

Mr. John Kennedy, chief engineer of the Harbor Commissioners, said that until a definite scheme was laid before them it was not necessary to say much on behalf of the Commissioners. They joined, however, in the protest against the level of the water being interfered with, and the proposition of Mr. Wisner certainly would have that effect.

Mr. Brault, president of the Chambre de Commerce, presented a resolution from the body he represented, expressing the opinion that the scheme suggested would result in serious injury to navigation on the St. Lawrence.

Mr. Hugh A. Allan, president of the Shipping Federation, said the members of the Federation were convinced that the proposition was full of serious dangers to the enormous interest involved. He presented statistics as to the length of the St. Lawrence waterway, its traffic, and the amount spent in its improvement. The vessels used on the route were loaded to a draft of 28 feet, but during a part of each season they could not be loaded to their largest draft for lack of water. Indeed, in 1895, the depth of water went down to 25 feet 10 inches, and the Allan Company were looking forward with considerable anxiety to the difficulties of loading their steamers to their proper capacity during the present season. The Dominion government had done much towards improving the St. Lawrence for navigation, and it was hoped that eventually the shipping companies would be able to bring vessels up to Montreal equal in tonnage to the largest steamers running to New York. At present the largest vesels on the St. Lawrence were from ten thousand to twelve thousand tons; the largest on the New York route were from twenty-one thousand to twenty-four thousand tons. Montreal was about two hundred miles nearer to Great Britain than the nearest port in the United States, and it seemed to him that the St. Lawrence route was the most important on the continent. He therefore protested against the depth of water being interfered with, saying it was a question of inches, not feet, and they could not give up one inch.

Col. Anderson, chief engineer of the Department of Marine, said the aim had been to make the St. Lawrence as safe for vessels of big draft by night as it was by day, and it was hoped that this would soon be accomplished. He indicated the danger of lowering the water, but said as an engineer he could not express an opinion until a concrete proposition was put before him.

Mr. James Cuttle, as the president of the Dominion Marine Association, entered a protest similar to those already made, and a number of representatives of Ningara Falls companies pionted out the importance of preserving the level of the river, at the same time inviting the commission to hold a meeting at Niagara Falls, which was agreed to.

Colonel O. H. Ernst, of Washington, expressed surprise and chagrin that the idea had got abroad that American engineers were promoting some scheme which would injure the St. Lawrence. Nothing, he said, could be further from the truth. They simply had the idea that they might carry out works at Lake Erie which would be of benefit to both nations. 'The River St. Lawrence belongs not only to you,' he said, 'it belongs to us and to all mankind, and anything that might be done to injure the river would be a crime to which I myself will never be an accessory. You need have no fear.'

The chairman said the merchants and shippers of Montreal might rest assured that nothing would be done by the commission which would have the slightest detrimental effect on their interests commercially.

This brought the sitting of the commission to a close.

WASHINGTON PRESS MEN

GREATLY IMPRESSED WITH SOUTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Lethbridge, N.W.T., July 11.—The charms of southern British Columbia greatly impressed the Washington correspondents whose trip down the Columbia river and Arrow lakes was a delightful one. The scenery out-Hudsoned the Hudson, they declared, and the wealth of forest and mine surprised them. Sunday night was spent at Ponslantees; yesterday the immense C. P. R. smelter at Trail was inspected. The party was afterwards entertained at lunch by Mr. Albridge, the general manager. An hour's fishing in the famed Kootenay river at Slocan Junction filled a few baskets, and was a foretaste of the pleasant evening at Nelson, where an enjoyable sail was had on the arm of the beautiful Kootenay Lake, winding up with an entertainment at the Nelson Club. To-day's trip over the Crow's Nest Pass road was made, with brief stops at Cranbrook, Fernie and McLeod, where deputations of leading citizens met the correspondents and expressed a regret that circumstances prevented a longer stay. At Lethbridge the party were driven through the country and shown how the growth of winter wheat has increased from 10,000 bushels three years ago to over 1,000,000 bushels this year. The reception was most enthusiastic.

Mr. Arthur J. Dodge, of the Milwaukee 'Sentinel' and St. Paul 'Pioneer Press,' speaking of the trip, says: 'Two things are strikingly impressive about Canada at the present, the vastness and diversity of her natural resources and the extent of her railway development compared with developments in all other lines. To the people of the United States, as well as those of the Old World, and of Canada, the fact should be brought home that here in Canada both natural resources and facilities for transportation are away in advance of production. The broad field of the west awaits the plough of the husbandman, and experience has already demonstrated that his harvest will be magnificently abundant. There are soon to be abiding places for millions of happy and prosperous people. The western mountains are rich in timber, minerals and coal. All await the productive enterprise of man. The extensive railway enterprises are far in advance of production, a fact which at no time in the later development of the Western States of America was as noticeable as it is here. There prices were ruinously low for want of markets. Opportunity here waits man. Production in the field or mill may be an almost useless effort without the facilities for reaching markets. This is the most notable fact in connection with the development of western Canada that splendid facilities for reaching markets are furnished by the Canadian Pacific Railway. That system is perfected to care for untold millions of dollars' worth of products of the earth and mill. Surely the railway interests of Canada have faith in the glorious future of the Dominion, and rich will be their reward. They expect a great influx of population from the South to people the vast spaces and to develop material wealth. They will not be disappointed.'

TRIPLE DROWNING

MAJOR SANKEY AND TWO OF HIS PARTY LOSE THEIR LIVES.

Kenora, Ont., July 11.—Major Villiers Sankey, divisional engineer of the Transcontinental Railway, with two of his party, were drowned yesterday morning. Major Sankey, who had charge of the Transcontinental party, left Kenora with three of his men—Hull, Beauchamp and Temple—for their camp on Clear Lake, twenty miles north-east of here. On reaching Manitou Lake the party encountered a heavy wind, and their canoe took in water, with the result that when a quarter of a mile from shore they upset. All four, with extraordinary presence of mind, clung to the upturned boat; but after clinging for over two hours, gradually sank from exhaustion.

Major Sankey was for fifteen years surveyor for the city of Toronto, which position he resigned to come here on the Transcontinental staff. He was senior major in the Queen's Own, and next on the list for the command. He was an exceedingly popular officer. He leaves a widow and seven children, the youngest of whom is about five years of age.

E. P. Beauchamp was from Keewatin, Ont., formerly of Ottawa, where his relatives reside. He was twenty-eight years of age, and unmarried. John Hull, the third victim, was an Englishman, with a sister, Mrs. Moon, residing here. He was quite a young man and unmarried.

Temple, the only survivor, is well known in Winnipeg and Brandon, as last winter he was goalkeeper for the Brandon hockey team. He was in pretty

On Saturday last, near James Bunting's camp, out Sabaskoshing way, Jas. Graham, an employee at the camp, started to paddle across, but a short distance, to Cook's Camp in a birch bark canoe. Being ignorant how to handle a canoe he had been warned never to try it alone. However, being a powerful swimmer he thought it was safe enough, with the result that the canoe was upset and Graham was not seen to come up. He has relatives at Portage la Prairie. The body has not yet been recovered.

TWELFTH OF JULY

SIX THOUSAND ORANGEMEN MARCHED THROUGH THE RAIN IN TORONTO.

Toronto, July 12.—Through a downpour of rain this morning 6,000 Orangemen marched in parade through the streets of Toronto in celebration of the glorious Twelfth. The parade was to have left Queen's Park at 10.30, but the rain was so heavy then that it was decided to postpone the start till noon, and in the meantime the lodges gathered in their various headquarters and listened to short addresses from prominent members. At noon it was still raining, but the parade nevertheless started off, the attendance being very little lessened by the wet weather. There were in the parade 120 banners, twenty brass bands and ten fife and drum corps, and great enthusiasm was shown along the line of route. The chief marshal of the day was W. Bro. James Marks, county director of ceremonies. The procession was headed by W. Bro. Fred Dane, county master, with M. W. Bro. Col J. H. Scott, grand master Ontario West, and others. Hamilton brethren to the number of three hundred or four hundred, representing the county lodge of Wentworth, came down to take part in the celebration. This afternoon, at the exhibition, the usual picnic and games were held.

AT KINGSTON.

Kingston, Ont., July 12.—The Orangemen of this city went to Belleville to-day, going up by steamer. Various demonstrations occurred throughout eastern Ontario. Napanee had a fine celebration, the Orangemen of Watertown, N.Y., assisting in making the event a marked success.

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Vancouver, B.C., July 12.—The Orangemen of the lower mainland of British Columbia and Vancouver Island celebrated the Twelfth of July here today with a parade, speeches, sports, and a concert and ball in the evening. At the open-air meeting in Stanley Park in the evening a resolution was adopted censuring the British Columbia members for their action on the autonomy bill.

THE ODESSA RIOTERS

Sentences Imposed are Regarded as Significant.

SEVENTY-FOUR, OBVIOUSLY GUILTY, ACQUITTED, WHILE REMAINDER GET ONLY SIX WEEKS.

Odessa, July 13.—The magisterial hearing of charges against those accused of participating in the recent rioting here resulted significantly, amounting in the circumstances almost to an expression of sympathy for the offenders. One hundred and two persons were accused of robbery, pillaging, and arson, yet despite the gravity of the crimes and the practical certainty that all the accused were guilty, seventy-four of them were acquitted, while the remainder were sentenced to only six weeks' imprisonment. These latter will have only four weeks to serve, as they have been already in prison for two weeks, and this time counts on their sentence. The magistrates are elected by the people, and their action in imposing nominal sentences is universally construed as a political demonstration against the bureaucracy, and is intended to emphasize the conflict the municipality is waging against the central government. It is noteworthy that a state of siege was declared the day following the commission of the offences; otherwise the prisoners would have been tried by martial law, and their fates would have been far different from what they are now. The clemency of the magistrates seems to be popularly approved by the inhabitants of the city, they appearing to be willing to condone the actions of the criminals when these actions struck against the hated bureaucracy.

LEADERS HANGED.

Odessa, July 13.—Twenty-four leaders of the recent disturbances here were hanged to-day in various prisons. Another batch of seventeen will be publicly executed upon the arrival here of General Ignatieff.

The battleship 'Georgi Pobiedonosetz' has arrived here with a fresh crew for the purpose of taking 67 mutineers to Sevastopol for trial by court-martial.

NO IMMUNITY FOR MUTINEERS.

St. Petersburg, July 13.—It is the general opinion that Russia cannot admit the immunity promised the mutineers of the 'Kniaz Potemkin' by the Roumanian authorities. The action of Roumania in this respect will be raised informally, but not politically. A leading publicist argues that immunity would be in opposition to the interests of all nations and would establish a precedent that would encourage sailors, therefore, to follow the example of the men of the 'Kniaz Potemkin.'

ASSASSIN OF SHUVALOFF.

St. Petersburg, July 13.—Official advices received by the Minister of the Interior this afternoon say that the assassin of M. Shuvaloff, the Prefect of Police, of Moscow, has been identified as a former school teacher of St. Petersburg named Kulikovsky, who was actively connected with the political agitation and is believed to have belonged to the terrorist organization. He was first arrested under the administration of the late Interior Minister, M. Sipiaguine, in 1901, and three years later was exiled to Siberia for six years, by the late Interior Minister, M. Plehve, but Kulikovsky escaped in 1904, and was supposed to have gone abroad. He was next discovered in Moscow, in June last, prowling around the government buildings, presumably intent on committing a political crime. He was arrested and taken to a police station, from which he escaped. On his escape Shuvaloff offered a reward for Kulikovsky's capture.

BOMB FACTORY SEIZED AT TIFLIS.

St. Petersburg, July 13.—The bomb factory seized at Tiflis, Caucasia, is considered to be an important haul. It contained, in addition to finished bombs, a large quantity of dynamite, nitro-glycerine and other explosives. Thirteen prisoners belonging to the local revolutionary committee were captured. A chemist, who was implicated, committed suicide.

KRUGER IN DISGRACE

ADMIRAL OF BLACK SEA FLEET WILL PROBABLY BE COURT-MARTIALED.

St. Petersburg, July 12. — Admiral Kruger will probably be court-martialed. At the Admiralty he is known as one of the 'Court Admirals.' Admiral Avelan's 'promotion' to the Council of the Empire is definite, as is Admiral Biriloff's appointment as Minister of Marine.

St. Petersburg, July 12.—The 'Nashashisn' says that Rear-Admiral Kruger will leave the service on account of alleged incapacity in connection with his treatment of the situation created by the mutiny aboard the battleship 'Kniaz Potemkin,' at Odessa.

SAILORS RELIEVED OF ARMS.

Revel, European Russia, July 12.—Being apprehensive of mutiny the authorities have ordered the sailors of the Russian cruisers 'Minnie' and 'Kreml' to be relieved of their arms. Serious discontent has been manifested among the crews of the warships owing to the quality of the food supply. The officer who is held responsible for this state of affairs, has been placed under arrest.

MUTINEERS SAFE

RUSSIA ABANDONS THE IDEA OF EXTRADITING MEN OF THE 'KNIAZ POTEMKIN.'

St. Petersburg, July 13.—(2.10 a.m.)—Russia has abandoned the idea of trying to secure the extradition of the men of the battleship 'Kniaz Potemkin,' who mutinied.

MARTIAL LAW

TIFLIS AND VICINITY UNDER MILITARY RULE.

St. Petersburg, July 11.—Martial law has been proclaimed in the town and district of Tiflis, Caucasia.

Tiflis, Caucasia, July 11.—The streets and squares are occupied by troops, but the city has been quiet since the proclamation of martial law. The 'Official Gazette' has resumed publication.

SITUATION AT BATOUM.

Batoum, Caucasia, July 11.—Business here is at a standstill. The shops and banks, with the exception of the Imperial Bank, are closed.

BOMBS FOUND.

St. Petersburg, July 11.—About 150 bombs have been found hidden in different parts of Tiflis, including several that were found in the dwelling of a workman in the arsenal. Several arrests have been made. During strike riots at Minsk, the Cossacks fired a volley at the rioters, wounding a number of them. Martial law has been proclaimed.

ANOTHER MUTINY FEARED.

Kustenji, Roumania, July 11.—The Russian squadron seems to be delayed here owing to the fear that another mutiny will break out should the vessels put to sea.

The fact that 55 sailors from the 'Kniaz Potemkin,' who surrendered, have been imprisoned on board the different vessels of the squadron awaiting trial for rebellion, has caused intense indignation among the crews, and as a consequence there are fears for another mutiny.

STRIKE AT MINSK.

Minsk, Russia, July 11.—A general strike has been declared. In a fight between Cossacks and rioters to-day, many were wounded.

RUINS OF ODESSA.

St. Petersburg, July 11.—The 'Nashadzin' describes the ruin of Odessa by the rioters as irreparable. It places the losses at at least 40,000,000 roubles. It says the manufactures in Odessa and vicinity are slight, and that at least 50,000 persons have lost their means of livelihood through the destruction of factories, etc. Other ports are unable to take Odessa's place as an export centre, and the necessity for exporting by means of roundabout routes must handicap Russia's competition in the European markets with America.

MURDERED THEIR OFFICERS

RUSSIAN SAPPERS STATIONED NEAR TIFLIS JOIN THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

Tiflis, Caucasia, July 14.—A regiment of Russian sappers stationed at a small village in the mountains near here have murdered all their officers, and it is rumored have joined the revolutionists.

ASSASSINATED.

Count Shuvaloff Shot Dead While Receiving Petitions

WAS PREFECT OF POLICE OF MOSCOW.

Moscow, July 11.— Major-General Count Shuvaloff, prefect of police here, and formerly attached to the Ministry of the Interior, was assassinated this morning while receiving petitions. One of the petitioners drew a revolver and fired three times at the prefect, who fell dead. The assassin was arrested.

The assassin, who was dressed as a peasant , has not been identified. He was recently arrested as a political suspect but escaped from the police station before his examination.

The assassin waited in the ante-room of the prefecture till the other petitioners had been received and then, entering the audince room, he advanced towards Count Shuvaloff, firing the shots at close range. The bullets passed through the body of the prefect.

CREATED NO SURPRISE.

London, July 12.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Times' says the assassination of Count Shuvaloff creates no surprise. It is one more evidence that government by the police will never pacify the country. The whole Russian press, with the exception of a few organs devoted to the bureaucracy, dins this obvious truth daily into the ears of the Government. Count Shuvaloff was a most zealous police official. The prefect of Moscow is now more important than when General Trepoff was in command there.

TO ATTACK VLADIVOSTOK.

The Japanese are Reconnoitring Around Sakhalin.

CAPTAIN BOUGOUIN, CONDEMNED AS A SPY BY JAPANESE, RELEASED

Tokio, July 16.—It is understood here that the cable connecting the Island of Sakhalin with the mainland has been cut at the Alexandroski station.

The Corean loan has been over-subscribed four-fold here.

The Japanese markets showed a general rise in prices upon the announcement of the appointment of M. de Witte as one of the Russian plenipotentiaries to the peace conference at Washington.

Captain Bougouin, ex-French attaché, who a few days ago was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for betraying Japanese military secrets, was pardoned to-day at the request of the Minister of Justice. The pardon was granted because of Captain Bougouin's high position here as a teacher. An edict, signed by Count Katsura, the prime minister, states that the act is one of imperial clemency. Captain Bougouin was the possessor of the third-class decoration of the order of the Rising Sun, which was taken from him upon his arrest. This will not be restored to him.

Rear-Admiral Yamada reports that while he was patrolling the coast of Primorsk he found at the entrance of Vladimir Bay, the Russian cruiser 'Izumrud,' which was one of the vessels that took part in the Battle of the Sea of Japan. She was hopelessly torn by explosion. Her after deck had been blown off, and the hull was empty. The wreck resembled a gigantic slipper.

OFF SAKHALIN

A JAPANESE DESCENT EXPECTED.

St. Petersburg, July 16.—Japanese warships have appeared to the northward of the Island of Sakhalin, and are presumably meditating a descent on the island.

A despatch to the 'Novoe Vremya' from Saediagun says that immense forest fires are raging in the neighborhood of Nikolaevsk. It is suspected that they were started by Japanese partisans in the timber works to distract attention from an invasion which, it is believed, is projected from the northern coast of Sakhalin.

RECONNOITRING NORTH-EAST OF VLADIVOSTOK.

Nikolskoie, Asiatic Russia, July 16.—Four Japanese torpedo boat destroyers reconnoitred Outga and Vladimir Bays, north-east of Vladivostok, on July 14 and 15. They made soundings and examined the shores, and were evidently investigating the possibilities of landing troops.

JAPANESE VICTORIOUS

IN STUBBORN FIGHT THEY CAPTURE MACHINE GUN AND AMMUNITION.

Tokio, July 16.—2 p.m.—It is officially announced that the Russian centre holding Da ling and vicinity was attacked on July 1, and offered stubborn resistance. The attack was renewed at dawn on July 12, when the Japanese dislodged the Russians, driving them in the direction of Mauka. This victory ensures complete occupation of south Sakhalin by the Japanese.

Eighty prisoners were taken by the Japanese, included among whom was Lieut. Maximta. Four field pieces, one machine gun and the ammunition warehouses were captured. The Japanese loss was about 70 men killed or wounded. The Russians lost 160 men.

DRIVEN NORTH

THE RUSSIANS ONLY HOLD TWO POSITIONS SOUTH OF TU MEN.

Tokio, July 16.—7 p.m.—Reliable information has been received here that the Russian forces in northern Corea have been gradually driven northward since last month, and now hold only two positions south of the Tu men river.

The last information from the front, however, reports the advance south of a large force from Vladivostok, but it is believed the Russians will halt at Nekiefsk, north of the Tu men, and concentrate their forces to make a resolute stand there against the Japanese advance.

The rainy season has set in in Manchuria, and prevents movements on a large scale.

NOVEL ENTRENCHMENTS

CENTRES OF ARMIES VERY STRONGLY FORTIFIED.

Gunshu Pass, Manchuria, July 16.—Reports that the Russian army is in a precarious situation appear to be without foundation. Investigations made by correspondents of the Associated Press show that neither flank has been turned, and, in fact, that the Russian wings are more advanced than the centre.

The Japanese centre is strongly fortified. Many siege guns have been emplaced along the Chang tu fu-Nanchenzo line, and there is a triple ring of forts commanding the Mandarin road.

The Japanese are using novel elephant-trap style of entrenchments, consisting of ditches covered with platforms, which are balanced in the middle, and which tilt into vertical positions under the feet of attackers.

LINEVITCH HAS 400,000 MEN.

Tokio, July 16.—It is officially reported that General Linevitch's force numbers 400,000, and it is reported that he is using water transportation extensively to bring forward men, supplies and ammunition.

An official who recently returned from Manchuria expresses the opinion that Linevitch plans a great demonstration to synchronize the meeting of the plenipotentiaries, but that he does not intend real aggression.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE

THE DATE OF SAILING OF THE RUSSIAN PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

Paris, July 15.—The North German Lloyd Company has received a despatch finally engaging passage on the steamer 'Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse,' sailing from Cherbourg on July 26, for the following list of Russian plenipotentiaries and their party: M. de Witte, chief plenipotentiary; Prof. De Martens, professor of international law at the University of St. Petersburg; M. Shipoff, director of trade; Major-General Yermoleff, military attaché at London; M. Samoiloff, of the Russian Foreign Office; M. Plancon, formerly Russian charge d'affaires at Pekin; M. Korotovit, formerly secretary of the Russian legation at Pekin; M. Naboukoff, of the Foreign Office. The company assigned M. de Witte and Mme. de Witte to a handsome suite composed of three luxurious communicating cabins. However, it is understood in diplomatic circles that Mme. de Witte may decide to remain in Paris. The despatch received by the company says that some of the Russian party will embark at Bremen, but M. de Witte and most of the party will board her at Cherbourg.

CHINA'S REPRESENTATIVE.

St. Petersburg, July 16.—The Shanghai correspondent of a Russian news agency reports that China has already selected Wu Ting Fang, former minister to Washington, to go to the United States to watch the proceedings.

RUSSIAN RED TAPE

M. WITTE WILL NOT BE ALLOWED A FREE HAND.

New York, July 17.—A Moscow despatch to the 'Times' says: A high official closely connected with the peace negotiations declares that the chances of concluding a treaty have become very remote since the invasion of Sakhalin, which is regarded in high quarters in St. Petersburg as an improper act after Japan consented to negotiate. It is also averred that M. Witte takes no special powers except those of an ordinary plenipotentiary qualifying him to make a treaty. The Czar will have to be consulted on every point.

STOESSEL IN DISGRACE

NOW UNDER ARREST OWING TO REVELATIONS MADE BY COMMISSION.

St. Petersburg, July 12.—The 'Nashashisn' prints a report that Lieut.-Gen. Stoessel has been placed under arrest at Tsarkoe-Selo, in consequence of the revelations made by the commission, which has been investigating the defence and the capitulation of Port Arthur, and that the sword of honor donated by a number of French admirers of General Stoessel will not be presented.

HELD CREW PRISONERS.

BRITISH STAND NO FOOLING FROM THE 'DNEIPER.'

Marseilles, July 11.—It is stated that the Russian converted cruiser 'Dneiper,' which arrived at Port Said, had the crew of the British steamer 'St. Kilda,' which the 'Dneiper' had sunk. The British complained to their consul that the captain of the 'Dneiper' was determined to take them to Russia. The consul, accompanied by the commanders of the British cruisers 'Lancaster' and 'Suffolk,' boarded the 'Dneiper,' and requested that the British subjects on board be liberated. The captain of the 'Dneiper' rudely refused the request, whereupon the consul informed him that if they were not released within an hour, special measures would be taken. The consul and the officers accompanying him then left the Russian warship. Immediately after, the 'Lancaster' raised anchor and swung round, ready to approach the 'Dneiper.' This hint was sufficient for the Russian captain, who instantly sent the 'St. Kilda's' crew ashore. They were brought here on a P. & O. liner.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA

DELEGATION FROM THE FORMER WILL SEEK A NEW COMMERCIAL TREATY.

Paris, July 15.—The new commercial treaty between France and Russia is designed to meet Germany's efforts to secure better access to the markets of Russia. Germany renounced her commercial treaty with Russia at the same time she renounced that with the United States. This was followed by negotiations for a new Russo-German treaty, under which Germany gets notable advantages. France, therefore, will send a delegation of leading officials to St. Petersburg to co-operate with M. Bompard, the French ambassador, in securing a treaty which will give French products rates and facilities equal to those given Germany. The competition between these two countries for Russian trade is extremely keen, and the immense purchase of war supplies by Russia has given added importance to it.

STEPHEN CLARKE CASE.

Belfast, July 16.—The jury in the case of Stephen Clarke, who was accused of circulating seditious notices concerning the army, found that he published and distributed the notices, but not with seditious intent.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

(See also page 2.)

INCREASED SESSIONAL INDEMNITY.

Ottawa, July 17.—Government resolutions were introduced to-day for an increase from $1,500 to $2,500 for the senators and members of parliament sessional indemnity, an increase to twelve thousand dollars of the Premier's salary, an allowance of $7,000 per year for the leader of the Opposition, a retiring allowance for ex-Ministers, and an increase in the scale of judicial salaries, the increase in the sessional indemnity to take effect with the present year. In each session the indemnity will be at the rate of $20 a day of a sitting that runs beyond thirty days. When the session exceeds thirty days the indemnity will be $2,500. A deduction will be made of fifteen dollars for every day that a senator or member misses. Instead of the existing allowance of twenty cents a mile for travelling expenses, the country will pay its parliamentary representatives their actual moving or transportation expenses between their places of residence and Otttawa, going and coming once each way. Members may draw up to fifteen dollars a day during the progress of the session, adjusting their accounts monthly. The balance of their money shall not be paid over till prorogation. Members' claims must be sworn to before the accountant.

Every cabinet minister who has served five consecutive years as head of one of the departments will, upon retirement, be entitled to an annuity equal to one-half the salary of the position. Where an ex-minister becomes entitled to a salary by virtue of a public office or as leader of the Opposition the amount of the above annuity shall be deducted therefrom.

JUDICIAL SALARIES.

The sixteen puisne judges of the Superior Court, whose salaries now range from $3,000 to $4,000, are advanced to $5,000. If the Chief Justice of the Superior Court resides at Quebec, the judge at Montreal who acts as Chief Justice at the latter place will receive one thousand dollars extra' and vice versa, where the Chief Justice proper makes his home in Montreal.

The salaries of the Court of Appeal, and the High Court are increased by two thousand dollars for each judge. This gives the Chief Justices of the several divisions $8,000 each and the puisne judges $6,000 each.

In Quebec the Chief Justice of the King's Bench and the Chief Justice of the Superior Court receive increases of two thousand, which will give them $8,000 each. The five puisne judges of the King's Bench Court are advanced from five to seven thousand.

The seventeen puisne judges of the Superior Court resident at Montreal, Quebec and Terrebonne will be paid $7,000 instead of $5,000.

In Nova Scotia the Chief Justice will receive $7,000 instead of $5,000. His five colleagues in the Supreme Court will receive $6,000 instead of $4,000. Similar increases are voted to the Supreme Court of New Brunswick.

In Prince Edward Island the Chief Justice will receive $6,000 instead of $4,000. The two assistants will receive $5,200 instead of $3,200.

The divorce judge will receive $500 extra.

In Manitoba, the North-West and British Columbia the Supreme Court judges receive corresponding increases with those in the east, that is to say, two thousand dollars all round.

The salary of the County Court judges throughout Ontario will be hereafter $2,500 and $3,000 after three years' service. The senior County Court judge of York will be paid $2,900 on appointment. At present the County Court judges' salaries are $2,400 all round.

In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Manitoba, the County Court judges' salaries are increased to the same scale as in Ontario. The County Court judge in Queen's county, P.E.I., will be paid $3,500 .

In British Columbia the County Court judges who have hitherto received $2,400 will be paid three thousand.

The salary of the Chief Justice of Canada is made $10,000 instead of $8,000. The puisne judges will receive $9,000 instead of $7,000. The judge of the Exchequer Court is advanced from six to eight thousand dollars.

The ex-cabinet ministers who will qualify for the annuity are Sir Mackenzie Powell, Sir Hector Langevin, Sir John Carling, Sir Adolphe Caron, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir C. H. Tupper, the Hon. Messrs. Sifton, Blair, Tarte, Foster, Costigan and Haggart.

The additional charge per year upon the national treasury as the outcome of these increases will be close on half a million dollars.

TELEPHONE QUESTION.

In the House of Commons to-day the Prime Minister, in answer to Mr. W. F. Maclean, stated that the government had no legislation on the telephone question to propose this session. The Finance Minister foreshadowed an amendment to the Insurance Act next session. If there had been time he would have brought in his measure this year. However, the whole question would receive during recess the consideration that was due it. If in the light of the recent insurance developments in the United States it is shown that further restrictions are needed to ensure proper control of insurance funds, the Canadian Government will profit by the experience across the border to improve our insurance laws accordingly.

A minor government bill to give the superintendents of insurance and public health the rank of deputy ministers passed all three readings.

Mr. E. Gus. Porter's bill to provide for an appeal from summary convictions in certain cases was given third reading. The clause which had been added earlier in the session to legalize betting on race tracks was knocked out in committee, and the bill as adopted is accordingly stripped of this feature.

Mr. H. J. Logan's bill to punish those who use false representations in order to induce or to deter immigration into Canada, passed third readings, the author observing that it was acceptable alike to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress.

Upon motion for committee of supply, Mr. Lake, of Qu'Appelle, introduced a resolution deprecating interference in political contests by government officials.

SHOT HER BOY

MOTHER MISTOOK TWELVE-YEAR-OLD SON FOR A BURGLAR.

Littleton, W. Va., July 15.—Tilden Bass, twelve years old, was shot and killed early to-day by his mother, who mistook him for a burglar. The boy arose in his sleep and wandered about the house. His mother heard him and quietly secured a revolver. Soon afterward she saw a form on the roof of a porch moving stealthily through her bedroom window, and she fired. It was some time before she summoned up sufficient courage to go down-stairs, where she found the lifeless body of her son.

NORWEGIAN TARIFF

STORTHING WILL LIKELY PASS BILL TO RAISE ENTIRE TARIFF.

Stockholm, July 15.—The Norwegian Storthing to-day voted to increase the duty on pork from two and a half to three and three-quarter cents. This indicates that the Storthing will pass the government bill, considerably raising the entire tariff.

THE TORONTO SUNDAY

NO CIVIC RECEPTION TO GRIDIRON CLUB YESTERDAY.

Toronto, July 15.—Mayor Urquhart and Ald. Graham, chairman of the reception committee, were informed that the Gridiron Club, otherwise the Washington newspaper correspondents, had been delayed in their trip from the North-West, and could not reach Toronto until Sunday morning. They decided that the city could not tender them any reception on Sunday. They regretted the delay, but felt that it would be quite impossible to extend any special civic attention except on a week-day.

EARTHQUAKE

SHOCKS FELT IN MAINE AND NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Portland, Me., July 15. — A slight earthquake shock was felt at 5.10 a.m. to-day followed in a few seconds by a heavier one. No damage was reported. The shocks are said to be heavier than those experienced on March 21, 1904. They were reported very severe at Augusta, Bangor, Lewiston, Rockland, and Brunswick. Reports from Thomaston say that one shock was felt there shortly after five o'clock, of about fifteen seconds' duration. The state prison at Thomaston was shaken noticeably and dishes and stove covers rattled. Biddeford, Saco and Old Orchard, also noticed the shock at 5.05 this morning. The earth trembled and there was a roar that sounded like distant thunder. The convulsion was of but a few seconds' duration. At Bangor there was one long rumble which rattled dishes and shook windows.

Mr. Leslie A. Lee, state geologist, of Bowdoin College, said that as near as he could judge, the tremulous agitation passed from east to west at 5.10 o'clock, and was between seven and ten seconds in duration. There is no instrument at Bowdoin for registering the velocity and strength of the concussion. Prof. Lee said it was one of those shocks which is caused by the slipping of rock on the side of a fissure at some considerable depth, probably two or three miles, as a result of long-continued strain. Prof. Lee could not locate, the reports said, the centre of the shock.

Concord, N.H., July 15.— An earthquake shock was distinctly felt in this city at 5.10 o'clock this morning. Reports from Manchester and other points indicate that a distinct shock was experienced over the southern section of the state at about the same hour.

A CHICAGO RIOT

PRESIDENT OF BUTCHERS' UNION BEATEN INTO INSENSIBILITY.

Chicago, July 16.—It was decided today that the express drivers formerly employed by the seven railway express companies, will remain on strike for the present at least. The Express Drivers' Union took a referendum vote on the proposition.

A serious riot between union and non-union teamsters was averted to-night. Nearly one hundred non-union teamsters, who have taken the places of the strikers, have been living in the vicinity of union headquarters. To-night when the union men were leaving Bricklayers' Hall, they encountered some non-union drivers. A general fight was soon in progress. Clubs and bricks were being used indiscriminately, and several shots were fired, but the police arrived in time to prevent bloodshed. Several arrests were made.

Later in the day another disturbance occurred at a Federation of Labor meeting. Dissatisfaction over the election of officers brought about the trouble.

Revolvers were drawn and the ballot boxes were destroyed. Michael Donnelly, president of the Amalgamated Butchers' Union, was severely injured, and was taken unconscious from the hall. Many other persons were cut and bruised, but Donnelly was the only one who received serious injury. It was necessary to call the police to restore order .

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

Mr. Andrew Anderson, retired manufacturer and capitalist, Windsor, is dead.

The Department of Public Works has 2,000 men at work in New Ontario on colonization roads.

George Hartwick, twenty years old, of Ilderton, was fatally injured while bicycling down grade near Lakeside, dying a few hours later.

The provincial directors of the new Monarch Bank of Canada met in Toronto on Thursday and decided to proceed immediately with the work of organizing.

A sturgeon weighing 109 pounds was taken from the water of the Rainy river near where they empty into the Lake of the Woods, the other day.

Patrick Sheedy, of Bromley, while out with the surveying party of H. J. Beatty, Eganville, in New Ontario, was drowned by the upsetting of a canoe.

Miss Alice Davis, aged 17 years, daughter of Mrs. J. Davis, 282 Kent street, Ottawa, is missing from her home and the police are endeavoring to find her.

The directors of the Canadian Forestry Association met in Ottawa, on Wednesday, and made preliminary arrangements for the next Dominion Forestry Convention.

The Presbytery of Glengarry is meeting to-day at Alexandria and is considering a unanimous call to the Rev. Mr. Weir, of Avonmore, by the congregation at Glencoe.

Frank Allis, familiarly called Frank Elliott, a young Indian, was caught in the machinery which feeds Booth's mill, at Ottawa, on Thursday night, carried into the roaring furnace of the sawdust burner and practically cremated.

The seven-year-old son of J. A. Grace, barber, of St. Catharines, fell into the upper hydraulic race while playing about, was washed down a seventy-five feet inclined flume, and dashed on the rocks below.

The Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Lands and Mines, accompanied by perhaps one or two of the other ministers, intends taking a trip over the Temiskaming Railway, to visit the Highlands of Ontario in August.

During the visit of Port Huron, Mich., Orangemen to London, on the Twelfth, a drunken American shouted, 'To —— with Canada; she never showed us yet.' The Stars and Stripes of the visitors was instantly seized, torn to shreds and trampled in the roadway, in resentment.

His Worship Mayor Ellis has been notified by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council that he cannot give his consent to the city of Ottawa issuing debentures to the amount of $80,000 for waterworks extensions, it having previously been denied by the Private Bills Committee of the Provincial House.

An outbreak of smallpox is reported from Grosse Cape, near Sault Ste Marie.

Mr. M. R. Stewart has issued a writ against the city of Toronto to have it declared that the anti-trading stamp by-law is ultra vires, and also that the provincial statute upon which the by-law is based is ultra vires.

James Marks, a mail sorter at the Toronto post-office, has been arrested on the charge of stealing letters and their contents. A number of letters containing money have been missing recently, and the usual decoy letter method was tried, resulting in Mark's arrest. He has been about five years in the post-office and has a wife and children.

Mr. Justice Meredith gave judgment for plaintiff, with costs, in the case of Lancaster vs. Shaw, at London, last week. The action was taken under sec. 4 of the Ontario Election Act, for a penalty of $2,000 against defendant for voting at an election for the Legislative Assembly, being disqualified as a postmaster in a city.

Mr. A. G. McWhinney, superintendent of the railway mail service, died last Tuesday at Belfast, Ireland. Mr. McWhinney left London some six weeks ago, accompanied by his daughter, Miss McWhinney, purposing to spend a six-months' leave of absence in the land of his birth, for the benefit of his health, which had been failing for some months past.

Eight young pigs attacked the infant baby of Mr. and Mrs. Wagstaffe, of Glen Morris, the other day, as it lay on a pile of hay near where its parents were working. The cries brought the mother to its assistance, when she drove the pigs off. They had gnawed off one of its toes. The clothing was also torn away on the baby's side, and the pigs had bitten into the flesh.

There is an agitation among Kingston cabmen and carters to have licenses and license fees abolished. They claim they are engaged in the same business as the street railway company, namely, the carrying of passengers. If the company is allowed by council to transact its business without being taxed, the carters and cabbies claim the same privilege should be extended to them.

The Attorney-General of Ontario has issued three writs against Michael J. O'Brien, of Renfrew; W. C. Chambers, Aitken, Furland, and Thomas Herbert, of Nipissing, and Ellis P. Earl, of New York, and the Nipissing Mining Company, to have declared void as having been issued by mistake and fraud the leases of certain mining locations in the Nipissing district.

Mr. William A. Orr, a hero of the rebellion of 1837, is dead at Toronto. He was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1820, and came to Canada next year with his parents. He was present at the burning of Montgomery's Tavern, and continued on duty for the restoration of order after the rising was crushed. He was one of the five men who rowed out on the Niagara river, cut the steamer 'Caroline' from her moorings, and sent her over the falls.

QUEBEC.

A large new summer hotel has been opened at Lake St. Joseph.

Mrs. Albert Craig, who died at Cartwright, Man., was buried at Granby.

Mr. Sam. Cayer, Kingsey Falls, is dead as the result of a runaway accident.

A Fitch Bay farmer recently saw a full-grown wolf trotting leisurely through his pasture.

The Rev. W .P. Tanner, of Sawyerville, has received a call from Torbolton and Fitzroy Harbor.

The population of Hull is 13,927, according to assessment figures, an increase of 60 for the year.

Mrs. Truesdale, one of the founders of the Baptist Church at Kingsey Falls, is dead at Regina, N.W.T., of the grippe.

Word has been received by Danville friends of the death of Mr. H. H. Harvey, a former resident at Latah, Wash.

Ernest Latour, a farmer, was killed near Brompton Falls while driving across the railway track, by the Montreal express.

Cards are out for a reception in the Lake View, Knowlton, to-morrow, by Dr. and Mrs. Hemming, on the occasion of their golden wedding.

The old Montgomery tablet on the face of the Champlain cliff, under the Citadel at Quebec, has been removed. It was erected about seventy years ago.

The Rev. Rural Dean Taylor, rector of Christ Church, Aylmer, Que., has received a call to become assistant pastor of St. George's Church, of Montreal.

Mr. Matthew Read, governor of Sherbrooke jail, has held the position forty-four years, succeeding his father, whose term of office extends back to the twenties.

The valuators for the Township of Dunham have completed their labors for this year. Comparing the valuation with the last valuation roll, there will be a considerable falling off.

The sister of Charles McLaughlin, who was recently killed at Loch Haven, Pa., and about whom enquiries had been received in this city, has been located at Sherbrooke.

Four men were killed and two injured on Friday afternoon in an explosion in the detonator room of the Dominion Cartridge Company's works, at Brownsburg, Que.

Mr. J. N. Galler, Dunham, was surprised on his eighty-first birthday, by over a hundred of his friends and neighbors who gathered at his home to commemorate his birthday.

An action was taken at Quebec on Thursday against the Levis Street Railway Company by the New York Trust Company, representing bondholders, the amount claimed being $262,500.

The approaches to the new Quebec bridge on the south side of the River St. Lawrence, with the exception of the filling in and embankment work, are completed, and trains are able to move from the Chaudiere to the bridge site.

A large bear has been bothering the farmers of Laval. While the presence of a bear in this vicinity is not rare, the undue familiarity of this one is likely to prove fatal to its existence, as the young men of the place have armed themselves and set out on its trail.

The war canoe of the Longueuil Boat Club, with a crew of fifteen on board, was upset opposite the Longueuil wharf the other night. Owing to the prompt action of one of the club's sailing yachts, in charge of Messrs. Sneade and Dolbell, and the crew of the Longueuil ferry, no fatalities resulted.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Quebec and Saguenay Railway Company, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the current year:—Mr. R. Forget, the Hon. P. A. Choquette, the Hon. E. B. Garneau, Mr. Wm. Price, Mr. McLea Walbank, Mr. N. Rioux. At a subsequent meeting of the directors, Messrs. R. Forget and Senator Choquette were elected respectively president and vice-president.

WESTERN CANADA.

At Alameda, N.W.T., two young men, H. Brealey and W. Hazzard, aged about seventeen years, were drowned in Moose Creek last week.

Mrs. C. J. Cotton, till lately of Gananoque, Ont., is dead at Calgary, from blood poisoning, aged twenty-three. She leaves a husband and a two-year-old son.

Peter Anderson was smothered to death by gas at Yorkton while digging a well. He was lately from Minnesota. He leaves a widow and a small family.

Alexander Anderson, an immigrant from Kircaldy, Scotland, on his way to Winnipeg, gashed his throat almost from ear to ear on board a C. P. R. colonist car while intoxicated.

The new French church in course of erection on Bannatyne street, Winnipeg, has fallen in, as the result of the foundations being undermined by a heavy storm.

A rifle match has been arranged between the 6th Regiment Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles, of Vancouver, and the 22nd Regiment of Infantry, National Guard, of Washington State, for Sept. 29.

The Dominion government fisheries protection boat 'Kestrel,' while planting oysters and lobsters on the west coast of Vancouver Island, caught the Seattle schooner 'North' poaching for halibut, and took her in to Vancouver.

The Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg has ordered the deportation of three London Jews, one Englishman and one Englishwoman, physically unfit and liable to become public charges. The woman has evinced many symptoms of insanity.

The Winnipeg 'Free Press,' discussing the crop outlook, says: It is a little early to dogmatize about the harvest, but with the weather clerk on his best behavior it begins to look as though the predictions of a hundred million bushels of wheat this fall are in a fair way of fulfillment.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

Nova Scotia fishermen are organizing to fight what they believe to be a United States lobster combine.

Dr. Stockton, of St. John, is talked of as the successor to Mr. Borden in the leadership of the Conservative party.

Wright's lumber mills, four miles from Salisbury, N.B., have been burned down. The loss is $20,000, and is thought to be due to incendiarism.

William L. Perry, teller of the defunct Bank of Yarmouth, Halifax, N.S., under indictment for embezzlement, died on Saturday evening.

Mr. W. T. Sherwood, manager of the Imperial Packing Company, died while out canoeing at Woodstock, N.B. He was fifty years old, and prominent in business circles.

The steamer 'Aranmore' went on the rocks two miles west of Thunder River. The SS. 'King Edward' took off the passengers and baggage, taking them to Gaspé.

There is another strike on at the Springhill mines, the men objecting to the dismissal of a boy in the lamp cleaning department for not doing his work properly.

The very sudden death of Mr. Isaie Schofield, a C. P. R. locomotive engineer, of No. 8 Tara Hall avenue, Montreal, who for many years has been on the line between Montreal and Smith's Falls, occurred at Bathurst, N.B., where he had gone to visit his brother-in-law, Mr. John Kane.

The lobster season just closed has been one of the most successful on record. In Prince Edward Island the catch will be about an average one. The total catch is about 50,000 cases, valued at $650,000 the price being about $1 less than last year. The hatchery has handled a considerable quantity of eggs.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Montreal is to have a new ten-story apartment house.

The city fathers are discussing whether or not the city arms should be of certain specific colors wherever emblazoned.

Montreal Frenchmen celebrated the fall of the Bastille by a three-day celebration on Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Four young women were injured the other night by jumping from the front of a moving car on St. Catherine street, near Chomedy street, having been frightened by the blowing-out of a fuse in the controller.

William Legare, 25 years old, a C.P.R. trackman, fell from the crossing over Guy street, a distance of 25 feet, to the street below, breaking his back and sustaining severe internal injuries.

Dr. Guerin, the Liberal nominee for the vacancy in the Provincial Legislature, caused by the death of Mr. James Cochrane, the member for St. Lawrence, has announced that he cannot be a candidate for personal reasons.

The Shipping Federation of Canada has decided not to adopt the submarine bell system, which it was expected would be taken up by the steamships using the St. Lawrence route.

The Rev. Dr. Whitney, who for several years has been the popular principal of Bishop's College University, Lennoxville, and who for family reasons has just resigned, sailed for England yesterday morning.

Bernard Segal, grocer, 144 St. Urbain street, and Mary Jaslow, grocer, 22a St. Urbain street, were condemned by Mr. Recorder Poirier to pay fines of $10 and costs, or 15 days in jail for keeping their stores open on Sunday.

Douglas Rennie, twenty years of age, was drowned in the swimming tank at the Turkish Baths Hotel, on Thursday. The young fellow was swimming in the tank with two friends, who were playing 'tag' in the water.

Because her guardian refused her liberty one afternoon, Antoinette Dorval, eight years of age, dropped from a second story window of her home on Amherst street, and was seriously injured internally. The distance from the window to the pavement is thirty feet.

The body of a man, apparently about 25 years of age, and supposed to be that of Thomas Keen, of Norton Mills, Vt., was found in a car of grain in the Grand Trunk Railway yard at St. Henri. The car was standing on a siding, and the odor coming from it attracted the attention of the workmen in the yard.

Miss Marie Hollinshead, widely known in Montreal through her vocal talent, is the principal in a romance which occurred in the Old Water Street Mission of New York, better known as the Jerry McAuley Mission, and will end in her marriage to Mr. Thomas Bruce, a wealthy southerner. She is now engaging her voice and energies in evangelistic work among the poor of New York.

The city police force has been increased by the addition of thirty men, and inside of a week there will be an increase of more than three hundred. Chief Benoit, of the fire brigade, is having all his fire fighters sworn in as constables, so that they will possess full power to make an arrest whenever they come across any person violating the law.

James Powers, who was arrested last week with Mrs. Frances Smith, on a charge of conspiring to defraud a number of city firms by means of worthless drafts on the Anglo-American Premium Company, was found guilty yesterday before Judge Choquet. He was sentenced to a month in jail. The woman was allowed to go on suspended sentence, relatives from St. Louis, Mo., having come to the rescue and settled all claims against her.

NEW BRUNSWICK JUDGE RETALIATES.

St. John, N.B., July 12.—Judge Forbes, of St. John County Court, has struck a blow at the English magistrate who recently sentenced a criminal in England to a British prison or to Canada. Yesterday Judge Forbes had before him Thomas Jackson, an Englishman, who had stolen $60 from his roommate and pleaded guilty to the theft. Having in mind the English judge's sentence, Judge Forbes imposed on Jackson a sentence of two years in Dorchester penitentiary or to return to England. He was remanded to jaid until he could make up his mind.

TORONTO TEACHER KILLED.

Detroit, Mich., July 14.—During a terrific electric storm at Oxford, Mich., this afternoon, Miss Lizzie Dodds, aged 23 years, a school teacher, of Toronto, Ont., was instantly killed, while standing near a window in the home of Mrs. Daniel McDonald, whom Miss Dodds was visiting. Mrs. McDonald was rendered unconscious in another room in the house, but recovered.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Last year the expenses of the United States army and navy amounted to $117,334,003.

Ed. Coate, of East Hill, Vt., just over the line, was killed by lightning while after his cows.

Several persons were drowned by the sinking of a yacht off Dobb's Ferry, by a steamer flying the Swedish flag.

The new city directory for 1905-06 shows the population of the city to be 301,000 and 84,000 for the outskirts.

Canada's exports to South Africa last year amounted to $2,350,000, or ten times the value of exports prior to the South African war.

Canada exports seventeen million two hundred and thirty-three thousand eggs per year, and these are valued at nearly a million and a half dollars.

The Emperor William, with the Imperial Chancellor, Prince von Buelow, on board the Imperial yacht 'Hohenzollern,' has arrived in Sweden.

The C. P. R. is considering the advisability of using electricity instead of steam in its engines on the Boundary system, British Columbia.

Bennett, the supposed murderer of the Indian woman, Betsey Jacobs, from the Brantford Indian Reservation, has been arrested in Dunville, Ont.

There was a row in the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday, and the Amnesty Bill was wrecked by the violent language of one of its supporters.

Johann Hoch, the condemned wife murderer, has issued an appeal 'to the just public' for enough money to enable him to take his case to the Supreme Court. It is necessary that he have $1,100 by July 15, otherwise he must hang.

At the annual meeting of the Roman Catholic Educational Association in New York the foundation of a free Catholic school system throughout the United States was laid.

The shooting of a Scotch gillie by Henry Phipps, the steel magnate, of Pittsburg, in mistake for a poacher, is to be the subject of a query in the British House of Comons.

President Roosevelt has declined the invitation extended by the Commonwealth of Australia to Miss Alice Roosevelt to visit Australia with Secretary Taft and the members of his family.

Eight skeletons of Indians, eight feet in height, have been discovered by employees of the Maryland Academy of Sciences on the banks of the Choptank river on the eastern shore of Maryland.

The crops of winter and summer grain, peas, beans and cattle food have totally failed, and Central, Eastern, and Northern Russia are threatened with a famine far surpassing those of 1891 and 1897.

An explosion of fire damp in No. 2 pit in the United National Colliery Company, at Wattstown, in the Rhondda Valley, Wales, the centre of the great Welsh coalfields, resulted in the loss of at least 126 lives.

Work on the new Windsor Hotel will be begun on Sept. 1. The plans are to be prepared by Messrs. H. J. Hardenburg and Bradford Lee Gilbert, of New York, and will be executed by Messrs. Hutchison & Wood, of this city.

George Howard Kerstead, clerk in a Toronto shoe store, is a fugitive from justice and if caught will have to stand his trial for raising a salary cheque from his employer from twelve to twelve hundred dollars.

An independent section of Ulster Orangemen has issued a manifesto to the country appealing for the burial of sectarianism which is now dividing Protestants and Roman Catholics, and invoking the co-operation of all secular forces in the promotion of the national welfare

Mr. Balfour, in the House of Commons in referring to the recent speech of Lord Roberts, said he could never be led to believe that conscription could be successfully adopted in England, and maintained that the government scheme of army reform was the best solution of the problem.

A tornado swept over Winnipeg on Friday, doing great damage. The new Labor Temple, in course of construction, fell, crushing the cottage next door to it and two men and several women were buried in the ruins.

In Pittsburg a bridal couple were drawn through the streets locked in a menagerie cage, with a brass band playing in front of a procession formed by the guests, who burned red fire and blew horns by way of keeping up the excitement.

The Walter Scott Special on the Santa Fe Railway, containing a baggage car, diner and private living car, made the distance between Los Angeles, Cal., and Chicago—2,244½ miles— in 44 hours and 56 minutes, the best time on record, and a trifle over twelve hours better than the regular train.

An alliance is said to be seriously contemplated between Germany and Sweden. The question having been discussed between King Oscar and the Emperor William on board the 'Hohenzollern' at Gefle. Germany, it is further stated, will soon make the greatest naval demonstration in its history within Swedish waters.

One man was probably fatally injured, more than a score were slightly hurt, and hundreds were involved in a riot of striking tailors and their sympathizers on Thursday, in Williamsburg, N.Y. It was not until the crowd had wrecked the clothing factory of Isaac Newman that the police dispersed them.

Reports from the office of the United States Secretary of State show that the frequent and heavy rains are doing tremendous damage to crops of all kinds in Michigan. Clover is almost a total loss and wheat is suffering. There have been only thirty rainless days since April 10. On many days the rain has been so severe that all outside work had to be suspended.

Three murders have been committed among the ranchmen of the Big Horn Basin, Wyoming, within the past two weeks, and in each case the left ear of the murdered man was cut off. The three men had each received a letter warning him to leave the country on pain of death, and a number of others who have received similar letters have banded themselves together for protection.

The body of H. Marryat Martin, nephew of the late Sir Martin Holloway, and grand nephew of the late Captain Marryat, R.N., was found under some bushes in High Park, Toronto, the other day, with a bullet through the heart, a cigar between the stiffened fingers, and beside it a revolver and a flask of whiskey. The body had evidently lain there for days.

Dr. Andrew Linn Nelden, who conducts a sanitorium and beauty-renewing establishment in New York, has been lodged in the Tombs, charged with larceny by a Denver woman, who says she paid him $300 in advance and nearly $1,000 altogether for a four-weeks' sojourn in his sanitarium, to make her 'look like a girl of twenty-five,' and instead he has made her look like a 'fright.'

According to the 'Railway Age,' the trackage laid during the first half of 1905 in the United States amounts only to 1,284 miles, compared with 1,937 in the same time last year, and 2,221 in the first half of 1903. No new track was laid in New England, and Texas was the only state in which over a hundred miles was laid. Activity in railroad building is now largely centred in street and electric railways; but no statistics of aggregate building are available.

The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company has closed a contract with the Tehuantepec National Railway Company of Mexico, through Messrs. S. Pearson & Co., Limited, of London, the managing directors, for the transportation of all the business of the steamship company between Atlantic and Pacific ports over the railway which will be completed the latter part of next year.

A shocking story of murder come by way of New Orleans. A negro, named Robert McGill, to secure $1,400 on board a Norweign fruit schooner, trading between Honduras points and New Orleans, hid among the cargo and when the boat left the harbor of Uttilla, near midnight on Friday night, rushed out and with a Winchester rifle murdered the crew, a woman and her six-weeks-old baby. The sister of the murdered woman only saved herself by jumping overboard and swimming to shore, where she hid for two days among the bushes. McGill was lynched by a mox six hours after he was handed over by the gunboat 'Tatumbla,' to the civil authorities of the little island of Utila.

TO VISIT CANADA

AGRICULTURAL EDITORS TO TAKE A TRIP THROUGH THE WEST.

Winnipeg, July 13.—Next month the Canadian Pacific Railway hopes to bring the editors of all the principal agricultural journals in the United States on a trip through the West. The papers which will be represented circulate among 11,000,000 farmers. Two years ago the company gave an excursion to a party of agricultural editors, which included such men as Shaw, Mennedy, Wallace, of the 'Orange Judd Farmer,' and many others, and with the best possible results. The editors wrote in the most enthusiastic and flattering terms of the country, the articles appearing at intervals for eighteen months after their visit. This year the trip will be more extended, and the party more numerous, and the results are likely to be even more beneficial. The party will go as far west as Vancouver Island.

FAILED TO BREAK RECORD.

The attempt to break the mail record via Sydney on the present voyage of the 'Virginian' has unfortunately failed because of fog. The 'Virginian' was delayed nine hours by dense fog in crossing the ice track.

The cruiser 'Canada' sailed from North Sydney shortly after midnight on Tuesday for Cabot Straits, where she expected to intercept the 'Virginian.' She failed to do so, however, and returned to Sydney at 11 o'clock the same night, and at 6.30 on Thursday morning intercepted the 'Virginian,' and received the mails. The mails were immediately taken to Sydney and despatched to Montreal on the Intercolonial Railway's special train. The train reached Bonaventure Station at 8.23 on Friday morning, and the mails were delivered in Montreal during the forenoon.

WERE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Renfrew, Ont., July 12.—Five persons were injured by lightning here to-day while watching the Orange parade, a team of horses was struck, and the grist and sawmill was set afire, but the flames were extinguished before any considerable damage had been done. The injured were: Samuel Adams and M. New, of Ottawa; Peter Phillips, of Douglas, together with his wife and son.

Those injured had been standing close by a tree watching the parade, and when rain began to fall ran to the shelter of the tree.

Medical aid was hastily summoned, and all five were resuscitated, and afterwards returned to their homes.

A banner of Ottawa Lodge had been placed for protection under the tree, and it was torn into ribbons as one effect of the lightning's work.

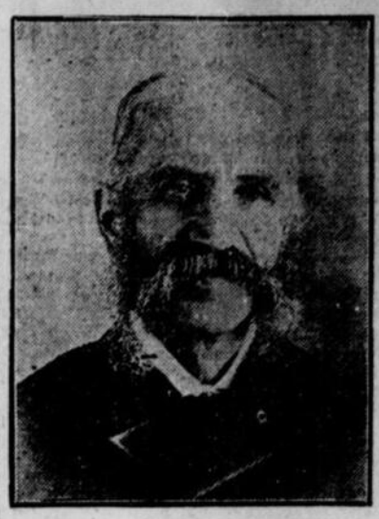
TO TAX UNITED STATES WORKMEN.

Amherstburg, Ont., July 13.—Government officials are disposed to collect an income tax from the force of employees engaged upon the United States improvements in the channel of the Detroit River at this point. As Amherstburg is convenient to their work, the engineers and many employees live here, and the town derives the resulting benefit. Mr. Dixon, the engineer who is in charge of the work, has protested. If the government insists, it is probable that the men will move over to Grosse Island, which is in United States waters. Though the channel here is wholly in Canadian waters, the United States Government has spent millions of dollars in widening, deepening, and straightening it, and more is still to be spent in the work.

OBITUARY

THE LATE MR. A. BOY.

The late Mr. A. Boy, of Chambly Canton, died after a short illness at Scottstown, Que., on Monday, July 10. Mr. Boy came to Canada from France in 1870, to labor under the French-Canadian Missionary Society, and with the exception of a few years, he devoted his time and energy to the evangelization of his compatriots in the province of



THE LATE MR. A. BOY.

Quebec. During the last twelve years he was stationed in Chambly Canton, where he built up a substantial and prosperous cause. The school edifice and the chapel were erected and paid for through his own efforts. As this is the only Presbyterian cause in Chambly, divine services are held both in English and French. Mr. Boy was kind and amiable in disposition and most conscientious in the discharge of his duties. As a citizen he was highly esteemed by both Protestants and Roman Catholics, and by his death the community sustains a great loss.

MR. H. T. HIGGINBOTHAM.

The death took place last night of Mr. Harry Thompson Higginbotham, at his residence, 92 Union avenue. The deceased, who had been in failing health for the past two years, was the eldest son of Mr. Granby Higginbotham, of Belfast, Ireland. He was born on Dec. 27, 1868, and had been in this country for a number of years, being at the time of his death chief clerk at the Co-operative Wholesale Society, 36 St. Peter street. Previous to that he was engaged at Messrs. William Ware & Sons. The late Mr. Higginbotham leaves a widow to mourn his loss. She was Miss Florence Dyde, a granddaughter of Col. Dyde, at one time A.D.C. to the late Queen Victoria. Mr. Higginbotham was a member of Laurentian Council of the Royal Arcanum. The funeral will be private.

CHIEF DETECTIVE DEAD.

Mr. N. Robillard, chief of the Ottawa detective department, died at the Water street hospital on Tuesday at the age of forty years. On Saturday evening he complained of feeling unwell and his physician pronounced his trouble as appendicitis. He underwent an operation at the hospital, and at first showed signs of improvement, but complications set in and he succumbed. Mr. Robillard had been a detective for six years, and on the resignation of Chief Powell several months ago he was appointed chief. He was considered one of the best detectives in Canada. The last case in which he was engaged was that of Joseph Clement and his alleged wife. The deceased leaves a widow and seven children.

PROF. EDWARD S. WOOD.

Boston, July 12.—Prof. Edward S. Wood, of the Harvard Medical School, the famous expert in examining human blood, is dead, at his summer home at Pocasset. He gave expert testimony in many cases.

INVENTED GOLD PEN MACHINE.

New York, July 12.—John T. Foster, 85 yers old, of Arlington, near Newark, N.J., died yesterday. His was the first death in his family for nearly 70 years. Mr. Foster was an inventor of note. The most important of his inventions was machinery for making gold pens.

WILLIAM H. HARRIS.

Port Hope, July 13.—Wm. H. Harris, J.P., the last surviving member of the oldest county family, died yesterday morning at the family residence, 'Brandon House.' The late Mr. Harris was a grandson of Wyndert Harris, who came to Port Hope in 1793, and was the first actual settler in this part of the province. Prior to the American Revolution the family owned the best farms in Dutchess county, New York State. The late Mr. Harris was born in Port Hope, near Smith's Creek, on Oct. 23, 1821, and was thus in his 84th year. The township of Hamilton had just been surveyed and named, and the late Mr. Harris was named after it.

THE REV. DR. YOUNG.

Winnipeg, July 13.—News was received here this morning of the death in England of the Rev. Dr. Young, for a number of years Bishop of Athabasca. Bishop Young was greatly beloved in the West, where he accomplished a great work in the mission field.

UNITED STATES POACHERS

A LAKE ST. CLAIR FISHERMAN CLAIMS TO HAVE LOST $600 WORTH OF NETS AND FISH.

Walkerville, Ont., July 10. — Gilbert Labut, a fisherman, claims to have lost six hundred dollars' worth of nets and fish by depredations by United States poachers. Commissioner Reaume, who is in Windsor, states that the continued poaching on the shores of Lake St. Clair and the Detroit river, will result in a provincial cruiser being placed in commission.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE BURDENED FARMER.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have read lately two items of news on which, with your permission, I will comment from a North-West agricultural point of view. The first is a lament by the Minister of the Interior that the British tenant-farmer is insusceptible to the blandishments of the Canadian emigration agents, and the second that there is talk of a protective duty on binder twine and cream separators. Free-traders, like myself, have been very patient in regard to the fiscal policy of the present governments, so patient that we are, with some reason, suspected of indifference, and it appears to be necessary to express the strong disappointment which results from the present slow progress in the fight against protection.

We have recognized the difficulties in the way, that we should be worse off under a Conservative regime, but, after all, if all progress is to be arrested, and even backward steps taken, I am afraid that our enthusiasm will lose its driving force, and a long step will be taken towards a return to the old days before 1896.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier must know on what an insecure foundation his power rests. Let Quebec support be withdrawn (and the Roman Catholic is naturally Conservative) and his government tumbles into ruins at once.

If he could make up his mind to initiate a policy of gradually freeing agriculture from the shackles it is at present bound with, and frankly lean upon agricultural support, he would have a vastly different immigration result from the miserable showing of the last twenty years, and would bind to him an unassailable phalanx of enthusiastic followers.

Instead of the fertile lands of the North-West being occupied by the Anglo-Celt, our money is being spent in inducing the Galician and kindred races, steeped in poverty, to people them by the thousand.

I have nothing to say against the Galician. I have employed him, and found him a very decent fellow, but, after all, he is not the man to build up a British colony, and surely it would be worth while to attempt to secure more settlers of our own blood, and to do it more by offering substantial advantages than by gay advertisements and plausible agents in offices. I know the tenant-farmer of the north of England well: he is carrying on a hard fight under changing conditions: he is paying high rents, and I believe he would jump at the hundred and sixty acres offered him if he didn't know that, apart from a greater isolation of life, a more rigorous climate, and an absence of many little alleviations, he would be skinned by high duties on every necessary of life and comfort. He is shrewd enough to know that whilst now he pays fifteen cents a gallon for his coal oil, here he would have to pay fifty; that on his machinery, his clothes, cotton and woollen, and almost everything he has to buy, in fact, he is mulcted in a duty of twenty-five to thirty-five percent.

He knows that, owing to duties on steel rails, etc., the cost of railway construction is so increased that cheap freight rates are impossible, and that the long haul of his stock and produce to the markets leaves him precious little for himself. Who can afford to pay eighteen dollars a thousand feet for rough lumber for the erection of decent frame buildings, and yet it appears we have only lately escaped by the skin of our teeth from a two-dollar duty in response to demands from British Columbia. I can imagine a North-West filled by Britishers, each with a thousand dollars or so of capital, content to work hard, and to make their own fight against combines, whether of twine-sellers, or beef-buyers, only asking for fair play, and liberty to supply their necessities, untrammelled by heavy duties. Very few years would it take to increase exports tenfold, and to swamp eastern manufacturers with orders for machinery and goods of all kinds. But let it be understood that it is in her land that Canada must seek her wealth, and let her cease attempts to bolster up enterprises unsuitable to her by choking the development of her fertile soil.

I have farmed here for fourteen years, and have made a living, but what a lot more land I could have had under cultivation if duties had not robbed me of profits I could have applied in various ways of improvement.

The country is big enough and strong enough, with half a chance, to stand on its own bottom, and compete with the rest of the unsettled world on its merits, and in the hope that the present Liberal Government will strike out a definite line on the path of free trade, I am.

F. S. MITCHELL, J.P.

Edmonton, Alberta, July 3, 1905.

THE REVISED VERSION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Your correspondent, 'L. N.,' of Innisville, seems to have a special quarrel with the Revised Version. Why, I cannot determine. He professes to fall over the little word 'also' saying 'Every Scripture inspired of God is also profitable,' etc. Why the also? 'The little word also overturns the translation of the revisers.' If the good brother would read his revised edition of the word as carefully as he has his grammar he would find the despised word 'also' is not 'absurd.' Paul has said 'Thou hast known the sacred writings which are able to make thee wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus,' and then he goes on to say 'Every scripture inspired of God is also profitable,' etc. That is surely a reasonable complement to the previous verse. Not only are the sacred writings or Scriptures able to make wise unto salvation, but are also profitable for teaching, reproof, etc. It is the old trouble of not reading the context that has caused his trouble.

I fail to see why inspiration is necessarily verbal. The 'God-breathed' thought expressed in the language of the writer of Gospel or Epistle answers to all the necessities of inspiration. Paul could not express the same ideas as Peter in the same words. The deep logic of a well balanced brain and thoroughly equipped mind is evident in the writings of the former. Peter does not argue so profoundly for we know he had not the same intellectual culture as Paul. Then, there is a distinction between an inspired record of the doings and sayings of men and the inspired words of these men or characters. I believe the history of Job is an inspired record, but it would be foolish to say that God inspired Satan in the assertion 'Skin for skin, yea, all that a man hath will he give for his life.'

Personally, I have seen no reason for denying the existence of Job as an actual character, who lived and died. We might as well deny that Daniel or Noah ever existed for their names are all joined in Ezek xiv., 14, 20. I have no sympathy with destructive criticism, but the Revised Version does not aid the critics of that class any more than the authorized.

FRIEND OF REVISERS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—A few words of comment merely will be necessary on the remarks of your Innisville correspondent concerning my letter. I number for clearness. He says:—

1. 'The learned B.D., instead of argument, contents himself with raising the Ephesian cry, "Great is the scholarship of the revisers."' The good taste of this speaks for itself. I plead guilty to having more confidence in the revisers' scholarship than in my own or the Innisville writers.

2. 'Mr. Hobbs does not appear to understand exactly what my contention is.' Mr. Hobbs understands perfectly what the writer said, and he restated his position clearly.

3. 'The battle must be fought around II. Tim. iii., 16.' Correct. Verbal inspiration rests on this text or nothing. A theory that embarrasses Christians, gives weapons to infidels, shuts men out of the kingdom, charges God with the errors of men, fosters medievalism, and exposes religion to contempt is absolutely dependent on a particular human interpretation of a certain passage whose meaning is doubtful to any thoughtful scholar. It is an inverted pyramid balanced on an apex of clay.

4. 'This passage asserts the verbal inspiration of Scripture in its fullest extent, or it does not.' Precisely. It does not assert it at all. You have to put it in by logomachy before you get it out by exegesis.

5. 'Did we know how the vote stood in the Jerusalem chamber, the scale might have been turned by a majority of one!' Pure imagination.

6. 'Mr. Hobbs also says that the revisers had no theory to exploit. How does he know?' The theory of verbal inspiration must be in a desperate strait if its advocates feel compelled to impeach the honesty of the revisers as well as their 'grammar and common sense.'

7. 'None of the physical sciences can testify as to the age of the world.' Then are they foresworn, and every university in Christendom is implicated in their perjury, and the world's hope is in reversion to the dark ages. Is verbal inspiration so far gone that science must be discredited as well as Bible revision for it to live?

8. 'In paragraph 2 of his letter, Mr. Hobbs calls verbal inspiration a mechanical theory' (true) 'and says it is completely shattered.' False. Mr. Hobbs said no such thing.

9. 'Mr. Hobbs makes a statement to the effect that the Scripture records ten cases of inspiration of deeds to one of words, and, in consequence, charges me with contradiction.' Certainly, of Scripture history by saying, in spite of the facts, 'Unless the words of Scripture are inspired, we have, properly speaking, no inspiration.'

10. 'Is it intelligible language to say that God breathed deeds into individuals?' Is it decent to cloud facts by quibbles? Everybody knows that the Scripture history records a multitude of inspired deeds, and their inspiration has come down to millions who have never heard an inspired word.'

11. 'I am aware that the sacred writers of the New Testament quoted from the Septuagint,'—a translation in the words of uninspired men. 'But,' says the writer, 'unless the words of Scripture are inspired, we have, 'properly speaking,' no inspiration.' Hence it would appear that the apostles had, 'properly speaking,' no inspiration, nor have we. The brother frankly avows it. 'The inspiration of the Scriptures — the words of Scripture — is obviously restricted to the first manuscripts.' Such are the queer straits a false theory will lead one into. How true it is that the mechanical theory of verbal inspiration is the worst foe of a serviceable inspiration. The fact is the Septuagint, like our own versions of the most imperfect version ever made, has enough of inspiration to ennoble human life and save the souls of men, though no one fit to preach or teach claims the words as the whisperings of the Holy Spirit.

12. 'I agree neither with the Rev. Mr. Hobbs nor the brother whom he satirizes' (no brother was satirized) in regard to the expression "God hardened Pharaoh's heart."' He has no knowledge of Mr. Hobbs's opinions on the subject, to agree or disagree with them.

13. 'Mr. Hobbs probably was thinking of inspired articles, etc.' This is an unsuccessful attempt at mind reading at long range.

14. 'If Mr. Hobbs stumbles at the thought of God's hardening Pharaoh's heart.' Mr. Hobbs does not, nor at David's curses or Matthew's error, or Jude's quoting from the apocryphal book of Enoch, nor anything else in the Bible, but walks with firm footsteps in the light of God's presence, and invites his perturbed brethren to do the same.

15. 'I am not concerned with what Philo and the rabbins held.'—only to the extent of clinging as for dear life to the theory they fastened about the neck of the church.

16. 'I have read many skeptical books, but the worst of all skeptical writers are infidels masquerading as religious teachers.' As "Mr. Hobbs" and his letters were the subject of discussion the application is obvious. It is in full harmony with the tone of courtesy pervading the letter. My only comment is a quotation from my former letter. 'Men have been burned in the past and reviled in the present for refusing to call the darkness light.'

I have given thus much attention to this writer solely because I had previously responded to a former reply, under the impression that he possessed gentlemanly instincts, though he had not the knightly courage to give his name. My letters, written from the first in good faith, for the purpose of helping to a purer religious life, have drawn an avalanche of correspondence, to some of which I have replied. I find that some of your correspondents are unable to resist the temptation to make grimaces under the protection of an alias, and say cutting things while safe from chastisement. I have no disposition to bandy words with such, or disfigure your columns with personalities. In the future I shall pay no attention to anonymous writers. If people desire my attention they must have courage to sign their names, and civility enough to repress their sneers.

EDWIN HOBBS.

320 West 65th street, Chicago.

INSPIRATION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Will you please ask your correspondent, 'L. N.,' of Innisville, Ont., if he thinks that the following passage, from Matt. xxi., 6, 7, is verbally inspired: 'And the disciples went, and did as Jesus commanded them, and brought the ass and the colt, and put on them their clothes, and they sat him thereon.' A prompt answer will oblige me, because a member of my Sunday-school wants to know if Christ rode into Jerusalem sitting on two asses, or only on one.

N. G.

WHERE ARE THE PRAYING PEOPLE?

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—'Presbyterian,' in last Saturday's 'Witness,' complains of the lack of the apostolic spirit of prayer and supplication among his co-religionists, but he may take the doubtful consolation to his troubled mind that the farmer did whose potatoes had all become diseased; when he thanked God that he was no worse off than his neighbors. Alas that apostolic prayer and supplication have almost become a lost art in nearly all the churches in the Dominion. For should you chance to stray into almost any of the city churches at the time when the mid-week prayer meeting is, or should be held, you may find that this service has been adjourned until next autumn. In others you may find the pastor and perhaps a dozen women and two or three men folk, the sole representatives at the prayer meeting of a church membership of perhaps four or five hundred communicants. Even the few persons who come to the prayer meeting seem to have lost faith in God as a prayer-hearing and prayer-answering God and Father of his people, consequently the prayers are few and very formal while a lecture by the pastor fills up the hour of prayer. Some months ago a number of people met in one of the city churches for several Saturday evenings to pray for a revival of religion in the city, but they soon got weary in well doing and the Saturday evening prayer meeting gave up the ghost, as all other good resolutions and good actions are apt to do when the actors are only half-hearted in their desires. We have been reading about the wonderful revival in Wales, but that gracious work did not manifest its power to save lost sinners, until after weeks and months of ernest prayer by God's children who met nightly in private houses and continued their supplications until God fulfilled his promise of being found by those who seek him with all their hearts. When the good people of Montreal become as anxious for a time of revival as the good people in Wales were nearly a year ago, then they too, will resort to united and continuous fervent prayer until the windows of heaven are opened and such a spiritual blessing will be poured out on the people of Montreal as will change the whole religious aspect of things in this city of churches and cold professions.

ANOTHER PRESBYTERIAN.

PREDESTINATION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In his article 'Do two wrongs make a right?' Mr. R. J. Forsyth terms predestination 'that cruellest of all doctrines.' Now, sir, such a statement shows a surprising want of thought in an otherwise intelligent man. We read that man was made in the image of God. This being granted as an unquestionable truth, I ask the gentleman to think that he may be sure of himself. Can he take hold of anything without previous plan and purpose? Is he not constantly predestinating his business, his family arrangements, and his pleasures? Does he not exercise a predestinating power over his children and any lower animals he may control? And is not his will largely law in his own house, both to reward or punish? Certainly. All human action without predestination is unthinkable and would show a total lack of common sense.

This being the case with regard to man must it not be utterly inconceivable that the Eternal can do anything without plan and purpose? Mr. Forsyth will not surely charge the Eternal with cruelty because 'known unto God are all his works from the beginning.' Does he imagine that God is unfit to be trusted with absolute unconditional power for fear he would be cruel to his creatures? Perhaps he imagines that a parliament of angels and men ought to make laws for Almighty God for fear he would not do right if left to his own discretion? Predestination sends no man to perdition irrespective of the character he bears, neither does predestination take any man to heaven irrespective of the merit of our Lord Jesus Christ and a change of heart and a change of life in the man.

If two men came to him for relief, neither having any claim on him, would Mr. Forsyth claim the right to give or withhold his bounty as he pleased. Now seeing all men have lost all claim on the mercy of God on account of sin shall the privilege be accorded to Mr. Forsyth to give his bounty where he pleases and yet that same privilege be denied to the Allwise God, that predestination should be that cruellest of all doctrines? For what God does he always designed to do. (Act. xv., 18.) If a man is anxious about his soul, sees himself a sinner unable to fulfill the law, and without merit before God, predestination steps up to that man and says, take heart, poor soul, God from before the foundation of the world designed this experience for you that as a lost, helpless sinner you may have a satisfactory reason within yourself for trusting your soul's salvation in the hands of the Lord Jesus Christ. Is God unrighteous that taketh vengeance on men for their sins? Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right, and if he saves one man who does not deserve to be saved but simply, it is 'Even so, Father, for so it seemed good in thy sight,' and punishes another for his sins who deserves the punishment he gets, is he cruel because he always designed to do so?

I think Mr. Forsyth, a Scotchman by his name, and as such let him compare his old native land and China, and on his own principles must he not conclude that it is one of the cruellest of all proceedings to flood Scotland with a predestination gospel light that made many of her sons saints and heroes in the cause of Christ, while China lay under the pall of heathenism. Can any one look at the facts intelligibly and not consider that myriads of Scotland's sons and daughters were predestined that they should give their grand testimony to truth in lines of suffering and blood, while China was predestined to lie in darkness and death. God does not do anything haphazard. (Dan. iv., 25.)

FRANK DANN.

Murillo P. C., Ont., July 5, 1905.

THE DOCTRINE OF PURGATORY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—A couple of weeks ago Mr. Forsyth, of Emo, Ont., asked the question: 'Is it more wrong to teach purgatory than that cruellest of all doctrines, predestination?' To the question Mr. Macfarlane, without the least hesitation, answers in the affirmative. 'It certainly is,' says he, 'for purgatory is not supported by Bible proof and predestination is.' Mr. Macfarlane is very categorical in his statement, but 'de facto' is it true that the doctrine of purgatory is not supported by Bible proof.' On the contrary, the evidence of Scripture (II. Mach. xii., 43-46) shows the belief of the Jews in a middle state where the dead can profit by the good works (sacrifices) and prayers of the living: 'And making a gathering, Judas Machabeus sent twelve thousand drachms of silver to Jerusalem for sacrifice to be offered for the sins of the dead. It is therefore a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead, that they may be loosed from sins.' Does not this text prove to evidence the existence of an intermediary state between heaven and hell—of purgatory. Deny the existence of purgatory and you cannot explain this text.

Moreover, there are proofs of the doctrine in the New Testament, as we learn from the interpretation of the early fathers of the Church, viz., Matt. xii., 32, in which Christ speaks of slight sins being forgiven in the world to come; I. Cor. iii., 13-15, in which St. Paul mentions 'the fire which shall try every man's work, and through which he himself shall be saved;' I. Pet. iii., 18-20, in which St. Peter tells how our Saviour preached the fact of his redemption to those spirits that were in prison. (Matt. v., 26.)

I could bring up more proofs of the existence of purgatory, viz., the universal and constant witness of tradition, the injustice its denial imparts to God, etc., but as Mr. Marcfarlane's principal objection to the doctrine of purgatory seems to rest on the necessity of Bible proof I hope the above texts will suffice to convince him.

A CATHOLIC READER.

Montreal, July 6, 1905.

CHARACTER BUILDING.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I received a letter recently from one in the North-West saying:—

'Some time ago when travelling through your town I missed my train, and having to lie over till next day or go by freight (which is against the rules), I took my chance on a freight. And now, since I have given my heart to Christ, I want you to go to the office and buy a ticket from Valleyfield to H—— and send it to me, so that I may make payment of my just debt. I got a ride for which I never gave value, and now I want to make restitution to the railway. Please do this for one who is now a member of the Methodist Church, and has entered on a new life.

'Yours in Christ,

'——.'

He enclosed an express cheque for the money, and a generous sum for the trouble, and the ticket has been sent. That is a wholesome type of religion on which to build a home and a country; and there would be interesting changes throughout this continent if all acted in the righteous manner of this manly man on the prairie.

W. HENDERSON.

July 10, 1905.

England gets most of its grapes from France, its oranges from Italy, its apples from America and Australia.

Advertisements.

For More Than Fifty Years
the SINGER has
been recognized as maintaining the
Highest Standard of Excellence
among Family Sewing-Machines and is
now sold at lower prices
quality considered, than any other. Whether you propose the purchase of a machine or not there is much to interest most women at any Singer Store—and all are cordially invited.

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A CANADIAN 'BUMP.'

(London 'Free Press.')

Bump has a congener in the person of a Dunnville constable. A number of young Americans cruising around Lake Erie visited that town last week and gave an impromptu concert in the park, 'rendering an up-to-date programme.' A town officer pounced down and ordered them to leave, for which conduct, the 'Gazette' says, there was no valid reason or excuse. There seems to be fools in office in more than one country.

Discussing the action of Bump, the United States customs official, in compelling the captain of a Canadian yacht to haul down the Union Jack while lying in a United States port on the 'glorious Fourth,' the Detroit 'Free Press' remarks that 'unfortunate though the omission may be, there is nothing in the constitution to prohibit a man's permitting his patriotism to make a fool of him.' But there ought to be some clause in the constitution to prevent the appointment of a fool to so responsible an office as that held by Bump.

WHY THE BEARS FOUGHT.

C. M. Russell, the western painter, tells an amusing story of a bear fight which he thinks is funnier than any humorous sketch he has even seen portrayed on a vaudeville stage. He had been out with a guide all day, and toward evening they saw, far down the road, two bears sauntering along, quite oblivious of the presence of human beings, as the wind was in the wrong direction. Russell and his guide quickly jumped behind a small thicket, and when the bears were within shooting distance the painter let fly and struck one of them fair in the side. The shot stunned the animal for a moment and he was under the impression that his mate had struck him a terrific blow when he was not looking. As there appeared to be no reason for this chastisement, he proceeded to retaliate by attacking the other bear. About this time the guide took a shot at the assaulted animal, with the result that the brute was infuriated and imagined he had been struck with undue force by his comrade. Upon this the two bears set to and had a terrific fight. —'Success Magazine.'

THE VALUE OF LAUGHTER.

(From the Chicago 'Journal.')

If more women realized the saving grace of laughter there would be fewer tragedies and heart breaks in this world.

If you, dear madam, were able to make your lover laugh, you might consider yourself clever indeed. But if you can keep your husband laughing you should be enrolled among the seven wonders of the world.

You see a man's life is usually full of duties and cares that you, possibly, cannot realize. If you could, perhaps, you might try to chase the heaviness from the spirit of moodiness from the mein of your best-beloved in place of sitting silent and grieved at his want of cheerfulness.

Sometimes you feel that so much merriment may be beneath your dignity. Don't believe it; men often long for the joyous spirit that so charmed them in sweethearting days.

It seems a little thing to provoke laughter, does it not? Somehow you think it hardly within the lines you have drawn for the conduct of a wife.

But it is a saving grace, you may depend; a man really reaches a period of life when there is no more of the boy left in his nature; the mischievousness is still there—or, rather, the spirit of it—and you will need but give the opportunity to bring it forth, with great benefit to the family generally.

THE RECORDS OF EMOTIONS.

(From the Philadelphia 'Enquirer.')

We cannot always charge it to old age when we find our foreheads are crossed with a distressing network of tiny lines. It is not always age that makes those disagreeable rows across our foreheads and around the eyes. There are some grand mothers whose faces have hardly a wrinkle, and some granddaughters whose brows are as seamed as they might be at sixty. Time is not responsible for these vexing little lines. A good many of them may be charged up against worry. If one gets in the way of fretting over everything that has gone wrong and everything one thinks likely to go wrong, the record upon one's face will be a mark which is hard to erase, and is far uglier than the lines the happy years bring.

FIGHTING THE BANK OF ENGLAND

WOMAN SEARCHING FOR £1,300,000 APPLIES TO LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

(From the London 'Express' of May 30.)

A lady who is searching for a fortune of £1,300,000 applied to the Lord Chief Justice yesterday for an order that the Governor of the Bank of England should allow her to inspect the lists of stock transferred by the bank to the National Debt Commissioners, to whose account stock is transferred when no dividends have been claimed for ten years.

The lady, Miss Sarah Eliza Collis, of Bardwell, Suffolk, said that in 1790 £1,300,000 worth of stock was bought and invested in the names of John Grainger, John Collis, Edward Collis, sr., and Edward Collis, jr., for the benefit of the last-named, Miss Collis's father, who was then aged two.

A further sum was invested between 1790 and 1816 for the benefit of the same person, but no particulars of it could be ascertained. All the persons referred to had died, and Miss Collis, as the sole surviving child of the last survivor, claimed the money.

The bank authorities had refused to allow the list to be inspected, but it had been ascertained that in 1822 the dividends were unclaimed, and the names appeared in the list published then. Miss Collis and her mother before her held it as an article of faith that the money belonged to them.

The Lord Chief Justice said the court did not want to prevent a rule being issued, but the allegations were of the vaguest character, and if counsel took a rule on the present materials it would be at his peril.

'I know a great many people who go about the world imagining they have untold millions,' added the Lord Chief Justice. 'I cannot think this matter would have been allowed to rest for fifty or sixty years without anything being done. Take your rule, but you need not draw it up if you cannot get better affidavits.'

MR. CHOATE IN ENGLISH EYES.

(Ian Malcolm, M.P., in the London 'Mail.')

But the United States will be glad to have him back; and we must not grudge him, an American of the Americans, to his native land after so long an absence. New York will be herself once more when her most brilliant advocate has returned to the courts wherein his name is so familiar. Harvard will be glad to have the President of her alumni again within hail; public and private life across the Atlantic will welcome a popular favorite home.

Of his diplomatic career in this country there is but one opinion. He has obeyed, as we believe, not only the instructions of his Foreign Office, but also the instincts of his own heart. He has believed implicitly in the common destiny of our common race; and history will show that during his term of office the United States have been served by a great American, and to England has been accredited a good friend. How difficult it is, then, to say 'Good-bye' to him and to his charming consort, whose popularity in England is scarcely second to his own? Once, at the Guildhall, Mr. Choate spoke of Downing Street, our 'via sacra,' as an American thoroughfare. Let him be assured that, by his native courtesy and unfailing tact, he has won for himself another and a permanent 'right of way' which leads to the heart of the British people.

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLISH.

In fifty years the average height of British men has risen an inch, to 5 feet 8½ inches.

A whirlwind at Norwich unroofed houses, demolished tradesmen's blinds, and uprooted trees.

Frank Appleby, the bandsman who was mauled by a lioness at the Southend Kursaal, London, died from blood poisoning.

A man aged fifty-six has established a record by walking, at Hunslet, 2,000 miles in 1,000 hours—forty-eight miles a day for forty-two days.

The flowing trousers and flapping collar, so distinctive a feature of the British sailors' uniform, are to be abolished.

A jockey was killed during the Epsom races, and the King, on ascertaining that deceased's parents, who reside in Wales, are in humble circumstances, has forwarded them two hundred guineas.

A nurse, with a baby in her arms, fell a hundred and twenty feet over the rocks at Boness. The baby became suspended and was little the worse, but the nurse was severely injured.

'Ye Olde Cheshire Cheese,' a famous London hostelry, among whose customers, in bygone days, were Goldsmith, Johnson, Boswell, Thackeray and Dickens, is to come into the market.

The Duchess of Norfolk has given birth to a daughter. The Duke's only child by his first marriage (the Earl of Arundel) died three years ago at the age of twenty-three.

The London County Council steamers in the Thames are an immense success. So great are the crowds that severe accidents are narrowly escaped every day.

The Shakespeare quarto of 'Richard III.,' which was found in a little Buckinghamshire village, contained five portraits of William Penn, the admiral, and father of the founder of Pennsylvania.

A bag containing jewels valued at £1,000, was mysteriously stolen from the Hotel Cecil in broad daylight. A jeweller's manager had just laid the bag down and was talking to someone, when it vanished.

The 'pit-brow lasses' of Lancashire are increasing in number. At a colliery near Radcliffe it is said that forty men have been replaced by women, some of whom have left the cotton-mills to take up this work.

At Princes Risborough, Bucks, no case has been heard by the magistrate for the past four months. The town has a population of 2,000, and the sessional division includes surrounding villages.

A memorial was unveiled in Beckingham Church (Notts) lately to Mrs. Marian Parkinson, the late survivor of the 'Birkenhead' troopship disaster, in which 445 men lost their lives off the coast of South Africa in 1852.

Mr. Benjamin Slade, of Aston Upthorpe, Berks, who has just died, had for fifty-five years occupied a farm which had been handed down in unbroken succession from father to son for 352 years.

Liverpool City Council has decided to suppress newsboys' street cries. One of the councillors said that London newsboys sold their newspapers without making such hideous noises as those created in Liverpool.

Recently, in the West End of London a new terror has arisen for women who are well dressed. A number of light, expensive summer frocks have been utterly ruined by some mysterious person, who squirts ink over them while the wearers are walking in the streets.

The employees of Lever Brothers, Limited, of Port Sunlight, will be treated to an exceptionally fine outing this year. The company has decided to give them the opportunity of visiting the Belgian International Exhibition at Liege. About 2,700 will participate in the excursion.

An exhibition which will be held in the Whitechapel Art Gallery next month, under the title of 'Country in town,' is intended to show how flowers and plants can be grown with success in the most densely populated parts of the metropolis.

In spite of all evidences of friendly intentions which are continually offered them, the pigmies, brought from Central Africa to perform at the London Hippodrome, refuse to relax their forest vigilance, and mount guard by turns every night.

Among the prisoners at Brentford was a man named William Shakespeare, who was charged with being on licensed premises during prohibited hours. In explaining why he gave a false name and address he said he did not wish to disgrace an honored name.

Mr. J. Bland Sutton, the well-known surgeon, of Brook street, London, has added to his house a dining-room which is an elaborate reproduction of the celebrated palace at Artaxerxes. The room is forty feet square, and the roof has the support of thirty-two columns, arranged in three colonnades.

Mr. Thomas Webber, organist of Axminster Parish Church since 1837, has died in his ninety-second year. As a member of the choir of Exeter Cathedral he took part in a service in connection with the coronation of William IV. He played on the day of the coronation of Queen Victoria, and composed an ode for the coronation of Edward VII.

The judges in the Appeal Court have granted a new trial in what is known as the 'stone in the Bath bun' case. According to the evidence at the hearing of the action, a gentleman while eating a bun at a confectioner's shop came across a stone which broke one of his upper teeth, a series of abscesses ensuing. Judgment was given for the confectioner.

The renovation of the roof of Cannon-street Railway Station, which has just been completed, occupied sixty men for sixteen months, and cost £. The materials used included 12½ tons of paint, 195 tons of ironwork, 21,000 square feet of zinc, 20,500 slates, 38,000 square feet of glass, 865 gallons of oil, 45 tons of putty, 1½ tons of nails, and 3,300 gallons of petroleum.

Sir William Gordon MacGregor has died at Bristol, aged 59. His life had been one long romance. In 1903 he was discovered in a London workhouse absolutely destitute. By the aid of wealthy strangers he was placed in comfortable lodgings, and shortly afterwards he married a lady of Stoke Bishop, Bristol, at a registry office. Deceased, who was a baronet, has since resided chiefly at Clifton.

Just before the start of the yachts from Dover in the Royal Thames Yacht Club's cross-channel race to Calais and back, several shells from the 6-inch guns at the South Front Battery fell close to the steam yacht 'Rosabelle,' which was to accompany the racing boats. The 'Rosabelle' was lying close to the Admiralty Pier, and it is supposed was concealed by it. Eight shells fell in all, and the spray from them was scattered over the 'Rosabelle,' which steamed rapidly away. The batteries were at target practice at the time.

The case in which Mr. Hildebrand Harmsworth's chauffeur, Rocco Cornalbas, a Spaniard, was charged with the manslaughter of a little boy, in what was known as the Markyate motor-car accident, was disposed of at the Herts Assizes. The judge, in charging the grand jury, said he thought it would be advisable there should ze a law that every motor-car driver meeting with an accident causing injury to any person other than those on the car should be bound to give notice of it to some government authority, and that authority should have power to investigate the circumstances, just as the Board of Trade did in regard to railway accidents. The accused gave evidence, and said he acted foolishly in not stopping the car after the accident. The jury found him guilty and the judge, taking into consideration the prisoner's good character and the fact that he had already been in prison for two months, sentenced him to six months' imprisonment with hard labor.

Jewels valued at £6,000, including thirteen diamond brooches and a rope of pearls, which recently disappeared from the Duchess of Westminster's boudoir at Grosvenor House, have been recovered. A man named Chapman, formerly employed as night watchman at Grosvenor House, tried to dispose of one of the articles of the jewellery at Clapham. This led to his arrest. He then informed the police that on the night of the theft he passed through a side door leading to the basement of Grosvenor House, and up an unused staircase. Here he hid till 2.30 in the morning, and when the night watchman had gone across the courtyard he made his way to the Duchess's boudoir, turned the electric light on, and took the jewels from the pincushion on the table. He subsequently made his way to Cambridge, went to the cottage of a man named White, in whose house he left the booty. White subsequently, becoming alarmed, buried the jewels in a field two miles out of Cambridge. White, on being arrested, took the police to the field, and the jewels, made up in a brown-paper parcel, were unearthed.

SCOTLAND.

Inverness has adopted a scheme for lighting the streets by electricity.

Lord Provost Love, Perth, has already given away three daughters in marriage this year.

Perth Parish Council has received over two hundred pounds from a pauper's life insurance policy.

Perth has got tramway cars so low in the roof that a tall man with a tall hat will be sorry if he stands upright.

The smallest school in Scotland is said to be at Cannick, Inverness-shire, where a certificated teacher is in charge of four pupils.

Thirty years ago there were about 300 trains a day going through the Waverley station, Edinburgh. Now there are 1,000.

Major Richardson, of Panbride, has received an order to send a team of highly-trained dogs to Constantinople, to be utilized in guarding the Sultan.

After nine months' isolation, the island of St. Kilda has been visited by a steamer carrying forty passengers from the Hebrides, including Macleod of Macleod, proprietor of the island. There have been no births nor deaths since the steamer's visit last year.

Each of the plants covers about 5,000 square yards of ground, and each is now equipped with two 2,700 horse-power steam turbines, directly connected to two Westinghouse 2,000 kilowatt generators. The total capacity of each plant will be about 12,500 horse-power.

At Ayton the other day a motor car en route from London to Aberdeen ran into a number of hens, several of which went through the front protection window, shivering it to pieces. The chauffeur and the owner got much of the splintered glass in their faces, and medical attention was necessary.

Rough treatment awaited a deputation of the 'Wee Frees' who called at the Fortwilliam United Free manse for the keys of the church. A crowd awaited and mobbed them, pelting them with 'divots' and other missiles. An attempt was also made to duck the deputation in some water near.

The announcement that a Dowie prophet would lecture in Queen's Hall, Edinburgh, on 'Medicine, the mother of many humbugs,' led to a serious riot. About 600 medical students made their way into the hall and, when they found that the lecturer would not begin, they wrecked the platform. The police came into contact with the rioters and used their batons freely. Eight arrests were made, and some of the defendants have been fined £1 each.

Visitors to the Burns Museum at Ayr this summer report that the greatest attraction with all evidently is the family Bible of Burns, bought in London last December by Mr. Dunlop Doonside, on behalf of the Alloway Trustees, from Mr. Bernard Quaritch for £1,700. The precious volume is enclosed in a glass case, and is open at the page containing entries in the poet's handwriting of his own birth and that of his wife, and of the children born to them.

One of the inmates of the Glasgow Sailors' Home has completed thirty years' service as A. B. in British deep-sea merchant ships, has never been employed on steamships, has never been shipwrecked, nor has there been any drowning or fatal accidents on board any of the ships while he has been with them; has never been in the hands of the police or the worse of drink, and has only been sick at sea twice during his thirty years' service; has never been employed on shore, and has sailed round the world twenty-three times.

Miss Agnes Jeannette Russell, of Dunfermline, Scotland, has unexpectedly inherited £97,000. Alexander Russell, an old man, apparently poverty-stricken, who took a cheap room in Brooklyn in October of last year, was recently found dead in bed. The police on taking charge of two trunks which were, so far as was known, all Russell possessed, found enclosed gilt-edged securities worth £80,000, and a bank-book showing deposits of £17,000. There was also a will appointing Mr. David B. Blair, of Dumfermline, executor, with orders to hand over all the estate to Miss Agnes Jeannette Russell, the old man's sister.

There is much jubilation among Burns enthusiasts in Scotland that the celebrated Auchendrane portrait of the poet—one of the three painted by Alexander Nasmyth—has passed into the possession of Lord Rosebery, and will find a permanent home in the far-famed Dalmeny gallery. The portrait, it will be remembered, was sent by the Misses Cathcart of Auchendrane, to Christie's in March last, and was put up to auction, but was withdrawn at 1,600 guineas. Lord Rosebery visited the salesroom while the Tweedmouth collection of pictures were on view, and he is said to have shown particular interest in the Burns portrait, which was prominently hung in the vestibule. A correspondent suggests that perhaps Nasmyth's seal at the back formed the irresistible part of the patriotic appeal.

The revival of cottage industry in an area of 750 square miles in the neighborhood of Glasgow will be made possible by the opening of the two immense plants constructed by the Clyde Valley Electrical Power Company, at Motherwell and Yoker. Not only will these plants supply electricity wholesale to manufacturers and other large power users, but they will work out a system of supplying small motors to workmen in their own homes on a cheap hire system, thus making it possible to carry out many manufacturing processes in the homes instead of in the factories, into which whole families are driven by the necessities of the present methods. Where more than one or two men are needed to carry through an industrial process, little hamlet workshops, with electrical power, can be established.

IRELAND.

The Earl of Dudley, addressing a public meeting, at Dudley, said though he must soon relinquish the Viceroyalty of Ireland, they must not understand that he wished to sever his connection with the Irish people. He sincerely hoped that when his tenure of office was ended he might still be permitted to associate himself with those who were striving and hoping for the advancement of Ireland.

The MacDermott performed a prompt and plucky act in saving two little girls from drowning. He was waiting for a train at Salthill Station when he heard screams the other side of the sea wall. He ran over and saw the two children struggling in the sea, which is about two and a half fathoms deep close to the sea wall. The bank shelves suddenly from the wall, and it would have been impossible to save the children had not the MacDermott plunged into the water without waiting to divest himself of a single garment.

WORN-OUT SILVER MONEY

GOVERNMENT URGED BY TORONTO BOARD OF TRADE TO REDEEM IT.

Toronto, July 11.—The Council of the Board of Trade to-day, dealing with the fact that no law existed by which worn-out silver could be redeemed, resolved, in view of the loss and annoyance under present conditions, that the Dominion Government be petitioned to provide for redemption. Boards of Trade throughout the Dominion will be asked to co-operate in the movement.

ENTRANCE TO McGILL

Results of the Recent Matriculation Examinations

CANDIDATES SHOW AN INCREASE OF 35 PERCENT OVER PREVIOUS YEARS.

The results of the matriculation examinations for entrance to the several faculties of McGill University were posted yesterday afternoon. The examinations were held this year at fifty different centres outside of Montreal. This was exclusive of the University School leaving examination, which was held at twenty-nine different High Schools and Academies of the province. The chief centres in the other provinces were Ottawa, Toronto, Vancouver and Victoria. A large number of candidates also wrote at Calgary, N.W.T., Chilliwack, B.C., Hamilton, Ont., Rossland, B.C., Rothesay, N.B., and Yale, B.C. Examinations were also held at as far distant points as London, England, and Bridgetown, Barbados.

Altogether, 283 presented themselves for the whole or a part of the examination. This includes those who took the preliminary examination and one or more subjects in the final division. One hundred and eighty-seven candidates presented themselves for the preliminary examination alone.

The numbers attempting both these examinations have been steadily growing within recent years, and this year showed an increase of fully 35 percent over previous years. This must surely indicate an extension of the reputation of the university throughout the Dominion, and proves that there is a growing tendency on the part of secondary schools throughout the Dominion to prepare candidates for the university examinations; it also shows that the McGill University matriculation certificate is held to be of high value.

Among those who attempted the examination, a great number succeeded in all but one or two subjects; these will have an opportunity of completing their matriculation by writing on those subjects in which they failed in September. A number also have passed in the subjects taken, and hold certificates which grant them exemptions from the remaining part of the examination. These certificates will have to be presented before credit can be obtained for the subjects covered thereby.

The following candidates have qualified for matriculation (alphabetically arranged):—

IN ARTS—(MAXIMUM MARKS, 600.)

Anderson, Margaret I., Vancouver College School, 372.
Angus, H. F., Victoria College School, 424.
Armstrong, C. H., Ottawa Collegiate Institute, 353.
Armstrong, Marjorie F., All Hallows School, Yale, 387.
Baxter, Wilhelmina, Victoria C. S., 392.
Beaulieu, Blanche, Pointe aux Trembles School, 401.
*Belfie, G., Gananoque High School, 322.
Boyd, A. M., Victoria C. S., 310.
Byers, H. W., Lachute Academy, 310.
Cameron, D. R., Ottawa C. I., 451.
Carey, W. V., Trinity C. S., 384.
*Carroll, J. L., Gananoque H. S., 319.
Cawley, Maude, Chilliwack H. S., 401.
Center, L., Vancouver C. S., 361.
Cockrell, K. M., Victoria C. S., 507.
Collins, J., Vancouver C. S., 289.
Cream, Jessie M., Trafalgar Institute, 291.
Cunningham, J. A., Victoria C. S., 398.
Davis, G. R., Upper Canada College, 337.
Denovan, J. M., Trafalgar I., 400.
Drummond, Guy M., St. John the Evangelist's School, 403.
Dyke, K. A., Vancouver C. S., 455.
Fetherstonhaugh, H. L., Crichton School, 342.
Fleet, C. A. R., Crichton S., 437.
Fullerton, Florence L., Victoria C. S., 384.
Clifford, M. I., Vancouver C. S., 319.
Gliddon, W. O., Ottawa C. I., 448.
Greaves, Zoe, private tuition, 299.
Hesson, Helen M., Vancouver C. S., 440.
Holland, A., Owen Sound C. I., 472.
Howell, Lucy M., Vancouver C. S., 380.
Hunt, Ethel M., Vancouver C. S., 289.
Johnson, Eileen M., Ottawa C. I., 317.
*Johnstone, E. T. H., Ottawa C. I., 428.
Jones, W. A., Vancouver C. S., 427.
Lariviere, Emma, Pointe aux Trembles, 341.
Lariviere, H., Pointe aux Trembles, 335.
Lawson, Elizabeth C., Vancouver H. S., 362.
McCarthy, M. Ellen, All Hallows School, Yale, 349.
McDonald, Jessie, Trafalgar I., 472.
McLennan, Hugh, Crichton School, 330.
MacLeod, A. S., Vancouver C. S., 348.
McLeod, Jessie M., Vancouver C. S., 319.
MacPhail, Jessie, Vancouver C. S., 392.
McWhinnie, Olive, Vancouver C. S., 457.
Martin, A., Vancouver C. S., 320.
Morgan, W., Rossland H. S., 319.
Paton, Maude E., Vancouver C. S., 379.
Pearse, Lillian M., All Hallows School, Yale, 406.
Philip, Norah, Vancouver C. S., 358.
Phipps, Roy G., Vancouver C.S., 388.
Plimsoll, A. R. W., St. John the Evangelist's School, 416.
Robertson, J. C., Vancouver C. S., 290.
Smith, Chrissie M., Crofton House, Vancouver, 420.
Spencer, Ada E., Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby, 422.
Stairs, Denis, Upper Canada College, 515.
*Stewart, R. A., Western Canada College, Calgary, 386.
Swinburn, A. H., Ottawa C. I., 372.
Sylvester, R. R., Victoria, C. S., 395.
Taylor, Mabel, Vancouver C. S., 393.
Thompson, A. R., Vancouver C. S., 443.
Twaddle, Mary, Rossland H. S., 427.
Wetheral, Claire, Vancouver C. S., 441.
Wilson, T. E., Vancouver C. S., 413.

IN APPLIED SCIENCE—MAXIMUM MARKS, 800.

Bronson, F. E., Ottawa C. I., 490.
Cox, J. R., Upper Canada C., 471.
LaForest, G., Mount St. Louis Institute, 519.
Hanson, C. S., (Abingdon School, 510.
Kendall, L., Ottawa C. I., 632.
Mackay, E., Abingdon School, 441.
McLachlin, Ewen, Ashbury College, Ottawa, 401.
MacLean, Calvin Stowe, Rothesay C. S., 544.
MacNaughton, A., Bishop's C. S., 550.

OTHERS WHO HAVE QUALIFIED.

In addition to those who have passed the regular matriculation examination, as above, the following candidates, who have taken the university school examinations, have also qualified for entrance to the faculties indicated (in alphabetical order).

In arts (for course leading to B.A.)—Adams, Edith G., Huntingdon; Baylis, Dora C., Montreal; Bos, Helen G., St. Laurent, Que.; Bruneau, I. Edgar., Montreal; Cameron, Annie Almeda, Leeds Village, Que.; Campbell, Mary Catherine, Dalesville, Que.; Caron, Irene Olive, Lachute Mills, Que.; *Christie, J. E., Lachute; *Clouston, H. R., Huntingdon; *Coulin, L. A., Montreal; *Cunningham, S. H., Montreal; *Cushing, C., Montreal; *Dennison, C. G., Westmount; **Donoghue, Mollie, Montreal; Elliott, Edith E., Westmount; *Evans, Henrietta May, Lachine Locks, Que.; Farnsworth, C. A., Sawyerville; Fielde, Irene C., Montreal; *Fisher, R. E., Montreal; Fuller, Mabel Esther, Granby; *Gall, D. M., Lachute; Hadrill, P. R., Montreal; *Hague, O. C. F., Montreal; Halliday, Edna Pearl, Buckingham, Que.; *Harvey, C. H., Montreal; ***Hawkins, Schofield, Quebec; **Henser, E., Montreal; Honey, Evelyn M., Abbotsford, Que.; ***Hutchinson, S. A., Westmount; Hyde, Amy L., St. Andrews, Que.; **Kerry, Esther W., Montreal; Kneeland, Stanley F. L., Montreal; Kneen, Edith B., Montreal; Lasell, Helen A., Bishop's Crossing, Que.; Lawrence, H. S., Sherbrooke; *Le Mesurier, C. S., Montreal; *Mabon, J. B., Lachute; *MacDonald, A. B., Athelstane, Que.; McKinnon, Annie M., Kimberley, Que.; **Marshall, H. C., Montreal; Mitchell, Ada L., Montreal; Morison, H Ormstown; Munn, Eva J., Montreal; Murphy, A. Winnifred, Montreal; Norris, R. A., Westmount; Oliver, S. E., Quebec; Packard, M. L., Westmount; Parkes, G. M., Montreal; Parmelee, Jessie, Waterloo; *Pedley, H. S., Montreal; Peterson, Verna E., Sherbrooke; Philbrick, G. W., Danville; Plaisted, L., Dunham; *Pringle, J. A., Athelstane, Que.; Richardson, J. A., Montreal; Savage, Mary L. J., Knowlton; Schafheitlin, Anna, Montreal; Scott, W. B., Quebec; Selby, M. Letitia, Dunham; **Sharpley, Ethel M., Montreal; *Snow, N. H., Hillhurst, Que.; Soles, Edith C., Cowansville; *Sproule, S. M., St. Lambert; Smith, Minnie F., Lachute; *Smith, S. R., Quebec; *Stevens, Cecil G., Coaticook; Surprenant, S., Lacolle; *Tait, J. A., Montreal; *Thompson, A. C. M., Quebec; **Townshend, C. L., Westmount; Vaudry, U. A., Waterloo; Wilson, Agnes, Richmond; Wyatt, Ruth R., Sherbrooke; **Young, R. P. H., Montreal.

For course leading to B.Sc.—Hadley, Edna A., St. Adolphe de Howard, Que.; Seaward, Inez E., Westmount.

In Applied Science.—Cheesbrough, H. S., Westmount; Cunningham, Elson P., Montreal; Fay, N. P., Knowlton; Fox, C. A., Coaticook; Miltimore, E. C., Knowlton; Tanner, H. J., Quebec; Wallbridge, A., Mystic, Que.

The following who have been exempted from a part of the examination on the strength of certificate presented, have passed in the remaining subjects:—Blanchard, E. Stirling, Charlottetown, P.E.I. (Applied Science); Cartmell, Gertrude, Chilliwack, B.C. (Arts); Currie, J. W., Andover, N.B. (Applied Science); Daw, H. B., Hamilton, Ont. (in part of Exhibition work, Arts); Funk, E. H., Rossland, B.C. (Medicine); MacDonald, A. F., Winnipeg (Arts and Law); Maltby, Q. J., Midland, Ont. (Applied Science); Sharpe, C. E., Jamaica (Medicine); Smith, G. W., Ottawa, Ont. (Applied Science).

The following students have removed their conditions and are now full undergraduates:—Becker, Pearl C., Vancouver (Arts); Corder, Florence V., Victoria, B.C. (Arts); Fisher, Jessie E., Vancouver (Arts); Jackson, Dorothy Ida., Vancouver (Arts); Melhuish, P., London, Eng. (Applied Science); Painter, Emily, Vancouver (Arts); Pomeroy, D. W., Trenholme, Que. (Arts).

*Qualified also for B.Sc. in Arts.
**Qualified also for Matriculation in Applied Science.
***Qualified also for matriculation in Medicine.

MR. CECIL B. SMITH APPOINTED.

Toronto, July 12.—At the meeting of the Hydro Electric Commission, which is the name given the newly-appointed electrical power commission, held this morning, Mr. Cecil B. Smith was appointed consulting engineer. Mr. Smith is already chairman and consulting engineer of the Temiskaming Railway Commission.

WHEAT FROM EGYPT.

Winnipeg, July 12.—Mr. A. L. McLean recently brought a sample of wheat from Egypt, grown 190 miles up the Nile, to experiment with in Manitoba. It was sown in the southern part of the province and is growing splendidly, being now three feet high, and heavily headed. The result of wheat accustomed to the climate of sub-tropical Africa, growing in the Canadian west is being watched with much interest.

TO BOYCOTT AMERICAN GOODS.

Honolulu, July 13.—Local Chinese are trying to raise a fund of $50,000 to assist in the boycott of American goods in China. It is reported that they have already raised $30,000.

A MENACE TO GIBRALTAR

Germany Said to Contemplate Construction of Two Ports in Morocco

AN ALLEGED SECRET AGREEMENT MADE WITH THE SULTAN.

New York, July 11.—A Paris despatch to the New York 'Times' says: 'According to M. Jean Hess, the well-known traveller and author of an important work on Morocco, who is credited with great personal influence over the Sultan, Germany has passed a secret agreement with the Sultan for the construction of two ports on the Mediterranean coast which will directly menace Gibraltar. The international conference, Mr. Hess says, will, by ararngement between the Sultan and Germany, be very brief, and amount to nothing more than a confirmation of the Sultan's political and commercial independence and the integrity of his empire. As soon as this result is achieved the Sultan, in the exercise of his independence, will grant to a German company, subsidized by the German state, a concession for the construction of the two ports in question, and the powers will then be unable to offer any opposition, being bound by acquiescence in the decisions of the conference. Mr. Hess thinks, however, that the fear of provoking a European war, which inevitably would result in the conquest and partition of his own empire, may in the end prevent the Sultan from striking this dangerous bargain with Germany.'

CLEANSING PHILADELPHIA.

FORMER OFFICIAL INDICTED BY GRAND JURY.

Philadelphia, July 14.—Two bills of indictment were found to-day by the grand jury against John W. Hill, former chief of the filtration bureau. The indictments charge him with forgery, uttering a forged instrument, falsification of records. Mr. Hill recently resigned from the office of chief of the filtration bureau, which paid a salary of $17,000 a year, the highest salary received by any city official. Mr. Hill's arrest was one result of Mayor Weaver's crusade for good government.

FOURTH OF JULY VANDALISM.

(Newport (Vt.) 'Express.')

Not being content with ringing church bells and making the night a carnival of revelry, the noisy element decorated the federal building and Goodrich library by painting inscriptions. The party or parties who did this bit of work must have been guided by a twisted thought, as there are few normal headed people who would celebrate an event of national importance by disfiguring property. After considerable trouble the paint was removed, but suppose it could not have been, then the library association and government would have been under considerable expense to replace ruined granite and marble. The custom of ushering in the fourth is not, in itself a bad way of showing patriotic enthusiasm, so long as no one is injured or suffers material loss, but to carry patriotism to vandalism is something that ought to be curbed by the administration of discipline, such as the federal statutes provide.

The money cost of the American powder burning celebration of 'the Fourth' is estimated by the New York 'Herald' at $15,000,000, which adds: 'It is the cost in suffering and human life, however, that most affects thinking people. Hundreds of cases treated in New York's hospitals on Tuesday, children blinded, maimed and killed; men and women slain by stray bullet through open windows—the record for our own city alone is appalling and must powerfully enforce the growing demand for saner methods of celebrating the day.

THE DEBT CANCELLED.

Ottawa, July 12.—The Ontario Government has forgiven Russell township its debt to the province of $31,000. Some years ago drains were built in the township and dismally failed to do the work required, being wrongly situated. As the township never benefited the money was never paid back until, with accrued interest, the debt reached $31,000. Recently a deputation composed of Reeve Emard, Councillor T. A. Fielding, Treasurer Magwood and Messrs. W. H. Lowry, and J. L. Rolston, waited on the government, and asked that the debt be forgiven. Consideration was promised and as a result the township officials and ratepayers have been made happy by a letter announcing that the debt will be cancelled.

ROBBED AN EXPRESS COMPANY.

Toronto, July 12.—In the Police Court this morning, Walter Brown, a young man employed as bookkeeper in the Parkdale branch of the Dominion Express Company, was charged with stealing $48.50 from the company. Brown's method was to recash express orders, and while there was only one charge against him it was said his stealing amounted to $500. He was sentenced to nine months.

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

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, $1.80.
None of the above premiums can be claimed solely on one's own subscription, new or renewal.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

JULY, 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.

GORED TO DEATH BY A BULL.

Ottawa, July 11.—John Burns, aged 65, was gored to death by a bull at the farm of J. G. Clarke, Westboro. Burns was standing in the stable when the bull walked quietly over and punctured him in the abdomen. Burns ran out of the stable, and the bull, who evidently was not angry, did not follow. Burns was taken to the hospital, but did not survive.

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

The Witness.

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1905.

M. Jaurés, the French Socialist leader, has published the speech he was not permitted to deliver in Berlin. As a consequence of the advertising the German Government gave him, the speech has been reproduced in all the languages of Europe and read by many thousands who otherwise would never have heard of it. There was nothing radical or incendiary in what M. Jaurés had to say, the oration being chiefly a fervid appeal to his Socialist brethren of Germany on behalf of peace. He advocated co-operation between France and Germany, and, though he strongly urged a friendly understanding, he made no attack on militarism, as is usual with Socialist orators. The only thing distasteful to the notions of the German government in his speech was that it ran counter to the idea of employing military force in the settlement of international disputes.

Submarine boats have not yet demonstrated that they are practically capable of the performances for which they are contrived. It was distinctly stated that vessels of this kind were employed by the Japanese during the battle in Tsu Island Strait, and the Russians attributed some of their disasters to this mysterious cause, but there seems to be as yet no evidence that they were used with any effect. The terrible experience of the crew drowned in the submarine sunk at Tunis is a horror that will do much to discredit these craft in the estimation of naval men. A short time ago all the crew of a British submarine were drowned like rats in a trap near Plymouth breakwater. Altogether the British have lost three submarines in practice manoeuvres with fatal results in each instance. It is impossible to imagine a more horrible fate than that of the French sailors in the submarine sunk at Tunis. They lived for fifty hours in their narrow prison at the bottom of the sea before death came to their relief.

An article by a Russian military critic, a translation of which appears in the current number of the 'Journal of the United Service Institution,' contains some startling figures of the Russian loss in men in the Manchurian campaign. As the article was written in defence of the Ministry of War the figures may be accepted as official. The total strength of the army, including the troops in Manchuria at the breaking out of hostilities and sent there from that time till the beginning of May last, was eight hundred thousand men. Of that number, two hundred thousand are set down as non-combatants — commissariat, army artificers, hospital attendants, etc. General Linevitch has now an army of three hundred thousand men, in round numbers, in the fighting line. Thus, it appears that Russia has lost since the beginning of the war the appalling number of three hundred thousand men in killed, disabled and missing. Five whole army corps, numerically speaking, have thus been wiped out and with them have gone their proportion of horses, guns, arms, supplies and equipment. Altogether, this represents a loss that it is impossible to state in money values. The Russian writer maintains that a ministry which was able to place an army of eight hundred thousand men in the field more than six thousand miles distant, by overland transport, with all necessary supplies and equipment, cannot be blamed for the disasters and failure of the campaign. For these and the stupendous losses enumerated, he blames General Kuropatkin, whom he rates as an officer capable, perhaps, to command a division, but wholly incompetent for the position of supreme command. This attempt to make a scapegoat of a general who failed under conditions where it is more than likely success was impossible, will not be endorsed by foreign military critics. It is now quite evident that the immense army sent to Manchuria was defective in several essential qualities. Sullen dislike for the war in the ranks, incompetence of the officers, disobedience of orders by subordinate generals, and fraudulent supplies were among the causes of Kuropatkin's failure, let the Ministry of War say what it will.

A report from Odessa tells how the local magistrates elected by the people let off most of the rioters who were guilty of burning down the whole harbor front and punished those who were convicted with six weeks' imprisonment, of which two were accounted as past. Along with this comes another despatch from Odessa saying that twenty-four of the rioters have been hanged in jails, and that seventeen others are awaiting the same fate publicly, when General Ignatieff arrives. These two accounts flout each other, as do the two tribunals, which show, on the one hand, the people's view of the crime, and on the other that of the Russian Government. It shows, also, what the people's judicial privileges are worth. The Government of Roumania wishes to exact immunity for the 'Kniaz Potemkin' mutineers before giving them up, but the Russian Government refuses.

At the outset of the peace negotiations Japan has shown she is wide awake as to the conditions of the game she must play and the character of the player against whom she is pitted. There is reason to suspect that the claim of China to representation in the negotiations was prompted by Russia, whose position would certainly be improved by the presence of a third party. The admission of China would also bring into play all the instruments of international intrigues, as all the powers are interested in China and would try to play each its own game through her in the negotiations. By courteously but firmly refusing China's request Japan has blocked this little game and the powers will not be able to insist on a readjustment of spheres of influence, as they probably would, were China admitted. From the first mention of peace Japan has insisted that the negotiations shall be conducted solely between herself and Russia. The wisdom and, indeed, the necessity of Japan maintaining this stand is apparent from what happened after her war with China, when three powers, not parties to the war, conspired to deprive her of the fruits of her victory and hand them over to Russia. With Russia single-handed she can play a square game. With China as a third hand and all the powers pulling wires in the background, it would be what gamblers call cut-throat euchre, in which the two weakest would combine to beat the strongest.

The rainy season has set in at the seat of war, and it is assumed that operations will practically come to a standstill till it is over. Besides being wet, the weather has been intolerably hot, a combination very hard to bear, and one that will fall specially heavily on the Russians, as it is a state of things to which they are far less used at home than the Japanese. There is a despatch from Corea which seems to show that the stories about a Japanese army north of the Tumen a fortnight ago were wrong in point of geography. The Russians are said still to have outposts in Corea, which would suggest that the Japanese front is still south of the Tumen. The Japanese fleet, which was last mentioned off the southern end of Sakhalin, is now spoken of as at the north end of that island, which is about as long as Great Britain. Its objective is still naturally supposed to be Vladivostok, but an assault upon that stronghold is probably further off than it would have been had the Corea army been where it was said to be, namely, hard upon the railway line between Vladivostok and Harbin. Meantime the task of subduing the remainder of Sakhalin Island is a sufficient one, and, with a view to landing on the mainland at a later date, soundings are being deliberately taken by Japanese vessels at points along the Russian coast.

By the abrogation of the Concordat and the complete separation of church and state, France has broken the last link that bound her to the pre-revolutionary past. Religion and politics have been divorced at last, with emancipation for both. As the act of separation declares, the Republic now assures liberty of conscience and guarantees the free exercise of religion, subject to the restrictions of public order. The Republic neither recognizes, pays stipends to, nor subsidizes any denomination, but provides funds for colleges, hospitals and asylums. The public worship budget is abolished. It has long been foreseen that this would be the natural result of the consolidation of France as a republic. A state church survives long with monarchical institutions, but has no natural affinity with a republic. Equality of all men before the law includes equality of all beliefs. It will not be long, before even the reactionaries will discover that religion flourishes best in freedom, and that the less power it derives from the state the greater will be its moral power with the people.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell, ex-Premier of Canada and an Orangeman, seconded by Senator de Boucherville, ex-Premier of Quebec, and a Roman Catholic high churchman, moved in the Senate the Six months' hoist for the Saskatchewan and Alberta Autonomy Bills. It is presumable that these gentlemen's objections to these bills were diametrically opposite to each other. They only agreed in being both Conservative leaders and in both opposing the bills. Members of the House of Commons are supposed to be often under temptation to speak and act for Buncombe, as the saying is, that is, without any hope of affecting the matter in hand, but with a view to votes in their own part of the country. Senators, however, are not personally under any such temptation and one of these gentlemen is not supposed to be any longer at the beck of his party machine. The only conclusion that is open is that they think they have a combination between the Conservatives in the Senate and the Roman Catholic Liberals that will throw out the bill altogether and force the terrritories to remain such for an indefinite time to come. Senator McMillan, a Roman Catholic, spoke in favor of this motion on the ground that the Roman Catholics of the proposed provinces had been promised separate schools, and that there was nothing of the sort to be found in the bill. Senator Cox said he wished that Mr. McMillan had been leader of the Opposition in the Commons, as that speech made at the beginning of the debate would have let them all go home long ago.

Many obstacles, other than clearing forests, cutting through mountains and damming rivers, are confronting the engineers who have been sent to Panama to begin the work of canal construction. A ship arrived at New York a few days ago with a number of passengers who had fled in terror from the Isthmus. Their description of the impediments raised by nature on that little strip of territory is appalling. Yellow fever, malaria, poisonous reptiles, huge boa constrictors, swarms of pestiferous insects, baffle all efforts to penetrate the jungles through which the canal is projected. And now the chief engineer, Mr. Wallace, has resigned with the statement that he has found it impossible to carry on the work on account of the obstructive red tape habits of the military authorities. This has been followed by reports of disputes over plans, blunders, scandals, restrictions and delays, caused by conflict of influences, till the whole business seems involved in an inextricable muddle. The reputation of the United States for efficiency and expedition in prosecuting great undertakings has not been sustained by the manner in which this work has so far been conducted. It is humiliating to have to admit failure at the end of the first year's work. France looks on and smiles. But the resignation of Mr. Wallace will probably lead to a thorough overhauling of the plans and system of working and the adoption of better methods in carrying out an enterprise so great, and which needs above all things unity in organization and management.

One of our commercial orators, addressing certain visiting engineers, spoke bravely of Montreal as a city of half a million people. We are usually counted far within the truth, owing to the unfortunate fact that the most growing parts of the real city are municipally outside of it. But when we heard this quotation we could only look for a terrible slaughter at the hands of the census taker. The Lovell annual census, which has proved in past years to be, in a rough way, as trustworthy as any other, has now come out. The city owes a very great debt to the Messrs. Lovell for this annual service, whose value is undoubted, and which ought, we think, to be requited in some way. We can at least wish them good profits out of their directory. This year's census shows a population within the city limits of 301,000, and outside of them of 84,000, in all, 385,000. The increase of Greater Montreal over last year is 12,000, of which 7,000 has been added to the lesser city and 5,000 to the suburbs. This is an increase of 2.38 percent for the city and of 6.33 percent for the suburbs, a combined increase of 3.21 percent. This growth, which is largely foreign, is much less than might have been, had our civic government been more progressive. We ought at once to obtain the annexation of all the surrounding municipalities. We ought to secure desirable open spaces as playgrounds wherever they are still obtainable. We ought to lay out a scheme of boulevards and parks in the outskirts, not on the sordid straight lines affected by property owners anxious to sell house lots as closely packed together as possible and with as little waste as possible for a highway, but in generous sweeps with plenty of room for trees and grass. These are only samples of what we ought to do, to begin to compare with progressive cities.

France celebrates the fall of the Bastile as the birthday of liberty. She ignores the 'red fool fury' of those terrible days, and remembers only that old things then passed away, and that gradually since then all things have become new. She forgets the fearful birth pangs for joy in the great achievement. As a celebration of the birth of liberty she has never had as much occasion to magnify it as she has this year, a year in which the last remnants of corrupt militarism and of ecclesiastical tutelage, and one may add the waves of socialism, have alike smashed themselves against the firm rock of a well-established popular government. It is possible that France would have been as far advanced to-day if she had not indulged in the orgies of the revolution, but, concerning that, it is vain to speculate. All peoples do not share our horror of that insensate outbreak. With all its warnings, it has been to the Russian radicals the very model they would fain imitate. When one recalls the wrath and horror with which the doings of the revolutionists were regarded in England and the lurid light in which the English have never ceased to see them, one reads with interest of this French celebration being joined in by certain officers of the British fleet. Time has made it possible for a government representing the British gentry, then so scandalized, to be represented by members of that class, in the celebration of the most significant event of the French revolution. The time has come when France is glad to welcome Englishmen to her national festival.

Dr. Sproule, grand master of the Orangemen, spoke wisely when he said that we have too much flaunting of flags on foreign soil. Every Canadian who hangs out his own flag in the United States knows that he is inviting a riot, so deadly and ingrained is the spite against it of the United States people. Even when flown as a compliment, it seems to evoke the most ungovernable passions, as in the recent case at Charlotte. The proper form of compliment to the Fourth of July celebration would probably have been to hang out the Stars and Stripes at the foremast and the red ensign at the peak. The latter was really all that was needed and could not have been omitted in any case. In fact, a British vessel is expected to hoist her own colors at any port where there is a British consul. The act of the United States Government in the person of a customs officer named Bump, in ordering this flag down and refusing clearance papers till it was lowered, would, we should suppose, be apologized for by a self-respecting nation without waiting to be asked, and the British flag would be saluted where the insult was offered. It is better, however, that Canadians who have to visit the United States should hang out as little red as may be convenient. As for the case of alleged flag-tearing that occurred at an Orange parade at London, it is to be hoped that it will be duly enquired into and all the facts made public. From the first account of it we gathered that the visitors had lost control of themselves and had grown very offensive towards the country they were visiting, but it is just as likely to have been the other way. There is, however, too much waving of foreign flags and good taste would be shown by modifying this custom. There are people who follow the Chinese method and who, so far as possible, avoid those stores which display foreign flags to attract custom.

We have become aware of a very discreditable trick practiced on our readers by Mr. Norman Murray, who informs us that he was the writer of certain letters to the 'Witness,' signed N. McNeil, professing to be written by a Roman Catholic in defence of his faith. This case of fraud proves the need of the greatest care in identifying writers and rejecting such as are not fully authenticated. We may remark by the way that we have still one able letter, of which we have not been able to discover the origin. The inconsequence of the McNeil letters is accounted for by this confession. On the other hand their surreptitious entrance to our columns in no way detracts from the value of the able letters which they have drawn out on both sides of the discussion. We are at all times anxious to use our correspondence columns for the aid of all who are honestly in pursuit of truth, and the humbler the truth seeker the more welcome, so long as he has something of real importance to say, and can say it intelligently and intelligibly. Many a letter has to be laid aside because of lack in the latter conditions. We have little patience on the one hand with those who think we should refuse everything that does not say what we think, and less on the other with those who would merely trifle with the truth.

The fraternizing of British and French naval sailors at Brest, 'murdering each other's language,' as the report says, recalls the memory of similar scenes of fifty years ago. British and French sailors and soldiers came to know and to like and esteem each other in the Crimean war. In the prevalent sailor's Volapuk of the Levant, each saluted the other as 'Bono Johnny.' A great hit was made by a Frenchman in the London music halls, where he sang a song in French to a popular air, the refrain of which was:—

'Yes, sir, I am Frenchman,
My brother's Englishman.
Vive la France et l'Angleterre!

It was amusing and suggestive to observe with what fervor the tars of both nations responded to the friendly declarations of their governments. Men who, under the sway of a different policy, would be ready to send each other to the bottom of the sea, proclaimed their willingness to die in mutual defence. A few years after the Crimean war a Russian warship arrived at Gibraltar to take home the bodies of Russian officers who had died on the Rock prisoners of war. There was no fraternizing between British and Russian sailors. One of the former was asked why. He replied: 'The beggars wouldn't come out and fight at Sebastopol, but sank their ships across the mouth of the harbor so we couldn't get in at them.' The tradition in the British navy concerning the French was quite different. They were always ready and willing to fight, and were consequently held in high esteem. There is nothing the British tar regards with greater contempt than a ship which will not 'come out and fight.'

A British writer, quoted by the Boston 'Transcript,' enquires why, in the name of consistency, the United States does not pay the same respect to the remains of Thomas Paine, the great infidel, that it is paying to those of John Paul Jones, the great pirate. Of Paine, it is said, that he did as much for the cause of the thirteen colonies with his pen as Washington did with his sword, and deserves as much to have his memory honored by the Republic as the other man. He was the spokesman of the philosophy in which the constitution had its birth. He died in the year 1810 and was buried on his farm, near New Rochelle. In 1820 William Cobbett exhumed his remains and took them to England, his native land, with the hope of increasing the enthusiasm there for republican ideas. The plan failed and would probably have been forgotten but for an epigram, attributed, at all events not inappropriately, to the reckless and cynical pen of Lord Byron, whose strains could be as low as they could be lofty: 'In digging up your bones, Tom Paine, Will Cobbett has done well; you visit him on earth again; he'll visit you in ——.' At Cobbett's death the remains rested in Liverpool, where they were seized as part of the property of his son, who was forced into bankruptcy. Where the remains of Paine now rest is not known. But the British writer thinks that it would be only an act of gratitude for the United States to find and restore to its grave in American soil the coffin of one who certainly served the Republic in far greater ways and certainly with a far truer allegiance to its principles than the pirate of many colors, whose body is now on the way across the ocean escorted by a naval squadron. The Republic, says this humorist and cynic, should not be ashamed of one of its most typical founders.

TRAINING TO ARMS.

Sir Frederick Borden, in his explanation of the policy of the government concerning the militia and defensive forces of the Dominion, in the House of Commons, referred to the Australian system of militia training as that which he was thinking of adopting for Canada, adding that it might be required that normal school teachers should have certain military qualifications. He added that it might be considered whether young men under the age of twenty-one, who had not seriously begun the work of life, should not be fairly asked to take three annual trainings in the militia. The Australian system is regarded by high authorities in Great Britain as the best that has yet been devised in any country for purposes of defence, not excepting that of Japan, which has proved so splendidly effective in the war with Russia. In Australia all boys begin their military training at eight years of age, in the public schools, under a compulsory system of education. There is an hour's drill every day, target practice twice a month, and a week in camp once a year, where the boys with their elders are taught field evolutions. When the young soldier graduates from the public school, unless he goes to college, he joins the senior cadets and drills in the evenings. If he is in college his military training goes on just the same. At the age of twenty-one the young man is transferred to the militia, where he serves three years. After that he belongs to the reserves, and must attend monthly rifle practice and the yearly training in camp. Thus by the time the Australian is thirty years of age he is a trained, seasoned soldier, a deadly

shot, a fine horseman, an amenable private, an accomplished scout, in every way fitted to take his place as an effective unit in the great national fighting machine. This is the system we have been urging ever since the Boer war as the only form of armament which would be of any avail for Canada, and as that which alone would be worth its cost to the population as a training, should no serious military use for it ever occur, a blessing for which we may reasonably hope. The great argument in its favor is that it trains the youth of the country in habits of manly carriage, in discipline and deference to order and authority and in a sense of public responsibility. As a part of education it would be a great improvement on the sedentary school system that we ourselves remember. It would, in fact, if well devised, prove rather an advantage to than a tax upon our population. The only part of it that we have misgivings about is the camp system, where the lads too often have a bad example set them. Universal liability to arms has always been implied in our militia system. All that is new is a plan for fitting us for it.

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

Lord Roberts has delivered his mind on the state of Great Britain's military defences, which, he says, are completely inadequate. To make them so he says the only choice is between conscription and universal military training. Lord Roberts says we have already forgotten the lesson of the South African war and are as unprepared now as when that war was entered upon. Yet it is remembered that Lord Roberts himself has had the army system in his hands since the South African war and for some reason failed to do anything very revolutionary or indeed anything that reassured the public at all. The army seems to be still the prey of backstairs promotion and as corrupt in its administration as at any time within living memory. Of the rival ethical merits of Lord Roberts's two alternatives, we have no question at all, and for comparative efficiency, speaking with much more reserve, we may say we have little question in equally preferring the latter. Conscription may be tolerable to the mind of Lord Roberts, looking at the Empire from a purely miliary point of view. It would be, however, a retrogressive step, calculated to accentuate all the evils of militarism—its petty despotisms, its corruption, its class hatreds, its crushing expensiveness, its individual irresponsibility and lack of initiative. No volunteer system can live alongside of a system of conscription; at least if substitution is permitted. The moment a man is allowed to pay for a substitute there is an end to volunteering, as every one willing to enlist is in the market as a substitute and the price of men naturally goes up and up.

Lord Roberts's utterance comes in remarkably to endorse the attitude of Sir Frederick Borden, announced contemporaneously. We do not know what Lord Roberts had in mind when he spoke of the universal training of the nation; but we should think a great deal of this could be done at school, at small cost to the country and with great advantage to the race. It might involve having more men teachers in our schools; and that, according to some educational authorities, would of itself be worth paying for. Subsidies for military fitness and service in teachers would need to be paid in some way out of the national treasury. Such a relationship between teachers and boys would be a wholesome one physically and morally. City boys would be the better of this regular form of exercise, and might through it be led to take a less frivolous view of life than is taken by a generation whose athletics are had in the shape of somewhat savage sports, and that, in these days, largely by proxy. Country boys would acquire a stateliness of bearing, which they are not for the most part in the way of acquiring, and both would be taught lessons of deference to authority and to superiors, the lack of which, we make bold to say, is the most glaring defect of the Canadian nation of to-day. A habituation to military order and command would, we presume, fulfil a large part of the military training desiderated by Lord Roberts. There are other parts, however, the teaching of which is less simple. The use of the rifle is as essential as company drill. To that end it would seem as though the government would have to put shooting alleys and Morris tubes within reach of all, and take steps to evoke emulation among the young in this excellent form of training of the highest physical faculties. Horsemanship should also be stimulated. Our people are almost universally crazy over trotting horses. Could not the fashion be changed by the introduction of the far more virile sport of horsemanship in which the man does not leave all the effort and advantage to the horse.

But what of the ethical side of this universal training to national defence? With regard to that we cannot help thinking that, war being what it is—the most unholy and devastating phase of national life, suspending as it does, as towards the enemy, every human sentiment—in fact a damnable thing—it is altogether wrong for a nation to pass the dire responsibility of it over upon professionals, with the natural sequel of being at times criminal towards other races and peoples by proxy. We do not see the way, that some inconsequential socialists think they see, to do away with the arbitrament of force altogether. The logical outcome of that would be to let any band of marauders take the reins of our government until some stronger marauders replaced them. There are those who have such faith in divine overruling or in the moral power of submission that they believe that force should never be used aganist human beings. But the faith of the Quaker is sometimes put to a severe strain, as it was when the slave hunters were on the track of a fugitive slave woman and her child in Uncle Tom's cabin. The good Phineas tossed the villain over a precipice, with the calm remark: 'Friend, thee isn't wanted here.' Non-resistance had its limit then, and would, we are convinced, have had a like limit with the veriest Doukhobor had the Fenians of 1870 brought rapine into the country. Whatever may be the abstract right under large horizons, it would have been, from our limited point of view, positively absurd to have handed our country over to a few hundred pot-house idlers for fault of a few bullets. Assuming national defence to be a necessity, it seems a more manly thing, and a thing far less likely to be abused, to do it ourselves than 'hire it done.' With the reality of possible war thus brought to the bosom of every family, the nation would take a much more responsible view of it than it does.

AN INCONSTANT RULER.

The people of Russia seem to take the very worst way of showing their fitness for self-government by acts of violence and threats of assassination. It may be said that these are not the acts of the people of Russia, but of certain fanatics. Yet so long as these are the most notable and the most significant acts in the popular cause, they will necessarily affect the fortunes of the people almost as much as if they were the doing of the whole people. On the other hand, it has to be said, with equal force, that the Czar, if reports speak truly, is taking the very worst way of gaining the confidence of his people. Had he frankly granted at first the constitution that is said now to be proposed, the people, taking them as a whole, would perhaps have accepted it as an instalment of better things to come. It would possibly have been better for the people than the full measure of responsibility that is being demanded for them, seeing that it is better for a nation, as for an individual, to creep before it walks. Yet the zemstvos, which are, by their very nature, conservative bodies, regarded it at the very beginning of the troubles as too late for any half measures and asked then for equal suffrage even for the peasantry. As the peasantry are naturally conservative, and by every habit of thought deferential to the gentry, it is possible that such an assembly as was then proposed would have proved a moderate ruling body. At all events, if it was too late then to propose anything but a radical constitution, that is manifestly more hopeless now that the people have had their minds excited by hopes of a very substantial reform. We are, of course, not bound to believe that the Czar has gone back on what were practically promises to the people, simply because a newspaper report from St. Petersburg tells us so. If any reed has proved a broken one to lean upon, it is the St. Petersburg despatches. But it is certain that the Czar has let the people believe that he is going to do something for them, and if it should come to them, as it has come to us, that he is going to place the control of the state potentially in the hands of a council of grand dukes, those who loved the Czar and trusted him, will begin to join those who think that the country would be well rid of a man who has absolute power to do according to his own mind, yet does not keep the same mind for a fortnight. Better a strong despot than a weathercock that turns ever with the latest influence brought to bear upon him. We have no idea whether there is any truth in this latest rumor but it is certain that the Czar has been slow to take steps that would put a stop to such mischievous reports.

Another instance of the Czar's reported tergiversation is the appointment of M. Witte to the Washington Peace Commission. To use plain, if not elegant, English, M. Muravieff backed out of the task of peace commissioner, retiring in favor of M. Witte. It is said that at first the Czar would not hear of M. Witte, whose well-known attitude in favor of popular government is of far too decided a stamp to suit the Humpty Dumpty tastes of the Czar, and whose well-known opposition to the Japanese war made him seem to the jingoes as a 'peace at any price' man, the most untrustworthy of plenipotentiaries. When Muravieff was appointed, however, he at once realized that he might bring back peace without honor or honor without peace. In either case, his record was doomed. So he pleaded his diplomatic unfitness and then ill-health, and the well-meaning, but not always successful, Liberal was seen to be just the man to sacrifice. He was the most likely to bring back peace, which everybody wants, and if there was precious little popular credit to be got with the achievement, why, who cares for Witte? He has got accustomed to being knocked about, and is patriotic enough to be willing to succeed even at his own expense. The commission certainly acquires a more genuine aspect by his appointment, but there is little prospect of anything but fencing until the present bout of the chess game in Manchuria is played out.

WITTE.

The prominent personality of the approaching peace negotiations at Washington is M. Witte, the Czar's discarded Minister of the Interior. His appointment as the principal Russian peace plenipotentiary has given satisfaction the world over, as well as both in Japan and Russia. He is rightly looked upon in Russia as the only Russian statesman in whom the Japanese would have any confidence, and therefore as the only one who is at all able to come out of the negotiations with any success. The Russian press counts on him to obtain peace on terms that will not be humiliating to Russia and likely to lead to a permanent understanding with Japan. This is certainly the sort of peace that all would like to see. But it is plain that in going on such an errand, M. Witte is taking his political life in his hand, as, to make terms that will not be humiliating to Russia, is past praying for. Russia will have to acknowledge that Corea and Manchuria are permanently within Japan's sphere of influence and she will need to pay either in money or in Russian territory, or in both, for the expenses of the war. She will have to surrender Sakhalin and possibly Vladivostok; and, if there is money to pay, she will have to give hostages for it in the shape of further territory. It is nonsense, after her overweening pretensions and her contempt for the Japanese as a half-developed race, to speak of these terms as other than humiliating, and unless there is a revolution in the meantime, M. Witte will be fortunate if he is not treated as a criminal on his return. As for the close and lasting rapprochement looked for by the St. Petersburg 'Bourse Gazette,' that can only be reached by the frank and sincere acceptance of the equality of Japan as a first-class power and of Japan's claims to recognition in the affairs of China. There is, at least, no humiliation in this admission, as the fact of Japan's superiority in everything for which this war has provided a test has been openly proved before the whole world. Russia has formally admitted this equality in the initiation of peace negotiations, but it is at the same time so foreign to her way of thinking that she will still find it very hard to accommodate herself to it.

Russia is as bankrupt in diplomacy as in the means of war. Her treaty undertakings and solemn assurances have long been regarded as valueless. In her diplomacy she has had only one rule of action, namely, that whatever Russia decides to be in her own interests is supreme law, to which other nations must submit. Treaties and assurances are mere passing concessions to outside unreasonableness. Russia is too great, her destiny to rule all Asia and keep Europe in awe too manifest for her to be hampered by such small temporary considerations. M. Witte is well known to have been opposed to the aggressions which led to the Japanese war—especially to the grand-ducal invasion of Corea. He is well known to have no sympathy with the despicable policy of lying, which has characterized his government. He is therefore the only man for the emergency. Russia has indeed shown herself very barren of great men, as is to be looked for in a country which has steadily sent every man who was patriotic or who could think for himself to Siberia. Blind submission to knavery has been almost her only path to eminence. If. M. Witte fails in his mission, or seems to the Russians to fail, it will be because an impossible task has been set him, in the first place, and because he has an impracticable clique behind him, in the second. There is little hope of his accomplishing anything at all at the present juncture, owing to the fact that the supreme Manchurian game for which all the pieces are being placed, is not yet played. There is little hope of his giving satisfaction at any time. So much the more must his acceptance of the mission be regarded as an act of patriotism, and so much the more will he have for himself the good will of mankind, however much his country lacks it.

OUR RIVER.

A most satisfactory result of the meeting of the International Waterways Commission in Montreal was the assurance that nothing shall be done to injure the St. Lawrence. The Canadian and United States commissioners were unanimous and emphatic in this assurance, Colonel O. H. Ernst, one of the three United States commissioners, and the chairman of the United States section of the Commission, protesting, in the name of his colleagues, that it would be a crime against mankind to do anything to injure the St. Lawrence river, to which he and they would never be accessory. The chairman of the Canadian section of the Commission, Mr. James P. Mabee, K.C., of Toronto, also assures the public that nothing will be done or contemplated that could have the slightest detrimental effect upon the St. Lawrence route. All of which is reassuring, especially in view of the fact that nothing can be concluded except with the mutual consent of both countries and a treaty between the United States and Great Britain. All will heartily agree that it the depth of Lake Erie and its harbors can be increased without injury to any, or at most with only small local injuries that can be repaired, the thing is in the highest degree desirable, and no international jealousies or merely imaginary obstacles should be allowed to stand in the way. To the uninitiated it is a great puzzle how a dam at the entrance to the Niagara river could affect the quantity of water in the St. Lawrence except for the hours or days that it took to fill the dam, during which time the river would be without its supply, but as soon as the lake had risen to the new level it would seem that every pint of the water would at all times flow just the same as before. There could be practically no increased area of evaporation, as it would never do to cause the lake to overflow the country, and in most places its shores are abrupt. However, competent engineers express the opinion that our water levels would be affected, and, though slow to believe, it is our duty to heed such warnings until we have a reasonable consensus of engineering opinion on one side or the other. It is certain that we cannot consent to lose a single inch of our water. The present recommendation is based on the report of a board of engineers made some years ago, but that report has never been adopted by the United States Government, neither has it received the endorsation of any great body of United States engineers, so that the project is still only at a tentative stage.

THE LIFE INSURANCE QUESTION.

A well-known financial writer, after a survey of the whole field of life insurance, and an intimate knowledge of the inner workings of many of the companies, concludes that no reason exists why the American public should lose faith in life insurance. Life insurance is as great, as strong, as beneficial as ever before, but there is every reason why men who contemplate taking out policies, or changing the policies they now have, should make careful study of the business and discriminate between those that are well managed and those that are not. No two companies are operated on the same lines, but all of them are doing the public's business with the public's money, and the state sees to it with the best of its ability that the best management and methods are made obligatory. The individual, however, still needs to exercise judgment in his investments. The lesson of the past two or three months has been that 'no one should go into life insurance blindly, taking everything on faith.' There are five million policies in the United States, and probably about three-quarters of a million in Canada. Where so much is at stake, every precaution is necessary.

Publicity is spoken of as a cure for extravagance and undesirable investments. A New York financier with a large experience of life insurance, recently gave it as his opinion that every company should be required to publish in the newspapers at least once a year every fact and figure bearing on its operations, every item of expense, every investment. This opinion has been applauded by many. Greater publicity of detail, greater confidence in the insured who provide the funds, are being insisted upon as a cure for some of the evils that have afflicted the Equitable and possibly some of the other assurance companies. Policyholders are to some extent taken into the confidence of the companies to-day, in the annual reports which the companies publish, and they can learn more through the statements which the companies have to make to the government. There are columns in those statements to show how much real estate belongs to each insurance company doing business in the country, what loans have been made on real estate, loans on collateral, cash loans, cash on hand, and so forth; but there is no such wealth of detail as the reformer requires in the following:—

> The business has come to be of such magnitude that it ought to be done, from every point of view, on the wholesale plan. The insurance companies ought to own and operate the territory; middle-men should be eliminated, and policyholders should deal with agents in the direct employ of the companies; investments should be made in securities which are not valued by the officers of the company who makes the investment, but which are valued on all the exchanges of the world. The assets should be published in detail, so that any policyholder given a list of the assets can put the current prices opposite them and ascertain for himself the value of his company's holdings. There is no business in which such complete publicity should be required by law as in life insurance.

The suggestion as to middlemen is probably a technical question as to the best form of organization of a world wide business. It is, we presume, the farmer of territory rather than the actual canvassing agent whom it is proposed to eliminate. Those old English companies that have no canvassers have as high premiums and very little if any higher profits to declare than those which increase their business in this way. It is a question whether too hard and fast rules as to investment would result in profit to the insured. In Canada, the Superintendent of Insurance has a good deal to say about the kind of securities the insurance societies may invest in, and the insurance societies are extremely restricted in their investments by law. When the directorates of insurance societies find safe and profitable investments passing them because of purely arbitrary restrictions, they naturally chafe. Limitations made in any other interest than those of the policy-holders are pretty sure to be injurious to those interests. To insist, for instance, upon insurance companies investing only in stock exchange securities would very much restrict the profits the companies are now able to make by 'getting in on the ground floor' when investments in street railway enterprises and whatnot offer. And the insistence upon insurance companies investing only in securities listed upon the stock exchanges would, while decreasing profits, add little or nothing to the security, or, rather, stability, of investments. In times of financial activity gilt-edged securities yielding a very low rate of interest become almost perilous to hold, for the reason that they are being thrown upon the market so as to use money in more active ways.

Considerations such as these make it apparent that after any possible reforms, much must still be left to the character of the management if the policy-holders' money is to be used to the best advantage. Character is still the greatest factor where men have to depend one upon another. A little while ago, a great milling business changed hands in Montreal, and one of the chief shareholders, who helped to bring the change about, might have pocketed many thousands of dollars as 'commission' had he cared to. Many would have accepted the 'commission' and still have thought themselves honest, but this particular example of manhood had the good old ideas of the obligations of those who are trusted, and he refused to be treated differently to the least or the greatest of the other shareholders. He was not restricted by law, but by his own conscience, or by his sound, if old fashioned, notions of what was 'a square deal.' And in the end, it will be found, no matter what harassing restrictions the law may impose, that the policy-holders will have to depend most upon the honor and business capacity of their directors. That company is in poor case where the directors wear honor as 'a mere scutcheon,' however adequate the law may appear to be. We have good banking laws, but they did not prevent the disastrous failure of the Banque du Peuple, the Banque Ville Marie, and the Bank of Yarmouth. The application is obvious.

'NO RUBBISH TO BE SHOT HERE.'

His Honor Mr. Justice Forbes, of St. John, N.B., has, as it were, given some of the English judges a Roland for their Oliver. Not once or twice, we have heard of English judges letting off scapegraces and lesser criminals upon their promise to go to the colonies, frequently Canada. This is not an unnatural proposal from a paternal as well as from a sectional point of view, as men who have disgraced themselves at home are almost necessarily advised to seek to retrieve themselves in a new country. Now we have Judge Forbes sentencing a petty thief to two years in the penitentiary or to return to England. The news of such a sentence will doubtless travel and do good. English judges and magistrates must learn that the colonies are not penal settlements, whatever they may have been in the past. Time was when it was customary for the British authorities to transport their criminals to Australia, and when the idle and dissolute son was got rid of by being sent to places far away, generally a hot place. But the world is smaller than it used to be, means of communication are so swift that even a journey round the world is considered no great feat to-day, and the unruly can no longer be deported as they once were with the practical certainty that they will stay deported, and their village folk hear of them no more because of the cost and other difficulties of return. Canada has at no time been a penal colony, although we have not escaped our share of wastrels. Our people born in the country are workers, and they have nothing but contempt for the lazy, the dissolute and the shiftless. They have a habit of making it very uncomfortable for such in the rural parts; while in towns the 'remittance' men and such very often graduate from the saloon bars to the jail or the refuge. Canada is well aided by her climate in her unwillingness to tolerate any but those who will work and live decently, but it is a cold country, no matter the time of year, for people who have left their country for their country's good. These return ''ome' and give Canada a bad name. Another class of Englishman that Canada does not want is the unadaptable Englishman, who generally 'knows it all,' and passes a good part of his time in sneering at the 'natives' and the 'natives'' ways. He has expected to find the people largely Indians and the customs uncivilized, and anything that differs from home practice he resents. When this kind of man comes to his senses, however, he often improves into a first-class Canadian. The sentence of Judge Forbes is an entirely wrong one in itself, but it will do good as a notice to all and sundry that 'no rubbish is to be shot here.'

TORONTO BOOT AND SHOE MEN.

Toronto, July 12.—A meeting of the boot and shoe dealers of Toronto was held yesterday afternoon. The tariff as it affects the trade was discussed, but nothing definite will be decided upon until a future meeting. Whatever action may be taken will be in conjunction with the manufacturers of Quebec.

TRADE MARKS PROTECTION.

Shanghai, July 12.—It is stated that Great Britain and the United States have agreed to protect each other's trade marks in China.

KING OSCAR AND GERMANY.

Kiel, Germany, July 14.—The Emperor William has appointed King Oscar a Grand Admiral in the German navy.

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Australasian Defences—Admiral Fanshawe on the Duty of the Colonies—Dunedin 'Evening Star,' New Zealand.
'Let Us Buy of One Another'—Mr. Chamberlain to the Canadian Manufacturers—English Papers.
Canada as Manufacturer — The 'Daily News,' London.
Fresh Justice is Sweetest—The 'Daily Telegraph,' London.
The First Commoner of the Realm—T.P.'s Weekly,' London.
Salvation Army Colonies—Mr. Rider Haggard's Report—The 'Morning Post,' London.
Elihu Root—The Man who Succeeds Secretary Hay—The 'Sun,' New York.
Bringing Home the Bride—The 'Westminster Gazette.'
War Loan—The Relation of Finance to Diplomacy—The New York 'Evening Post.'
An Impression of the Earthquake at Dharmsala—By a British Medical Officer with the Ghourkhas, in the 'Westminster Gazette.'
The Fashoda Episode—Some Hitherto Unpublished Details—By S D., in the New York 'Evening Post.'

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Arab Mosques—By L. March Phillipps. in the 'Speaker,' London.
Women Composers—The 'Musical News,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

The Grasshopper—Poem, by Crowley.
A New Poet—Poem, by R. W. Gilder, in the 'Atlantic.'
Mr. Chesterton—By G. S. Street, in the 'Outlook,' London.
The Great Satire of Bulgaria—by Albert Sonnichsen, in the 'Evening Post,' New York.
Robert Louis Stevenson—Essays Now Accessible to English Readers—By R. A. Scott James, in the 'Daily News,' London.
The Flute of Pan — The 'Spectator,' London.
A Newfoundland Historical Novel — The Brooklyn 'Daily Eagle.'
The Life of Christ—The 'Spectator,' London.
Scots to the Scot—The New York 'Times' Saturday Review.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Mental Underwork of Children—Clementina Black, in the 'Westminster Gazette.'
Signor Guglielmo Marconi—By R., in 'T.P.'s Weekly,' London.

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.

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THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Reports from India show the continued and terrible ravages of the plague.

During the first week of June the American Board held a conference with its twenty-seven new missionaries. The meeting was profitable and delightful.

Danish physicians have formed a temperance society, and have issued a warning, setting forth the evils of alcohol on the human body, which is posted in all the railway stations of the country.

The Evangelical Union of the Philippine Islands announces a year of great success, but says that the present force of missionaries is utterly inadequate, and that the American churches are in danger of missing their great opportunity.

All the members of the Business Girls' Association, of Trenton, New Jersey, have signed the following pledge: 'I hereby promise not to associate with or to marry any man who is not a total abstainer from the use of all intoxicating liquors, including wine, beer and cider, and I promise to abstain from the same myself; and I will not marry a man to save him.'

The authorities in Japan have given permission to the Salvation Army officers to visit all the hospitals for the wounded—of whom in Tokio alone there are about 10,000—and systematic visitation is now carried on. The officers are allowed to give short addresses in each ward; an accompanying official distributes their literature; and individuals who may wish for personal conversion are allowed the fullest possible facilities.

The young people's society of a church at Los Angeles, Cal., changed its constitution and organized a Department of World Evangelism in September of last year. In January they considered the possibility of holding a missionary rally. The attendance was about 350. It was decided to hold them monthly. The attendance of the February meeting was 500. At the March meeting the attendance was 1,000, and the April meeting reached 2,000. During May two meetings were held with an attendance of 2,000 each. 'We had no fairs,' writes a member, 'and have no way of providing the money except by direct means of consecrated giving. We can do this, as a large portion of our members tithe their incomes. We do not believe in raising money in any other way except in giving it to the Lord and his work.'

A WOMAN'S SERMON.

A layman had gone one evening to speak in a mission church attended by many young persons employed in the Lancashire mills. His wife accompanied him and was shown a seat near the choir, which was composed entirely of young people. After the service a fresh-faced girl of sixteen rushed up impetuously to the speaker's wife and began: 'I want to tell you how much I have been helped'—

The visitor smiled appreciatively and began to frame an appropriate reply, thinking that it was her husband's address that had been so profitable, when the words were frozen on her lips by the rest of the surprising sentence—'by your simple clothes.'

'As I watched you during the sermon,' she continued, 'I thought that if you could dress so plainly and attractively, surely we girls who have to work for our living can do so, too. In any case, you have shown me that simple dressing is the prettiest, after all,' and her glance swept meaningly over the company of rather over-dressed young women present.

The incident rather took away the visitor's breath. She had not thought of her clothes at all; native good taste and a sense of what is proper in the house of worship had determined her apparel.

The remark, however, opened a new field of responsibility. She had sermons to preach as well as her husband. Her influence must be exerted in things feminine on the side of simplicity, appropriateness, and good taste, and if she could help any young girl to keep from the serious blunders of over-dressing and of extravagance, as well as from the harboring of envious, covetous thoughts, she, too, would not be without her message.—'Christian Age.'

CHINA, THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY.

The North China Mission of the American Board has issued a strenuous appeal for help to enter the open doors surrounding them on every side. Men are needed, and money—this is the time to invest in China. A new China is knocking at the doors of the American churches (says the appeal):

During the past four years we have been engaged in the work of reconstruction, building a new church on the wreck of the Boxers. Homes have been erected, schools opened, the college reorganized with new and better buildings and equipment, larger grounds, and more students. Last year alone 699 persons were received to the churches of our mission, and more than a thousand on probation—a prelude only to greater things. Did the Boxers destroy the work? They have set it forward a quarter of a century. 'It is marvellous in our eyes.' And now, on the best of terms with our Chinese environment, we look forward to entering the open doors that are waiting for us.

What are these open doors? They are large territories set aside in friendly council with other missions for the American Board to enter in. First in order of need is Lin Ching, a field equal in extent to half the state of Massachusetts, with inquirers in more than two hundred villages and only one ordained missionary, and he for the present obliged to live forty miles from his work. Previous to the Boxer cyclone we had three families at this post,—two ordained men and a physician. During the past winter Miss Gertrude Wyckoff has turned her back upon her home and the great work at her own station, and has prepared fifty women at Lin Ching for taking the covenant. A second field is Kalgan, reaching out right away toward the north pole, and having space at its disposal equal to a state in America. The city itself is a great commercial centre between Kiachta and Peking. It is half a mile nearer the sky than Peking, has a good climate, and abundant opportunities for medical and evangelistic work. We now have two ordained missionaries, as before, but no physician (though five days distant from medical help), and no single ladies.—'Missionary Herald.'

MISS SUSIE SORABJI.

(New York 'Christian Herald.')

There is now visiting in this country Miss Susie Sorabji, a remarkably gifted young Parsee woman of Poona, India. Though young, she has already won high honors and official recognition in India as a pioneer educator, and as the introducer in that country of Kindergarten methods. She is the daughter of a Christian Parsee family, her father having become a convert and missionary at eighteen years of age.

A few years ago, Miss Sorabji stood alone in favor of kindergarten teaching. She was opposed, even to the point of gentle ridicule, in the India Government reports. Nothing daunted, she planned to break down this opposition, and succeeded so well that to-day kindergarten teaching is compulsory in the government schools.

There is no Kindergarten Training-School in India for the government or the mission teacher, but Miss Sorabji permits teachers to come and sit in her schoolrooms while her classes are in session and observe the methods in use there. These teachers are detailed once a month in turn to this work of observation. Miss Sorabji's methods are strikingly original, and her exercises, with the words and music accompanying them, are composed for the occasion. In her airy, bright kindergarten, the little human plants thrive amid joyous surroundings. The walls are hung with gay charts and fine pictures that lift the little hearts nearer to God, of whom the whole kindergarten speaks. The great world of nature, too, is opened up to the little child, into whose heart are being dropped, through the medium of song or story, of dramatic representation, of artistic picture, seeds of religion, truth, virtue, and loyalty.

The little ones take special delight in the nature study; they watch with joy the evolutions of the caterpillar and grub, the beetle and wasp, secreting and jealously guarding their specimens all over the school. When it is time for the kindergarten games, away run the little people to the teacher, who holds in her hands gay roses, and poppies, forget-me-nots and daisies, all cut out of crinkled paper and at least a foot in diameter. 'Let me be the rose?' asks one, while yet another pleads to represent the poppy. When all are satisfied, the schoolroom presents a gay scene indeed, the little dimpled faces peeping out under the gorgeous flowers, which the children wear as head-dress. The story-hour is one of the most joyous in all the day. To vest the mother-earth, the great ocean billows, the soft, downy clouds, with personality, is to the little Indian child quite natural; and the story of a dewdrop, or the glittering stars is as real as the familiar one about 'the little boy around the corner.' Then, in order that the little mind might have some form of expression, pencils and scribbling books are produced, and quaint representations of the leading object in the story grow under the little pencils. No effort is ever depreciated, but all are encouraged.

The story of 'Geography' is a delightful game to the little ones, taught as it is under the trees, where a great relief map of India makes mountains, rivers and table-lands actualities. They sail their tiny boats in the blue waters of the Arabian, or Bengal seas, touching at the various ports, and loading them with the produce of each district. Here they have miniature bales of cotton, or there packets of tea, rice, jute, or timber. Another instructive study is dramatized history. One boy is William the Conqueror, while the others are his barons, serfs, etc. The battle of Hastings has been fought many times in the garden of the schools of Poona. Turning grammar into a game is another marvel that Miss Sorabji has wrought. One pupil is Mr. Noun. He has his brothers and sisters. The common Nouns are undignified and noisy. The proper Nouns give themselves airs and grace. Miss Verb has live and active brothers, and quiet, passive sisters. And so on through the entire grammar.

Besides having the management of the Victoria High School, founded by her mother more than a quarter of a century ago, and of her own Mohammedan, Hindu and Parsee schools, Miss Sorabji frequently lectures before large and distinguished audiences, composed of both Christians and non-Christians. So highly do the learned Mohammedans value her educational work, that an offer has been made by them to give her supervision of a large school in Bombay, with the privilege of teaching the Bible. The concession was made because she has made it an invariable rule never to teach or lecture without speaking for the cause of Christ.

Miss Sorabji has the only Parsee school in India where the children may be taught the Bible truths. It is in behalf of this school, recently established on an independent basis, that she now visits this country.

HOW SHALL I INVEST MY LIFE?

(By the Rev. Dr. C. R. Hager, Hong kong, China.)

All lives are invested in good or ill. No man has a right to throw away his life or waste his mental or spiritual faculties, our duty is rather to enlarge these and to bring them to the highest state of perfection. Paul is sometimes looked upon as having retrograded in intellectual force when he left the Sanhedrim for the pulpit of the despised Nazarine, but he became a far greater intellectual giant as a world-wide missionary, than if he had remained at Jerusalem as the expounder of Jewish tradition. His intellectual faculties were more enlarged by his association with men of every nation than if he had devoted his energies solely to the instruction of his countrymen. His Jewish bigotry gave way before his contact with the world, until he learned that God had made of one blood all the nations of the world. It is well for every man to learn this same lesson, something of the same enlargement is felt and gained by every modern missionary. He sees the world and men not from his circumscribed vision in the home land, but from the mountain where a world-wide view is obtained. It does not lessen a man's intellectuality to be brought into contact with heathen systems even though they be false. No man's intellect has ever suffered for coming into contact with Hinduism, Buddhism, or Confucianism; it requires the highest kind of intellectual acumen to meet these sophistries of the heathen with the gospel of Christ, so his intellectual facilities are rather sharpened than weakened. To be interrogated for every public utterance made, will not weaken any man's intellect. The heathen are far less willing than people at home to permit any new statement made to them to go unchallenged. Some men never learned so well to give a reason for the hope that is in them until they stood up before a heathen audience that was ready to pick every one of his statements to pieces. To be asked countless questions about religion, science and philosophy every day is a greater incentive to be well prepared than when one is simply required to preach two sermons a week after the orthodox standard. All the powers of a man's intellect and soul are called into requisition when he meets the intellectual athletes of other faiths and other religions. Even the teachers of women and girls find ample scope for the development of their highest intellectual faculties, and when it is remembered that some of these Oriental languages are so difficult to be mastered and that not only one but several languages must be learned, the very idea of the intellect being weakened is absurd.

'But is there any spiritual benefit gained in this constant association with all that is low and repulsive in heathenism? Are not the morals of the missionary himself in danger in the constant atmosphere of idolatry, superstition and vice? Will not the vices of the natives react upon the missionary of the cross? Does not the soul lose its finer sensibilities? Is there danger of a man losing his faith? This may occur in some instances but not when a person is well established in the faith, he may lose his spirituality if that was founded on mere enthusiasm or if he never had very much to lose. To believe the gospel in part or have a vague idea in reference to vital truths will be sufficient reason why one should never enter upon the foreign field. The heathen want something more than a mere philosophy. They have been burdened with their own philosophies for centuries, but what they require is life, strong vital life whose earnestness can never be questioned. And no one can become a servant of all without receiving the highest kind of spiritual benefit. To stoop to the lowest, to lift up the most fallen, to become all things to all men has a great spiritual force within it. Christ never lost any of his divinity or spiritual power by coming to this sinful world. His infinite love and mercy were rather enhanced and this is true of every humble follower of Christ. In the home land many receive their religious experiences second-hand; their holy thoughts are thought out for them; but in heathen lands the missionary must go to the fountain-head himself. He must to a large extent be the spiritual force and power of weak and erring native Christians. He must lead in divine things. He must be a prophet to his people, and must be able to bring things new and old out of the store-house of his religious experience. The trials of missionary life, the hardships endured and even the dangers encountered drive the soul but nearer to its Lord, until the friendship of Jesus becomes a daily and an hourly reality. Dr. Paton can spend the best night of his life in a sycamore tree while the savages are below seeking for his life because Jesus is with him and transforms that most awful night into a mount of transfiguraton.

Missionary work is not undertaken so much for its effect upon the individual himself, but rather for the benefit that will accrue to these heathen nations. If every life were lost and there were no intellectual or moral advantages to be gained, it would still be our duty to evangelize these people. Their very helplessness, their very degradation, should appeal to us to give to them what we have received from former missionaries. Every soul saved, every nation redeemed from gross superstition is the divine warrant for missions, and to the Christian preacher and the religious teacher there comes this question, How can I make my life tell most for the salvation of men? Where can I reach the greatest number of men with the message of pardon? Said one when asked why he had selected China as his mission field, 'I want to go where there is the greatest need, and where I shall not encroach upon another's field. In China there is only one foreign missionary to every 150,000 souls, while at home there is one religious teacher for every four or five hundred souls.' If our business is to win men unto Jesus Christ, it is no more than right that we should seek the fields where there are the greatest number to be saved. Said a young woman only recently, 'Nearly every member of our community is a Christian except those who are avowed infidels, and I want to do something for the unsaved heathen.' Another one, when embarking for the foreign field said substantially this to the people who almost worshipped him: 'You will always have ministers who will break the word of life to you. Success at home often means only the power to draw a congregation from other denominations while the needy ones are never touched. Too many churches at home and too few abroad. Three or four men doing the work of one man, while the great masses of heathen are allowed to die in their sins.'

'I have more than thirty Chinese preachers, every one of whom has from 10,000 to 100,000 souls under his care, while the whole field which I traverse has at least 4,000,000 of souls, and in 1903 I received by baptism 1,073 souls into the church, and in nine years 2,500. To the ambitious young preacher or teacher a large church or a great college are the chief attractions, but there are few large churches and very few great colleges and few individuals who are called to be their head? Why not then turn to the unoccupied heathen fields and strike hard and heavy blows for the truth where it will be appreciated not by a few hundreds, but by so many tens of thousands. If one who converts a soul hides a multitude of sins then it is certainly the business of every Christian worker to convert as many as possible. Shall I then invest my life to the welfare of a few hunlreds who practically already know the truth, or to the good of so many hundred thousands? Shall I build upon another man's foundation or lay some strong foundations myself in the darkest heathen land? Shall I be last here where there is little need, or first where there is the greatest need?

EVAN ROBERTS IN ANGLESEA.

(The London 'Christian.')

The return of Mr. Evan Roberts to evangelistic work has been marked by a renewal of interest in the Welsh Revival movement, and by a deep spiritual movement among the people.

Mr. Roberts commenced his work at Amlwch, in Anglesea. An account of the second meeting in the South Wales 'Daily News,' says: 'Those who do get into close proximity with him know that Evan Roberts to-day has the same modest, upsophisticated, unassuming, lovable personality as characterised him six months ago, and no one regrets more than he that in this Revival so prominent and predominent a place is being assigned to him. His frequent prolonged silences at the mission meetings are attributable largely to his desire to show the people that he is but an instrument, and that the sources of power are not of earth.

The spirit of curiosity apparent last night has vanished, and the Revival is now in full force. Looked at from the pulpit end the congregation is one seething mass—weeping, smiling, singing, praying, all at one and the same time. It is as endowed with gifts of tongues, for, however conflicting the emotions may be, each man seems understood of his neighbor, and there is some indefinable charm and harmony in this ecstatic outburst of a thousand hearts. Horyn-handed farm labourers, who have long been strangers to places of worship, pray with the eloquence of a Demosthenes. Strong men are literally convulsed with weeping for joy. I try, but fail to detect a single dry eye. There are bashful maidens, scores of them, standing reciting verses or offering prayers—all smiling through their tears.

'A rough looking fellow in the aisle, who is described to me as one of the most notorious characters of Anglesey, is giving praise to God—'Diolch am y Diwn Newydd ar y Delyn'—(we thank Thee for the new tune played on our harp.) He has, he proceeds, been long away 'in the far country,' but now his face is homeward turned, and he sees on the Father's face a smile of welcome. 'We hear the tramp of troops of prodigals returning home,' is a striking phrase in another's prayer. A woman in the gallery is beseeching for an assurance 'that my name, O Lord, is among the redeemed.' An English tradesman who has long resided in the district, is heard in a Welsh prayer of great power. Ever and anon the voice of William Hughes is heard in a reverberant shout of 'Diolch.' William is a quarryman who, during the Penrhyn strike, found work in the Ferndale Collieries at Tylorstown. He was converted at one of Dan Roberts's meetings, and since then his 'Diolch' has acted as a clarion-call to repentance to thousands of others. William Hughes put his history in a nutshell to-night when he exclaimed in a prayer, 'I was one of the devil's chieftains, but to-night I am laboring in the vineyard.'

'Rev. John Williams tests the meeting and half a dozen converts are found, but there are many refusals again to-night, and this brings Mr. Roberts at last to his feet with a solemn appeal to the stubborn ones. Did they realise the gravity of their act? Let them to-night in the quietness and privacy of their bedrooms look God in the face and tell Him 'I refuse Thy Son.' An earthly father could not unmoved see his son despised and trampled upon. God smote His well-beloved Son, but woe unto others that sought to do so. Had they more regard for their bodies than for their souls? The grave was the goal of one, the other had eternity awaiting it. To those that refused he would say let them, if they dared, take the whip from the soldier's hand and scourge the Son of Man, let them crown Him with the crown of thorns, and spit in the Divine face.

'The second test produces another batch of converts, and among them one of ten who had refused to yield the previous evening. "In all the annals of the Revival," exclaims Rev. John Williams, "there is no record of a more glorious meeting than this. Will you promise to praise God for it when you return to your homes to-night?" Every hand is raised to signify assent, but, too impatient to wait until they get home, hundreds in the building proceed at once to offer their praise in prayers and hymns. And another hour is thus spent ere, with the Lord's Prayer recited in Welsh and in English, the meeting is brought to a close. Subsequently another meeting was held, and this was continued until close upon midnight.'

A CONVERT PRINCE IN BAROTSILAND.

From the mission-field founded by the late Rev. F. Coillard the following interesting letter has been received; but to enter fully into the details we must remember that more than twenty years ago the King Lewanika was forced to flee from his capital by a revolution. The rebel army surrounded and surprised him in his kraal. Seizing his eldest child, Litia, by the hand, he broke through the ring of armed men, and escaped before they had recovered from their surprise; but all his household, including the children, were massacred. It was these dreadful experiences which led him to seek the British protectorate. The Rev. Adolphe Jalla writes from Lealuyi as follows:—

'We are just back from the capital, where there is a great feast to-day. The people have been flowing in all the morning from all parts of the plain, as they have been called by the big war-drums. They came with their spears and guns, for they had not been told the reason of the call. A son of the king, about twenty-five years old, is the hero of the day. Ever since 1885 they had believed he had been murdered during the revolution. Instead of that, he had been sold as a slave, and taken to the Bihé, far away to the west, in Portuguese territory. There, after long years, he was taken care of by American missionaries. He was soon among the enquirers. He arrived here nearly three months ago, but his tale was too marvellous to be believed. However, little by little the proof came in. He at last was allowed to see his mother in the presence of the king's sister. They knew each other at once, and cried with emotion.

To-day all the capital is stirred up. Rejoicings, salutations, dances, distributions of food are going on. We went also and showed our joy by singing hymns with all the Christians, and many others joined us. We were in the large public hall. Then the king and all who were inside joined in prayer. Truly it is a wonderful tale. We prayed and do pray that it may be the means of bringing many to the feet of the Saviour. King Lewanika seems deeply impressed by all these events; more so than Litia, who arrived last week with our dear Mokambo (the prime minister). Nguana-nyanda is the name of the King's son, who had been lost, but is now back. May he, like Joseph, be a blessing to the whole house of his father. We have been having good intercourse with him, even long before he was reckoned as a prince. His zeal and prayers have edified us. Poor boy! in his new clothes and new position he was rather shy among all the people gazing at him.'

It would be an unlooked-for way of answering M. Coillard's prayers for Barotsiland if this new enactment of 'the Prodigal Son' were the beginning of the long-desired awakening. Litia, the heir to the throne, though a consistent Christian, is greatly lacking in zeal for the evangelization of his people, and it is, perhaps, not altogether surprising that his elder brother, like his prototype in the Gospel, is not particularly delighted at the younger one's return. Earnest prayer is desired that the longed-for blessing may come among this nation of Barotsi.

In remembrance of the late venerated Francois Coillard, a memorial fund has been opened by the London Auxiliary of the Barotsi Mission (of which Mr. J. E. Mathieson is chairman). As the opening of the new railway to the Victoria Falls will necessitate the removal and enlargement of the mission building there, it is proposed that this fund (to which about two hundred and fifty pounds has already been contributed) shall be devoted to establishing a school and other buildings at this spot. About two thousand pounds will be needed.—London 'Christian.'

GIFTS FOR LABRADOR.

We have received this week for Dr. Grenfell's work in Labrador, the following gifts:—

THE COT FUND.

Willie and Ethel Bayne	$ 5 00
Loyal Workers' Mission Band, Mira Gut, N.S.	5 00
Baptist Sunday-school, Centreville, N.S.	1 40
Children of Rose Lea School, Miniota	1 25
Two little girls from Beamsville.	1 00
Hugh G. Rose	1 00
Millie B. Findley	1 00
Small Sums	1 00

GENERAL FUND.

Mrs. H. Turnbull	$15 00
Bonnibel Gay	5 00
A Bliever, Inchageela	5 00
Miss A. J. Robinson	3 00
Servant of the Lord, Powles Corner	3 00
Mrs. J. M. Montgomery	2 50
M. L. McDonald	2 00
L. A.	1 00
Mrs. Eck Billings	1 00
Pearl Billings	1 00
A Friend	1 00
Total previously acknowledged	$709 63
Total received for this mission up to July 12	$765 78

A POSTAL CARD RACE.

(From the London 'Globe.')

With a view to testing the time required by a post card to go the round of the world, and to ascertain also the route which the card should take to accomplish its journey in the least possible number of hours, an interesting experiment in the form of a competition is being made in Paris. At three o'clock one afternoon, at the Central post-office, and in the presence of a number of witnesses, 470 post-cards, sent by an equal number of competitors who had beforehand secured the services of correspondents in America and the Far East, were handed in after examination by and on the certificate of a sheriff's officer. Some will go by the Havre route, others by Marseilles, by Cherbourg, by Southampton. After a few brief resting places, necessitated by the time taken by the correspondents in the United States or in Asia to repost them, the post-cards will return to Paris, when the sender of the one that arrives first will receive a prize of money.

CARDS AT CEMETERY GATES.

It is becoming fashionable in Paris to leave cards at the cemetery. An oak box placed on a tombstone is intended for the cards of those who visit the resting place of a departed friend. In this way the near relatives find out those friends who still cherish the memory of the dead.

FLAGS for the SCHOOLS.

MORE APPRECIATION.

OFFER OPEN TILL NOV. 1.

Granby, July 6, 1905.

J. Dougall & Son:

Dear Sirs,—The duties of closing school and the journey home have prevented me thanking you on behalf of my pupils, for the flag sent in return for subscriptions.

The flag was presented to the School Board at the closing exercises, and was raised amid cheers which were heard a half-mile distant.

I feel that with us, hundreds are enjoying your generous offer, which enabled us to secure the first flag the school possessed, and I sincerely wish every school in our fair Dominion would take advantage of your offer, that ere the close of the year the 'Witness' school flag may flutter on the breezes 'from Cape Race to Nootka Sound.'

I am, yours respectfully,

J. E. NORRIS.

Teacher of Chateauguay Basin school.

While a large number of schools are already, like the one at Chateauguay Basin, enjoying the reward of their work under the 'Witness' Diamond Jubilee Flag Offer, a good many others have intimated their inability to close with it at once, though eager to get a flag if possible. We have, therefore, extended our offer, as will have been inferred. November 1, 1905, is the date we have now set for this extension, by which time we think most schools will be able to secure their flags if they really mean business.

We are constantly in receipt of most interesting letters from schools concerned in this flag movement. In one case the new flag was to be the means of a renovation of the school-house. In many cases the trustees have promptly and cheerfully supplied the pole needed for the new flag, or have freshly painted the poles already placed, but never yet graced by the nation's emblem. This is all as it should be, and we are glad to have had a share in thus commending the schoolhouse and its needs to the deeper interest of the community.

One school was working for a small flag. We supposed it was for themselves, but it turned out they had already a flag, but no pole, and the new flag was to be sold to help pay for the pole! Eventually this school chose books for their library instead of a flag, and we have no doubt that their enthusiastic work has already roused the neighborhood to give them the pole they so well deserved.

In another western district, where settlers are few and these mostly new immigrants, where much of the land is in the hands of speculators, and school funds are low, the secretary-treasurer of the board is working away quietly, getting a subscription here and a subscription there, steadily nearing the goal for a fine three-yard flag.

In still another district, near the Pacific coast, an old gentleman whose great-grandchildren are already of Sunday-school age, is at work stirring up the school and helping them along towards their flag.

These are but a few of the many interesting cases our flag mail contains.

Our Flag Department is glad to deal with any school wanting one of these fine flags, and will try to meet any special circumstances that may exist. It does not close for vacation, but is ready to give prompt attention to any schools that wish to utilize their holiday in winning a fine flag for the early autumn. If the teacher has already left for other parts, some of the older pupils, or a trustee, could set the thing going. The large shipments of flags recently received from Britain give us a good supply of all sizes. The three and four yard flags are especiallly fine, and will repay 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.

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.'

RUSSIAN CAPTAIN OF SCOTCH DESCENT.

Baron Fersen, captain of the Russian cruiser 'Izumrud'—who reports to the Czar having blown up his vessel rather than allow her to fall into the hands of the Japanese—has just that sort of blood in his veins. For he is one of that family of Highland Macphersons who settled in Sweden, where they dropped the 'Mac,' called themselves Fersen, and afterward overflowed into Russia, where they all rose to high position. The most illustrious of the line was that Field Marshal Count von Fersen, who entered the French service and played a considerable role in the life of Marie Antomette. It was he who, disguised as a coachman, drove the French royal couple in the flight to Varenne. He was afterward murdered by a Stockholm mob on suspicion—a false one—of having poisoned the crown prince of Sweden.—London 'Mail.'

Agricultural.

MONEY MADE AT FARMING

'I believe you were an old farmer. Can you tell me if there is any money to be made at farming?' These were the questions asked of me a few days ago by a gentleman who a few years ago inherited a large amount of valuable lands and houses in the city and suburbs of Montreal.

This gentleman is known as a jolly, good fellow, who has no occupation other than the collecting and spending of the moneys paid to him for the rent of houses or the sale of vacant lots. I had previously been informed by an intimate acquaintance of this gentleman that, although not yet come to middle age, his health was failing, and that he was advised by his physician to make his future home in the country, where the air was purer and there was less of the excitement peculiar to city life. I was compelled to acknowledge that comparatively few of the farmers in this province had large deposits to their cerdit in the bank, or were the holders of valuable mortgages, and in nearly all the cases where farmers had become wealthy, they did it by practicing an amount of economy which would be rather uncomfortable for the family of a city gentleman, or else by the prolonged hard labor of themselves and their families. When a good farmer is the possessor of a good farm, he is almost certain to make money or property, but good farmers, and even good farms, are not as plentiful in this province as they ought to be. I did not like to tell the gentleman what I thought about the chances of his increasing his banking account if he vacated his handsome city residence and took up his lodging on a farm, although rural frugal fare might be of great benefit physically. I have heard of but one out of the many Montreal gentlemen who became owners of farms, who made any money by their speculation. They may have made extensive improvements and brought their farms into a high state of cultivation by placing them in charge of a skilful foreman, but the cash returns seldom exceeded, and frequently were much less, than a moderate rate of interest on the capital invested.

The only case within my knowledge where a city gentleman made money at farming was that of the late Mr. D. M. McPherson, known as 'The Cheese King.' Mr. McPherson bought a partly run down farm in the township of Lancaster, Ont., one hundred and twenty acres of which had been cleared and croped. On this farm he erected a cheese factory, and a capacious barn and stable, and a couple of silos. He kept some fifty or sixty milch cows on this farm, and his stable was so constructed that all the manure, both liquid and solid, was saved and returned to the land.

At first nearly all the farm, excepting some fifteen acres, planted with corn for ensilage, was held in pasture. Hay and straw was bought from the neighboring farmers, and a couple of carloads of glueton feed brought from Chicago, which, with the ensilage, kept his cows in good condition throughout the winter. The cows were milked by women living in a small village near the farm. The milk was all made into cheese in the factory, and some thirty or forty calves and over one hundred pigs were employed in turning the whey into pork and beef. The cash return was not large for a few years at the beginning of the experiment, but the fertility of the soil increased so that the crops were doubled and this more than doubled the profits made on the farm.

I believe that in the parts of the country where apple trees thrive that an extensive orchard could be made to return larger profits than any other mode of farming, but in by far the larger number of cases the raising of milch cows and dairying is about the surest way to make money on a farm.

But a farmer need not expect to be a successful dairyman unless he has a natural fondness for work among cattle, and has no aversion to such drudgery as feeding calves and pigs, washing pails and milk cans, etc.

But if the farm is not a good place to make lots of money, there are other things of more value than much money, which may be secured on an average farm more readily than in the city. As the old spelling-book rhyme expresses it:—

With moderate blessings be content,
Nor idly grasp at every shade,
Health, peace, competence, a life well spent,
Are treasures that will never fade;
And he who weakly sighs for more,
Augments his misery and not his store.

These unfading treasures are more readily obtained on a farm than in a counting-house or manufactory.

RUSTICUS.

THE HOLSTEIN

Prof. E. E. Elliot, Washington Experiment Station at Pullman, says: We are considerably interested in the Holstein breed and are doing what we can to extend its influence throughout the dairy sections of the state. With the recent extension of the condensed milk industry in this state, as well as the production of cheese, we find that the Holstein is growing more and more in favor. We have also a show calf which we are feeding which is the product of a Shorthorn bull out of a pure bred Holstein cow. This calf weighs 850 pounds at the age of eight and one-half months and the judge who recently passed on him remarked that the individual was a splendid illustration of the possibilities of good feeding cattle from such a cross.

A FARMER'S EXPERIENCE WITH COWS

B. H. Marshall, West Burke, Vt., says: The farmers hereabout all keep Jerseys, a few pure bred, but mostly grades. They all think the Jerseys are the only cattle worth looking at, and turn up their noses at the slightest mention of the Holstein. She may be good for milk but the milk won't make butter. But one thing is strange—if you talk with these Jersey men most of them will complain that dairying does not pay. I used to keep Jerseys the same as the others and still have some very good ones, but in my herd of nearly one hundred head, forty-two of which are cows, the blood of the Holstein predominates and my receipts for butter per cow have been on the increase each year since I began to breed and milk Holsteins. I say to my Jersey friends, if your only object in keeping cows is to get rich milk, keep Jerseys. But if you want cows that will give more milk, make as much or more butter from the same amount of feed, if you want more skim milk for your calves or pigs, if you want a calf that is worth one-third more to sell for veal, if you want a steer that is worth twice as much at two or three years old or an ox team that would weigh four thousand pounds at four years old, if you want a cow that will sell for more money to go to our markets as a milk producer and is worth twice as much when you are done with her in the dairy: in fact, if you want better paying cows all around keep Holsteins.

USEFUL POULTRY INFORMATION

(Bulletins issued by the Poultry Division, Ottawa.)

Three bulletins containing useful information for the poultryman are being issued by the Poultry Division of the Live Stock Branch at Ottawa.

Bulletin No. 7 is a rewritten and revised edition of 'Profitable Poultry Farming' (No. 6), and contains chapters on (1) incubation, (2) brooding, (3) the chicken trade, (4) selection of suitable breed, (5) crate-fattening chickens, (6) preparing chickens for market, (7) marketing, (8) some station work, (9) the egg trade, (10) the flock, (11) feeds for poultry, (12) traps, nests.

Bulletin No. 8, 'Farmer's Poultry House,' a pamphlet of fifteen pages, treats of the needs, location and essentials of a poultry house for the farm and gives plans of seven good poultry houses used in Canada. Statistics of the value of poultry in Canada, divided into provinces, with quantities exported, etc., are included.

Bulletin No. 9, 'Diseases and parasites of poultry, also a pamphlet of fifteen pages, describes the various diseases affecting poultry, with the treatment adopted by successful poultry men.

Any or all of these bulletins may be had on application to F. C. Elford, chief of poultry division, Ottawa, Ont.

RAPE FOR SHEEP AND SWINE.

Rape is one of the most valuable plants that can be grown for sheep and swine. Rich, black low lands are considered best for the crop, while sandy lands are generally considered the poorest. Old pasture lands well worked are considered ideal. Good results have been obtained on clay lands. The ground should be ploughed deeply and thoroughly mellowed in preparation for the seed.

Two or three pounds of seed are required per acre when sown in drills, and three to five pounds when broadcasted. The former method in drills 24 to 30 inches apart is usually considered the better way of seeding. This gives an opportunity to cultivate with a horse, and, besides, if the crop is to be pastured there will be less waste by trampling than when drilled in. Rape may be sown any time from early May to late July, according to when the crop will be needed. It is ready for use under ordinary conditions in sixty days or less from date of planting.

Care should be exercised in pasturing sheep and cattle on rape, as there is a danger of their bloating if allowed to feed too heartily when first turned into the field. In pasturing it is not wise to turn animals into a large area, for in that case too much of the crop would be trampod down and so wasted. A better way is to fence off a small area at a time by use of hurdles or some portable form of fence and allow the animals to feed this down very closely. Then fence off another like area and feed down in a like manner. In this way the animals have fresh feed every few days and the areas so fed are left to themselves and a new growth is made and the pasturing process may be repeated. If instead of pasturing it is desired to soil the crop, the rape should not be cut too closely to the ground. If this precaution is observed a second and third cutting may be made. Some reputable authorities say the rape should be cut four inches above the ground. The Dwarf Essex variety is most generally used.

HOMESTEAD VIOLATIONS

(Chicago 'Prairie Farmer.')

Until recently there has been a law in force in Canada under the provisions of which a free uncleared farm was given to every man with a family of twelve children. During the last session of the Legislature in Ontario this law was repealed for the reason that land grafters had got into the habit of so manipulating the holdings that large quantities of this land was rapidly being diverted from the proper course and passing into the hands of men who were making it a business to acquire cheap timber lands by fraudulent means.

It does not follow, however, that the average American can poohpooh at the dishonest and unpatriotic actions of certain of our Canadian cousins. However corrupt and illegal may have been their methods they pale into comparative insignificance when we look into the land scandals upon our western sea-board. That men through a long series of years should have acquired millions of acres of valuable land through fraudulent dealings with the American Government seems incomprehensible. A study of the facts, however, as they are found to exist, leads to no other conclusion than that the grossest frauds and shameless injustices have been enacted. More than this, federal officials have been concerned. At least one member of the United States Senate is now under indictment.

It is to be hoped that the land frauds will be sifted to the bottom, and that the guilty may not only be apprehended, but punished by the federal authorities to the limit of the law. American citizenship has a right to expect nothing less. In the meantime, we have just time enough to take cognizance of land frauds outside of our own boundaries. We have enough to occupy our attention at home.

OVERFEEDING

('W.,' in 'Poultry.')

There are few evils that fowls suffer more from, or are more subjected to, than overfeeding. It is a matter not exclusively confined to the inexperienced. I think that the most practical often commit the mistake, especially when preparing fowls for particular purposes, such as exhibiting, laying or killing. When such objects are in view, the general impression seems to be that they are soonest and best secured by continual feeding.

In poultry books and poultry papers no warning is more often given than to avoid too frequently feeding fowls generally, and chickens in particular. But how long many poultry keepers are in putting this sound advice into practice! They adhere to the idea that the oftener they can induce the birds to eat the sooner will they gain a healthy maturity. At first they feel confident that they are succeeding; but there soon comes a time that proves them mistaken.

Very young chickens may require to be supplied with food, four, five or six times a day; but they arrive at a stage when there is no necessity for such frequent feeding, and feeding must be regulated accordingly. I have offered food four times a day to birds four months old, and on occasions some of them would not come near it, while others would look at it as though it were bad, until at last they seemed to have no appetite for food at any time. It is when they are like this that they are most provoking, and it is then that readers trouble editors with doleful tales of their fowls not taking food, and moping about from indigestion, although this is hardly ever admitted.

The advice generally given is to supply less food, and in many mysterious cases this has a most wonderful effect. I have observed it with gratification among my own birds, and can speak from experience. I readily own to occasional overfeeding, and also to the efficacy of the simple remedy. Sometimes when I have had late-hatched chicks, which I wanted to get up for certain occasions, I have tried frequent feeding on every variety of food. But in no single instance had this the desired effect, and the improvement which took place in their flesh, feather and carriage when the supply of food was reduced was surprising.

All other things being right, a fair supply of food will bring all kinds of fowls on fast enough for any purpose, and by a fair supply I may say I mean feeding twice daily, and no oftener. If fowls are fed at seven a.m., and again at four or five p.m., none of them will wait to think which bit they should select for the next, but all will be taken with a relish, and it is then that condition is gained. To observe them taking one meal under this regulation will please the young poultry keeper far more than when only a very little of his frequently-given dainties is eaten, and the remainder left to be devoured by pests of the poultry yard, or, worse still, to be mixed up with fresh food, or taken later on in a sour state.

Apart from cleanliness, if I wanted to keep fowls, no matter of what age, in the best of health, I would begin and end by always keeping them on the hungry side; and if a distaste for food became apparent a meal now and again would be entirely withheld. If this is done at supper time, an extra handful of meal will be wanted next morning, and care must be taken that it is not overdone. Of course, these remarks do not apply to fowls being crammed for the pot, but only to such as are being kept for any other purpose.

It would be well if the poultry keeper recollected that where one fowl dies of starvation a thousand die of excess. It is not necessary that fowls should be always suffering from repletion; they require exercise, and the food they earn is better for them than that which they get without effort. Neither is it necessary they should be always fat. Fat birds are not the best breeders, nor do they produce the best stock. A very fat hen squats about instead of taking exercise. It ceases to be a pleasure or to be useful, and it does not take the trouble to seek their natural food, which is essential to health.

Fowls in high condition should in plumage look like pheasants and partridges—close, fine feathered and bright eyed, and sharp in search of food. As they are not brought up to seek their food entirely, and as every place does not afford it, they require some help, but this should be given sparingly. A fowl that is fed as long as it can pick up a morsel, three times a day, is in reality being fattened. It is being spoiled as a stock fowl, and two-thirds of the food is wasted. All poultry, by nature, are clever at seeking food, and nothing sharpens the instinct as much as necessity.

If fowls are to be kept healthy they should be kept hungry, sufficiently so to make them watch anyone who intrudes on their haunts, to see if they bring them food; and when any is thrown down, there should be a race among them to pick it up, and if they will not run for it they do not want it. The properly fed fowl will seek food by turning over the dead leaves, scratching every inch of soil, and scanning every blade of grass with the eye of an epicure. Fowls, to do well, should be in the same condition as a greyhound trained for running—full of hard muscle, and with eyes bright and prominent, but, to a casual observer, rather thin. When there is no visible cause for the refusal of food it is because the birds are overfed. Instead of tempting with more, withhold all feeding till they meet you at the door in the morning.

THE MAKING OF HONEY

(Flora McIntyre, in 'Canadian Good Housekeeping.')

The beekeeping world is limited by the consumption of honey. Many who like honey do not use it, because of the large quantities of adulterated honey on the market, unless they can buy comb honey, and this is almost twice as expensive as the extracted by reason of the cost of producing and the risk taken in shipping. For when the combs are sold with the honey the bees are compelled to build new ones, and wax is very expensive, since they consume from ten to sixteen pounds of honey to make one pound of it. On the other hand, the combs used for extracted honey will last a long time. My grandfather had some which he said were thirty years old. Again, when comb honey is stored it is apt to candy, and if it does it cannot be liquified again without destroying the comb. Then, too, in shipping, comb honey must be packed as carefully as glass, and even after the greatest precautions are taken, if the weather is warm or very cold, much jarring will work such havoc to its beauty as to make it unsalable.

The study of bees is practically an inexhaustible subject. Many books have been written upon it. My grandfather said that he had worked with bees and studied them for forty years and yet felt that he had only begun to learn what there was to know about them. The honey bee is not a native of America. It was probably brought here from England by the early settlers. The Indians called it the 'white man's fly.' The wild bees that inhabit the cliffs and hollow trees of this country are of this strain. They are sometimes called black bees because their bodies are very dark. About 1860, Italian bees were introduced. These have yellow bands around their bodies. In this connection it is interesting to note that Virgil, in a poem devoted to bees, speaks of 'a kind of bee which is yellow and glistens like the morning sun. This kind is the best, and if you keep them in your hives, your pots will be filled with honey.' They are still considered superior to the black variety, and most beekeepers now have this kind, though often mixed with the black bee.

When the beekeeper has removed from the hive all the combs and replaced them with empty ones from the cart, he wheels the former into the honey house. Here the cappings of the combs are shaved off with a wet knife made specially for the purpose, the combs are placed in the extractor, and the honey thrown from the cells by centrifugal force. The smallest extractors hold two combs, while the common sizes hold four, six and eight. There is one in Cuba which holds twenty and is run by steam power. The extracted honey is run through pipes into tanks which stand outside the honey house. The different tanks contain different grades of honey according to the kind of flower blooming at the time when the honey was being gathered. The honey is drawn from these tanks into sixty-pound cans, which are placed in cases holding two cans each, and it is then stored until the price goes up to about six cents per pound, wholesale. This usually happens in the summer or fall of the following year; for we seldom have two good crops in succession, and by the end of the 'off' year honey is comparatively scarce. The cappings taken from the comb before extracting are drained and melted into cakes of yellow bees wax, part of which is sold, but most of it is used by the beekeeper, who molds in into foundations for new combs.

The hives are arranged like the houses in a city, except that the fronts are turned away from the street. The street is provided for the apiarist, and as the hives have no back doors it is more pleasant for him to pass by the back yards than the front. Each street is lettered and each hive is numbered. By this method the apiarist keeps a record of each colony, noting the age, color and strain of the queen, the amount of honey, the number of bees and any other fact he may wish to have for future reference. The grape vines in front of the hives help the bees to locate their homes.

These hives are built in two stories. The lower one is called the brood chamber, and the upper one is the super. The queen and the brood nest are confined to the brood chamber and the honey is stored in the super. By this arrangement the beekeeper is able to take the honey without disturbing the queen or the brood. When bees are run for comb honey the supers are shallow and hold the small sections instead of full-sized combs.

The swarming season lasts from about the first of April to the first of June. During the warm days of May we sometimes have twenty swarms in two hours. Then the work is exciting and hurried enough to suit the city people who are afraid of encountering something 'slow.'

In February we go through the apiary, find each queen and clip her wing. It is only by this device that the swarms from a large apiary can be managed. When a swarm comes out the queen cannot fly. We catch her as she crawls about on the ground in front of the hive and place her in a cage at the entrance of an empty hive, and the swarm comes down and enters this new home without further inducement. Now, if each swarm were allowed to fly out with its queen, we should have to climb a tree after every one. But that would not be the worst of it; for when so many swarms come out at once they are almost sure to get mixed, and, if the queens were with them, the bees from each swarm would kill the other queens, and matters would soon become so complicated that the beekeeper would not know where to begin.

THE NOON HOUR

A mower should be oiled every fifteen minutes when at work. Some may say that if you did that you would not get anything else done, but it only takes a few seconds to oil a mower and it is a great deal cheaper than repairs. The sickle should not be run over half a day without sharpening. A binder should be oiled every half-hour when in use, and twice a day should be gone over and all nuts tightened up. We used a binder seven years and the last year we used it, it did as good work as it did the first year, and we have never paid out a dollar for repairs.

It costs, of course, to thin fruit, but if wisely done it will pay and our city friends will make good customers when brought to know first-class fruit. Prime fruit easily sells, while the poorer sorts give pleasure to no one. Supposing the fruit has set too close; this means nearer than four to six inches, depending upon varieties, the larger the fruit the more room. As these fruits while young and growing are subject to mishaps it is better to thin when past the infant state, say six or eight weeks after blossoming. Many other fruits are better for thinning; this is particularly true of apricots. The Bartlett pear bears prodigiously, and much of the fruit must be removed or the tree breaks down.

Thinning apples by hand is not a paying business with present market conditions. The time is coming when fruit-growers will better understand their work, a more uniform grade, better in quality, grown and marketed by business methods.

Cut when just forming heads and made into hay by curing in windrows or cocks, rye makes a very much more valuable and palatable hay than is generally understood among the farmers. When made into hay it is handled much more nicely in the mangers if first run through the cutter. The cows will show their appreciation of this aid to digestion by not wasting as much as if the hay is fed long. On rich, well prepared ground, with two bushels of seed to the acre, a yield of five tons of hay is not uncommon.

At a recent Grange meeting in Massachusetts the question, 'What does it cost per ton to do haying and put the crop into the barn?' produced much discussion and lively interest. Samuel Main, of West Woolwich, answered that in his section the cost was about $4 per ton. John P. Cobb of Bowdoinham believed that with proper use of machinery the hay could be put in for $3. The case of Geo. Weston in Phipsburg was cited, where the cost of harvesting 17 tons of hay the present season was only $34. Several cases were reported where the cost was considerably greater. E. C. Patten observed that those making estimates perhaps overlooked the matter of wear and tear of their machinery. On his big farm in Topsham he uses the best modern methods, and the cost of new machines and repairs upon old ones amounts to at least $1 a day.

Weeds should not be permitted to come in competition with the roots of cultivated plants for valuable plant food. The growing weeds rob the soil of both available fertility and of moisture. There is not usually more of either fertility or moisture in the soil than is needed by the crop, and the weeds are hardier than cultivated plants. They are the worst of robbers since they steal food from the hungry crops. No one can expect a heavy crop of grain and of weeds on the same land at the same time.

It is truly astonishing how few farmers realize the importance of protecting farm machinery from water. Each spring thousands of dollars' worth of machinery is purchased which never after, during its period of usefulness, is protected from rain or snow. This is a source of great loss to the farmer and can only be prevented by providing adequate shelter for all implements. When you buy a tool, build a shed for it and allow nothing to take its place in that shelter. The useful life of the ordinary farm machine, such as a mower or reaper, is increased two-thirds to three-fourths by protecting it from rain and snow. Certainly this is reason enough for the building of adequate tool houses.

No duty on Canadian and Mexican beef, and a state bounty on that raised in New York, is the cry of the retail butchers' and meat dealers' protective association of New York state.

At the first sale of pure-bred cattle by the Manitoba Cattle Breeders' Association, at Winnipeg, May 31, Aberdeen-Angus averaged over $57, Herefords $74, Shorthorns nearly $87; 56 of the latter brought $4,865. Highest price paid was $200 each for Shorthorn bulls Crimson Boy and Lord Missie.

POULTRY NOTES

During the hot weather the amount of corn fed should be reduced, as it is too heating. The amount of oats on the daily ration should be increased. Oats are a grand feed, but a great many people are a long time fighting it out.

During the summer season all drinking dishes should be shaded. Just put your hand into water that the hot sun has been shining into all day and ask yourself how would you like to drink it. Chicks enjoy fresh, cool water just the same as people do. The sun exerts a chemical effect on standing water, and organisms injurious to life are brought into existence, making the water unfit to drink.

The poorest sandy soil is the best for fowls. It is true that it will not provide grass, although some kinds of green food will grow on it. On sandy land diseases such as gapes, cholera, etc., seldom appear. The rich soil abounds in humus, and is the land which harbors all kinds of disease germs. All lands should be dry, and all dampness in summer as well as in winter, should be avoided. It is well to keep not over 100 hens on an acre, and if land is cheap and one has plenty of it it is still better to allow fifty to an acre.—'Mirror and Farmer.'

WHEN FOWLS GO WRONG

('Maine Farmer.')

Ocasionally a poultryman who has begun to flatter himself that he has everything pat for success with his flock and remunerative dollars in the distance seem already to roll his way, he is confronted with disaster that is hard to trace to its true source. His fowls become unproductive and fail to respond to care and treatment that formerly had insured good results. This is more commonly true of flocks that are kept closely confined the year through or have but limited yard space during the milder seasons. In these cases the vigor of the breeding stock should be suspected or that the quarters and soil of the yards have become infested with disease germs or vermin. Even when no outbreak of disease occurs the presence of infectious conditions will reduce the vigor of the flock sufficiently to decrease productiveness. A large flock of poultry in confinement during warm weather soon produced exhalations from the soil that cannot fail to breed disease germs and to lower the vitality of the fowls. One of the best preventives of this injurious condition is to plan divisions of the yarding space, so that parts can be used for quick-growing crops. The cultivation and chemical action induced by the growth of crops in the soil is the best means to insure continued healthfulness, and the income from the crops grown may be made of considerable importance as well.

GOOSEBERRY GROWING

Gooseberries do not start as easily as currants from cuttings, and are grown mostly from layers. The layers are generally started as soon as the new growth is long enough to conveniently handle in June. These are taken up in the fall and transplanted into rows, about six inches apart, to be grown for one or two years, the same as currants. Another method of starting gooseberry plants is to hill up the two-year-old plants that are to be dug that fall. This will cause roots to form in the newer growth, and a good stock of layers can thus be procured with very little labor or expense. The trimming up which the stock thus receives will be more beneficial than injurious. In starting layers, if a cut is made in the lower side—making it rather long and almost to the centre of the stalk, so it will stay apart when pressed back into the soil—this will greatly aid the formation of roots, as they start more readily from a calloused surface. In fact, this is almost the only way some varieties of gooseberry and other hardy plants, such as roses, can be induced to root to any extent when propagated in the open.

MUSTARD SPRAYING

In the reports of the West of Scotland Agricultural College on experiments in 1901-1903 in spraying charlock, or wild mustard, with copper sulphate (bluestone), and its effect on the grain crops, Prof. Wright's tables are very instructive. The yield of dressed grain per acre from the unsprayed plot was 23.30 centals, the weight per bushel of dressed grain 41 3-4 pounds, the yield of light grain per acre 120 pounds, and the yield of straw per acre 36 3-4 cwt. The corresponding figures for Plot 3, which was twice sprayed with a three percent solution of sulphate of copper, are: 37.20 centals dressed grain, 42 pounds per bushel, 280 pounds light grain, and 50 cwt. straw. The conclusion is that the practice of spraying is a sound agricultural operation resulting in a clear profit.

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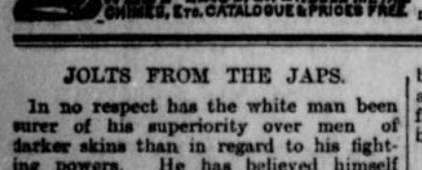

JOLTS FROM THE JAPS.

In no respect has the white man been surer of his superiority over men of darker skins than in regard to his fighting powers. He has believed himself easily the best soldier and the finest organizer of war in the world. What white nation is confident now of the accuracy of that estimate? Who is certain that there are white men anywhere who can outfight the little brown islanders of Japan? It has been the belief of the Occident, if not of Orientals, that the typical warrior should be gruff and blunt, more given to talk of feats of arms than to anything delicate, fanciful or aesthetic. What swashbucklers, what swearing troopers, what dangerous ruffians of the western world can claim superiority in all or anything that makes a soldier, over the Japanese, who speak softly and are naturally smiling, courteous and deferential, who love beauty so much that they make festivals of the blossoming of fruit trees in spring, and are so dainty that they care more for fans than strong drink, and value tooth brushes above hearty food?

In Europe and America the general tendency has been to rate big men above small men for army service. Yet the ever-victorious and altogether wonderful armies of Japan have no drunken rowdies. They are not attended by a licentious horde of camp followers. The unmatched soldiers of the Mikado are small, dapper, neat. They would be called effeminate if they had not proved themselves almost superhumanly virile. The belief has been very general among English-speaking people that meat eaters have better natural equipment for fighting than vegetarians or those who use little flesh. The Japanese live almost wholly on vegetable food. What beef eaters have better fighting blood? Was there ever a race of more perfect warriors?—Cleveland 'Leader.'

THE THRIFTY FINNS

WHAT THEY ARE DOING ON THE WORN-OUT FARMS DOWN IN MAINE.

Will the Finns reclaim the worn-out farms of Maine? Jacob McKeen, a jovial little man with an iron will and an amount of good common sense, has demonstrated that they are capable of it. For a number of years he has been a constant source of surprise to the farmers of Oxford County. At first they laughed at him and his strange methods of doing things. They saw him take a farm that had been practically abandoned, about six miles from Paris village, a farm which had been generally regarded as a hopeless proposition. They saw seventy-five acres of wornout land gradually transformed into one of the most productive farms in the country, and growing up around McKeen a little colony of Finns with peculiar ideas about farming, but ideas that almost invariably brought results when put into operation.

Oxford county farmers are now adopting the methods of the Finns; some have hired the latter to work on their farms, and this little settlement on the banks of the Androscroggin River has become one of the most interesting spots in Maine for those interested in agriculture.

How have the Finns accomplished so much?

Because, as McKeen puts it, they realize that ground is like an old shoe. With constant wear it becomes worn out and unfit for use. McKeen's method is to bring it back to where it was, to provide for it the fertilizer that nature would furnish in the natural course of events if man kept his hands off. He has employed the same methods in Maine that he found successful in Finland, and by a combination of American and Finnish ideas has worked out to his own satisfaction a problem which many others tried to solve and failed.

Coming to this country from Finland about sixteen years ago, with less than two dollars in his pocket, McKeen settled in Maine, engaged in farming, and within a few years had accumulated more than two thousand dollars. He was unfortunate in a trade and lost it all. Meanwhile, he had induced about forty of his fellow-countrymen to come to Maine. Against the advice of friends, he bargained for the wornout estate about six miles from Paris. He declared that he would make all of it good land, and the people laughed at him. But McKeen was satisfied with his choice.

He had about eighty dollars in his pocket when he made the bargain, and the farm cost him about seven times that amount. He liked the location. It appealed to his artistic sense. His fields stretch away in the foreground through the valley, a valley almost shut in by mountain peaks, some of them towering many hundred feet, until the range sweeps to the White Mountains of New Hampshire. Yet the smoke of the locomotive rises within easy distance.

It is an ideal spot for a people who delight in outdoor life, who can look up at the sun and tell within five minutes the time of day, who like to whip their own trout brook for a choice dinner, and make friends with the birds in their own woodlands.

When McKeen took possession of these seventy-five acres the transformation began in which the practical farmers of Oxford County have become interested.

The place cut about two tons of hay the year McKeen took it. The neighbors smiled and said that would about feed the one cow of which he was possessed. To-day the farm cuts twenty-five tons, McKeen has paid every cent he owed, has a good bank account, has a number of horses, eighteen cows and other stock. Last year, when none of his neighbors was able to raise any sweet corn, McKeen realized considerably over four hundred dollars on his; and he has shown results equally remarkable in other directions.

The great, scrawly forest which covered a great part of the land when he took it, has disappeared. The brush has been all taken out of it, only the best trees being allowed to remain, and everything taken from this forest has been put to the best use. The brush cut from the woods he left lying on the ground through rain and storm until it became rotted and ground to dust. Then he ploughed it into the land, and results seem to bear out his statement that this is the very best manner in which to enrich the soil. Following McKeen's example, other Oxford County farmers have secured equally good results.

Satisfied with nothing but the best fields, he dug out all the rocks and placed them in the hollows, later covering them with earth. His fields are as level as the floor of a house. He placed sods in the crotches of the apple trees, which had been growing straight and scrawly, and now there are no more shapely and productive trees in the valley.

In winter he solved the ice problem after others had failed. Before he went there attempts had been made to dam the brook. Hundreds of dollars had been spent on it, but every spring the floods would wash the dam away, and the natives stoutly declared that a dam solid enough to resist the freshet could not be built. McKeen took two men, and with them worked three days, and at the end of that time had a dam that has held up against some of the worst floods that section has known. Instead of being obliged to haul his ice a half-dozen miles, he now has all the ice he wants on his own property, and for several years has had enough to supply several of his neighbors.

Everywhere on the farm are evidences of the thoughtfulness and ingenuity of the owner. The cattle are well cared for; even the water they drink is of the purest. A good tub in the pasture is supplied from a spring which keeps it full always of water clear as crystal.

In accomplishing all this, McKeen and his fellow-countrymen owed much to what they learned in their native land, and even now there are constant reminders of Finland around the farm. Many of the implements used were brought from abroad, the hoes and axes, and even the sleighs used in winter. One hoe which McKeen uses so deftly as to astonish his neighbors has a blade of about six by eight inches, and is nearly round. In digging a stump he uses this to dig on all sides, and he can do more effective work with it than with any other implement of the farm.

What was a deep forest six years ago is now a level field, from which he cuts a large amount of hay. Every tree has been cut, the stumps all dug out and the hollows all filled. In a lower area of the woods he has reclaimed a thrifty potato patch, where his unique method of wood fertilization has been carried on very successfully. On his new land he is now trying oats and winter rye, the oats for the first year, rye for the second, and he has a dozen acres under tillage for a cornfield.—Boston 'Herald.'

ALIEN LABOR LAW.

(The 'Prairie Farmer,' Chicago.)

A few days ago three musicians of rare talent were brought into this country to become members of the famous New York orchestra, but it appears that they came in contact with the alien labor law, and will not be allowed to remain unless they affiliate themselves, providing they are acceptable, with a certain labor union in that city. Doubtless the law has been correctly applied, but can it be said that any legislation is wise that permits of such gross abuses?

Secretary Taft has declared that the Panama canal is to be built by men from whatever section of the globe they may come. This commendable determination has been reached in spite of the most determined opposition of organized labor. In all probability this decision by the Secretary of War will reduce the government's expenditures in the Panama zone by some millions of dollars.

In its original intent the alien labor law was expected to prevent the wholesale importation of cheap foreign labor which would work a detriment to the American laboring man by decreasing the price of his hire and reducing his opportunity to get work. Commendable as this application of the law may have been, it now appears that its scope for abuse is so marked that there is serious reason to question its ultimate usefulness.

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS.

Farm and Other Lands.

SOME SPLENDID FARMS AT BARGAIN prices, in the County of Simcoe, near Barrie. Write to us or to our agent, J. N. Brown, Barrie P.O., for list. Also some splendid farms for sale in the Niagara District. Invest in land in this district and double your money in a couple of years as land is rapidly advancing in price in that locality. Write for full information to H. J. GONDER, Welland P.O., or to Western Real Estate Exchange, Limited, London, Ontario.

150 ACRE FARM IN HALTON COUNTY, Ontario, one mile from Lisgar Station, on C.P.R., 4½ miles from village of Streetsville, twenty-five miles from Toronto; first class community; very fine new brick house, large outbuildings, suitable for all purposes; good orchard, rich clay loam, good stock and grain; farm well watered, level, easily drained, good fences; must be sold; owner deceased. CATHERINE M. STEVENSON, Lisgar, Ont.

FARMERS — FOR CONCISE DEFINITE information concerning Western Canada, and the Indian Head District in particular, write GOLD BROS., Indian Head, Asea.

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 633, Brandon, Man.

FARMS FOR SALE.

in one of the best Fruit and Dairying sections in British Columbia. For information, write JOHN McCALLUM, Salmon Arm, B.C.

Agents Wanted.

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 commission allowed, netting Agents five dollars a day—often more. If no Agent has called on you, you may conclude your district is not being worked—and you have your opportunity. Address, at once, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

AGENTS WANTED, TO PUSH 'WORLD Wide 'on special trial rate offer. Nothing nicer to canvass for. Generous commissions; it is just what intelligent people are looking for. Write for terms, samples, etc. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

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.

Business Chances.

FOR SALE, CANADIAN PATENT— TO hold the Canadian Patent on Charer Roof Bracket we must place the Bracket on the Canadian market within a limited time. Our capacity is taxed to the limit to handle the United States business, and we must therefore dispose of our Canadian rights. We will license to manufacture either for a stated sum or on a royalty, or we will sell the patent outright. This is a rare opportunity for some one. A. A. TERRELL, Nashua, N.H.

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 156, Bowmanville, Ont.

Eggs and Poultry.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, $1 PER 15; $4 per 100. E. C. BROWN, Breeder and Importer, Haysville, Ont.

Situations Vacant.

MEN WANTED — LET US START YOU working for us, tacking up show cards, and distributing advertising matter; $840 a year, and expenses $2.50 per day. We want one good man in each locality, local or travelling. Write at once for particulars. SALUS MEDICINAL CO., London, Ont.

WANTED, 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 customers. 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.

WANTED — MAN FOR FARM WORK by year or month, that can milk; also chore boy. Box 206, Carleton Place.

Teachers Wanted.

WANTED, PROTESTANT TEACHERS holding 1st class Elementary or Model School Diplomas. Schools situated in Hull Township, within a few miles of Ottawa City. Salary twenty to twenty-two dollars per month; ten months' teaching. Apply to DAVID STEWART, Sec.-Treas., Aylmer East, Que.

WANTED, A PROTESTANT TEACHER, at No. 1 School, Cambria, holding a first-class Elementary Diploma, for a term of seven months; salary, $20.00 per month; board $6.00 per month. School to commence Sept. 1st, 1905. All applications to be sent to the undersigned. WM. McMULLIN, Sec.-Treas., Cambria P.O., P. Que.

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.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

BARON DOWSE, PUNSTER.

The joker perpetated by that clever judge, Baron Dowse, whether good, bad, or indifferent, were nearly always vehicles by which he expressed thoughts which were really serious and pertinent to the matter in hand. A fire having broken out on board a steamer, certain pigs were burnt, and Dowse, then a barrister, pleaded the cause of the owner against the steamship company.

'Gentlemen of the jury,' he said, 'it was a rash act on the part of the company to allow those pigs to be lost, but to allow them to be roasted was a rasher.'

Suffer No More.—There are thousands who live miserable lives because dyspepsia dulls the faculties and shadows existence with the cloud of depression. One way to dispel the vapors that beset the victims of this disorder is to order them a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which are among the best vegetable pills known, being easy to take and are most efficacious in their action. A trial of them will prove this.

SHE HATED TO BE CORRECTED.

(From the Kansas City 'Times.')

'Of all the people who provoke me,' said a woman on a Westport car to another yesterday, 'the person who is always trying to correct my grammar makes me maddest. At Mrs. Blank's tea the other afternoon I chanced to use the word "ain't," and immediately a young woman there took occasion to inform me that the word is a bad one. I was quite mortified, as several other women heard her instructing me.'

'Oh, I wouldn't feel badly about that,' said the other woman.

'By the way,' came from the first woman, 'you used "badly" improperly then. "Badly" is an adverb and can be used properly to modify the verb "feel" only when you speak of feeling with the fingers or something like that. You should have said, "I wouldn't feel bad."'

Then she wondered why the people nearby in the car smiled.

REPUTATION.

(From 'Life.')

A certain pompous individual from the State of Massachusetts was strutting about the Capitol at Washington. A Western Senator said to Senator Hoar:

'Who is that person?'

'That,' responded Hoar, 'is Gen. B. of my State.'

'Does he cut as wide a swath in Massachusetts as he does in Washington?'

'No,' said Senator Hoar, with a merry twinkle. 'No. Gen. B's reputation is purely national.'

A Recognized Regulator.—To bring the digestive organs into symmetrical working is the aim of physicians when they find a patient suffering from stomachic irregularities, and for this purpose they can prescribe nothing better than Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which will be found a pleasant medicine of surprising virtue in bringing the refractory organs into subjection, and restoring them to normal action, in which condition only can they perform their duties properly.

HIS NEW VOCATION.

'John's home from college?'

'Yes.'

'What's goin' to do now?'

'Well, 'twixt you an' me, I think he's jest about decided to loaf around, an' be one o' these here incomprehensible geniuses!'—Atlanta 'Constitution.'

Cholera morbus, cramps and kindred complaints annually make their appearance at the same time as the hot weather, green fruit, cucumbers, melons, etc., and many persons are debarred from eating these tempting things, but they need not abstain if they have Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, and take a few drops in water. It cures the cramps and cholera in a remarkable manner, and is sure to check every disturbance of the bowels.

PRINCESS VICTORIA'S PRECOCIOUS WIT.

Stories of royal children are generally regarded with some suspicion, but I have had reliable assurance that the following is authentic. The Princess Victoria of York was recently asked whether she would like to have a little sister. After some deliberation she replied: A sister, yes; but not another princess.' There is a world of suggestion in that reply.—'M. A.P.'

A Good Medicine requires little advertising. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil gained the good name it now enjoys, not through elaborate advertising, but on its great merits as a remedy for bodily pains and ailments of the respiratory organs. It has carried its fame with it wherever it has gone, and it is prized at the Antipodes as well as at home. Dose small, effect sure.

'Pretty? No, I won't say baby is pretty,' declared a young mother, 'for I can speak of him impartially, even though he is my own, and that's more than most mothers can do. He has lovely blue eyes, perfect in shape; hair like the morning sunshine; mouth—well, no rosebud could be sweeter; complexion divinely fair; nose just too charming for anything; in fact, he's faultless; but I won't say he's pretty.'

If your children are troubled with worms, give them Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; safe, sure and effectual. Try it, and mark the improvement in your child.

Mrs. Pancake (to a fourth-floor lodger)—'Anything the matter with your steak, Mr. Hardup?'

Hardup—'A trifle overtrained, maybe, madam; but, really, I never saw a firmer muscle!'

Ill-fitting boots and shoes cause corns. Holloway's Corn Cure is the article to use. Get a bottle at once and cure your corns.

THE REASON WHY.

When a Scotsman answers a question, he settles the matter in dispute once for all.

On a certain occasion the question was asked:

'Why was Mary Queen of Scots born at Linlithgow'

Sandy promptly answered:

'Because her mither was staying there'; and there actually seemed to be nothing more to be said on the subject.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

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'As this is your first day with us, Kate, I must impress upon you when you go to the dining-room not to try to get the dirt off the "old master" with a wet rag, but use a dry, soft cloth only.'

'Oh, ma'am! I should be too nervous to wash master.'

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

LITERARY REVIEW.

IN SEARCH OF EL DORADO.

A book of adventure, more striking than most, is 'In Search of El Dorado,' by Alexander Macdonald, F.R.G.S. (T. Fisher Unwin, London, 4 shillings.) The young man whose portrait is the frontispiece, would not suggest a gold-seeker. Yet in the Yukon and in New Guinea he has lived the life of a prospector, he tells of pearl-divers in Australia, of gum-diggers in New Zealand, and of long stretches of desert glittering after a shower with bright opals. The stories, though narratives of fact, have all the fascination of fiction. With no apparent effort after style, they bring strange scenes vividly before the reader. Not only the regions beyond civilization, but the men, some shrewd, some simple, who inhabit them, are depicted. Some Australians from the interior, enlisting for the war in South Africa, had no idea of a sea voyage, and thought they would have to stop to camp at night while crossing the ocean. Another such was Old Tom, an inveterate pedestrian.

His knowledge of his own country was extensive, but he had fallen into the strange belief that the world began at Australia, and that Europe, Asia, and other portions of the globe were merely remote colonies or dependencies of his own land.

'I hiv walked all over Australia, mates,' he used to say; 'I know the world well.'

'You ought to see London, Tom,' I said, one night, after he had been recounting his travelling experiences; but he shook his head.

'It's too far to walk,' he replied, sadly; 'Old Tom's walking days are nearly over. But,' and he brightened considerably, 'I've heard tell that Lunnon is full o' people, an' there wouldn't be no room for an old man like me to peg his claim.'

But there are, of course, all kinds among the mining camps, and on an expedition to investigate the customs of some inland tribes of blacks, Mr. Macdonald fell in with an example of the opposite extreme.

I was placed between a gentleman named Dead-broke Peter, and one dubbed Silent Ted. I afterwards discovered that Peter had been a member of the New Zealand Parliament, but Long Tom introduced him simply as the best talker in camp. Before I realized that Peter was a man with a past, I found myself floundering in the subject of astronomy hopelessly beyond my depths.

All the white men at this camp, including Peter, expressed some belief in the mysterious water-spirit feared by black men. They specially warned Mr. Macdonald not to be found spying upon the corroborees or religious rites of the natives. But this was exactly what he wanted to see, so could not give in to their continued arguments.

Dead-broke Peter was evidently qualifying for a Silent Ted reputation, for it was only when kicked repeatedy by that individual that he roused himself, and in effect said: 'Remember, if you happen to get into trouble, that the various corroborrees are only stages in the Grand Bora; and that the signs used in their working have a wonderful resemblance to those of a certain society to which I see you belong.' This information was startling to say the least of it; but Peter had again fallen into his listless attitude, and could not be induced to say more.

OLD STAND-BYS.

'Arthur Young's Travels in France During the Years 1787, 1788 and 1789,' have a well recognized place as a reliable source of information for historians regarding the condition of France at the beginning of the revolution. An enthusiastic student of agricultural methods, Arthur Young sought to find in France some improvements that might be copied in England. And as he rode about the country, he jotted down each day's incidents and observations whether on the line of his quest or not. The small edition of this journal, with notes by Miss Betham-Edwards, is published by George Bell & Sons, London. (Two shillings.) Among his more general remarks, the diarist comments on the French custom of having a large house where grandparents, brothers-in-law, and quite a family connection dwell together in apparent harmony, and says that great good-humor alone would make such a state of things tolerable. He says that he found the French race somewhat different from what he had expected.

I looked for great talkativeness, volatile spirits, and universal politeness. I think, on the contrary, that they are not so talkative as the English; have not equally good spirits, and are not a jot more polite; nor do I speak of certain classes of people, but of the general mass. I think them, however, incomparably better tempered; and I propose it as a question whether good temper be not more reasonably expected under an arbitrary than under a free government.

Coventry Patmore's poem 'The Angel in the House,' is republished by Messrs. George Bell & Sons, London, in a small but attractive edition at one shilling. This work, almost unique in its scope and style, is not likely to be lost sight of for some years yet. Where the lover divines that his affection is returned, the wording is characteristic:

From little signs, like little stars,
Whose faint impression on the sense,
The very looking straight at Mars,
Or only seen by confluence;
From instinct of a mutual thought,
Whence sanctity of manners flow'd
From chance unconscious, and from what
Concealment, over conscious show'd,
Her hand's less weight upon my arm,
Her lowlier mien; that matched with this;
I found, and felt with strange alarm
I stood committed to my bliss.

LITERARY NOTES.

An article of special interest to West Highlanders and their descendants in Canada, as well as to those of antiquarian tastes, is that contributed to the Oban 'Times' by Mr. Archibald Brown, author of 'Memorials of Argyllshire.' The subject of the paper is the 'Mode of living in Glendarul in olden times,' and Mr. Brown, by study and observaton, added to the fact of being a native of the district, is a recognized authority. In the first place, he rather resents the circumstance that in modern times strangers to Gaelic and the habits of the people are ready to think that Highlanders are only an excitable and thoughtless race, and are liable to take their cue from Robert Burns, who says:—

Bring a Scotchman frae the hill,
Clap in his cheek a hielan gill,
Say, such is Royal Geordie's will,
And there's the toe;
He has no thocht but how to kill
Twa at ae blow.

This, he asserts, is not a true picture of Highland character of any day. Everyone knows the reputation of the hill-people for bravery, but it is not because they love fighting for its own sake. They would protect their own country at any cost as the volunteers do to-day, but it was dire necessity that compelled them at any time to act as mercenaries in a foreign country. The following instance of their unwillingness to serve against their countrymen in America is cited:—

When the government of King George the Third lacked soldiers for the American war, they offered commissions in the army to any gentleman who could secure recruits. The sons of Mr. Duncan Campbell, of Glendaruel, took advantage of the offer, and went about in bands kidnapping every capable man they could lay their hands upon. A number of people in the glen at the time fled to the north herring fishing, but some were caught, among whom was my grandfather, who, however, escaped, and rather than yield, broke his leg in the Garvie burn, and of course was rendered useless to them.

It would seem to need more cool courage to deliberately break his leg with a stone, than to share the turmoil of battle with his comrades, and certainly Duncan Livingstone, through his long life, was never accused by the laird, his kinsman, nor any one else of want of bravery.

The natives of the glen were exceedingly hospitable, and were fond of their hearths and homes. They lived on the produce of the glen in food and clothing. Modern luxuries, such as tea, sugar, etc., were unknown to them. Their clothing was of native growth, made by their own tradesmen, viz., weavers, tailors and shoemakers. The latter two were itinerant craftsmen, who went from house to house plying their calling, but it was the weaver who was the tradesman of the glen, and was a fixture there. In my own day, I have seen eight weavers in the glen doing a lucrative business. These could produce cloth suited for men's ruffled shirts and women's mutches, down to sacking and rough bed-covers. As regards body clothes, they had crotal and other native dyes; but when they wanted anything special they sent it to Greenock to be dyed blue or brown.

The materials from which their garments were made were either of lint or wool, with which they were at great pains before it was made into a web. The lint had to go through many processes. After being pulled by the root, and made into sheaves, it was thrown into a pool of still water till it began to putrify, then taken out and spread on the hillside for a few weeks, till thoroughly bleached, put up in bundles, and left on the kitchen loft till sufficiently dried. Afterwards it was taken down and beetled to separate the awn or 'caig' from the lint. When it was clean the heckler came and gave it the finishing touch, then it was handed to the women, who vied with each other as to who could spin the most and the finest yarn. When made into hanks on the reel it was given to the weaver to do his part. The wool had to go through fewer stages. First it was clipped or pulled off the sheep's back, then the coarse and fine were separated. Afterwards it was teazed, oiled and carded; then spun and made into hanks, and handed to the weaver, and, last of all, waulked to give it a smooth surface. These useful industries at which our forbears were such adepts, are unknown to the present generation.

Nor were the Highland folk so devoted to labor, however necessary, but that they knew the value of recreation. They were as familiar with the meaning of 'All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy,' as we are in this age of mingled hard work and amusement.

From time immemorial the natives of the glen were famous for their social dispositions, their muscular actions, and intellectual thoughts. The Highland games, which have been resuscitated of late, and are become so popular in our day, were always the pastime of the natives of the glen, especially the camanachd. New Year was the great fete day, when all the inhabitants gathered on the spacious fields of Maymore to contest a friendly game between the Campbells of Glendaruel and the Campbells of Ormidale, the result of which would be long remembered. But their intellectual meetings were far more enduring. In towns and cities many of the inhabitants flock to concerts and theatres for amusement; with no less avidity did the natives of the glen gather in bands to sing or listen to good singing, and often to exhibit their own compositions, both by voice and pipe. All Highlanders, as a rule, were musical, and many of the extant airs originated in the Highlands. . . . With no less zest did the glen folk flock round their romantic tale tellers to hear the fabulous stories of the seanachie. By oft-repeating he became a perfect orator. The longest tale is J. F. Campbell of Islay's books is called 'Conal Gulbhandach MacNial naoighial Righ Eirinn.' Mr. Campbell says his London publishers begged him to give only the English version. After his MS. came to the Advocates' Library, I requested Professor MacKinnon to send me a copy of the Gaelic, which he kindly did. It is closely written on small foolscap, and extends over 56 pages, the rehearsing of which is traced to my grandfather, Duncan Livingstone He could recite many other long tales, which are not in Campbell's works. These were the amusements which the people of the glen regaled themselves with during the long winter nights. . . . . .

The ever-popular subject of folk-lore is never without its representative volume, a new and curious assortment being that lately mentioned by the Brooklyn 'Daily Eagle,' under the title 'Caucasian Legends,' from the pen of a Georgian named Goulbat. This collection of folk tales has been translater by Sergel de Wesseltsky-Bojidarovitch.

They comprise thirteen stories, and both the original transcriber and the translator have caught the forceful spirit of Slavic literature, its abruptness, its concern with facts, that give movement to the narrative, and have also embodied the religious spirit that characterizes the Iverians who formed a Christian state in the time when Turk and Persian essayed with all their might to force Mahometism upon all the East. The tales have an element of the fantastic, as might be expected, but the imagery is dignified and of charm, the incidents have weight and action, and there are disclosures of racial character and ideals. Much is given to the lives of the saints, especially Saint Nina, whose various blessings and benefits survive in these medieval stories, and a characteristic story is that of the peasant girl Zenoi, who shared the last bowl of rice with a venerable beggar, and who never lacked again, for at every meal the bowl was mysteriously full, a roll was at each plate, and in the end the girl received a splendid jewel that she carried to the Czar, and so became queen. In sundry of the stories myth hunters will find relations to folk lore of other lands, although it is obvious that the Goulbat has told them for the sake of the narrative, rather than of any tribal lore or symbolism that might be involved, as they are in the story of the diamond, from Mizbot, and in the fate of Morphilisiv in 'The Incombustible Tulip.'

(Publishers—Hinds, Noble and Eldredge.)

Mr. Clement Shorter tells the story of a coincidence, not impossible, of course, but sufficiently rare to be interesting. He says:—

The other day I was accosted at my club by one of the most kindly and benevolent of men, but one who nevertheless looked, I fancy, upon my profession as not not quite respectable. This excellent clubman seemed to hold me responsible for the fact that he found his name in a serial story running in one of the London dailies. He was the villain of the piece, and his club—our club, I might say—was actually mentioned in the story.

I soothed his feelings as well as I could, and explained that I was sure it was a coincidence, although a very remarkable one. I wrote to the novelist, with whom I have a slight acquaintance, and gathered from him that the name of his villain was the purest accident, that he did not know my friend, and had never entered this particular club in the West End of London in his life.

Mr. Gilbert K. Chesterton, in his book, 'Heretics,' takes something of an exception to Mr. Kipling's question:—'What can they know of England who only England know?' by advancing the counter-question, 'What can they know of England who know only the world?' There are too many people who, in only knowing England, know very little of the world, among them being Mr. George Moore, the novelist, upon whose contribution to the special Schiller number of a German periodical, the London 'Athenaeum' makes a cutting comment. The article in question begins in the following way:—

I have never read a line of Schiller in my life, and I do not think I ever shall; nor have I read anything about him or heard him discussed, but it would be rash if any reader should conclude that I have got no opinion about him.

In what John o' London in 'T. P.'s Weekly' calls a particularly attractive summer number, the 'Daily Chronicle' gives several well-known writers' ideas of an ideal holiday. We make an extract from that of Mr. H. S. Wells:

A holiday should be about 150 miles long, including loops; it should last a fortnight, or but a little over that, a fortnight or fine weather with a full moon about the middle of it, and it should be undertaken with a rucksack, and in a pair of thick boots that have been carefully brought to a perfect condition. The holiday should be chiefly among hills or mountains, and in a beautiful foreign land, and should touch a high road, but rarely. It should be taken with one suitably shod and sightly companion, who has a capacity for sympathetic silences, or in the intermittent company of several who have been chosen, and comport themselves with infinite discretion.

During the day food should be used temperately in small, light portions, but in the evening the country should produce a worthy dinner. . . . In the evening one should come to kindly little inns, and dine under trees in the twilight. . . There may be one or two other visitors at the inn, but not more, and they may talk interestingly. There should be no hotels, no lifts, no frump's comforts, no sight of a hall porter, of a man waiter, of a guide from first to last. Once, perhaps, at the end of seven days, in some pleasant little town, letters should arrive—to be read at a green table outside a café.

THE CZAR OF CINCINNATI.

I shall never forget my first visit to Cincinnati. Cities and city bosses were my subject then, and I thought I knew something about such things. I didn't know the worst. The train ran through the early morning sunshine up to a bank of mist and smoke, paused, as every train since has done, then slowly tunnelled its way into the 'cul de sac,' where the Queen City broods in gloom. I wanted to see Cox. The etiquette of my work seems to me to require that I shall call first everywhere on the ruler of the people; if he is the mayor, I call first on him; if the mayor is a figurehead, I call first on the boss. Sometimes one is in doubt. In Cincinnati, immediately after breakfast, I sought out the sign of the 'Mecca' saloon, went up one flight to a mean, little, front hall-room. A great hulk of a man sat there alone, poring over a newspaper, with his back to the door. He did not look up.

Mr. Cox?' I said.

There was a grunt; that was all.

'Mr. Cox,' I said, 'I understand that you are the boss of Cincinnati.'

His feet slowly moved his chair about, and a stolid face turned to mine. Two dark, sharp eyes studied me, and while they measured, I explained that I was a student of 'politics, corrupt politics, and bosses.' I repeated that I had heard he was the boss of Cincinnati. 'Are you?' I concluded.

'I am,' he grumbled in his hoarse, throaty voice.

'Of course, you have a mayor, and a council, and judges?'

'Yes,' he admitted; 'but—' he pointed with his thumb back over his shoulder to the desk—'I have a telephone, too.'—From 'Ohio: A Tale of Two Cities,' by Lincoln Steffens, in 'McClure's.'

THE LATE BARON DE ROTHSCHILD'S PREDICTION.

(London 'Truth.')

Baron Alphonse took a pessimistic view for some years of the prospects of the enormously wealthy class. He said at Dinard when last staying there that the man worth £8,000 a year would be thought enviably wealthy by the rich before the twentieth century was well on toward middle age. His annual speech as chairman of the Northern Railway was alarmist. Burdens, he said, were being put on railways which they could not bear. He meant that the French government plays too much into the hands of railway servants, who want shorter hours and higher wages than can be afforded.

Symptoms of Nerve Disorders

Which Foretell the Approach of Nervous Prostration, Paralysis and Locomotor Ataxia

Twitching of the nerves and muscles, sensitiveness to light, sound and motion, jerking of the limbs, sleeplessness, headache and indigestion—such are some of the symptoms of exhausted nerves.

Because there is no acute pain people do not always realize the seriousness of nervous diseases. They do not think of the helplessness of body and mind, which is the result of neglecting such ailments.

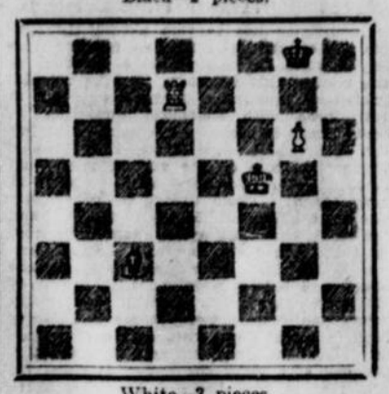
Because of its extraordinary control over diseases of the nerves, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has come to be considered the one great treatment for disorders of this nature.

Not only does it revitalize the wasted nerve cells, but actually forms firm flesh and tissue, builds up the system and sends new vigor and vitality to every organ of the body.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

CHESS

Tuesday, July 18, 1905.
End game from actual play.
Black—2 pieces.



White—3 pieces.
White to play and win.

THE OSTEND TOURNAMENT.

At time of writing Maroczy is in the lead—but not so much so as to justify a prediction that he will take first prize. Towards the end of a tournament so long as this almost anything may happen. Draws have been very prevalent, Schlecter showing the longest list, reminding one of Showalter's performances at Cambridge Springs. Taubenhaus has entirely failed to justify his inclusion, his showing both in score and quality of play, being wretched. Mieses would have been a far more interesting factor. Tachigorin and Marshall are the two disappointments, while Leonhardt, Wolf and Alapin, have all done manfully. There have been the inevitable blunders, several important games being abruptly decided by sheer blunders of the beginner's type. We give a selection of highly interesting games, all of which will repay playing over, even in the hot weather. Janoski vs. Tarrasch is a fine study splendidly finished. Th score table shows results up to the end of the twelfth round.

5	B x Kt	K P x B
6	Kt x P	Q—Kt 3
7	R—Kt 1	P—Q 4
8	Kt—Kt 3	B—K 3
9	B—Q 3	Kt—Q 2
10	Q—K 2	K—B 2
11	Kt—B 3	R—K 1
12	Castles	B—Q 3
13	P—B 3	Kt—B 1
14	Kt—R 4	B—B 4
15	Kt (R 4) x B	R x Q
16	Kt x B ch	K—K 3
17	Kt—B 8	Q—B 2
18	B x R	K—B 2
19	Q Kt—B 5	Kt—K 3
20	Q Kt—Q 6 ch	K—Kt 3
21	B—Q 3 ch	K—R 4
22	Q R—K 1	Kt—B 5
23	R—K 7	Q—R 4
24	B—Kt 1	P—K Kt 3
25	P—K Kt 3	Kt—R 6 ch
26	K—Kt 2	Kt—Kt 4
27	B—Q 3	R x Kt
28	Kt x R	Q—Q 1
29	P—K R 4	Q x Kt
30	P x Kt	Resigns.

GAME NO. 1028.
Queen's Gambit Declined.

White. Janowsky.	Black. Alapin.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 P—QKt 3
4 B—B 4	4 B—Q 3
5 B—Kt 3	5 B—Kt 2
6 P—K 3	6 Kt—K B 3
7 Kt—B 3	7 P—Q R 3
8 Kt—K 5	8 Q Kt—Q 2
9 P—B 4	9 P x P
10 B x P	10 B x Kt
11 B P x B	11 Kt—K 5
12 Kt x Kt	12 B x Kt
13 Q—Kt 4	13 B—Kt 3
14 B—R 4	14 B—B 4
15 Q—Kt 3	15 P—K Kt 4
16 B x Kt P	16 R—K Kt 1
17 B x Q	17 R x Q
18 P x R	18 K x B
19 R—Q B 1	19 P—B 4
20 P—K Kt 4	20 B—K 5
21 B—K 2	21 B—Kt 3
22 K—Q2	22 K—K 2
23 B—Q 3	23 R—K Kt 1
24 B x B	24 R x B
25 R x P	25 R x P
26 R—B 1	26 R x P ch
27 K—K 1	27 Kt x P
28 P x Kt, and wins	

GAME NO. 1024.
(King's Gambit Declined.)

Blackburne.	Janowsky.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	2 B—B 4
3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—Q 3
4 Kt—B 3	4 Kt—K B 3
5 P—Q 3	5 Kt—Kt 5
6 P—Q 4	6 P x P
7 Kt x P	7 Kt—Q B 3
8 B—Kt 5	8 Castles
9 B x Kt	9 P x B
10 Castles	10 B—R 3
11 P—K R 3	11 Q—B 3
12 P—K 5	12 P x P
13 Kt—K 4	13 B x Kt, ch
14 K—R 1	14 Q—B 4
15 Kt—Kt 3	15 B x R
16 P x Kt	16 Q—B 3
17 P—Kt 5	17 B x P, ch
18 K x B	18 Q—K 3
19 P—B 5	19 Q—Q 4, ch
20 K—R 3	20 Q R—Kt 1
21 Q—K 2	21 B x P
22 P—B 4	22 Q—Q 5
23 B—K 3	23 Q—Q 2
24 R—K B 1	24 B—Q 5
25 B—B 1	25 P—B 4
26 Kt—K 4	26 K—R 1
27 K—Kt 3	27 R—Kt 8
28 P—B 6	28 R x B
29 R x R	29 P x P
30 R—B 1	30 P—B 4
31 Kt—B 6	31 P—B 5, ch
32 K—R 4	32 Q—B 4
33 Q—K 4	33 Q x Q
34 Kt x Q	34 K—Kt 2
35 R—Q Kt 1	35 K—Kt 3
36 R—Kt 7	36 K—B 4
37 Kt—Q 2	37 P—K B 3
38 Resigns.	

GAME NO. 1025.
Queen's Pawn Opening.

White. Janowsky.	Black. Tarrasch.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 P—Q B 4
3 P—B 3	3 P—K 3
4 B— B4	4 Q—Kt 3
5 Q—Kt 3	5 Kt—K B 3
6 P— K3	6 Kt—B 3
7 P—K R 3	7 B—K 2
8 Q Kt—Q 2	8 B—Q 2
9 B—K 2	9 Castles
10 Castles	10 K R—B 1
11 Kt—K 4	11 B—K 1
12 B—Kt 3	12 Kt—Q 2
13 Q Kt— B3	13 Kt—B 1
14 K R—Q 1	14 Kt—R 4
15 Q—B 2	15 P—B 5
16 Kt—Q 2	16 P—B 3
17 K Kt—B 3	17 B—Kt 3
18 Q—B 1	18 P—K R 3
19 Kt—R 2	19 Q—Q 1
20 B—B 3	20 P—Kt 4
21 P—K 4	21 Kt— B3
22 P x P	22 P x P
23 R—K 1	23 P—Kt 5
24 Q Kt—B 1	24 P x P
25 P x P	25 Q—R 4
26 Kt—K 3	26 B—B 2
27 Q—Q 2	27 B—R 6
28 Q R—Kt 1	28 Kt—Q 2
29 R—Kt 7	29 Kt—Kt 3
30 Kt—B 5	30 Q—R 3
31 Kt x P ch	31 P x Kt
32 R x B	32 K x R
33 Q x P	33 K—Kt 1
34 Q—Kt 6 ch	34 K—R 1
35 Q x P ch	35 K—Kt 1
36 Q—Kt 6 ch	36 K—R 1
37 R—K 5	37 Resigns.

GAME NO. 1027.
Queen's Pawn Game.

White. Marshall.	Black. Tchigorin.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—K B 4
2 P—K 4	2 P x P
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—K Kt 5	4 P—B 3

OSTEND, 1905.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Ttl.
1.	Alapin	—	½	1	0	0	½	1	0	½	0	1	1	1	½	6½
2.	Blackburne	½	—	½	0	0	½	0	1	½	½	1	½	0	½	5½
3.	Burn	0	½	—	0	1	½	½	0	0	½	½	1	0	1	4½
4.	Janowski	1	1	1	—	1	0	0	½	0	1	½	½	1	1	7½
5.	Leonhardt	1	1	0	0	—	0	0	1	1	½	1	1	0	0	6
6.	Marco	½	½	½	1	1	—	½	½	½	0	½	1	0	½	6
7.	Maroczy	1	1	½	1	1	½	—	1	½	0	1	1	½	1	9
8.	Marshall	0	0	1	½	0	½	0	—	½	½	1	½	1	½	6
9.	Schlechter	½	½	½	1	½	½	½	½	—	½	1	½	1	½	7½
10.	Tarrasch	1	½	1	0	0	1	½	½	½	—	1	0	1	1	8½
11.	Tubenhaus	0	0	0	½	½	½	0	0	0	0	—	0		0	2
12.	Teichmann	0	½	½	½	0		0	½	½	1	1	—	1	1	6½
13.	Tchigorin	0	1	0	0	0	1	½	0	0	0		0	—	0	2½
14.	Wolf	½	½	1		1	½	0	½	½	1	0	0	1	—	6½

GAME NO. 1026.
(French Defence.)

White. Blackburne.	Black Marshall
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 3
2 Kt—Q B 3	2 P—Q 4
3 P x P	3 P x P
4 P—Q 4	4 P—Q B 4
5 Kt—B 3	5 Kt—K B 3
6 B—K 2	6 Kt—B 3
7 B—K Kt 5	7 B—K 2
8 P x P	8 B—K 3
9 Castles	9 Castles
10 Kt—Q 4	10 B x P
11 Kt—Kt 3	11 B—K 2
12 B—B 3	12 Kt—K 4
13 R—K 1	13 Kt x B ch
14 Q x Kt	14 R—B 1
15 P—K R 3	15 P—K R 3
16 B—K 3	16 B—Q Kt 5
17 B—Q 4	17 B x Kt
18 P x B	18 Kt—K 5
19 Q R—Q 1	19 Q—Kt 4
20 Q—K 3	20 Q—Kt 3
21 Kt—Q 2	21 Kt x Kt
22 R x Kt	22 P—Kt 3
23 Q—B 3	23 R—B 5
24 R—K 3	24 B—K 1
25 Q—K 2	25 Q—R 2
26 R—Kt 3	26 P—K Kt 4
27 P—K R 4	27 Q—B 4
28 P x P	28 P x P
29 Q—R 5	29 P—B 3
30 Q x R ch	30 K—Kt 2
31 R—K 2	31 Resigns.

GAME NO. 1029.
(Ruy Lopez.)

White, Leonhardt.	Black. Wolf.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3
5 Castles	5 P—Q 3
6 B tks Kt, ch	6 P x B
7 P—Q 4	7 P x P
8 Kt x P	8 B—Q 2
9 P—Q Kt 2	9 B—K 2
10 Kt—Q 2	10 Castles
11 B—Kt 2	11 R—K 1
12 P—Q B 4	12 B—K B 1
13 Q—B 2	13 P—Kt 3
14 P—B 4	14 B—Kt 2
15 Q R—K 1	15 P—B 4
16 Kt—K 2	16 Kt x P
17 B x B	17 Kt x Kt
18 Q—Kt 2	18 Kt x R
19 B—B 6	19 R—K 2
20 K x Kt	20 B—B 3
21 P—B 5	21 Q—Q 2
22 P—KK Kt 4	22 Q R—K 1
23 B x R	23 Q x B
24 Q—Q 2	24 Q—R 5
25 Kt—B 4	25 R x R, ch
26 Q x R	26 Q x Kt P
72 Resigns.	

THE KING'S MICE.

(From the 'Car.')

Rated on the books of the British Navy and set down in the official pay-sheets with the other complements of the fleet, white mice serve a very useful purpose on the British submarines. It having been noticed that white mice have a great aversion to petrol vapor, and express the same by very persistent squeaking, they are domiciled in cages near the submarine's petrol tanks. Immediately a leakage of petrol vapor occurs they set up a most vigorous protest and thus give timely warning.

THE MARKETS.

OUR BUTTER REPUTATION.

Canadian Produce Receiving Better Treatment Than Ever Before

The article which appeared in Tuesday's 'Witness' on the Canadian produce situation, as defined by Mr. J. M. Young, of Hewick, stating that our butter is not receiving fair treatment by the trade in England, owing to it, in a great many cases, being sold as Danish butter on that market, has caused some interest in wholesale circles. It is evident that the reputation of Canadian produce in Great Britain is a live question in the minds of local exporters.

Mr. H. A. Hodgson, in speaking on the subject this morning said that if the butter and cheese which are being shipped to the Old Country in such quantities is misrepresented to the consumer it is the fault of the retail dealer in England, and not of the makers here. We have a fine product, we know it, and are using every means in our power to impress upon the people of England that it is Canadian.

There is still in many quarters a prejudice in favor of Danish and other foreign-made butter, which, in view of the steady improvements being made in our methods and manufactories, will, if it continues, soon be a question of prejudice only and not one of actual comparison. Some importers, who have no complaints to make about the quality of Canadian butter, claim that the Danish product, on account of the size and shape of the package, is more salable among their customers, who have a preference for the 112-lb. casks that are used in the Danish export trade. To meet these conditions Canadian exporters are supplying 'Danish kegs' to some of their leading factories, and the butter so packed and shipped is giving entire satisfaction. These casks, made of beech wood, and in some cases, even imported in parts from Europe, are lined with parchment paper, and hold an English cwt. (112 lbs.). They are branded and bagged just the same as the boxes and, like all merchandise of that description produced in Canada, are marked 'Canadian Produce,' as required by law.

There are here in Canada at the different shipping points, inspectors who select packages from shipments passing before them, open the boxes, bore them, test the quality, and even the temperature of the butter. Those packages are marked, and the same tests are applied on arrival at the port of entry and the records compared. In this way the exporter here is protected in so far that he has proof that the butter arrived in the same condition that it was in when shipped. Complaints and claims for deterioration in quality used to be received from importers which are now not of such frequent occurrence. The English custom of selling butter 'ex-quay,' and in the interval between arrival and sale, leaving it in other than cold storage, has been vigorously opposed by interested parties, and is being discontinued. On the whole, Mr. Hodgson thinks that Canadian produce is receiving better treatment to-day than ever before.

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

LAST WEEK'S RECEIPTS OF BUTTER AND CHEESE THE HEAVIEST THIS YEAR.

There is a better feeling on the cheese market this morning Prices are a shade easier in some sections, though the difference is only fractional, and advices from England state that cheese, which was refused at the prices asked last week, is being taken up now, the buyers wishing to secure a stock of the June cheese that is being offered there.

The total receipts in Montreal last week via rail and canal were the heaviest for any one week's trade this year. There were in all for the week ending July 15, 219,103 boxes of cheese and 51,135 packages of butter received.

Cheese sold on the wharf this morning for 9 1-4c; Ontarios are worth from 9 5-8c to 9 3-4c.

EGG MARKET QUIET.

The egg market is unchanged, with slow sales reported by local dealers. Buyers are unwilling to purchase in large lots till the cooler weather has an effect on the quality of the production.

Harvest eggs will be in in a month or six weeks, and not much improvement is anticipated till they start to come in.

Local prices are from 16c to 16½c for straights; 19c to 20c for selects, and 14c for No. 2.

GOOD PRICES PAID FOR BUTTER.

The firm tone of the butter market is maintained. Good prices were paid on country boards on Saturday, and produce dealers here report fair volume of business doing. We quote for salteds, 21½c; finest creamery, 20 3-4c to 21c; dairy, 17c to 17½c.

POTASH IS DULL AND LOWER.

Messrs. Henry Dobell & Co., St. Sacrament street, advise that potash continues dull, and prices are reduced to $5 to $5.10 for firsts and $4.55 for seconds. Pearl ash is wanted at $7.

CANADIAN BACON IS FIRM.

The London market for Canadian bacon is firm. Prices quoted by cable this morning are: No. 1, 54s, 58s; light, 50s, 56s; No. 2, 52s, 57s; No. 3, 52s, 57s.

FLOUR—Manitoba spring wheat patents, $5.30 to $5.60; strong bakers, $5.00 to $5.30; winter wheat patents, $5.50; and straight rollers, $5 to $5.15 in wood; in bags, $2.40.

ROLLED OATS—$2.42½ per bag.

PEARL HOMINY—$1.85 to $1.90 in bags of 98 lbs.

MILL FEED—Ontario bran in bulk, at $15 to $15; shorts, $19 to $20; Manitoba bran in bags, at $16 to $17; shorts, $20 to $21.

HAY — No. 1, $9 to $9.25 per ton on track; No. 2, $7.50 to $8; clover, $6.50.

BEANS — Choice primes, $1.60 to $1.65 per bushel, $1.55 in car lots.

PEAS — Botling, $1.07½ to $1.10 per bushel (60 lb. bags included); No. 2 in car load lots, 80c to 85c.

HONEY — White clover in comb, 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 cut, $18 to $19; American cut clear fat back, $18 to $18.50; compound lard, 5¾c to 6¼c; Canadian lard, 9¼c to 10½c; kettle rendered, 10½c to 11c, according to quality; hams, 12c, 13c and 14½c, according to size; bacon, 12c to 14c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $9.25 to $9.50; alive, $6.50 to $6.75 for mixed lots; select, $7.

EGGS — Straight stock, 16c to 16½c; No. 2, 14c.

BUTTER — Choice creamery, 21 to 21½c; undergrades, 20½c to 20¾c; dairy, 16¾c to 17¼c.

CHEESE — Ontario, 9 5-8c to 9 3-4c; Quebec, at 9 1-4c.

The English cable reports white cheese unchanged at 47s, and colored at 48s 6d, which is an advance of 6d.

ASHES — Firsts, $5 to $5.10; seconds, $4.55; first pearls, $7.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, July 14.

Haymaking has become general throughout the country, and but few farmers from any distance brought loads of produce to the market this forenoon, but the market-gardeners and truck farmers were out in full force with enormous quantities of roots and vegetable of superior quality for sale. There were about 1,000 bushels of new potatoes on the market to-day, an amount never seen here before so early in the season. Good tubers of respectable size were offered at 75c the 80 lb. bag, and the small ones half price; there were from 15 to 20 tons of other roots, chiefly onions, while dozen of waggon loads of cabbages and lettuce were on sale; cauliflowers were also very plentiful, but really prime cauliflowers were scarce and pretty high in price; there were only a few loads of oats on the market, and $1.15 to $1.20 per bag was asked for them; potatoes, 75c the bag; turnips, beets and onions, 5c to 12c the bunch; carrots, 25c the dozen bunches; radishes, 7c to 10c do.; lettuce, 5c to 10c do.; rhubarb, 10c to 20c do.; cucumbers, 25c to 35c the dozen; cabbages, 25c to 40c do.; cauliflowers, 30c to $2.00 the dozen; celery, 20c to 65c do.; green peas and beans, 50c to 60c the bushel; dead turkeys, 14c to 17c per lb.; ducks, 15c do.; fowls, 10c to 14c do.; spring chickens, 50c to 80c the pair; young ducks, 75c to $1.00 the pair; tub butter, 18c to 21c per lb.; print butter, 20c to 25c do.; new laid eggs, 25c to 28c the dozen; older eggs, 18c to 22c do. There is a great scarcity of fruit in the city at present; the strawberries are done, and the raspberries and currants are not offered in quantities yet; the consumption of bananas is limited by the rather small supplies. The bananas sell at $1.50 to $2.25 the bunch; tomatoes, at $1.20 the crate; plums, $2 the box; peaches, $1.50 do.; lemons, $4 to $5 do.; raspberries, 15c the box; red currants, 50c the pail; a few baskets of small green apples (windfalls) were offered at 25c the basket. The supply of hay brought to the city by the farmers has been rather small of late; it sold at $7.50 to $8.50 the 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; the first load of new hay was sold yesterday at $6.50 the 100 bundles.

CATTLE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, July 17.

About 800 head of butchers' cattle, six milch cows, 150 calves and 700 sheep and lambs were offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. Trade continues dull, with scarcely any improvement on last week's low prices. Prime beeves sold at 5c to 5 1-4c per lb.; pretty good cattle, 3½c to 4 3-4c, and the common stock at 2c to 3 1-4c per lb. A considerable number of the cattle will not be sold to-day. Calves sold at $2 to $8 each, or 3c to 4c per lb. Sheep sold at 3 1-4c to 3 3-4c per lb., and the lambs at $2.50 to $4.25 each, or 4 1-4c to 5½c per lb. Fat hogs sold at 5¼c per lb. for large sows, 6c for heavy fats and 6½c to 6 3-4c per lb., for selects.

East Buffalo, July 17.—Cattle, receipts, 6,250 head, active, 10c to 15c lower; prime steers, $5.35 to $5.75; one load of fancy at $6.00; shipping steers, $4.75 to $5.25; and butchers, $4.00 to $5.00; heifers, $3.25 to $4.75; cows, $2.75 to $4.00; bulls, $2.50 to $3.90; stockers and feeders, $2.50 to $3.85; stock heifers, $2.50 to $3.00; fresh cows and springers, steady; good to choice, $45 to $56; medium to good, $30 to $42; common, $18 to $25.

Bulls, receipts, 1,600 head, active and steady, $5.00 to $7.00.

Hogs, receipts, 11,100 head, active, 5c to 10c higher; heavy mixed and Yorkers, at $6.10 to $6.15; pigs, $6.15 to $6.25; roughs, $4.80 to $5.10; stags, $3.00 to $3.75; dairies, $5.75 to $6.00.

Sheep and lambs, receipts, 6,600 head, dull and lower; lambs, $5.50 to $7.25; yearlings, $6.00 to $6.25; wethers, $5.25 to $5.50; ewes, $4.25 to $4.50; sheep, mixed, $2.50 to $4.75.

Chicago, July 17.—Cattle, receipts, 26,000; market 10c to 15c lower; good to medium steers, $5.80 to $6.00; poor to medium, $3.75 to $5.35; stockers and feeders, $2.50 to $4.35; cows, $4.50 to $4.70; heifers, $2.25 to $5.15; canners, $1.50 to $2.50; bulls, $2.00 to $4.00. Texas fed steers, $4.00 to $5.

Hogs, receipts, 30,000; market strong to 5c higher; mixed and butchers, $5.70 to $5.95; good to choice heavy, $5.75 to $5.92½; rough heavy, $5.45 to $5.70; light, $5.75 to $5.95; bulk of sales, $5.75 to $5.90.

Sheep, receipts, 20,000; market 10c to 15c lower; good to choice wethers, $5.25 to $5.75; fair to choice mixed, $4.50 to $5.20; native lambs, $5.00 to $7.75.

Toronto, July 14.—The run of cattle offering at the Western Market this morning was light, but the demand for cattle was quieter than it has been for some time, and the market again had an easier tone. Prices here and there show a decline. Sheep and lambs had a firm tone, and hogs are unchanged. The run amounted to 58 cars, and included 998 cattle, 1,020 sheep, 350 hogs and 166 calves.

Export Cattle — The demand was limited for all kinds. The run was fortunately also light, but prices had an easier tone. The quality of the cattle offering was not good, and few really choice lots were on the market. The best cattle sold at about $5.10. It is said exporters here and in Montreal are well supplied with stock. Choice are quoted at $4.80 to $5.10; good to medium at $4.50 to $4.80; others at $4 to $4.50, and bulls and cows at $3 to $4.

Butchers' Cattle—The demand continues quiet and trade slow. The cattle offering to-day were generally of poor quality, for which the demand was in any case limited, and the market easy. The market for medium to good cattle also displayed an easier tone. Picked cattle are quoted at $4.60 to $4.80; good to choice at $4.25 to $4.60; fair to good at $3.60 to $4.00; common at $2.75 to $3.50, and cows and bulls at $2.50 to $3.75.

Stockers and Feeders—Trade is quiet. The run of offerings of these cattle is light and the demand quiet. The cattle offering, too, are not of good quality, and the prices had an easy tone. Stockers are quoted at $2.50 to $3.80, and feeders at $2.50 to $4.25.

Milch Cows — The demand for good cows continues active, but few are coming forward. The range of prices is quoted unchanged at $30 to $50 each.

Calves—The run was fairly heavy, but the demand was fair and trade was active. Quotations are $2 to $10 each, and 3½c to 6½c per lb.

Sheep and Lambs — The run was light, and everything was cleared up early. Export sheep are firm at $3 to $4 per cwt., and culls at $2.50 to $4. Lambs are unchanged at $3.50 to $5.25 each.

Hogs — The market is quoted unchanged at $6.25 per cwt. for selects and $6 for lights and fats.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, July 3.—Beast supply, compared with Monday last, showed decrease of 120. Trade for fat beasts extremely dull, at decline of 1d to 2d per 8 lbs. in some cases. The few Scotch beasts cleared early in day to good advantage. Fat butchering cows and bulls met slow but firm trade. Top prices per 8 lbs.—80 to 90 stone polled Aberdeens, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; 90 to 95 stone Herefords, 4s 8d; 95 stone runts, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; 95 stone Irish, 4s to 4s 2d; 90 stone black polled do., 4s 6d; 90 stone fat cows, 3s 8d; fat bulls, 3s to 3s 3d. Arrivals—10 Scotch, 139 Irish, 205 Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, 711 midland, home and western counties, 5 Devon. Decrease of 1160 in sheep market. Trade for wedder sheep firm, late rates being well upheld. Ewes, however, are 2d per 8 lbs. lower. Scotch sheep met slow steady trade. Lambs met more enquiry, late rates being well maintained. Calf trade nominal. Quotations per 8 lbs.—Beasts, 3s to 3s 10d; sheep, 3s 10d to 5s 8d; lambs, 4s 8d to 6s 4d. Total supply—Beasts, 1070; sheep and lambs, 8080; calves, 20.

London, July 3.—Fair supplies and trade slow. English beef, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; Scotch sides, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; shorts, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; Deptford and Liverpool killed, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; refrigerated hindquarters, best, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; seconds, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; forequarters, 2s 0d to 2s 2d; inferior beef, 2s 4d to 3s 0d. Mutton—Scotch wedders, 4s 8d to 5s 4d; choice, 5s 0d to 5s 4d; ewes, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; English wedders, 4s 4d to 4s 10d; ewes, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; foreign sheep, 4s 0d to 4s 8d; English lamb, 5s 0d to 6s 0d. Veal, 3s 4d to 4s 8d. English pork, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; Dutch do., 3s 2d to 3s 8d per 8 lbs.

Liverpool, July 3.—Cattle, 577; sheep and lambs, 10,442. Best beasts, 6d to 6½d; second, 5¾d to 5¾d; third, 4½d to 5d. Best Scotch sheep, 8d to 8½d; other sorts, 6½d to 7½d; lambs, 7½d to 8½d. Decrease of 28 cattle, and increase of 2,075 sheep and lambs. Demand fair for cattle and for sheep, demand slow for lambs, about late rates.

ONTARIO MARKETS.

Ingersoll, July 17.—White wheat, 99c to $1.03; red wheat, 99c to $1.03; peas, 64c; barley, 48c to 53c; corn, 54c to 56c; oats, 42c to 43c; oatmeal, $3 to $3.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, $3 to $3.50 per cwt.; flour, $2.45 to $2.75 per cwt.; bran, $16 to $18 per ton; shorts, $18 to $20 per ton; butter, 18c to 20c; creamery, 21c to 23c; eggs, 13c to 14c per dozen; potatoes, 50c to 75c per bag; live hogs, $6.20 to $6.50 per cwt.; hay, $8 to $9 per ton; hides, $6 to $7 per cwt.;

Ottawa, July 15.—Raspberries were offered galore on By Ward market to-day, and a big business was done in this line. It is stated that this popular fruit is very plentiful in the country this season, and while prices hold firm to-day, it is expected that they will go lower. Mrs. Brock, green grocer, received a large consignment of raspberries from South Indian. Sales were made at $1 per large pail. A large offering of blueberries was also on hand, and the ruling price was $1.25 per pail. Currants sold at 70c per pail, and gooseberries at 40c to 50c per pail. Strawberries are off the market for this season.

A big supply of vegetables was on hand, and prices ruled unchanged. Quotations ruled as follows: New potatoes, 20c per gallon and $1.75 per bag; old potatoes, 70c per bag; rhubarb, carrots, onions, radishes and beets, three bunches for 5c; cucumbers 30c per dozen; cabbage, 30c per dozen, and beans 10c per gallon.

Trade in dressed meats was as usual dull in all lines. Veal sold at 4c to 8c per lb. for fronts and 6c to 8c for hinds, and lambs at 40c to 60c for fronts and hinds at $1.25 to $1.50 each.

Eggs and butter were dull and without any change in price. Butter sold at 15c to 17c per pound wholesale, and 17c to 19c retail. Eggs were slightly easier, ordinary stock selling at 16½c for case lots and 17c to 18c per dozen retail. Guaranteed stock brought as high as 19c in a retail way.

On the hay market business was also dull, but prices held steady. Good timothy brought $9 to $11 per ton. Oats were scarce and readily brought 50c per bush. Poultry is beginning to come in freely and farmers are realizing good prices. Dressed chickens bring from 80c to $1 per pair, and live birds at 50c to 70c per pair, according to size.

Toronto, Ont., July 15.—Wheat—Ontario reports of the first cutting of fall wheat this week comes from Fonthill; 93c to 95c for No. 2 red and white east and west; goose, 78c. Manitoba No. 1 northern and No. 2 northern are undoubtedly scarce; No. 1 northern, $1.11 to $1.12; No. 2 northern, $1.08 to $1.09; No. 3 northern, 90½c to 91c, lake ports.

Flour—Ninety percent patents, $4.15 to $4.25, buyers' sacks, east and west. Manitoba quotations are unchanged. First patents, $5 to $5.30; bakers, $4.90 to $5.10.

Mill Feed—Ontario bran, $11.50 to $12; shorts, $18 to $18.50. Manitoba bran, $17; shorts, $19 at Toronto and equal Ontario points.

Oats—Domand good; sales at 44c to 45c west, and 45c to 47c east.

Barley—Good demand for feeding at 47c to 48c for No. 2; 45c to 46c for No. 3 extra, and 44c to 45c for No. 3 outside.

Rye—There is no business, quotations being nominal, 60c outside points.

Corn—Canadian, (54c to 55c, Chatham freights. American unchanged at 64½c for No. 2 yellow and 64c for No. 3 yellow, lake and rail freights, Ontario points, and 63c to 63½c, Toronto.

Peas scarce and in demand at 72c to 73c bid for No. 2 outside, 75c for milling.

Rolled oats firm, $5 for cars of barrels on track here and $4.75 for cars of bags.

THE WHEAT MARKET

Wheat opened with a loss of about one cent on all the options, and during the day the weakness became very pronounced, more especially in the futures. Cash wheat also declined during the day. This option on Chicago has lost 1⅝c since Saturday's close, and now stands at 85½c asked. September is quoted at 82⅞c bid, and December at 82⅝c asked. The bearish influences to cause the break was good weather in the west, anticipation of heavy movement, easier cables and liquidation.

The corn market was weak with wheat, and sold off about one cent; July, 56½c bid; September, 54¾c asked; December, 47¾c.

Oats for this month's delivery declined about 1½ at 30¾c; September, 29¼c, and December, 29¾c.

Winnipeg wheat was steady for July at $1.09, and lower for October, in sympathy with the United States market, at 83⅜c.

THE CROPS

SATISFACTORY REPORTS FROM EVERY PART OF WESTERN PROVINCE.

Winnipeg, July 13.—The agents' weekly crop reports received at the Canadian Pacific office to-day indicate a most satisfactory condition of the growing grain of the province. Many points report that the wheat is fully headed out, and from every portion of the province come most cheering statements regarding the condition of this year's crop. No damage has been done by rain, and there has been no damage done by hail in any part of the province. From all indications it appears that Mr. Whyte's estimate of a total yield of 100 million will not be far short of the mark.

SANGUINE TONE CONTINUES THROUGHOUT WHEAT AREA.

Winnipeg, Man., July 12.— Enquiry throughout the West to-day assures that no damage to the crops whatever was done by the fierce electrical storm of last night. The same sanguine tone noted everywhere which has prevailed throughout the season.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., Bell Telephone Building, report the closing prices in Chicago to-day as follows:—

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, July	85⅝	86	84⅝	85½
Sept.	83⅜	83⅝	82⅝	82⅞
Corn, July	57⅝	58⅞	56½	56⅝
Sept.	55⅝	56⅜	54⅜	55
Oats, July	32	32	30⅜	30⅜
Sept.	30	30¼	29⅛	29⅛
Pork, Sept.	12.92	12.92	12.82	12.82
Oct.	12.95	12.97	12.92	12.92
Lard, Sept.	.....	7.22	7.20	7.20
Oct.	7.32	7.32	7.27	7.27
Short ribs, Sept.	7.92	7.92	7.87	7.87
Oct.	8.00	8.00	7.92	7.92

RAIL AND CANAL RECEIPTS.

	Rail.	Canal.
Wheat, bush	2,043	109,356
Corn, bush	54,602	....
Oats, bush	1,030	....
Barley, bush	1,000	....
Flour, brls	1,331	....
Meal, brls.	380	....
Eggs, cases	611	....
Butter, pkgs.	4,240	....
Cheese, boxes	12,648	....
Lard, Pkgs	1,630	....
Meats, pkgs	14	....
Tallow, brls.	3	....
Leather, rolls	501	....
Raw hides	19	....

DAIRY PRODUCE EXPORTS.

	Local.	Thro'.	Total.
To Liverpool	19,499	6,293	25,972
To Glasgow	1,050	1,014	2,064
To London	34,962	10,288	45,250
To Bristol	19,883	877	20,760
Total	75,394	19,565	94,959
Corr. week, 1904	87,676	16,576	104,252
Corr. week, 1903	105,895	30,999	136,894
Since May 1, 1905	463,491	123,353	586,841
Corr. period, 1904	423,265	102,165	525,430
Corr. period, 1903	605,439	145,080	750,519
BUTTER.			
To Liverpool	9,398	412	9,810
To Glasgow	2,056	244	2,300
To London	9,963	1,919	11,882
To Bristol	10,183	1,398	11,581
Total	31,600	3,973	35,573
Corr. week, 1904	15,023	3,489	18,512
Corr. week, 1903	5,428	3,516	8,944
Since May 1, 1905	128,103	11,506	139,609
Corr. period, 1904	76,800	9,299	86,099
Corr. period, 1903	50,234	10,765	60,999

LIVE STOCK SHIPMENTS.

The shipments of live stock from the port of Montreal for week ending July 8:

	Cattle.	Sheep.
To Liverpool	1,521	....
To London	1,708	200
To Glasgow	704	....
Total	4,033	200
Last week	4,256	260

CHEESE BOARDS.

The following table shows the offerings and sales on the Canadian cheese boards for the week ending July 15:

CHEESE SALES.

Date.	Place.	Offerings.	Sales.	Price.
July.				
10	Lindsay	1,780	1,780	9 9-16
10	Sherbrooke	—	—	9¼
8	St. Hyacinthe	1,137	1,137	9⅝
11	Stirling	970	970	9 9-16
11	Campbellford	1,750	1,750	9½
12	Woodstock	2,438	—	—
12	Picton	1,550	1,550	9 11-16(
12	Three Rivers	35	35	9⅜(
13	Winchester	1,089	439	9⅜—11-16
13	Tweed	790	790	9⅝
12	Madoc	220	220	9 9-16
13	Kingston	985	985	9(11-16
13	Lawrenceville	700	700	9 9-16
14	Kemptville	1,561	—	9½—11-16
14	Iroquois	1,200	—	9½
14	Napanee	2,055	—	9½—11-16
14	Ottawa	2,353	1,790	9⅝
14	Brantford	1,985	1,345	9 9-16
14	Perth	2,350	2,350	9½
14	Huntingdon	210	210	9¼—⅝
14	Arthabaska	—	2,475	9½
15	Belleville	3,795	3,795	9 11-16
15	London	2,190	2,190	9 9-16
15	Vankleek Hill	1,739	1,343	9 7-16
15	Cornwall	1,547	1,547	9⅝
15	Alexandria	1,254	1,254	9⅝
16	St. Hyacinthe	1,702	1,702	9⅝—7-16

BUTTER SALES.

Date.	Place.	Offerings.	Sales.	Price.
July.				
10	Sherbrooke	7 lots,		21¼—21⅝
8	St. Hyacinthe	1,107	1,107	20¼—20⅝
12	Three Rivers	549	549	20¼—20⅞
12	Lawrenceville	100	100	21
12	Huntingdon	815	815	20⅝—21

PRICES OF YARNS ADVANCED TWO CENTS A POUND.

Toronto, Ont., July 12.—The Canadian Cotton Mills have advanced prices of yarns 2 cents a pound, or about 10 percent. When the extreme advance in the raw cotton market began last week price lists of Canadian mills were all withdrawn. New prices for piece goods were immediately issued, but the new prices for yarns have only now been announced. It is claimed that the present advance will leave little profit for spinners and that if the prices of raw cotton climb much higher a further advance in yarns must be expected.

KEYSTONE SUGAR REFINERY

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS WILL BE EXPENDED TO FACILITATE PRODUCTION.

Whitby, Ont., July 16.—The Keystone Sugar Company have bought the harbor docks, warehouses and land of the Whitby Harbor Company, it is stated on authority, for $60,000. This assures a splendid site for the sugar factory, with rail and water shipping facilities. The establishment of this important agricultural industry involves a capital expenditure by the company of at least half a million. The town voted a bonus of $25,000 to be paid when sugar is made, a year from this fall. Beets have been extensively grown for the past three years, and the farmers of York, Ontario and Durham counties will supply the factory next season. A thousand acres are under crop at the present.

LONDON WOOL ARRIVALS.

London, July 15.—The arrivals of wool for the fifth series of auction sales amount to 13,343 bales, including 6,500 forwarded direct to spinners. The imports this week were: New South Wales, 782 bales; Queensland, 14; Victoria, 209; South Australia, 61; New Zealand, 5,590; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 51; Singapore, 1,183; the Continent, 723; elsewhere, 296.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

MANITOBA WHEAT PRICES.

Speculation Sends July Option to Abnormal Figure---Japan's Great Financial Victory

MARKET CONDITIONS EXTREMELY DULL, BUT OCCASIONAL FLUTTER IN INDIVIDUAL STOCKS SAVES THE SITUATION.

The closing price of Winnipeg July wheat on Friday was $1.09, while the October future was nearly 85c. The last government report stated that nearly four million bushels still remained in Canadian farmers' hands, to be marketed. If this estimate is correct, there must be sufficient wheat to prevent a serious shortage in supplies until the new crop is in a condition to be put on the market. That being the case, even supposing that the estimated amount in farmers' hands is at least 75 percent too high, what justification is there for the present abnormal difference of 24 cents between cash and October wheat? It is, apparently, a pure case of speculation—'squeezing the shorts'—as it is called in grain pit slang. This process is technical and made possible by the adoption of trading in futures in grain on the Winnipeg corn exchange. That the 'shorts' are being subjected to this treatment is pretty certain, considering that wheat for July delivery is worth, according to supply and consumptive demand, a matter of twenty-five cents more than wheat for delivery four months hence, when there is a probability of the largest harvest on record being reaped. The whole system of quotations prevailing for Manitoba wheat is out of joint, even October or new wheat, kept at a high figure in sympathy with July, is quoted at a price beyond an export basis. It is unlikely that much wheat, if any, will go to United States millers this year, owing to the splendid condition of the crops in that country, so that the price for oversea export will be about the true and normal value of the wheat. Therefore, considering a greatly increased production this year, sufficient supplies of old wheat to carry millers and dealers into the new crops, and the promising outlook in the country south of us, there is every prospect of prices ruling much lower than they were during the inflated season of 1904-05. The Manitoba market certainly seems to be in the control of a strong clique, which is squeezing those short of wheat for this month's delivery, in the most approved manner. If that is so, there is consequently a false demand, and a series of fictitious values are created.

The financial week just closed was of more than ordinary international significance. Japan has again succeeded in floating a huge loan in Europe and America, a matter of thirty million pounds, taken up simultaneously by three of the largest world powers; and Russian bankers have at last a full appreciation of the futility of creating a loan on anything like favorable terms, in fact, it is quite clear that Russian credit can only be saved by an immediate cessation of hostilities. The new Japanese four and a half percent bonds, like the last issue on almost identical terms, was tremendously over-subscribed in London and the United States, the subscription lists being only open for one day in each case. Canadian investments in the issue did not nearly approach expectations, which was surprising, considering the popularity of the first series. With the war ended, the idea seems to be that the bonds will at least go to par, as it is likely that the government will recall those bonds floated at a time of national trouble, at the earliest possible date. The bonds may not be redeemed until 1910, but the government may, of course, bid on them at any time, and offer new issues at more advantageous terms.

The war loans, so far, have amounted to six hundred million dollars, including $190,000,000 five and six percent internal issues, the first foreign six percent loan of 1904, and the two four and a half percent loans of this year. The amount required to pay interest on the two four and a half percent series is easily covered by the estimated revenue to be received from the state tobacco monopoly. In presenting the issue that has been so well subscribed for this week, the Japanese have shown themselves to be as adept in finance as in the art of waging bitter war. In some quarters, it is considered a diplomatic move, designed to impress her opponent with the power of a world-wide credit, to say nothing of the demonstration of sympathy shown by the Powers interested in the absorption of the recent loan. As Japan seems to be in no immediate need of cash, having large sums to her credit in both New York and London, there is a possibility that the new loan has been issued to recal the internal loans of $140,000,000 at five percent, and $50,000,000 at six percent. It will be seen that this would cause an enormous saving, as the present loan is on a four and a half per-cent basis. Then, again, the borrowers could not have chosen a more propitious time, as money is universally cheap, especially in London, and the credit and reputation of the Japanese is naturally at the highest level.

Local market conditions continue very quiet, business being only of the most casual character. The extremely warm weather throughout the continent drives the 'big men' away from the heated business centres, and there is a consequent quietness on the markets. London and New York prices made a slight improvement at the beginning of last week, but this was not followed by the local market, excepting in a few isolated cases. The position of the market is little changed from that existing a week ago. Prices are low and general business conditions are most encouraging for a busy season. There has been an occasional adverse weather report from some of the Ontario grain districts. This is mostly on account of excessive moisture, due to the recent heavy rains that have prevailed in those districts. Further west, in the Manitoba and North-West wheat areas, there has not been a single note of dissatisfaction expressed against the weather conditions, and, as a consequence, the greatest optimism prevails for the future. Industrial works are reported to be actively engaged in turning out their commodities. Dairymen are in the midst of a great production, while high prices are being secured on a big demand on both home and export account. Mackay common showed some strength during the latter part of the week, selling on Thursday at 41 3-4. There was a liberal exchange of shares and a distinct feeling that the security is good for an early improvement in price. It now pays about five percent on the present purchase price, so would seem to be a fairly attractive stock. Montreal Street continued steady to strong around 224, a few shares selling at a fraction higher, but on Friday the price was around 222 ex-dividend on slight trading. Iron common was perhaps, the most active stock on the local market, but there was little change in the price. On the whole the market, while being very quiet, has a most pronounced optimism that an upward movement must come sooner or later, and prices, with few exceptions, have been very steady, few stocks offering at the current price range.

INACTIVE STOCKS.

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1904	High 1905	Low 1905	Last sale	Return
BANKS:							
Montreal	8	M. Dec. 1	261	260¼	250	259½	3.9
Merch.	3½	H. Dec. 1	168	173¾	164	164	4.9
Hochelaga	3½	H. Dec. 1	139½	136¾	128	135¾	5.1
E. T.	4½	H. July 3	163¾	168	166¼	164	5.4
Mola.	4½	H. Oct. 1	219¾	230	220	226	3.9
Toronto	5	H. Dec. 1	233¾	247	236	239	4.3
Quebec	3½	H. Dec. 1	130	138	137½	132	5.2
Union	3½	H. Dec. 1	143½	145	139¾	144	4.8
N. S.	6	H. July 1	266	261¼	245¾	264	3.7
Comm	3½	H. Nov. 30	167¾	169	168	168½	4.2
PREFERRED STOCKS.							
Scotia	2	Q. July 15	113	114½	110	114	7.0
Iron	.....	.....	60	76¼	68¾	69¾	...
Coal	3½	H. Aug. 1	....	118¾	115	115½	6.0
Ogilvie	3½	H. Sept. 1	133	140	139¾	129¾	5.3
Switch	1¾	Q. July 15	95	115	100	115	6.0
Mackay	1	Q. July 10	75¾	76¾	73¾	74	5.4
Lke. Wds	7	Y. Mch. 7	114	127½	109	113	6.3
BONDS							
Coal	3½	H. Aug. 1	....	100	99	100	5.0
Scotia	3	H. July 3	110	110¾	106¼	109	4.5
Ogilvie	3	H. Dec. 1	118	117¾	113¾	117¼	5.1
M. S. R.	2¼	H. July 1	106¼	106	102¾	102¾	4.3
Col. Cot.	3	H. Oct. 2	98	99	88	99	6.3
Lke. Wds	6	H. Dec. 1	10½	113	108¾	113	5.3
MISCELLANEOUS							
Bell Tel.	2	Q. July 15	162½	163¼	149	158¾	5.2
Mon. Tel	2	Q. July 15	163	165	158¼	163	4.2
Mon. Cot	1¾	Q. June 15	110	120¼	97	115	6.0
Halifx Ry	1½	Q. July 1	107	110	102¼	103	4.9
Trinidad	1¾	Q. July 8	80	94¾	83¾	94¾	5.2
Toledo	1	H.	27¼	37	21	34¾	5.7

	Div.	Payb.	1904 High.	1904 Low.	1905 High.	1905 Low.	This week. High.	This week. Low.	Last sale.	Price per share.	Return.
C. P. R.	3H	Oct. 2	136	109¾	155	131¼	152¾	151	152¾	$152.25	3.9
Power	1Q	Aug. 15	94¾	69⅞	93	77⅛	92½	91½	92¼	92.25	4.3
M. S. R.	2½Q	Aug. 1	218¾	199	227	212	224¾	222

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 a 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 ALLAN LINE.

Columbus, British Columbia.—Will you kindly let me know if the Allan line of steamships is a Canadian line; also give some account of its establishment. Ans.—It is a Canadian line. Sir Hugh Allan, the founder, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1810, but came to Montreal when he was about sixteen years old. Mr. Hugh Allan (he was knighted in 1871) organized the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company in 1852, and the 'Canadian' and 'Indian' were built. In 1855 the mail service contract was given to the Allan firm. The 'North-American' and the 'Anglo Saxon' were built, and began the fortnightly service in 1856. Two years later a weekly service was found necessary, for which an increased subsidy was promised by the government. The Allans bought out the other partners, became sole owners, and added four new boats to the line. For the first few years there were many difficulties to be overcome, but the development of the line has been very successful, and the service has been greatly extended and improved. The fine new turbine steamers the 'Victorian' and the 'Virginian' are the latest acquisitions to the line.

POEMS RECEIVED.

D.C. is thanked for sending a copy of Horace Smith's 'Address to a Mummy.'

POEMS WANTED.

A Hamilton reader would like to get some verses to a robin, one of which is:

'Little bird with bosom red,
Welcome to my humble shed;
Daily near me thou shalt steal
While I pick my humble meal.'

THE LIGHT BRIGADE.

Subscriber's Son, Man.—What companies were engaged in the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava? Were they English, Irish or Scotch? Ans.—As altered by Lord Lucan, at the time of directing the advance, the disposition of the Light Brigade was: 13th Light Dragoons, commanded by Captain Oldham; 17th Lancers, Captain Morris; 11th Hussars, Colonel Douglas; 4th Light Dragoons, Lord George Paget; the main body of the 8th Hussars, Colonel Howell. Lord Cardigan was in command of the brigade.

WELLINGTON AT WATERLOO.

C.A.B.—How many troops had Wellington at Waterloo? Ans.—In all 69,700, of whom there were 25,400 British, 6,800 German, 11,000 Hanoverian, 6,000 Brunswickers, 3,000 Nassau troops and 17,500 Netherlands.

SIR FREDERICK TREVES.

Elm Creek, Man. — Is Sir Frederick Treves, surgeon to the King, of English, Irish or Scotch extraction? Kindly give a short sketch of his life. Ans.—Sir Frederick Treves is an Englishman, and was born at Dorchester, England, on Feb. 15, 1853. He was Professor of Anatomy and Professor of Pathology, Royal College of Surgeons, 1881-1886; Examiner in Surgery, University of Cambridge, 1891-1896. He was consulting surgeon to the forces in South Africa, and was with the Ladysmith relief column. He was Surgeon Extraordinary to Queen Victoria, 1900-1901. Sir Frederick Treves was knighted in 1902. He is Surgeon-in-Ordinary to the King, Surgeon-in-Ordinary to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; and consulting surgeon to the London Hospital. He has published numerous papers on anatomy and surgery; also books on medical subjects.

THE DEPARTURE.

An Inquirer.—Could you tell me by whom the following lines were written, and also give the remaining verses:

'Over the hills and far away,
Beyond their utmost purple rim,
Through all the world she followed him.'

The lines are from Tennyson's poem, 'The Departure,' part of the longer poem, 'The Day-Dream,' which begins with 'The Sleeping Palace' and 'The Sleeping Beauty':

'And on her lover's arm she leant,
And round her waist she felt it fold,
And far across the hills they went
In that new world which is the old:
Across the hills and far away,
Beyond their utmost purple rim,
And deep into the dying day
The happy princess follow'd him.

"I'd sleep another hundred years,
O love, for such another kiss,"
"O wake forever, love," she hears,
'O love, 'twas such as this and this."
And o'er them many a sliding star,
And many a merry wind was borne,
And, streamed thro' many a golden bar,
The twilight melted into morn.

"O eyes long laid in happy sleep!"
"O happy sleep, that lightly fled!"
"O happy kiss, that woke thy sleep!"
"O love, thy kiss would wake the dead!"
And o'er them many a flowing range
Of vapor buoy'd the crescent bark,
And, rapt thro' many a rosy change,
The twilight died into the dark.

"A hundred summers! Can it be?
And whither goest thou, tell me where?"
"O seek my father's court with me,
For there are greater wonders there."
And o'er the hills and far away
Beyond their utmost purple rim,
Beyond the night, across the day,
Through all the world she followed him.'

RAILWAY PROMOTERS.

Subscriber.—We have not all the information you ask for. Write to the Department of Railways at Ottawa.

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.]

THE HAIR.

W.R. asks for the names of the highest authorities on the hair in Canada, Europe, and the United States. Has tried all remedies to prevent the hair falling out, but without result. Ans.—I do not think that there are any medical men who make the hair a specialty. Of course, there are a number of persons who profess to improve the hair and to prevent it falling out, but I cannot say what success they have. Such people are to be found in every city. I can, however, give you a few hints with regard to the treatment of the hair which may prove useful. Hair falling out may be a constitutional peculiarity or the result of disease. Certain families lose their hair early. The trouble is usually confined to the males. For such cases nothing much can be done except to postpone the evil day. The hair often falls out after some acute febrile disease or any condition of the system which lowers its vitality. The hair comes out, for instance, after scarlatina and typhoid. Extreme mental work or worry will also do it. Then, again, disease of the scalp, dandruff, ringworm, favus, alopecia, may do it. Probably the cause at work in most cases is dandruff. This consists in the heaping up of the epithelial scales of the scalp, with possibly some excess of the secretion. These dry on, gather dust, and finally form crusts. Dandruff is easily recognized by the loosening of the scales when the hair is combed and, often, by some irritation and soreness of the scalp. Where the hair has a tendency to fall out great care must be taken over it. Do not wash the hair oftener than once in a fortnight. Then, do not apply too much friction. Do not use ordinary soap, but either Castile, or spirits of green soap, which may be obtained at any chemist's. Rub about a teaspoonful of the green soap well into the scalp. Allow to remain on five minutes. Then rub up into a lather with hot water. Use the water as hot as can be borne. Then after five minutes more wash off the soap with hot water, and finally douche with cold. Do not rub the hair dry. Simply squeeze out the water. Apply towels gently and then allow to dry near a stove or in the sun. All brushing and combing should be done as gently as possible. Apply night and morning the following lotion: Tincture of cantharides, one drachm; boracic acid, two drachms; compound tincture of cinchona, three drachms; castor oil, two drachms; rectified spirits to make eight ounces; oil of bergamot, six drops.

RASH ON SKIN.

H.H.L. has been bothered for about two months with a red rash covering the body and limbs, excepting the hands and feet. Is bothered most when warm, and especially after going to bed. The rash is very itchy and seems hot. Is not itchy between the fingers and toes. Ans.—The rash may be a form of prickly heat, or possibly 'hives.' Take some opening medicine, such as salts, every morning, for a few days. Make your diet very plain and light. The nearer you get to milk for a time the better. Do not use sausages, meat, cheese, strawberries. Use plenty of fresh and cooked vegetables. No salt pork. Bathe in cold water every morning. Add a handful of oatmeal to the bath. If run down try and get a rest with change of scene.

DEAFNESS.

J.C. is affected by deafness in the left ear caused by catarrh. The catarrh is improving, but not the deafness. The ear seems to be full of water, and he says he can feel the passage from the nose to be blocked up. Has frequent pains in the head, throbbing, noises roaring like water, or hissing like escaping steam. His own voice seems as if he were talking in a barrel. Ans.—It seems very likely that the passage from the nose to the ear is plugged up. But in addition the middle ear is probably inflamed. I would strongly suggest that you should keep under the care of your local doctor. It is too serious a matter for you to deal with yourself without skilled supervision. It might result in deafness or worse. There are ways of removing the obstruction, but it is questionable whether it would be wise to do it at this stage. Only the doctor can say, after making an examination.

LEGAL.

ONTARIO.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

X.Y.X., Belleville, Ont.—We would advise you to instruct a solicitor to write your tenant and generally to attend to him for you.

A HARSH WILL.

An Old Subscriber, Ont.—My daughter married a man twenty years ago. He was in debt at the time. They got the debt about paid up. Six months ago he died. After his death the widow found he had willed all the property to his niece, and said his wife should work for their people as long as she lived. Could he do that? He said that was to be her home and left her one room in the house, and no wood to burn and no money to buy it. Could he do that? She has no right to sell anything of the farm. He left her nothing she can call her own. Now she is doomed to slavery if she cannot break that will. Can she break the will? The farm is worth four thousand dollars. Ans.—We cannot tell from your statement alone whether the will could be successfully attacked. Your daughter should consult a solicitor personally about that. But she is entitled to make election whether to take under the will or against it; and in the event of her electing to do the latter she would be entitled to take her dower, that is, a life estate in a third of the farm. She should be advised by the solicitor as to what course would be best, in her interest, having regard to all the circumstances; and she should see him without any further delay.

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.'

There is something very attractive about lilies, they mean so many things to the flower lover, and are full of charm. Sweetest of all is the Madonna Lily—pure as the shining robe of a saint, nor need it be wondered at this this flower (Lillium Candidum) has been claimed as the emblem of nearly a hundred saints.

The stranger came into the garden to admire them, and walked through the little gate, on each side of which were tall blue larkspurs that swayed in the breeze, and blended with the lilies in harmonious coloring. It is indeed the day of the lilies in mid-July. The pink turn caps on strong stalks, and the sweet Virgin's Lily, the pert orange and the Peruvian Lilies give variety at this season, and among them are

'The gorgeous Tiger lilies
That in our garden grow.'

But I grew weary of hearing him expatiate upon the different varieties, and ask me questions about them, as if I was a walking encyclopaedia; so at last I said: 'Why don't you talk of something else besides gardening? Do you think it the only subject that interests me, or that I am capable of understanding?' And don't you know it is rude to talk 'shop.' The stranger is accustomed to my plain speaking, and only laughed.

'I thought,' he said, 'that we all talked of what is of most importance to us.'

'But,' I answered, 'if I go to visit Mr. Hardware's wife, or to call on Mrs. Lawyer, I am not supposed to ask the price of iron, or to interest myself in the last case in court. Neither do I seek to inform myself regarding the best methods in which Mr. So-and-So conducts his business. So please give me some subject of wider range than the best variety of beets.'

The stranger looked at me with real sympathy, for he felt, no doubt, that if I had ceased to enjoy discussing the beautiful vegetables that grew so strong and sturdy, he could not make conversation to interest us both. But instead of argument he asked: 'Do you know why the sea is salt?' and without waiting for an answer, continued: 'Of course you have heard the old story of the wicked brother who got hold of the mill that would grind out anything he wanted, and set it one day grinding salt without having learned the magic word by which he could stop it. And the mill went on grinding till it sunk the ship and still keeps grinding away.'

'Where is the point?' I asked. 'You gave it to me,' he answered, 'but I am afraid you have not learned the magic word.'

STARTING A MARKET GARDEN.

Mr. R. T.—I have no idea of the profit of market gardening, for it depends on so many things in order to make it a success. The cost of labor, nearness to market, value of land and many other things must be counted in, and though it is easy to read of the profits of this or that crop it is a different story to have to gain that amount by manual labor under perhaps unfavorable conditions.

The high price of labor is formidable in this work, and it often costs five cents to produce a cabbage that the purchaser considers not worth four. No one can learn to manage this business by just reading about it, and he will make many losing mistakes if he follows along that line for his life work, even with more than average book-learning. Experience is the best teacher, and as I read somewhere lately 'when one sweats a fact through the skin he will have a firmer grasp of it than if merely absorbed through the brain.' There is a knack in doing every kind of work and it must grow out of the man, not into him. And this skill in management is what will best decide for you whether this occupation will bring you sufficient remuneration to make it pay.

SUBSTITUTING VARIETIES.

E.L.G.—You ask the question as to whether it is right to have other varieties substituted instead of those ordered, but do not say anything of the plants in question. It makes quite a difference as to what you mean. For instance, if I sent for a plum tree I should not like to get a cherry, but if the dealer had not the variety wished for and substituted one that he knew to be better in quality and hardier in growth than the variety ordered, I think his offence might be condoned. It seems better to send other good varieties than to wait till planting time is past, in order to communicate, and dealers generally know what is most suitable.

The resinous sap of these trees does not regain its normal character after partial evaporation, no matter how much water is afterwards supplied; and the main secret of successfully moving conifers is to avoid even partial drying of the roots while they are out of the ground.

Tiny trees can be bought from reliable dealers and reach the purchaser well wrapped in damp moss, and oiled paper. The roots should be at once puddled in a thin mud of clay and water, and placed in a cool cellar till after sunset, then planted carefully and the ground well firmed around them. These plants need careful watering and shading.

TO GROW HEMLOCKS.

Robert McM.—The hemlock is one of the most desirable of evergreens, for it is graceful in outline, while the rich, green foliage is unchanged by the sharpest frost. It is particularly attractive in June, when the new leaf growth blossoms out in contract to the older foliage. There is no finer tree for planting when fir trees are desirable, either in groups, hedges or as ornamental specimens.

Hemlocks are not difficult to transplant if care is taken to keep the roots moist from the moment they are exposed in digging, until replanting.

BLIGHT ON CUCUMBERS.

E.M.W.—It is no use attempting to cure the bacterial blight on cucumbers, such as you describe, for it will not be any use in the advanced stages of the disease.

Better fill up and burn the vines on the ground; use the ashes and some fresh wood ashes to rake into the land; then sow seed for late crop.

When the first leaves appear spray the plants with Bordeaux mixture, and continue this every week for four or five; it will help the growth and render the plants impervious to the blight.

LAND PLASTER TO THE ACRE.

A farmer asks what quantity of land plaster, or gypsum, is to be used each year per acre; the field for which it is required will be sown in oats, and he is making a study of different fertilizers. It is safe to recommend that 300 pounds be used per acre each year, and it is well to know if that is the most needed element for your land.

CRIMSON RAMBLER.

Mrs. R. — Your complaint of mildew is a common one with the above rose. Beautiful as it is, the foliage is liable to this trouble unless planted where it is exposed to full sunlight.

An eastern or southern exposure is always most satisfactory, and the plant requires good, clean cultivation. Climbing roses are usually planted beside porches, or near the walls of dwellings, when the soil is poor; often the result of excavations from the cellar. Rank growth cannot be expected under such conditions, and moisture is often lacking.

The little nursery grown plants have a hard time, and being set against the building, there is not any free access of air, so that mildew is the natural result. Dust the plant with flour of sulphur, and cut off any leaves that are badly affected, before doing so. Then improve the soil by making an excavation, and filling it in with a mixture of fine manure and coarse sand, with good garden soil on top. Then make a little hole beside it, and fill it with soapsuds or clean water daily, for such a rose must have moisture at the roots, but be sure of good drainage to carry it off.

In this garden the Crimson Rambler is blooming to-day in various situations, the most satisfactory being of several plants pegged down to the ground last autumn, when giving winter protection, and allowed purposely to remain in that position. This season there are clusters of crimson all along the line, and the new growth is strong and clear. Only the lack of perfume keeps this rose from perfection, but it can be recommended for any situation where care is given to its winter protection, and good soil ensured for its planting.

BEST SUMMER FLOWERING BULB.

Irene T.—The Gloxinia is the best of all flowering bulbs for summer, to decorate the window or verandah. They start easily, and are no trouble at all to grow, and will bloom into autumn when they should be allowed to die down, and the pots kept in a warm, dry place all winter, when they can be started into growth as the spring approaches.

They are wonderful flowers for regal beauty, and the newer sorts have large, luxuriant leaves that recurve in a very decorative fashion, while the flowers are large throated and of exquisite coloring.

They seem to me best suited for you to purchase.

JULY REMINDERS.

Gladioli need support by this time if well grown, and if it is not given they are in danger of being broken down by the wind. A stake here and there with cord crossed over is least noticeable.

The lawn may look dry and need a fertilizer; if so, give it a dressing of some good commercial lawn food that can be had in small quantity from the seedsmen. After a liberal application the grass will take on a dark, rich color as soon as the roots find the nourishment.

If salad is wanted sow seed of cress to give a pungent taste to the chopped mass, and give the lettuce good care. The Cos variety should have the outer leaves drawn together, and be tied lightly in order to blanch the inner leaves. The lettuce requires partial shade during the heated term to keep it at its best.

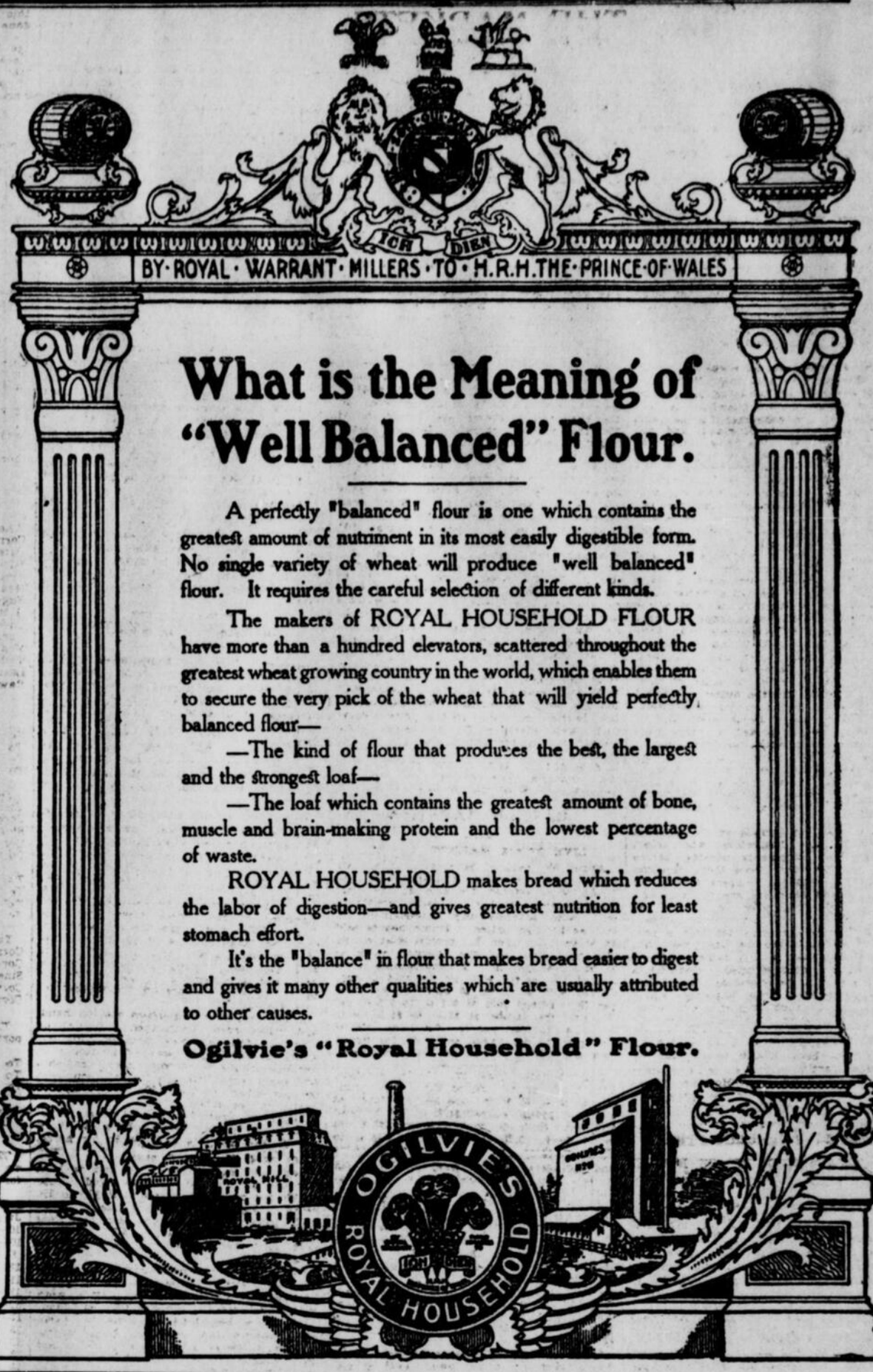
Melon and cucumber vines must have their runners cut off, or they will produce more vine than fruit. They are thirsty plants, and a little weak manure water given often, will soon show a difference in their growth, and if the ends of the vines and kept pinched out the fruit will develop more rapidly, and be sweeter for the pruning.

Cut out thin, spindling shoots from the tomato plants, and do not allow them to run to foliage. These will be earlier and finer tomatoes if this is attended to.

The young celery plants that have been set out require both food and drink, and carrots or other root crops must be kept well thinned.

Weeds grow fast, they invade the flower garden. The fruit orchards and the vegetable quarters. So that there is nothing to do but to keep hoeing and uprooting them before seed is ripened that will spread over the land and increase the pests.

Look out for potato bugs—curculio—caterpillars—plant enemies of all kinds are sure to be in evidence this month.



IN THE LAND OF THE GUILLEMOTS.

Immense and lonely, like the battlemented walls of a forgotten city of giants, Flamborough's white cliffs towered high and sleepy and indifferent above the restless sea which lapped their bases and broke in creamy foam on the submerged rock-fragments at their feet. Strangely like are those cliffs to the work of man—towers and bastions and barbicans great flanking walls of solid white masonry, five hundred courses high; here and there narrow Gothic arches, flying buttresses, and all the intricate stonework of an old cathedral. Who laid those beds of huge stone with the regular mortar-like interspaces?

'It was all deposited as a sea-bottom,' says my geological companion, as we scramble along the grassy top with a perpetual quiver of fright at the tremendous depths beneath.

But if so how comes it that those thin horizontal layers of darker color are so regularly spaced? Did the sea hold a sort of centenary carnival, and deposit gravel instead of chalk for a few months at the end of every hundred years?

These lonely rocks are not really lonely. They are the cities of the guillemot, and every ledge and nook and recess in their steep battlements is crowded with those quaint clumsy birds. Down on the green water below guillemots are sprinkled thickly as though by a pepper-box, squawking and disputing and chattering with a terrible din. On the ledges they stand in their white-breasted thousands, surveying the great flat sea like the Arab in his snowy burnoose looking out over the desert. And on little patches of grass are their green and tawny eggs, bigger than a hen's, and pointed at one end like a peg-top so that they shall not roll off.

And now we have a thrilling sight. For one of the egg-gatherers is going to descend. Tall, brawny, bearded, with big helmet to save his head from loosened stones, he is let down at the end of a rope, and walks backwards down the rough perpendicular cliff. At each step he bounces himself away from the rock, sometimes ten yards or so, and yet he always manages to swing back on the other foot. As he descends showers of birds falls off the cliff, for the guillemot turns a backward somersault into the air, when he wants to fly. It is a fearful sight to see that man swinging lower and lower till he gets no bigger than a bird, swinging to a ledge, picking up a few eggs, and putting them into the satchel on his back, and always managing to approach those jagged rocks feet foremost. At last he jerks the rope and begins to walk upward, bringing enough eggs to fill a large market basket. And after this desperate adventure one egg in five goes to the land-owner for rent.—London 'Daily News.'

ORIGIN OF WHITE SKINS.

(From an address by Dr. T. F. Macdonald, of Geraldton, Queensland.)

The origin of colored skin, or white either, is still unknown. If the sun is really the active agent in its evolution, the power of sunlight must have been curtailed when people took to wearing clothes.

The slightest protection, as seen in the use of ladies' veils, keeps the white skin pure. Therefore, if there is any protection afforded by natural dark skin, an equivalent is obtained for white people by the use of clothes. Until white people begin to discard clothing in the tropics their skin will remain white.

Sunburn must not be confounded with pigmentation of the skin. Sunburn is merely a tanning of the epidermal cells on the surface of the skin, whereas pigmentation is caused by a deposit of dark matter within the deeper layers of the true skin.

Summing the whole evidence up, considering all arguments derived from history, anthropology, ethnology and general evolution, it seems to me that the colored skin is an intermediary stage of development between our primate ancestors and the pure white or Caucasian skin. My general contention is that white-skinned peoples come from the oldest stocks of humanity, and that in the process of evolution they became white by the use of clothes.

THE FASTIDIOUS RAT.

'Do you know,' said Mr. R. J. Blanding, of Maryland, 'that rats take the choicest portions of food? I am engaged in raising poultry, and this year have lost many of my young chicks through the depredations of rats. They will attack only the little fellows, who can't defend themselves, and these the rodents kill remorselessly. After slaying the chicks, however, they invariably select the breast, and after making a meal on the white meat, leave the rest for the victims untouched. I have never yet seen a dead chick whose death a rat had accomplished that had been touched in any other portion of its body.'—Washington 'Post.'

Extended to Nov. 1!

WHAT?

The "Witness" Flag Offer

Read our advt. and act AT ONCE

THE HOLY SPIRIT.

(By James Stalker, D.D., Scotland.)

Text—'The wind bloweth where it lieth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, and canst not tell whence it cometh or wither it goeth. So is everyone that is born of the Spirit.'—John iii., 8.

It has pleased the Third Person of the Trinity to represent himself to the mind of man under three visible images—at the baptism of our Lord he appeared in the form of a dove, on the Day of Pentacost he appeared in the form of fire, tongues of fire rested on the apostles' heads, and on the same occasion he appeared in the form of wind, a mighty rushing wind that filled the place where they were sitting. Each of these three images—the dove, the fire, and the wind—has its appropriate meaning, and by studying the three we learn much of both the person and the work of the Holy Spirit. I have not time this morning to deal with more than one of them, and I have selected the commonest of the three, namely, the wind.

I call that the commonest of the three because every time we speak about the Third Person of the Trinity as Spirit we are really, whether we know it or not, comparing him to the wind. In both the Hebrew and Greek languages, in which, as you are aware, the Old and New Testaments were respectively written, the word for wind and spirit is the same, and in this verse that I have taken for our text the Greek word translated 'wind'—the wind bloweth—is identical with the word that in the end of the verse is translated 'spirit,' 'so is everyone that is born of the Spirit.' Now, why should the Third Person of the Trinity be called the 'wind' or 'spirit'? We have all some notion why the First Person of the Trinity is called the Father, and we know why the Second Person is called the Son, but did it ever occur to you to ask why the Third Person is called the Wind, or Breath, or Spirit? In our text Christ himself gives us the reason, and it is threefold.

1. It bloweth where it listeth; that is to say, it is marked by a certain arbitrariness or apparent fickleness. There is nothing in the world so arbitrary and fickle as wind. It blows here and not there; it is loud to-day and hushed to-morrow. You never can tell how quickly the wind may spring up, or how long it may blow, or when it may calm down again. It is true that science is at present wrestling with this, as with many other physical problems, and something has already been done to determine whether the wind may be expected to be blowing at certain times; but while science can calculate with perfect accuracy where every star in the distant heavens will be a thousand years after this, and follow the course of even the comets, those mysterious vagrants of the sky, it can never hope sufficiently to master the wind to render the proverbial statement of this text inept, that the wind bloweth where it listeth. Now that is also a very striking peculiarity of the Spirit of God. His work is characterized by an apparent arbitrariness, a very significant hint that the Spirit is not a mere influence but a person with a living will. For instance, why does a revival of religion break out in one country and not in another? Why does it come one year and not another? And when it comes, what is the law that determines it? Why were you converted and your companion passed by? Or take a totally different part of the Spirit's work. Every person here who keeps up the daily practice of reading the Bible is well aware how sometimes when we open the book the texts are all dim and dead, and we read on chapter after chapter without a single glint of inspiration, whereas on other occasions the words shine before our eyes till we can almost think we gaze through golden vistas into heaven. Everyone here who keeps up the practice of daily prayer is well aware how sometimes we seem to have no devotion in us. We go down on our knees to try to pray, as there is no prayer in us; whereas at other times it is as if a breath of spring had breathed over the icy fields of the heart so that all the courses of our nature are flooded with devotion. Ask ministers, and they will tell you that sometimes when they rise in the pulpit they feel as if they were deserted. There is no unction in what they say. But on other occasions they feel as if it were not themselves that were speaking the words and ideas, but as if they were taken possession of by a higher power, and then is the time that their hearers bend beneath the impression of the Word, and the work of God is quickly done. These are illustrations of something of which we have all been conscious in some degree, and for which no other explanation can be given than this—the wind bloweth were it listeth.

From this peculiarity of the work of the Spirit there is sometimes drawn a wrong inference. In many parts of the country, and I think not less frequently in the North, you will meet with people who tell you that they are waiting for the Spirit. They think that some strange and irresistible impulse must come to them, and until it comes they need do nothing in religion. I venture to say that the true inference is very different, and it is this: that when these movements of the Spirit come, and they come sometimes to us all, we ought to take full advantage of them. I challenge any one here to stand up and say 'The Spirit never strove with me, I never felt convinced of sin, I never felt drawn by the dying love of Christ.' There are none of us that could say that. All of us would have to confess that we have made far too little use of these opportunities. When the breath of spring is in the soil that is the time for the husbandman to sow his corn, and if he neglects it he has no right to complain that the same susceptibility is not in the soil all the year round. When the wind springs up from the land, that is the opportunity for the mariner to spread his sails and speed before the wind to his destination; and when the breath of the Spirit of God comes to the heart, as it comes at times to every heart, that is the opportunity to establish a new relation to God, to come to a decision for Christ, and lay a new grasp upon the chief end of man:

'For tasks in hours of insight willed,
Can be to hours of gloom fulfilled.'

2. The second thing said in the text about the wind is 'Thou hearest the sound thereof,' that is to say, though the agent is invisible it is discernible in its effects. The wind is one of the most powerful agents in nature, but it is mysterious on this account—that it is invisible. In its effects, both destructive and beneficial, it might be compared to fire or water. But when the fire is raging in the forest, or emitting its kindly glow from the hearth on a winter's evening, there is a visible reason for the effect; and the same is true of the water when it pours in spite over the unharvested fields, or when it pursues its fertilizing course through the summer meadows. But when wind is at work there is no visible cause. Still it is discernible in its effects. It is discernible to the ear, 'Thou hearest the sound thereof.' You hear it whispering among the flowers; you hear it rustling among the bare boughs and whithered leaves of autumn, you hear it moaning like a melancholy ghost round the eaves of the house at night, you hear it whistling in the storm. And it is discernible in its effects to the eye. When the flowers bend their blushing heads beneath the kisses of the zephyr, when in autumn the field of grain bends hither and thither before the rising breeze, when the wind springs up from the land and the sails are filled and the masts bend, and the foam flies before the invisible agent made discernible to the eye in its effect.

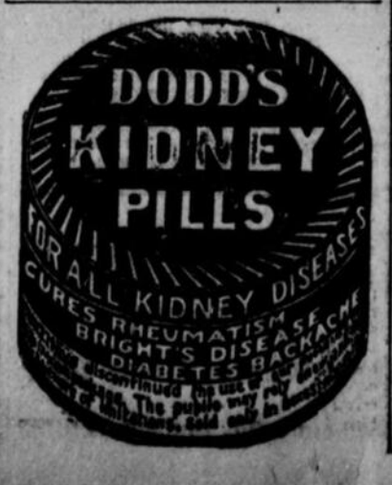
Now, this is also a striking characteristic of the Holy Spirit. The agent is invisible, yet it is discernible in its effect. He is discernible to the person in whom he is working. I am sure there are multitudes of people who annot give any very clear or connected account of their religious experiences, and they often despair when they hear the clear-cut accounts others are able to give of theirs, and yet such persons may be able to say with great confidence—'This one thing I know, that once I was blind, now I see.' They are certain that they are different men from what once they were, and that the change has not been produced by themselves. In such changes there is a great variety, as in the different manifestations of wind. I have heard it said that sailors distinguish twelve kinds of wind, from what they call a faint breeze to what they call a hard storm. And there are quite as many varieties of the operation of God in the human heart. Sometimes the Spirit comes like a hurricane, awakening the indifferent sinner and making him terrified before the thought of death and eternity. At other times he opens the heart as gently. No two people are converted in exactly the same way. The experience of no two Christians is exactly the same from day to day; but all is the work of the self-same Spirit, dividing to everyone severally as he will. And the effects of the Spirit are discernible also to onlookers. Sometimes the work of the Spirit is destructive; he comes into us to destroy the works of the devil and sweep them out of our nature; and when a man who has been a drunkard and a blasphemer, a wife-beater and a jail-bird, is seen with his vices all destroyed sitting at the feet of Jesus clothed in his right mind, or when the proud Pharisee, with all his high thoughts about himself laid low, is seen ready to utter the prayer of the publican, 'God be merciful to me, a sinner'; there you have the effects of the Spirit's work discernible to all. The same might be said about sanctification. I do not know this congregation well, but I should be very much surprised if there were not some in this congregation whose holiness is so fine and rare that even the most worldly recognize it as divine. I am sure most of you in the countrysides where you were brought up as children can remember men and women whose character was not of this world. It was too fine and divine to be a mere product of this earth, and the wickedest men in the parish acknowledged that these were true children of God. But it is perhaps most clearly of all in Christian work this difference is discernible. In such work, as in any kind of human effort, zeal will do much, plans well laid and efforts continuously made may have a certain success, but what a difference it makes in our Christian work when there has come upon it a real breath of the Spirit of God. I daresay at the seaside in summer you may have seen a boat high and dry on the beach, and those to whom it belonged were trying to get it down to the edge of the water, but though they pushed and pulled, every minute it was lurching to one side or the other, and getting deeper into the sand. Look, what is that coming stealing up the bay with noiseless step? It is the tide, and when the tide comes to the boat what a difference between the way it takes it up and dandles it on its breast, and the way in which men have to struggle and strive. That is the difference between Christian work when only we are doing it, and the same work when it is taken in hand by the Spirit of God.

I need hardly have taken so much trouble to explain what is meant by this second clause, 'Thou hearest the sound thereof,' at a time when from one part of the British Isles there are coming such impressive reports of the work of the Spirit of God. We hear of drunkards made sober, of blasphemers made reverent, of miserable homes made happy, of Bibles sold and churches filled. These are the sounds of the wind of God. I was very much struck with what one of our ablest young Edinburgh ministers said when he came back from Wales. He said, 'I went to Wales to test the revival, but I had not been there long when I found the revival was testing me'; and equally impressed was I with the report of one of our able Aberdeen ministers, whom I heard when he came back say this: 'You know that in Aberdeen in my congregation I have been chiefly aiming at social results, and I confess they have been very meagre all these years; but in Wales I saw the very social results at which I have been aiming accomplished as if by a miracle before my eyes.' We need the same power because in many a place the bones are very many and very dry. The love of many is waxing cold, and brotherly love has sunk to a low ebb. But the spirit in man is not dead, and the residue of the Spirit is with God, and he can send us that power which even the outward eye can discern, and for which all who are doing the work in the proper spirit are continually sighing.

The third thing said in the text about the wind of the Spirit is 'Thou canst not tell whence it cometh or whither it goeth,' that is to say, mystery hangs over its origin and issue. When our Lord says in this verse about the wind, 'Thou canst not tell whence it cometh or whither it goeth,' he seems to say a thing that is quite unnatural and untrue, because that is the very thing you always can tell about the wind. By the impact it makes on your body of the way in which it is carrying the clouds, you can easily tell that it is blowing from the east or the west. Even a straw can show how the wind is blowing; but as Jesus Christ never made his earthly analogies unnatural, I conclude that that cannot have been what he meant, and that what is here stated refers not to direction, but to distance. He does not mean to say that when the wind is blowing you cannot tell from which dition it is coming and in which direction it is going, but you cannot tell from what distance it is coming, or to what distance it is going. When the wind is blowing you feel the impact, and you know that it is operating here, but you are aware that you are only feeling part of a force that is more extensive than you can calculate. You do not know how far it has travelled before it has come to you, nor how far it will travel after it has passed you. It is quite true that this point is one on which science is working hard at the present moment, and when there is a storm raging on the shores of the United States notice of the fact is transmitted by means of an agent that travels far faster than the wind, and we send all round the Baltic and the Mediterranean signals to intimate that a storm may be expected. But however far science may be able to go in that direction, it will never render inept the proverbial statement of our text: 'Thou canst not know whence it cometh or whither it goeth' in the sense that I have explained.

Now, here again we come upon a remarkable feature of the Spirit of God and his work. You cannot tell whence it cometh. Take the work of the Spirit specially referred to in the text, that of the new birth. We all know the obvious usual indications that that work is going on; first, the conviction of sin, then the time of anxiety and inquiry, then the peace of God breathed abroad in the heart. But when that blessed work takes place in any one, can you tell how much has preceded it? Conversion is often spoken of as a sudden thing, and there is a sense in which it is sudden; but in another sense it may be said to be never sudden, because it has always had a work going before it. Do not we remember how often the Spirit strove with us before we yielded? Cannot we look back now and see the whole course of God's providence so arranged as to lead up to the result? In many cases you can go back even further than that. Some people are children of godly parents, perhaps, and godly grandparents as well, and it may go still further back. How can you tell but what your spiritual life may be due to prayer offered before you were born, which the Spirit of God inspired, and which God could not forget? Thou canst not tell whence it cometh, and just as little canst thou tell whither it goeth. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of every work of the Spirit of God in this world is that it contains in itself the promise and potency of a work yet to come. The work of conviction is only the prologue to the work of conversion, and the work of conversion is only the prologue to the work of sanctification, and every stage of sanctification contains in itself the promise and potency of a stage still more advanced. Hence, the beautiful name for the work of the Spirit that you find in the New Testament. It is called the 'earnest of the Spirit.' As you know, an earnest means a part-payment guaranteeing a far greater payment yet to be made, and all our experience of the Holy Spirit's blessed work in our souls in this world, all our experience of joy and grace, and prayer, and faith, and progress, all these things are only faint and trifling experiences of a joy and a glory that will be ours in the world to come.

It occurs to me in closing that the most outstanding feature of my sermon this morning, as it is the most outstanding feature of the text, is the mysteriousness of the work of the Holy Spirit. I can imagine some of you feeling that that is discouraging, because it seems to make this influence less accessible to you than you would like it to be. Therefore, I am going to close with this remark, which I want to press home with great earnestness: There is one law to which it has pleased this glorious and blessed being to submit all his work and that is this: His influence and operation are given to them that ask them. 'If ye, then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more will your Father which is in heaven give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him.' We have seen how important the work of the Spirit is, how essential, how blessed. Would you like to have it? I do not believe that God would refuse this greatest of all his gifts to the very meanest and worst of his creatures. Do you wish for penitence to break your hard heart? Do you wish faith to believe? Do you wish sanctification? Do you wish spiritual power? Then ask, and it shall be given you; seek and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you—for everyone that asketh receiveth, and he that seeketh findeth, and to him that knocketh it shall be opened.



SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

July 30.

MANASSEH'S SIN AND REPENTANCE.

II. Chron. xxxiii., 1-13.

Golden Text.—Righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people.—Prov. xiv., 34.

INTRODUCTION.

We have seen what a good and great king Hezekiah was, how the worship of God was restored, and how the kingdom prospered. It will be remembered that Hezekiah's father, Ahaz, was a bad king, and now, after Hezekiah's reign of twenty-nine years, his son Manasseh, comes to the throne to undo the righteous work of his father, and to begin a long and evil reign, for he sat on the throne of Judah fifty-five years.

Manasseh began to rule when he was only twelve years years old, coming to the throne in 696 B.C., according to the common chronology.

IDOLATRY FLOURISHES UNDER MANASSEH.

1. Manasseh was twelve years old when he began to reign, and he reigned fifty and five years in Jerusalem:

2. But did that which was evil in the sight of the Lord, like unto the abominations of the heathen, whom the Lord had cast out before the children of Israel.

3. For he built again the high places which Hezekiah his father had broken down, and he reared up altars for Baalim, and made groves, and worshipped all the host of heaven, and served them.

4. Also he built altars in the house of the Lord, whereof the Lord had said, In Jerusalem shall my name be forever.

5. And he built altars for all the host of heaven in the two courts of the house of the Lord.

At the outset we are impressed with the fact that character is not an inheritance. A son may follow his father's good example, because he has been so trained or is so inclined, but he must none the less develop his character for himself. His father cannot give his son a noble character. Ahaz was bad; his son Hezekiah, was good; and his grandson, Manasseh, was bad.

Under Manasseh the old iniquities of the time of Ahaz flourished, with redoubled force. Doubtless there were many during Hezekiah's reign who secretly cherished the sins they dared not openly indulge, and, as Manasseh was only twelve years old when his reign began, these ungodly citizens of Judah may have seen their chance to bring about the old evil practices, and have begun to influence the youthful mind of the king.

Neighboring heathen peoples were given to the most abominable forms of idolatry, and Judah, when she turned her back upon God, readily fell into the temptations they offered.

'High places,' or shrines of heathen worship, 'altars for Baalim,' the supreme deity of the Canaanites, worship under various conceptions of Baal, and 'groves,' or symbols of licentious significance used in degrading heathen abominations, were some of evidences of the backslidden character of the people who had so lately been led by Hezekiah and Isaiah.

The temple was made a place for pagan altars, and in its courts the sun, moon and stars were worshipped.

SOME OF MANASSEH'S EVIL PRACTICES.

6. And he caused his children to pass through the fire in the valley of the son of Hinnom; also he observed times, and used enchantments, and used witchcraft, and dealt with a familiar spirit, and with wizards; he wrought much evil in the sight of the Lord, to provoke him to anger.

The sacrifice of children by fire was a custom borrowed from the worship of the Ammonite god, Moloch. Cruelty is one of the persistent accompaniments of heathen belief. Those who point to this or that beautiful non-Christian doctrine and urge that believers be not disturbed in its acceptance, are either ignorant of the actual lives of the people under their heathen ideas, or else deliberately suppress the truth. The world over, either rejection or ignorance of God and his laws is productive of sorrow and misery. The duty of the Christian Church in this matter is plain.

In place of prayer and reliance on God, Manasseh had recourse to superstitions, enchantments, sorcery and spiritualism.

AN IDOL SET UP IN THE TEMPLE.

7. And he set a carved image, the idol which he had made, in the house of God, of which God had said to David and to Solomon his son, In this house, and in Jerusalem, which I have chosen before all the tribes of Israel, will I put my name forever:

8. Neither will I any more remove the foot of Israel from out of the land which I have appointed for your fathers; so that they will take heed to do all that I have commanded them, according to the whole law and the statutes and the ordinances by the hand of Moses.

As if to crown the insults to God, Manasseh set up in the temple an idol he had made. From II. Kings xxi., (Revised Version), we discover that this imago was that of a heathen goddess of love, or more truthfully, lust. Hence, the very place which Judah should have most sacredly guarded as being the edifice that represented to the eye the one pure and true religion, they made a centre of shameless practices.

At this point the text turns from the recounting of the deeds of the king to state the solemn purposes of God concerning the temple. This is not a verbal quotation to be found elsewhere in the Bible, but a sort of summary of the will of God with regard to the temple.

MANASSEH IS PUNISHED AND REPENTS.

9. So Manasseh made Judah and the inhabitants of Jerusalem to err, and to do worse than the heathen, whom the Lord had destroyed before the children of Israel.

10. And the Lord spake to Manasseh, and to his people; but they would not hearken.

11. Wherefore the Lord brought upon them the captains of the host of the king of Assyria, which took Manasseh among the thorns, and bound him with fetters, and carried him to Babylon.

12. And when he was in affliction, he besought the Lord his God, and humbled himself greatly before the God of his fathers.

13. And prayed unto him: and he was intreated of him, and heard his supplication, and brought him again to Jerusalem into his kingdom. Then Manasseh knew that the Lord he was God.

So great was the revolt of Judah against God and righteousness, that they surpassed their heathen examples in the iniquities of which they were guilty. Their responsibility was also greater because of their light.

In reading this whole lesson, you will notice how God is justified in what he brought upon Manasseh. First the king's wickedness is set forth in detail, then it is shown how the will and purposes of God were set at naught in what was done, and finally, as stated in verse 10, God's warnings were unheeded. There remained nothing to be done save to punish the offending ruler and people.

Hezekiah, we remember, had trouble with a former king of Assyria, Sennacherib, but turned to God, presenting a good record and a trusting heart, and God saved him. But now God allows an Assyrian king to be the instrument for punishing Hezekiah's wicked son. Bound in fetters he is led away to Babylon.

'Among the thorns,' verse 11, is given in the Revised Version, 'in chains.' It may refer to the custom of thrusting a hook into the nose of a captive and leading him as an animal might thus be led.

A prisoner in Babylon, Manasseh had opportunity to reflect. The mad rush after evil pleasures was ended and the soul of the king had nothing to show for his past actions. A hunger after something more satisfying may have sprung up along with grief over what had been lost. God's very punishment may thus be an act of mercy, for it affords an opportunity to change one's life for the better, that a career of gratified desires prevents.

So Manasseh humbled himself greatly before God. At last the wilful sinner comes to realize his condition and to bow in penitence before God. At last Manasseh prays. The difference between Manasseh and his father Hezekiah, concerning the perils of Assyrian aggression, was that the righteous Hezekiah, with his wisdom of righteousness, prayed before the blow could fall, while Manasseh, the foolish sinner, prayed after it fell and he was helpless.

But God was ready to hear sincere prayer, whether that of a righteous, obedient man, or that of a penitent rebel. Again Manasseh finds himself a restored king, but one who now realized that 'the Lord he was God.'

It is good to note that Manasseh's repentance was very real. After his restoration he 'lived like a penitent and a patriot,' doing what he could to uplift his people from the degradation into which he had plunged them, as well as laboring for their temporal welfare. But his efforts were only partially successful, and his son Amon who reigned after him for two years brought back idolatry.

The lesson for Aug. 6 is 'Josiah's Good Reign.' (II. Chronicles xxxiv., 1-13.)

HOME READINGS.

Monday, July 24.—II. Chron. xxxii., 1-10.
Tuesday, July 25.—II. Chron. xxxiii., 11-20.
Wednesday, July 26.—II. Kings xxi., 1-9.
Thursday, July 27.—II. Kings xxi., 10-18.
Friday, July 28.—Joel ii., 11-20.
Saturday, July 29.—Prov. iv., 14-27.
Sunday, July 30.—Ps. xxxii., 10-22.

Advertisements.

AN ENGLISH PEERESS

Praises Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

(From the London, Eng., 'Star.')

Though sharing with many of our old nobility their traditional reluctance to emerge from aristocratic privacy and come before the public as the subject of a newspaper article, the Right Hon. Lady Haldon has expressly permitted the publication of a statement recently made to a representative of the 'Star' regarding her wonderful cure by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Recognizing that the words of a titled lady in her position must necessarily bear great weight with the public; realizing that in respect to the ailments of the body, prince and peasant, lord and laborer, are alike; earnestly desiring that the benefits she has derived from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills should be publicly acknowledged, in the hope that other sufferers might be influenced by her testimony, Lady Haldon waived all personal reluctance and told a story which cannot but impress every reader who considers for a moment the serious reasons which must have prompted a member of the British peerage to come forward in this way.

Lady Haldon's opening words emphasize the lofty motive with which she granted the interview.

'For the sake of all sufferers,' said her ladyship, 'I want to tel lyou what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People did for me when I had given up all hope, even though, as was natural in my position, I had the best available professional treatment.

LADY HALDON.

'I have been a great traveller. Five years ago, when I was residing in Australia, my heart became seriously affected. Symptoms of advanced anaemia showed themselves. One of the results was the most acute indigestion you can imagine. I suffered severely in the back and under the shoulder blades; but there were present in an aggravated form all the symptoms of indigestion, including an especially severe oppression of the chest. I was most careful in my choice of food, but dieting brought no relief. Even after a glass of water my discomfort was almost unbearable. Food of any kind caused me such misery that I grew to have a strong aversion to it. I ate less and less, till I was practically starving myself. I could hardly get about, for in attempting to walk even the shortest distance the dreadful palpitations of the heart would make me feel as though I were suffocating.

'As the anaemia developed, I grew still more alarmingly ill. I could not sleep at night. My whole system was deranged. My nerves broke down; my head ached constantly until I could only read by the aid of glasses.'

'Such suffering must have interfered with your enjoyment of life, Lady Haldon?'

'It did, indeed, and it also took all the pleasure out of travel. When I was in Russia I really thought I was dying. I was ready to do anything or go anywhere to seek relief and release from anxiety. I had the advantage of the treatment of many leading physicians. My illness seemed so deeply rooted that I determined to go to Switzerland for a course of treatment at the Clinique de la Caroline, where I was, for a time, assiduously attended by physicians of European reputation.

'To attempt to enumerate the medical men who have prescribed for me at various times, unfortunately without any lasting success, would indeed be a lengthy task, and outside the object of this interview. Suffice it to say that about August, 1903, after my return from Australia, I was nearly prostrate with one of my attacks. I was travelling by train, but felt too ill to read until, casually picking up a small pamphlet referring to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, I became so interested in some cures mentioned therein that I determined to give a trial to the medicine which appeared to have effected such miracles.

'What arrested my attention was the straightforward simplicity of the stories. We are all human—all liable to the same complaints—and I found my sufferings were exactly like those of other women who had been cured. As I read the simple facts of their experience, I became convinced. I procured a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and commenced taking them as directed.

'Within a few weeks I was astonished at the change that had already taken place, and the great improvement that had resulted in so short a time. I procured further boxes of pills, and very soon I was delighted to find that all traces of my complaint had practically vanished.

'I could now walk moderate and even long distances with an entire freedom from pain. My appetite had returned with a heartiness and vigor that surprised me, and my general health was such as I had not enjoyed for many years.

'I have ever since made it a rule never to be without Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and both at home and abroad I find them to be my truest and best friends. Through their aid I have, at various times, in distant and out-of-the-way parts of the world, been able to give relief to sufferers. I remember how, when I was in Roustoff, South Russia, I met at the Hotel Continental, a poor, anaemic creature whose sufferings were terrible. I advised her to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and gave her some from the supply which I always carry with me. To her great surprise and delight the pills speedily cured her, and she was so grateful to me that she gave me a beautiful snake-ring as a keepsake. I treasure that ring,' said Lady Haldon, impressively, 'for I, too, know how to be grateful for relief from pain.'

'Have I your permission, Lady Haldon,' inquired the interviewer, 'to publish these facts without reservation?'

'I shall be delighted if you will,' her ladyship replied. 'It gives me the greatest pleasure to testify as to the undoubted efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and you have my full permission to publish my tribute to their merits.'

Previous to his withdrawal, the journalist was entrusted with a portrait of the beautiful Lady Haldon, bearing her autograph, which he was desired to present to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company. A portrait sketch from the photograph is published with this interview by her ladyship's express permission.

NAN'S SUCCESS

(By Elizabeth Price, in 'The Presbyterian Banner.')

It was a most embarrassing situation we had to face—that cannot be denied. The bank that everybody considered trustworthy, beyond a doubt, suddenly failed, and couldn't pay its depositors a penny, for nobody knew how long, and every bit of our money was in it except what we had invested in the Blair office building, which took occasion to burn that very week. I am certain I had never before been able to sympathize with Job as I should, but I immediately developed a sort of chummy feeling for him when I heard of the fire.

It was incomprehensible to me how an 'absolutely fireproof' building can calmly turn to ashes before our eyes, or if not actually that, can speedily render itself less desirable than ashes, because you have to pay for having the skeleton torn down and carried away before you begin to rebuild—that is, if you have the money for rebuilding, which we emphatically had not.

Mother wept and wailed. Marion acted like a tragedy queen and could easily have secured a season engagement if some theatrical manager could have seen her. As for me—there was nothing left for me to do except to face the situation and realize, down underneath the disturbance in my heart, that I was glad dear papa didn't know what had come to us in spite of all his loving forethought.

I lay awake for hours that first night thinking, and I couldn't see how we could avoid going to work for our living—not mother, of course—but Marion and me. It would be hard for Marion, because she is intensely aristocratic, while I am not. I've tried and tried, but I fail to discover disgrace in honest work if work be necessary. Somehow it seems much more respectable to me than debt or dependence, but of course that sentiment is a result of my plebeian turn of mind and ought not to be encouraged.

Having decided on the necessity of doing something, the next step was, naturally, to consider what it should be. Marion could paint beautifully, having had the best advantages of study, and much natural talent. She could work for the art stores and give private lessons. How lovely, I thought, to be so capable that such a question need not be left in uncertainty. She would have no trouble about it. She had many friends who were wealthy and influential, and she is so beautiful, so gracious and winning, nobody could refuse her anything. So that was settled.

For myself, poor little plain Nan, neither beautiful or accomplished, I could teach music to beginners, then turn them over to Prof. Van Elmer, who had so patiently drilled into me the rudiments of his superior method of instruction that, though I had never advanced beyond rudiments, I wasn't afraid to impart my knowledge to others. All this, providing I could procure the pupils. Then I could keep house, for, of course, the servants must go. I shouldn't mind that, for I love cooking and sweeping and everything in that line but scrubbing. I would draw the line on scrubbing, and—happy thought—instruct Bridget's daughter on their ancient 'melojeon' to pay for having the woodwork kept spotless. We owned our home—if we could only afford to stay in it and keep it comfortably heated and lighted. But, of course, we couldn't, unless—boarders! The very thing! Plenty of room, nice furniture, good location, pleasant porches and lawns for the summer season. How lovely the arrangements were—why hadn't we thought of it before? I fell asleep at last, my mind at rest, to dream about crowds of people begging to be admitted to our exclusive circle, and a fat bank account to our credit.

But alas, our troubles were not over. Mother had hysterics at the suggestion, and Marion scolded me till my teeth chattered for daring to propose so revolting a scheme.

'You were born without proper pride,' she said at length, 'so perhaps you should not be blamed for not displaying what you never possessed. Boarders, indeed! In our mother's lovely house—vulgar people roaming at will through these rooms made dear by sacred associations. Oh, Nan, how could you? '

'What are we to do, then?' I demanded. 'We can't eat rooms nor wear associations.'

'Oh, you are so disgusting,' said Marion, putting on a superior, resigned look, while mother reached for her vinaigrette. Marion went on: 'There will be the insurance, of course, and the bank will doubtless pay us something before long, and things are bound to adjust themselves sooner or later.'

Did anybody ever see such child-like confidence in uncertainties? And Marion is twenty-two years old. But, then, mother is twenty-five years older and she seemed as hopeful as Marion that all would come out right. I began to wonder if I was a croaker—a bird of ill omen and other disagreeable things. At the same time I couldn't be contented while chaos reigned, so I persevered.

'And you are not willing to teach art, Marion?'

'Assuredly not. My father did not educate me for any such purpose. Did he, mother?'

'No, my dear. He would be deeply grieved to see you descending to the level of mercenary pursuits. He would not permit it if he were here, as Nan well knows.'

'It wouldn't be necessary if he were here, mother,' I said, with a little shake in my voice—'I miss my father so. But he isn't here, and it seems to me we will have to be governed by circumstances.'

But mother and Marion were obdurate and I retired from their presence in deep disgrace.

What should I do? To be sure, my mother and sister were wiser than I, even though Marion is my junior by three years. My proper attitude was doubtless entire submission to their judgment, yet I could not see how one uncertainty plus one improbability could possibly equal a sufficient income.

The next few days were very uncomfortable. Mother was patient with me, but the effort was apparent, while Marion was lofty and condescending. I am willing to concede much to her undoubted superiority, but even superiority grows oppressive when one lives constantly in its atmosphere. Then came the first of the month. The earliest caller brought the gas bill. Mother reached for her check book as usual, then remembered and paid the bill out of her purse with a sigh. Later, cook came for the butter-and-egg man's money. Mother turned a little pale as she paid this bill, for there was the milkman and iceman, the range man and plumber yet to come.

As I left the sitting room I heard mother say, At this rate we will be penniless in a very few days—and where is more to come from?'

'I'm sure I don't know,' said Marion, pensively. 'I do hope the bank will hurry and get its affairs fixed up.'

As to that, our lawyer had told us the day before that there was no hope of an immediate adjustment, and the insurance company was going to have a law suit or somebody who appeared to understand.

I slipped on my hat and wraps and went over to Prof. Von Elmer's, and for a wonder found him alone. I began to tell him my plan, and before I knew it I was pouring my woes into his sympathetic ear. He was father's good friend, and I'd known him all my life, and it was such a comfort to talk to somebody who appeared to understand.

'It is too bad, my child—my dear child,' he said, when I had finished, and his big voice was as gentle as a woman's.

'And you wish to help matters by teaching the kinder—is it so?'

'I do want to, but mother isn't willing. Now Prof. Von Elmer, somebody has got to do something. Mother can't, Marion won't—it's not that she means to be stubborn, but she feels that it would be disrespectful to father's memory for his daughters to work for money; but we can't live on sentiment—now can we?'

The professor smiled as he glanced at my plump proportions, and said: 'It iss evident you haf not so done, thus far.'

'Please advise me, sir.'

'That I can hardly do, Mees Nan, since your wish iss one way and the mother's another. But so much I will say: There iss now an opening for a teacher of beginners in my school, and I belief you could fill it acceptably. The money iss not great, fraulein, but neither does it require too much time, and if Mrs. Ormond would consent, I think it would be for you both pleasant and profitable.'

'I'll take it, Professor. We cannot afford to be silly and I'll make it right with mother somehow. When shall I begin?'

'To-morrow, if you will. There is no time like the present. As for the boarding, when your house iss opened I will be your first patron.'

I forgave the twitch under his big mustache as I thanked him— he knew mother well enough to be sure the opportunity would never come.

Of course we had another storm at home, but it was principally Marion this time. I even fancied mother looked relieved. So I set out next day with a lighter heart than I had expected, and forthwith went to work. It isn't worth while to go into details. On the whole I enjoyed my new duties, and there was plenty of the spice of variety, for I had dull pupils and bright ones, lazy and industrious, but none were phenomenally successful. Prof. Von Elmer was a perfect jewel. For, big as he is, with a voice like the pedal notes of a pipe organ and the fiercest mustache and eyebrows, he is yet gentle and considerate, and patience personified.

At home matters grew no better. Marion was pensive all the time, and tearful at intervals. Mother said little, but her eyes were growing hollow and her cheeks were losing their pretty color. I longed to help, but there seemed nothing more for me to do. One day our servants departed without warning, having overheard a discussion of our affairs. I got supper that night and made it as dainty and appetizing as I could, then laughed and chattered like a madcap while we ate, so there was no room for lamentations. I think it was my croquettes that began to inspire mother with respect. You see I'd been messing in the kitchen for perfect ages just because I loved to, and Pauline was a good cook and willing to teach me. Lately I'd been making a scientific study of the culinary art with method in my madness, and I hoped mother would be surprised with the result of my efforts—nor was I disappointed.

That night, after I had gone to bed, she came into my room. Her long hair fell about her like a silken mantle and she wore her pretty white dressing gown. She looked so young and girlish, and she came and cuddled up beside me and said: 'I want to consult you, Nan, dear.'

I put my arm around her and hugged her tight, and then she asked my plans about boarders, and told me she feared it would have to come to that, and said she was sorry she had been so arbitrary, for she really believed my ideas were wise.

I nearly choked, swallowing my surprise so she shouldn't suspect it, and I told her all my mental arrangements. She assented to everything, then asked if I thought she and I could manage it alone.

'For a while, Nan, I think it will be only temporary, but we must live, and father would be more grieved to know we were in debt than to have us earn the right to live. I've done a great deal of thinking, daughter, in the past few weeks, and I am trying to readjust my ideas to the new plan on which we must exist for a while. We can't count on Marion. The poor child is crushed with this unexpected blow and we must be patient till she sees for herself what is best.'

I can't tell how this talk helped me. The burden seemed to lighten at once, and I felt equal to carrying my own share and part of mother's.

The ball was set rolling at once. After all, it really was interesting—though I suppose that is another evidence of my plebeian blood. I enjoyed the bustle and excitement, the people coming and going, and as mother didn't, I attended to all that part of it.

Prof. Von Elmer was as good as his word and moved in without delay. Then came some friends of his, Mr. and Mrs. King, and their son, and two or three musicians from the conservatory. Before we fairly realized it our house was full, and I was reigning supreme in the kitchen, with Bridget, the old washwoman, and Angelina, her daughter, as spasmodic assistants. Mother presided over dining room and parlor, and Marion, after many tearful declarations that she couldn't and wouldn't, donned rubber gloves and made beds.

Prof. Von Elmer arranged my hours so I could keep my little pupils, for I soon discovered that the fat bank account of my dream was still in the future, and that the expense of a boarding house was not small.

We persevered. Angelina finally came to be a permanent institution, and manipulated broom and duster much more satisfactorily than the keys of her 'melojeon' on which I continued to give her lessons.

Marion found time for a good deal of art work, and finally sold a pair of her lovely sketches to a friend of Prof. Von Elmer for a good price. This pleased her in spite of her prejudice.

'It assures me a suitable spring outfit,' she declared, 'and the professor promised that the purchaser should never know who sold the pictures.'

It was my own fault that neither she nor mother knew quite how hard it was to make ends meet. I was so foolishly anxious to succeed, since the whole undertaking had been my idea, that I hid many discouragements and wore a brave front over a cowardly interior.

Isn't it marvellous how much things cost. Figure as I would five dollars couldn't be made to do the work of ten. Dishes in Angelina's hands were always coming into fatal contact with obstacles, rugs and curtains, table and bed linen, carpets and draperies were shabby in such a short time. Butchers had stabbed their consciences with their mutton, and grocers spent their time devising means for raising the prices of necessities. Mr. King never ate any meat but the choicest cuts of beef, his son lived on poultry and his wife was a vegetarian, while one of the students wanted cereals three times a day.

On the whole, I got along very well, but in spite of my endeavors I made mistakes sometimes, and suffered the mortification of having my carefully prepared compounds returned untouched to the kitchen. During this period of struggle Prof. Von Elmer was the oasis in my Sahara. From soup to dessert he ate straight ahead, as if each course was better than the last, and regularly sent word to the flushed and dishevelled cook that 'The dinner was fit for the emperor himself.'

Prof. Von. Elmer was making himself useful in other ways also. Marion, having grown somewhat accustomed to the new order of things—as one will get used to the sorest afflictions—had become more like her old self, and Prof. Von Elmer was evidently much impressed. It was no wonder—she is so beautiful with her waving golden hair, her complexion of rose and lily and the slender grace of her form and figure. Interesting, too, she can be, and with the demeanor and bearing of a princess. Clearly, sister Marion was never designed for a life of toil or self-denial—she is like the flowers that grow to bless the world with their beauty.

True, the Professor was much older than she, but what did that matter. He was good and true and noble, and able to give his jewel an appropriate setting. So, as they chatted and laughed in the dining room, looked over music in the parlor or engravings in the library, I built air-castles for my beautiful sister and wondered how it must seem to be so fair and winsome, and so beloved. I kept my thoughts to myself, for I was afraid mother would think me foolishly romantic, and I knew Marion would resent any premature interference. Then, too, my hands were over-full with necessary duties, and I had little time for useless conversation or surmisings. Nevertheless, I was sure I was right. The months sped by till a year had passed. Mother and Marion seemed quite light-hearted and contented, and I had improved in my ability as a cook. Our boarders remained with us, which I took as conclusive evidence that they were satisfied so I was unprepared for the announcement from the Kings one evening that they had decided to spend the following year abroad. My heart sank. I dread the ordeal of new boarders, for our finances were in a condition that would admit of no liberties. They said the decision had been sudden and they hoped to leave in a month. My mother graciously assured them of her joy in their anticipated pleasure and told them we should miss them, as if that were the extent of her emotion. But I—mercenary creature—was already mentally readjusting our schedule of expense and income and wondering what the result would be. To be sure, there was a probability that our delayed insurance money would soon be paid, but I had resolved that my share at least should be put untouched away, against the proverbial rainy day.

The next afternoon Mr. Charles King took sister out driving, as he had done on several occasions before. It was dusk when they returned, and I was alone in the sitting room for the moment. Marion came close to me and held out her hand, on which a beautiful new ring sparkled and gleamed in the gaslight as if trying to rival the lustre of her shining hair.

'Congratulate me, Nan, dear,' she said.

I gasped. Could it be that—I looked up for explanation.

'I am to go abroad for a year, too. We sail in five weeks,' she remarked, gaily.

'Marion—who are you going with?'

'With Charles King, of course. Surely, Nan, you are not so utterly obtuse as you would have me suppose.'

'Marion Ormond, I never thought of such a thing in my life!' I declared.

'How absurd. I am certain mother was not so blind. Have you no good wishes for me?'

I kissed her and wished her joy in a dazed sort of way. I could not comprehend it.

'What is the matter with you, Nan? I never saw you behave so queerly,' Marion said at last, impatiently.

'I am so surprised—and so sorry for Prof. Von Elmer. My heart just aches for him.

Marion laughed heartily.

'You dear little goose,' she exclaimed. 'As if I'd marry my grandfather! No, thank you. I prefer Mr. King.

'Do you love him?' I asked.

She shrugged her shoulders slightly.

'I regard him very highly, Nan. Quite enough to make us both happy, so don't worry about me. Only think, I shall realize the dream of my life and travel as much as I please. There is bliss enough in that prospect to atone for much else if atonement were necessary. And you thought I could be satisfied with the hum-drum old Professor, whose stentorian voice gives me the shivers and who murders the King's English shamefully. Oh, Nan—Nan, what an unsophisticated child you are.'

I heard her laugh as she ran upstairs to hunt mother, but I couldn't echo her. I remembered a pair of kind eyes that would fill with pain when their owner not be there when he was told. I could learned the surprising news. I should not bear to see him hurt—such a true, kind friend, and one whom father had always valued so highly! I dashed away a hot, foolish tear and ran back to my kitchen to take up dinner. Half an hour later the dining room was full of merry din, and I knew from stray words that floated out to me that the astonishing news was being freely discussed. Since the wedding day was but a month away there was no need of secrecy.

Angelina went home with toothache that evening and I washed the dishes alone. It was nine o'clock when the outer door opened and someone came down the hall. I knew the step and the cheery hum that sounded like a musical, if gigantic, bumble-bee, but I was not prepared for the tap on the kitchen door. However, I said, 'Come in,' mentally reviewing my big apron and loosened collar, but deciding that it made no difference.

The Professor entered and stood looking down at me with an amazed smile on his lips. How well he was hiding his feelings—his eyes were merry, not sad at all. Perhaps I had been mistaken again. I usually was—and Marion had told him and they had laughed at me. I didn't think that of Marion, but it didn't matter, nothing mattered for me, who was only Nan, cook and general housemaid of the aristocratic house of Ormond. Tears came to my eyes and I dashed them angrily away. Then he spoke my name and my tingling nerves grew quiet under the soothing of the comfortable voice.

'Yes, sir,' I responded meekly.

'It iss one great mistake you haf made. It iss not Marion I care for but as my sister, it iss someone else as whom the round earth hold no one so sweet, so dear. I am old, I am ugly, I speak not well your mother-tongue, but, Nan, I love you—you.'

I don't know how it happened. I didn't even have time to roll down my sleeves before I was gathered up into those strong arms and held close in an embrace that meant more of happiness to me than I had dreamed a heart this side of heaven could hold. I couldn't speak at first, but it didn't seem to be necessary, for Prof. Von Elmer murmured on: 'It wass here I must seek my beloved—here among the symbols of her drudgery—her hard work, and it iss away from here I shall take her to reign in my heart. I haf desired to haf her for long—so long, but I look in her dear eyes and I see no response, and I say: "You must wait, Franz, she hass not learn her lesson." So I wait and my heart grows heavy, but for Marion who knows my secret and who bide me hope. So to-night when she tells me off your sorrow for my disappointment we laugh, but my laughter wass for the joy off knowing that my Nan cares.'

We had a double wedding, for though the Professor and I were not going abroad he would not see why our happiness should be postponed on that account. The insurance money came in very conveniently and—I didn't bank my share after all.

I am not keeping boarders any more. We haven't a penny to show for our experiment, but I call it a great success, nevertheless, for I am certain that I should never have found out how much I love my Professor if I hadn't learned his inestimable worth by daily contact; especially his heroism in dining indiscriminately on whatever was set before him during my first inexperienced weeks.

We are living at home with mother, Marion is abroad, writing ecstatic letters of the luxury and gaiety of her life. But I wouldn't change places with anyone on earth, and no music ever woke the echoes of St. Peter's at Rome, could equal in my estimation, the rich and mellow tones of my husband's voice.

He has another teacher for his beginners, and we have a cook and housemaid to do the work at home. He is trying his best to spoil me and will probably succeed, but he insists that it will be long before he can forget the pain it was to him to see me working so hard for others during that year. And to think I didn't know he cared—but then, as Marion says, some people are naturally stupid.

BIBLE TRUTHS.

SEARCH YE OUT OF THE BOOK.

A minister, who had attended some Bible readings, was amazed to find so much good material for sermons. Before we can desire the pure milk of God's word we must be born of the spirit, and that birth takes place when we receive Christ as Saviour and Lord. (Jno. iii., 3, 5; i., 12, 13.) Every man is bound to search for himself like the Bereans. (Acts xvii., 11.) Not testing the Scriptures by man's opinions, but subjecting man's teaching to the test of God's word. A celebrated preacher used to choose a topic for his Sunday sermons, then gather ideas through the week from men, then on Saturday write his essay and hunt up a few words from the Bible as a motto. Another preacher sought from God a subject for his people, spent the week in getting light from the Scriptures, and then prepared his sermon. The man preacher had his day and died, the Bible teacher lives in his writings, which are still published though he has been dead many years. The Word of the Lord shall endure as long as time shall last. It is to be taught not according to man's interpretation, but in words taught by the Spirit. (I. Cor. ii., 13.) The Spirit declares that there are many unruly men, great talkers, teaching things they ought not, whose mouths must be stopped. (Tit. i., 10.) The Lord set us a pattern when He interpreted the Scriptures to His disciples. (Lu. xxiv., 27; Mk. iv., 34.) His apostles expounded and made plain the Scriptures. They honored God's Word and He honored them. Paul's preaching was not in words of human wisdom, but in words taught by the Spirit, that the hearer's faith should not stand in human wisdom, but in God's power. (I. Cor. ii., 4, 5.) The only really effective weapon in God's warfare is the sword of the Spirit, God's Word. (Eph. vi., 17).

JAPANESE RAILWAY TRAINS

THREE CLASSES OF COACHES, ALL PRETTY DIRTY.

(From the General Manager.)

In Japan the railway traveller buys a first, second or third class ticket; or, if he wishes to go cheaper still, he can get a ticket entitling him simply to stand on the platform! Many of the cars can be entered either from the side or the end. The principal difference between the first and second class coaches is the color of the upholstery. None of the cars are very clean. Many of the third class coaches could serve, without much alteration, as ordinary pig-sties. This is all the more remarkable when the incomparable cleanliness of the Japanese home life, even of the humblest, is taken into consideration. An explanation of this may be that the Japanese have little regard for the cleanliness of any place where they keep their shoes, or clogs, on. The European room, for example, which has been established in a few Japanese homes, is the only apartment in the whole house that is not kept scrupulously swept, dusted, oiled and burnished. So, too, with the Japanese inns. Those that are maintained in native style are sweet and clean; those that have become Europeanized are usually littered with cigarette stumps, fruit peelings and cores and other débris.

An American Pullman, with its crowded and unavoidable intimacies, is a decent and polite hermitage compared with a packed coach in Japan. All sorts of unexpected things happen. Daring ablutions are performed and complete change of raiment is frequently effected, the constantly recurring tunnels serving to screen the astonishing character of these programmes. The floor of the third class coach is an unswept riot of the flotsam and jetsam that usually follow in the wake of certain kinds of human craft the world over. A Bowery picnic crowd, abandoned to peanuts, popcorn and bananas, never marked a more conspicuous trail than a lot of Japanese peasants en route. Only, with the Japanese, it is all a very solemn affair. Travel seems to afford fitting opportunity to discard all kinds of personal wreckage. All forms of abandoned odds and ends of things begin to identify the itinerary from the very start. Of course, the foreign traveller who wades through this car-strewn waste does so to gain experience. It is not a pursuit of happiness.

MR. CARNEGIE'S OLD HOME.

(Pittsburg 'Dispatch.')

Another landmark of Pittsburg, one of the first houses in the city that Mr. Andrew Carnegie loved to call his home before the millions that have made him famous were his own, has passed away before the devastating axe of the progressive house destroyer. It is the old two-story frame dwelling at the corner of Penn and Lang avenues, directly opposite No. 16 fire engine house, in the heart of one of the most densely inhabited millionnaire sections of the East End.

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'For about four or five years,' says Mr. Taggart, 'I was a sufferer from Kidney Trouble, and the scores of medicines I used gave me no relief. I was forced to get up three or four times every night and my life was simply miserable.

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Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

The Boys' Page.

Wishing and Working.

(The Springfield 'Union.')

The boy who's always wishing
That this or that might be,
But never tries his mettle,
Is the boys that's bound to see
His plans all come to failure,
His hopes end in defeat,
For that's what comes when wishing
And working fail to meet.

The boy who wishes this thing
Or that thing with a will
That spurs him on to action
And keeps him trying still
When effort meets with failure
Will some day surely win,
For he works out what he wishes,
And that's where 'luck' comes in!

The 'luck' that I believe in
Is that which comes with work,
And no one ever finds it
Who's content to wish and shirk.
The men the world calls 'lucky'
Will tell you every one
That success comes not by wishing,
But by hard work bravely done.

How Ezra Figured it Out.

(Mary Morrison, in 'The New England Homestead.')

It was three o'clock when he reached home. He threw his jacket and shoes on the porch and ran on down to the pasture. The cows were nowhere to be seen, neither in the pasture nor the cornfield. The colts were missing also. On the other side of the creek, behind the willows, lay Dave Donelson's clover field. A sudden suspicion led Ezra to wade the creek and climb the steep bank on the other side. Yes, there they were; cows and colts knee deep in the pink-blossomed aftermath which he had heard the old man say would cut as big a swath as it had done in June. He was going to begin cutting it next week. Ezra felt relieved. It was not likely they had eaten clover enough to hurt them at this time of the day. Of course if it had been early in the morning before the dew was off, there might have been some danger of it. He could drive them out and fix the fence and nobody would be the wiser. It took another hour to do this, and it was four o'clock when he put up the last rail of the fence which old Cherry had so ruthlessly tossed aside with her horns. 'There! Everything is all right now,' he said with a long breath of relief as he threw himself down on the bank of the creek. Ezra had worked hard all the afternoon, but he was not exactly satisfied to rest quietly. He fidgeted about uneasily for a while and then got up and climbed into the cornfield. 'Might as well be huskin',' he told himself apologetically.

A sudden desire to surprise Uncle Reuben, born of his afternoon's experience, led him to make extra exertion. He drove the cattle up into the barnyard at six o'clock, then he did up his usual chores and kindled a fire in the kitchen stove and put over the tea-kettle. He would have set the table for supper if he had known just how to go about it. An impulse to be more than usually helpful seemed to possess him, but he could not think of anything else to do, and he went out and sat on the porch.

The waggons were coming home now, one by one, but they did not interest him as they had done in the morning. He was watching for Uncle Reuben's buggy and he sprang to open the big gate when at last it came. Aunt Hannah smiled approvingly. His disappointment hadn't wore on him, she thought with gratification.

'Cows get in the corn? 'asked Uncle Reuben as Ezra unhooked Kit's tugs.

Ezra shook his head. 'No,' he said.

'Had a pretty lonesome time, I s'pose?'

'No, not very,' Ezra told him.

'What have you been doin'?'

'Oh, huskin' and one thing and another,' he answered evasively. Uncle Reuben was leading Lady into the barn and could not see Ezra's face.

'He had the fire built and the tea-kettle boiling, Reuben,' praised Aunt Hannah as she fried the eggs for supper.

'Been a pretty good boy, eh? Well, I guess I might as well tell you that you can go to the fair to-morrow with Culver's folks and that your Aunt Hannah has got a new suit of clothes for you to wear, too. She objects to making boys' clothes after they get to be twelve years old,' Uncle Reuben said, producing a bundle wrapped in brown paper and proceeding to untie the strings.

Ezra colored up and watched him with fascinated eyes. A suit of real store clothes! He looked at the trim double-breasted coat and the buttons on the legs of the pants, but he did not quer to take them. Ezra was naturally conscientious.

Uncle Reuben watched him keenly. 'Don't you like 'em?' he asked.

Ezra nodded. 'I like 'em all right,' he said.

'Don't look overly tickled, seems to me,' commented Uncle Reuben.

'He is tired and hungry, I expect, Reuben,' said Aunt Hannah, apologetically, as Ezra turned abruptly and went out the door.

There was a look of gratification in Uncle Reuben's face that puzzled Aunt Hannah. 'He is all right,' he said, heartily.

It was warm out of doors, a mild Indian summer night. The frogs were croaking down in the marsh and a cricket under the doorstep piped shrilly. Ezra stood on the steps and listened to them miserably. He could see the clothes through the window where Uncle Reuben had hung them over a chair and he could count four pockets from where he stood. Aunt Hannah was always stingy with pockets; he had never had pockets enough in his clothes. He moved farther away down the steps and started out into the hazy darkness. Of course he hadn't told Uncle Reuben any lie—the cows hadn't been in the corn. If he had asked him if the cows had got out, why then of course he should have told the truth about it—at least he thought now that he would have done so.

After supper Uncle Reuben took a half dollar out of his pocket. 'Here is something to put in one of them new pockets. You'll want a little spendin' money to-morrow, likely,' he said, handing it to Ezra, who took it hesitatingly.

'I guess I'l stay and husk corn with you to-morrow, Uncle Reuben,' he said, in a low voice, turning the coin over and over in his fingers.

'What for?' demanded Uncle Reuben. And Aunt Hannah looked at him in surprise.

'Because I—well, I don't know as I've earned them clothes yet,' Ezra stammered.

Uncle Reuben's eyes twinkled. 'Don't, eh? Didn't husk out quite enough corn to-day to pay for 'em ,I s'pose, did you?'

Ezra shook his head.

Well, we'll go out and measure it up in the morning. Maybe it will hold out better than you calculated on.'

'But you said they was for being a good boy, and I don't think—I'm afraid I hadn't ought to take 'em,' blurted out Ezra, desperately.

Uncle Reuben leaned back in his chair and regarded him approvingly. 'Supposing you set down and we'll talk it over,' he said.

Ezra sat down and looked at the 50-cent piece reflectively.

'Ain't exactly satisfied, I take it, with your idea of going to the fair this afternoon and crawlin' through a hole in the fair ground fence to see the races? Well, it was a pretty risky business, and I guess you done well to change your mind about going.'

Ezra looked up quickly. So Uncle Reuben knew after all. He drew a long breath of relief. He had been trying to summon up courage to tell him. 'I s'pose Jerry told you, or Jack,' he said.

'Yes, I happened to be right there when they were arrested for pulling a board off the fence.

'Be they in jail?' Ezra asked in awe-struck tones.

Uncle Reuben nodded. 'Yes; they won't rip any more boards off to-night, I guess,' he said. 'Elihu says he is owing you considerable for the good turn you done him, running them colts of his'n out of the cornfield. If it hadn't been for the exercise you give 'em they would have been pretty sick I guess. I stopped to see 'em when I came along, and they was bloating some, but I guess he'll fetch 'em through all right. I'm glad you found ours in the pasture when you got back,' he added, looking searchingly at Ezra.

'I didn't though, Uncle Reuben. I found 'em over in Dave Donelson's clover field, and the cows, too. I expect they have tangled it up pretty bad, but I got 'em out as careful as I could. I don't want to go to no fair, though—now,' he added, earnestly. The pleasure of anticipation was gone and in its place was a sense of betrayed trust which brought its own punishment.

Uncle Reuben watched him shrewdly. 'Just as you think best,' he said. 'But what do you calculate on doing about Uncle Dave Donelson's clover field? He is pretty cranky when the neighbors' stock get into his crops,' he added.

'I'll go over and tell him about it in the morning,' Ezra said bravely.

'That's the talk. You have figured it out about right, I guess. You see, Ezra, we have all got to work these sums out for ourselves. There can't anybody else work 'em out for us, and if we get the right answer we don't have to take 'em over again. You understand, don't you?'

Ezra nodded. 'I hope Jack and Jerry will get the right answer,' he said, thoughtfully.

'They'll have to begin and work 'em all over again if they do, I expect,' remarked Uncle Reuben.—'New England Homestead.'

A HEN STORY.

(By Frank C. Atkinson, West Brook, Cumb. Co., N.S.)

Here is an incident which happened some time ago at Horton Academy. It was related to me by one of the students.

Prof. Tufts was the principal at that time. He lived a short distance from the Academy, with his wife and their housekeeper, who was always called Aunt Sally. He kept some hens, and in summer they roosted on a large tree at the end of the wood-shed. Two of the students, taking notice of this, resolved to play a trick on the professor, by stealing some of the hens. So, one dark night they started out, agreeing to run as soon as they got the hens, or in case they were disturbed, and to meet at a certain fence corner.

One of them, whom we shall call Tom, went up the tree to get the hens, while his companion, Harry, remained on the ground to take them. Tom caught one, wrung its neck, and handed it down, saying, 'This is Prof. Tufts,' likewise a second, saying, 'This is Mrs. Tufts,' and a third, saying, 'And this is Aunt Sally, now run.'

Then he descended and repaired to the fence corner. His companion was empty-handed. 'Where are the hens?' he asked.

'Hens!' said Harry. 'Why, did you not see Prof. Tufts come out?'

Tom looked blank. 'I didn't see Prof. Tufts,' he said. 'I killed three hens and handed them down, and I thought you took them.'

'Well, I didn't, and I only hope we were not recognized,' said Harry, dolefully. I think we had better go back.

The next day they received a note from Prof. and Mrs. Tufts, asking them to take dinner. Of course they went, and they were so kindly received by the Prof. and his wife that they began to think they had not been recognized the night before in their unlucky attempt to steal the hens. When dinner time came, however, and they were invited out to dinner, there were three hens roasted and on a platter. The Prof. took the carving knife. He said: 'Now, Mr. ——, will you be helped to a piece of Prof. Tufts, or a piece of Mrs. Tufts, or a piece of Aunt Sally?' The students were so struck by the ludicrousness of the situation that they could not eat their dinner. They begged to be excused, took their hats and left.

They never tried to play any more pranks on Prof. Tufts.

A Prince's Birthday

(Special Correspondence of the Manchester 'Guardian.'

Windsor, Friday night.

Prince Edward will long remember his eleventh birthday as a red-letter day even in his important existence. He and his young brother, Prince Albert, each captained a team of young Etonians, and Prince Edward made 16 not out and Prince Albert 9; while Prince Edward further celebrated his birthday by winning the toss and defeating his opponents by 12 runs. Everything, in fact, happened as in a fairy story. There was hardly a cloud in the sky when the Eton boys drove up to the pretty timber-sheltered ground beside the Long Walk, where they were soon joined by the young Princes, who had walked across the park with their tutor and coach. The party, indeed, was kept strictly private; but that did not prevent a number of people from patiently sitting on the grass during the whole afternoon watching the progress of the game through field-glasses, while the music of the Besses-o'-th'-Barn Band, which the King had summoned to Windsor, delighted their ears for three short hours.

The cricket match began with a certain aspect of solemnity. Prince Edward put himself in sixth, and the warm cheer which greeted his appearance caused him to run up to the wicket in some degree of confusion. Off the very first ball he scored a single, and during his innings made several really excellent strokes. He was not given a chance, however, to show what he really could do, for the loyal Etonians, probably overcome by the importance of the occasion, could not send up a straight ball, and failed to take advantages of the opportunities that were offered to them from time to time to run the Prince out. But, on the other hand, they made short work of three of his fellows who tried to run up the score during the Prince's stay at the wicket. Meantime, the Queen, accompanied by the Duchess of Portland, Princess Victoria, and others, had arrived in time to see Prince Edward carry out his bat, and as the National Anthem was played the game suddenly stopped and all the boys, including her two grandsons, removed their caps. Not long afterwards the King and Prince of Wales, with a large party, including the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, Lord Cadogan, and Lord Rosebery, arrived in an automobile from Ascot. The King stopped and spoke to several of the boys, and patted Prince Edward warmly on the shoulder. This large audience seemed rather to frighten Prince Albert's team, though their little captain went in, and, after overcoming his bat in a desperate struggle for supremacy, hit a four to the boundary amidst tremendous applause. It was, however, too late, and when Prince Albert was finally clean bowled for a patient nine his side had only made 92, and were defeated by 12 runs.

It was a day of triumph to the Besses-o'-th'-Barn bandsmen. They played so stirringly that Prince Edward kept marking time with his foot when he should have been devoting his attention to fielding, and during the tea interval he walked up and hit the big drum a playful blow with his clenched fist. The royal party always sat within a few feet of them, and they played an additional ten minutes by the King's request. His Majesty afterwards told Mr. Iles, the director, and Mr. Owen, the conductor, that their magnificent playing had given him much pleasure, and, referring to the long journey before them, he wished them success and desired his appreciation to be conveyed to each man individually. The Queen also expressed her delight, and said that it must have taken them a long time to get so well together. The King also presented Mr. Owen with a diamond pin.

The band left Windsor for Paddington at 7.10, and before leaving Charing Cross for Paris at nine, played the 'Marseillaise' and unfurled the flags of France and Great Britain upon the platform.

Prince Edward's birthday and the presence of the Besses-o'-th'-Barn Band at the cricket match at Windsor was not allowed to pass unnoticed by the Lancashire cricket authorities. At an early hour yesterday the following official telegram was sent to His Royal Highness:—

'Many happy returns and hearty congratulation. Hopes for big innings to-day and in the future.—Lancashire County Cricket Club, Old Trafford.'

During the afternoon there came the reply:—

'Windsor Castle.

'County Cricket Club, Old Trafford, Manchester.—Many thanks for kind telegram. EDWARD.'

HOW FATHER WON THE MEDAL.

It was the night of the prize contest at Summerville College. Portia Bridge, one of the excited group on the platform, was in a tumult of fright, but the only person in the hall who knew it was a tall, sunburned man, away back by the door.

He had come in quietly during the violin solo, and Portia's heart had given a great jump at sight of him. She had not dreamed of his taking that journey to hear her speak. She knew the expense; she knew how every penny had to be counted to keep her in college. But there he was—dear old father!

To the strangers there he was only a farmer in town clothes, but Portia knew better. She knew the keen, homely wisdom and the natural gift of oratory that made her father the man to be sent for from all over their county whenever a stirring speech was wanted. And she knew—with a sinking of the heart tonight—his fond belief that his daughter had inherited that gift.

But he would see soon that this was a different matter from reciting before enthusiastic church sociables at home. Oh, how had she ever had the conceit to try! Then the graceful girl in the soft black gown began to speak, and Portia saw her father leaning forward eagerly to listen—and everything seemed to whirl.

Portia's name was last on the programme. As the numbers were passed, one by one, the frill that circles her pretty shoulders began to beat time with her heart. Over and over she swallowed to moisten her parched throat. The piano duet had begun. When that was finished she would have to speak. She tried to think of the first lines of her recitation. They were gone.

At that moment, under the cover of the music, a tall, sunburned man from the very end of the long room walked deliberately down the aisle. Regardless of curious eyes, he went straight to his astonished daughter, sitting at the edge of the low platform, and whispered in her ear:

'Keep perfectly cool. You've got 'em—tighter'n a brick!'

That was all. With an unmoved face he made his way back; but a sudden pink had flooded the girl's white cheeks and an unfrightened mirth shone in her eyes. As her name was announced her knees forgot to shake, and she faced her audience with a charming confidence that caught every heart in the room.

The decision was a foregone conclusion. The judges were out two minutes, and the gold medal was presented to Miss Portia Bridge amid deafening rounds of applause.

But no one except Portia and one tall, sunburned man knew just what it meant when—after it was all over—she flew into his arms, right there before the glad little group that had gathered round, and cried out:

'O father, dear, you did it!'—'Youth's Companion.'

HOW TO READ COIN INSCRIPTIONS.

If any of you girls or boys are collecting old coins the following way of reading worn inscriptions may be of use. Put a poker in the fire and when red hot place the coin upon it, and the inscription will appear plainly for a few minutes greenish in hue, but disappearing as the coin cools.

This plan originated in the mint in the beginning of the nineteenth century. —Springfield 'Union.'

THE TALE OF THE PIGTAIL.

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

Game of House Ball.

The only thing necessary to play this fascinating game is a light-bounding rubber ball and a wall unpierced by windows. Any number of players can take part. As each one 'misses' the next player takes her place, and so on, or each player may be provided with a ball. All starting at the same time, the player who first fails to catch the ball goes to the foot of the line. The object of the game, of course, is to see who can stand at the head the longest.

Now stand any desired distance from the wall.

First—throw the ball against the wall and catch it, before it bounds.

Second—Throw the ball and before it descends fling the right arm up and touch quickly and lightly the right shoulder.

Third—Do likewise with the left hand.

Fourth—Repeat with both hands together.

Fifth—Bring both arms together in front on a level with the shoulders, clap the hands smartly together and fling the arms back wide apart, bringing them forward again immediately catching the ball.

Sixth—Throw the ball up. Putting entire weight on the left foot, point the right with toes turned downward in front of the body—from the front to the side, and then back to position and catch the ball.

Seventh—Do the same thing with the left foot.

Eighth—Lift both arms on a level with the shoulders, palms turned up; turn the palms down, bring arms to the side, and then catch the ball.

Ninth—Stand with the arms at the sides. Before the ball descends place the hands on the hips with the tumbs back, then quickly bring them forward and catch the ball.

Tenth—As the ball comes toward you, bat it back with the palm of the hand and catch it on the rebound.

You will find if you stand a little heavier on your left foot than on your right, the right slightly in advance of the left, your shoulders wide apart and chin and eyes slightly raised, that this will give your body an easy poise and you will have more control over the various motions and be more easily able to finish the movement in time to catch the ball before it descends.—'Cleveland Leader.'

DINNER WITHOUT COOKING UTENSILS.

(From the 'Tombstone Epitaph.')

Suppose you start on a trip across the mountains. You haves plenty of grub, but you accidentally left your cooking utensils behind—not a Dutch oven, not a frying pan, not a tin plate, even a tomato can. Do you suppose for a moment I would sit down on that sack of flour and starve? Not quite.

Build a big fire and when it gets low shove a lot of good old spuds under the coals. If you have fresh meat the way is clear for broiling. If not, slice your bacon, impale it on a stout switch, and when your spuds are done break them open and allow the good old bacon grease to drop on them as it broils on the end of that stick. You want coffee. Rip the jacket off that canteen, bring the water to a boil, funnel your coffee in, and your coffee is ready. But how about the bread? No pan to mix the dough in, no article in which to bake the bread? You don't like ash cakes? All right. Just mix your baking powder carefully in the top of the sack, form the flour into a funnel shape, pour in very little water at a time—don't be afraid of getting your fingers balled up—mix that dough right there, and when it is the desired consistency roll it out like a snake. Cut a cane from any old thing, wrap this snake shaped piece of dough around it in a long coil, turn it before the fire until it is good and brown, and you will have finer bread than grandma ever made.

WARNING.

I dread to go to bed at night,
But here I give you warning,
I'd rather go to bed at night
Than get up in the morning.
—Chicago 'Chronicle.'

PUZZLES.

JUMBLED PRECIOUS STONES.

Entgar. Amiddon. Pasipehr. Rleap. Eatga.

A SIMPLE SQUARE.

A quantity of paper.
A girl's name.
An exclamation.
Part of a ship.

JUMBLED FLOWERS.

Rsii, Viy, Oser, Iyll, Syida, Veitol, Cuocrs.

RIDDLE.

Why did the fly fly?

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

Charade.—Butterscotch.

A jumbled author's name and three of his works.—Walter Scott. 'Waverley,' 'Ivanhoe,' 'Kenilworth.'

Miss Martha A Peterkin's answers to the puzzles of July 4 were correct.

THE BEST CONUNDRUMS.

If Rider Haggard had been Lew Wallace, who would 'She' have been? She would have 'Ben Hur.'

Which is the most dangerous season of the year to walk in the woods, and why? In the spring, because then trees shoot, the flowers have pistils, and the bulrush is (bull rushes) out.

THOSE CANADIAN FLAGS.

WHAT TWO ONTARIO BOYS ARE DOING.

We have recently had communications from two gentlemen, one in Sudbury, one in Stratford. Each gentleman wrote asking for flag cards, samples, etc., that his son could work during the holidays and secure a flag to present to the school in the fall. That's work for the empire, isn't it, of which any boy might be proud? The Flag Editor will be watching these points with a great deal of interest, to see whether John or Willie gets the flag first. The Boys' Page readers will wish these energetic lads all success, of course, in their patriotic effort. Perhaps there are others, boys or girls, who would like to follow these fine examples. If your school isn't acting as a school, act yourself, and let the flag be your gift. You will never either forget it or regret it.

FLAG OFFER
Extended toNov. 1, 1905

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR

CADDIS-WORMS.

The ordinary observer of animal life, unless he were in the habit of groping about among the weeds of stagnant ponds or sluggish streams, would be surprised to discover what a multitude of living things are concealed beneath the surface of the water. Cast a small net where he will amongst the weedy growths, he will haul in a large number of varieties—water-beetles of varying sizes and shapes; water-snails, which are the hosts of the 'liver-fluke' in its early development; leeches and slugs, and many soft-bodied larvae; some wandering about with no covering protection, others enclosed within neatly made abodes formed from small pieces of twigs, leaves, reeds, or even stones and shells. These last are the 'caddis-worms,' or larvae, of the caddis-flies, or, as they are sometimes called, caddis-moths, so noticeable over streams on summer evenings. The eggs of nearly all the individuals of this rather large family are laid either in the water or on vegetation overhanging, and the larvae, when hatched, enter immediately into a sub-aquatic existence, which lasts from seven to twelve months in some species. In this stage they are well known to anglers as an attractive bait for certain fish ,and it is probable that it is to avoid the voracity of these fish that they take precautionary measures by constructing for themselves shells or coverings of various forms and shapes and from all kinds of material. The commonest form is perhaps that composed of bits of stick or pieces of rush laid side by side longitudinally. The interior cell formed by this arrangement is then lined with silk, and in some cases covered in at the end with a silken covering pierced with holes for the free ingress and outflow of water. From the open end the head and the first three segments that carry the six legs have free play, and they can move about at will, carrying with them their house, which shelters the remaining soft segments of which their body is made up. On the last segment is placed a pair of stiff hooks ,apparently for the sole purpose of attaching themselves to their case. Many varieties of the caddis-worm are quite fastidious in their choice of material for their cases: one species so arranges the leaves or twigs that they form a spiral band encircling the case; another arranges the twigs transversely instead of longitudinally, thus giving the appearance of a substantial four-sided abode, while another species—'Limnophilus flavicornis'—shows distinct artistic taste in forming its case entirely of shells, chiefly those of a small, flat-sided fresh-water snail. These shells are annexed quite regardless of the fact that some of them are inhabited; grains of sand and fragments of shell are often worked in among the other materials. For the most part caddis-worms are vegetarian in habits, and if not kept under by their natural foes, the fish, they are capable of doing much harm to the water-cress grower. With regard to this we see in the late Miss Ormerod's correspondence an appropriate reference: 'The herons cleared off the insect-loving trout, so the vegetable-eating insects got ahead, and the water-cress grower could not pay the rent of half of his cresses.' When they arrive at the pupal stage the insects close themselves in by sealing up each end with a network of silk, which allows enough water to come through for breathing purposes. Others are satisfied by merely placing a stone loosely over the opening. Just before it is about to be transformed into the perfect fly the pupa makes its way out of the case, either to a stem of a reed or to the surface of the water, where the outer skin splits and the perfect insect emerges to lead an extremely brief existence—but seemingly a gay one—dancing up and down in the waning sunlight of a summer evening. This life-history of the aquatic larvae of the caddis-fly is interesting as referring to one of the multitudes of living things that are hidden beneath the surface of our ponds and rivers.—Westminster Gazette.'

EAGLES MATES BUT ONCE.

(From the Chicago 'Tribune.')

The married life of most birds could be taken for a model even by members of the human family. There is, for instance, the staid, dignified and homely bald headed eagle—the glorious emblem of the American republic. He mates but once, and lives with his one mate until he or she dies. If left a widower—even a young widower—the bald headed eagle never mates again. He remains alone and disconsolate in the nest on the rocky crag or in the branches of a tall pine that formed his domicile while his mate was alive. No other female eagle can tempt him to forsake his disconsolate life. With him, once a widower, always a widower.

The golden woodpeckers live in a happy married state, mating but once. If the male dies his mate's grief is lasting, and she lives a widowed bird the rest of her life. So, too, the male woodpecker never seeks another mate after the death of his own. He taps on a tree beside their nest day and night, trying to recall her; then at length, discouraged and hopeless, he becomes silent and never recovers his gaiety.

A FOX'S LARDER.

('Daily Telegraph,' London.)

An exceptionally well-stocked fox's larder has been unearthed on the estate of Mr. Simpson Gee, at Ulverscroft, Leicestershire. A gamekeeper dug out a vixen and two cubs, and at the bottom of the run he discovered thirty-two rabbits, a brace of pheasants, a brace of partridges, and a wild duck, which had recently been purloined.

BEE THAT WORKS AT NIGHT.

(From the Lahore 'Tribune.')

A bee that works only at night is found in the jungles of India.

It is an unusually large insect, the combs being often six feet long, four feet wide and from four inches to six inches thick.

Home Department.

Bits from Everywhere.

(Lucy Larcom.)

Is it raining, little flower?
Be glad of rain!
Too much sun would wither thee;
'Twill shine again,
The sky is very black, 'tis true,
But just behind it shines the blue.

Art thou weary, tender heart?
Be glad of rain!
In sorrow, sweetest things will grow,
As flowers in rain,
God watches; and thou wilt have sun
When clouds their perfect work have done.

Who Saved Azalea?

Azalea was so young and so pretty; but to-day there was a look of overwhelming sorrow in the dark eyes. She stood in the deserted school-room, at the west window but did not notice the beauty of the sunset.

When her teacher approached she turned with such a sad little smile that the tears sprang to Miss Ellis's eyes.

The girl bent her glossy, dark head, and touched the kindly hand laid upon her arm with her lips.

After a mement's silence she said huskily:

'When the sun sets again they will come for me.'

'My child, my child,' pleaded Miss Ellis, 'don't give up yet. The foreign mail must come to-morrow. Pray God that He may send us help.'

The American lady who supported Azalea at the mission school had died, and left her unprovided for. In another year she would have been accepted as a teacher in some of the other schools. But now she must go back to her parents, who would be glad to have her only because an old mandarin had offered many cash for her to be his side-wife.

'Our poor, contemptible daughter shall go to your magnificent house as soon as she returns,' they had promised.

Azalea's years with her Christian teachers and companions had taught her the shame and degradation of such a position, and the poor girl's heart was breaking under her sad fate.

Miss Ellis had written to several auxiliaries, and done everything she could to raise the means to keep her, and now could only wait and pray.

* * * * *

Florence Meredith and Lena Lewis walked happily down the street of a busy American city.

'Where are you bound, Florence?'

'I am going down to Hall's to buy one of those pretty baided jackets. There is one that is just a match for my new suit. The price is fifteen dollars. Papa gave me the money for it this noon. Isn't he a dear?'

'Yes, he is, decidedly, but what is the matter with this jacket?'

'Oh, the sleeves are too big to be in style, and I am going to the convention next week, you know. Why are you stopping here?'

'Mrs. Arnold, a returned missionary from China, is to speak to the ladies in our church parlors. Come with me.'

'Oh, I think not; I don't believe I am very much interested in foreign missions. They seem so far off.'

'You ought to be if you are not, so come along. Anybody would think you hadn't heard of telegraph cables.'

A sweet, gentle-faced lady was just commencing to speak as they entered.

'Before I begin upon the subject you wished me to discuss, I would like to tell you of a letter I received from Miss Ellis this morning. She is an American missionary in China, and is in great distress about a much-loved pupil, who will be obliged to leave at the end of the year, unless we can send fifteen dollars for her support another year.'

Then Mrs. Arnold told them all of Azalea's sorrowful story. When she had finished she said, 'Will you bow your heads a moment, and ask God to put it into some one's heart to send them the sum so sorely needed?'

Florence, at the first mention of the desired amount felt how much better it would be to save that girl than to wear a pretty wrap, but she hardened her heart and put the thought persistently away, and told herself some one else would be sure to give it. She always gave liberally from her allowance, and no more was required of her; but she knew her excuses were as flimsy as selfish.

when the others bowed their heads in prayer, she did the same: but she could not pray.

She only kept saying, 'I can't go and wear this old wrap.'

Mrs. Arnold went on with her talk, but Florence did not hear her; at last she muttered, 'I just won't do it any way. Now, I am going to listen to what that woman is saying.'

Suddenly there flashed into her mind the remarks of the society president, made when they appointed her delegate to the State Convention.

'I think,' he said, 'sometimes we make a mistake and send our most brilliant members to conventions, instead of tried and live Christians; but we have combined the two, for while Miss Meredith is a brilliant and intellectual member, she never forgets our constant aim is to "lift up—to hold up."'

'That was what he said,' she whispered, 'and I have not even tried to be intellectual; I have thought of nothing but my pretty clothes,' and her head bowed low in shame and sorrow.

At the close of the talk a lovely girl came up to Mrs. Arnold and said in a low voice:

'If you please I would like to give you this for Azalea,' and she put fifteen dollars in the lady's hand.

'Oh, my dear! my dear! How can I thank you? Come with me to tell the ladies about it.'

'Oh, no! I would rather not,' said Florence, crimsoning deeply.

'At least tell me your name,' entreated the lady.

'Please just say, it's from one who needs praying for,' came the answer in almost a whisper.

Azalea, the devoted native teacher in far-away China, always prays for the one who saved her; but she never knows even her name.

But God knows and will not forget.—Mary S. Hitchcock, in 'Woman's Missionary Friend.'

Home Thoughts.

THE MAN WITHOUT FAULTS.

Every woman loves the anecdote about the serene old lady who remarked quietly that she really enjoyed th earthquake that destroyed her home because it was the first thing that had happened since her wedding day that hadn't been her fault. This joke, says Carroll W. Rankin, in 'Collier's Weekly,' is distinctly feminine in gender. When a man hears it, he invariably declares that he doesn't see the point. Still, there are times when the telling of this little tale will work wonders in the way of bringing a captious husband to terms. He may not see the point, but he usually finds food for reflection.

Of course, there are husbands and husbands. Fortunately, not all of them are perfect; indeed, some few of them are willing to admit that they are responsible for at least half of the things that go amiss in the matrimonial partnership, but there are other infallible mortals who never make mistakes—neither do they make desirable husbands.

As a general rule, the fewer faults a man has the harder he is to live with. This is the real secret of so many otherwise incomprehensible marriages. The discriminating girl chooses the lesser of two evils. She marries a man to reform him, in preference to the awful alternative of falling into the hands of an absolutely perfect masculine human being. Wise in her generation, she knows that, having no faults of his own to eradicate, he will have just so much more time to devote to pointing out the failings of his defective wife.

This variety of man never admits losing an umbrella, yet his umbrellas are no less prone to sudden and mysterious disappearances than are those of other persons. His patient wife may swear that she has not been out of the house in any sort of weather since the umbrella was purchased, and that she would rather go out in the rain any day without an umbrella than to run the risk of touching his, but she might as well save her breath. The man knows better. The umbrella has vanished, and who but his careless wife could have lost it? When it turns up later, behind his office door, he still considers it all his wife's fault. If she had not telephoned him—just as the storm cleared away—to ask if he had remembered to mail the letters she had slipped into his pocket, he would never have forgotten the umbrella.

Who but his meddlesome wife could ever have broken the tip of his favorite fish-pole? She may protest that she never went fishing in her life, nor even so much as dusted that particular pole, but that does not save her. When the man remembers, a week or two later, that the pole was broken the season before by a man to whom he himself had rashly loaned it, he remembers also that his wife 'introduced him to the man who borrowed and broke it.' His wife, therefore, is responsible for the damage to the pole.

If he loses a suspender button while running to catch a train, it is all his wife's fault—she should have discovered that all the strain fell upon that one frail button, and braced it accordingly. If there are holes in his socks, it is his wife's fault for having made him walk so far with her to pay a visit to her relatives—she should not have had relatives. If it rains, that, too, is her fault—she tempted Providence in the morning by predicting pleasant weather.

This type of man holds his wife responsible not only for all the blunders of the cook and the tricks of the tradespeople, but for all the unpleasant traits of character that develop in the children. Their virtues, of course, are inherited from him; but their faults, he can plainly see, are directly traceable to their reprehensible mother.

By treating the matter philosophically, as did the delightful old lady of the earthquake story, it is within the bounds of possibility for a woman to live happily with a man of this sort without the assistance of a 'Don't Worry' club—or, indeed, of any other kind of club, however tempted he may be. When, at the expiration of the honeymoon, she discovers that she has drawn in the matrimonial lottery an absolutely perfect man, she must make up her mind to make the best of it. When it develops that he is, in addition, a natural born kicker, the only thing she can do is to let him kick, to his heart's content, for the first ten years. There is no swift, certain cure, but there is a gradual one. Even kicking pails at last for want of opposition.

If the woman admits cheerfully, year in and year out, that everything that happens is her fault, and even lays claim to being responsible for the high price of beef and Panama hats, the coal strike, and the volcanic disturbances in Marinique, the man will begin to feel in time that she has in some way usurped his province, and that she is by way of becoming of more importance in the world's economy than he is. In order to assert the supremacy of man, and to show his wife that he isn't quite a nonentity, he begins to take credit for even his misdoings, and his clever wife at last has him just where she wants him. It may tax her ingenuity to keep him there; but if she has been bright enough to accomplish so much, she may be safely trusted to attend to the rest.

With the Children.

A DAY'S WAGE.

Love wore a suit of hodden gray,
And toiled in the fields all day.

Love wielded pick and carried pack
And bent to heavy loads the back.

Though meagre fed and sorely lashed,
The only wage love ever asked,

A child's wan face to kiss at night,
A woman's smile by candle light.
—Margaret E. Sangster.

NOT DESIRABLE.

The precocious child, as before stated, is rarely the one to develop into the mentally brilliant adult. And the little child who shows signs of great mental quickness must be kept entirely from school at least until the completion of the seventh year. The first seven years of a child's life should be devoted to the making of a healthy and robust body; the mind will absorb quite sufficient knowledge insensibly, without the necessity of deliberate training. For such a child I should doubt the final wisdom of daily attendance at the kindergartens; for the average child the kindergarten is eminently suitable; for the highly organized or precocious child even the delights of the kindergarten might have a bad effect. Such a child should be kept in the open air as much as possible, should have animals for his playmates rather than too many of his own species, and should, of course, be fed in the simplest possible manner.

A desire on the part of a little child to learn is not in any sense an excuse for teaching him; in fact, the reverse is the case; and I must reiterate, at the risk of being tiresome, that the mother who supplies this apparent demand of her little child by instruction, before his brain has hardened, will do so at the expense of his future mental achievement.

'Soon ripe, soon rotten,' is a forceful if inelegant description of the situation.

Let the children develop normally; and normal development implies absence of any mental strain during the growing period of the brain's development. Start a well-developed, healthy child at school at 8 years, and at 12 he will be in advance of his fellows, who were put to school at 5 or 6 years.—'Health Culture.'

GOOD SOCIETY.

Many parents who have sons and daughters growing up are anxious for them to get into good society. This is an honorable anxiety, if it interprets good society after some lofty fashion.

Parents, your daughter is in good society when she is with girls who are sweet and pure and true-hearted; who are not vain and frivolous; who think of something else besides dress, or flirting, or marriage; between whom and their parents there is confidence; who are useful as well as ornamental in the house; who cultivate their minds, and train their hands to skilful workmanship. If society of this sort is not to be had, then none at all is preferable to a worthless article.

The same rule holds for boys as well as girls. You would have these enter good society. Do not imagine that you have accomplished it when you have got them in with a set of boys whose parents are wealthier than you, who dress better than your boy can afford to, and who pride themselves on their social position. Good society for a boy is the society of boys who are honest and straightforward, who have no bad habits, who are earnest and ambitious.—'Christian Globe.'

Health Hints

GOING UPSTAIRS.

Walking up and down stairs, says the Chicago 'Journal,' is considered one of the best exercises a woman can take if she will only do it properly.

Correctly done there is no strain on the back or lower part of the body; to the contrary, the toes and muscles of the legs do all the work, the spine serving merely its proper purpose, a support to the back.

Kept in the position it should be there is no 'drag' on the whole body, and instead of being a heavy and difficult performance, going over the stairs becomes one that is light and springy. Otherwise it is absolutely injurious after a short time, it is fatiguing, and awkward in the extreme.

An amazing number of women toe-in going upstairs. Another thing that is commonly done along with toeing-in is to keep from one stair to another flat-footed—that is to say, with the toe and heel born down. That literally jars a woman to the back of her head and takes away every bit of spring that the human body is capable of. These are the two radical defects of stair mounting, and a woman must overcome them at once if she wishes to keep herself in good physical condition.

Under no circumstances must the entire foot be used, going either up or down. The first contact must be on the ball of the foot, and then (and here is the secret of going over the stairs without fatigue) one must rise from the ball to the toes. There you have the spring that keeps the spine from any shock, and that literally raises a woman well on her way to the stair above. This is such a simple thing to do that it is a pity it is so frequently ignored.

Keeping the heel always from the floor stair, and rising from the ball to the toes will bring into play cords and muscles in the back of the leg that are made for just such work. The knees, too, come into action, keeping them supple and preventing stiffness.

A woman usually leans way over when mounting a pair of steps. This puts the weight of the whole upper part of the body on the small of the back and the shoulders, it contracts her lungs, making breathing more difficult, and it is awkward in the extreme.

Instead, she should square her shoulders, and hold herself as erectly as she would were a dressmaker fitting a gown. That means a great deal straighter than she holds herself ordinarily. The shoulders should be squared, with never a lean, the only difference between that and the pose of walking being that when going over the stairs there should be the slightest incline forward from the small of the back, not from the shoulders.

HYGIENIC SCIENCE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

('A Physician' in the London 'Mail.')

Whatever form of exercise you take you throw a strain upon the heart. A great many gentlemen, discreet and judicious in other affairs, but stricken with the contagious fever which has been happily dubbed 'pedestrianitis,' are now suffering from the effects of the unwonted strain they thereby put upon their hearts. We constantly see patients who come to us after their holidays saying they fear they have been 'overdoing it a bit,' and a moment's examination shows that the reason why they have got no benefit from their holiday is a dilated heart. If by any curious chance there should be a little sunshine, be greedy therefor. Protect your eyes and head and the back of your neck (the exposed part of your spinal cord, that is), and sit in it as long as it lasts. With these precautions sunstroke is not to be feared, and sunlight is life to man and death to his most deadly foes. Not even the spores of a microbe can withstand direct sunshine, and the 'sun-bath' is a luxury to be had for nothing—or not at all. We are beginning to discover nowadays that sunlight and the invisible rays that accompany it are among the most powerful therapeutic agents that we possess. Your sleep and your appetite are the best means of judging whether you are doing well or ill. Holidays should be great sleeping-times, and assuredly the most common cause of insomnia in our days is worry. The sort of air worth breathing is that which several other people have not 'had a go at' already. It helps one to sleep, and is an unsurpassed tonic. I do not care whether the air be sea or mountain, so long as it be pure. There is no exercise better than swimming, and a bath does a non-swimmer almost as much good. A constant mistake is to stay in too long. The value of a cold bath is in inverse proportion to its length. Ten minutes should be a maximum, especially if you do not swim.

For the Housekeeper.

COOKING WITHOUT FIRE.

When the first reports began to reach us of the use of the hay box in Germany, we housekeepers were skeptical, but with the hot days and the use of the coal oil and gas stoves, has come a strong inclination to experiment. If one could just bring food to a boil on the gas or oil range, and then pack it away until needed, what a saving it would be of time and fuel, and best of all, it would make it possible for us to go calmly off to the fields or woods with no fear of smoking wicks or gas explosions or fire. Have any of the Home readers tried it, or will any of the housekeepers try it, and write us how they succeed?

One of the American papers gives the following account of the experiments Uncle Sam is making with it:

Out West they call the fireless cookstove the hay box. Here is the formula for making one of these stoves:

You first get a wooden box, the boards of which are tightly joined. Any old box will do, provided it is tight enough and large enough.

Next you line it with two or three thicknesses of felt, or, what is better, asbestos paper. The lining can be fastened to the wood with glue, so that it is not necessary to make any holes with nails or tacks.

Next you get a few armfuls of thoroughly dried hay, stuff it into the box, then get a piece of cotton batting of the exact length and width of the inside, and your fireless cook stove is ready for business.

There are no matches, no gas jet, no coal blaze, no flaming fagots. You could set the stove in the middle of a pile of gunpowder and cook the meal without the slightest danger, for on the outside it is no warmer than the ordinary air. The element that does the work is held prisoner within.

Yes, the term fireless cook stove is appropriate, but a little heat is required, just enough to get the thing started properly, just as you use kindling to start the fire for breakfast in the morning. This kindling can be done over a gas stove, an oil stove, or a bonfire if you wish.

Suppose, for instance, you want to make an Irish stew. The potatoes, onions and any other vegetables are chopped up with the meat and put into the kettle, and enough water is added. The cook places the kettle over the fire just long enough for the water to begin to bubble, showing that it has reached the boiling point.

Taking the kettle off the fire, he slips it into a hole in the hay box, tucks the hay snugly around the sides and top, puts the cotton batting or other cover over all, then claps down the covering and latches or locks it. That's all. The box does the rest, and he can turn off the gas cock or dash a pail of water over the embers. He has no further use for the fire.

Suppose the stew is being made for the noon dinner. The cook puts it into the box anywhere between 9 and 10 o'clock. Just before he announces that dinner is served he takes the kettle out of the box, pours the stew into the tureen, and when the head of the family ladles it out the odor which arises from it is as appetizing as that of any Irish stew ever made on the most modern hotel range. The meat and vegetables are thoroughly done, steaming hot, and of the genuine flavor.

They are not only cooking Irish stews for the soldiers out West, but boiling pork and ham, roasting any kind of meat provided by the commissary, turning out Boston baked beans; in short, providing a menu which is as varied as the fare furnished from the post kitchens, yet it is all done with the hay box. So successful has been the cooking that the War Department has ordered a thorough investigation of the system, with the idea of adopting it for general use and equipping field encampments, as well as posts with the hay box, or some variation of it.

A dinner which any healthy man will enjoy can be prepared in two hours, at the cost of a cupful of coal oil, a few cubic feet of gas, or two or three shovelfuls of coal, just enough fuel to generate heat. The hay box can well be called a fireless cook stove, since it will do its work almost without any other aid.

The secret of it is that the heat generated inside the vessel holding the food, and in the food itself, is enough to cook the food if prevented from escaping. While the process is slower it is much more thorough than the usual mode. The heat units have time to go through the substance.

Most of the staple viands are ready for the table after being placed from two to three hours in the hay box, but when the cooking process is finished the box retains the heat so long that they may be kept warm for several hours after.

When the cook gets dinner on the ordinary range the scientist says that about 95 percent of the heat generated is either wasted in the room or by passing up the chimney, and that less than five percent is actually utilized because it cannot be kept in the right place.

The percentage of waste where oil, or even gas, is used, is enormous. In electric cooking the current is carried directly beneath the dish holding the food by means of wires, its heat being applied to pieces of metal on which the dish rests. Even here from 10 to 20 percent of the electricity is sheer waste.

Consequently the hay box leads every other appliance when it comes to preparing a meal. Getting down to the matter of dollars and cents, the experiments which have been made at the Western army posts—especially at Fort Riley—show that where a dollar's worth of wood or coal may be required to get dinner for a certain number of men, actually the same work can be done for a nickel with the hay box.

HANG THIS IN YOUR KITCHEN.

The following table of proportions will be found useful, and should be hung in every kitchen in a convenient place.

A tablespoonful is measured level.

A cupful is all the cup will hold levelled with a knife.

One teaspoonful of soda to one pint of sour milk.

One teaspoonful of soda to one cup of molasses.

Three heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder to one quart of flour.

Half a cupful of yeast, or quarter of compressed cake, to one pint of liquid.

One teaspoonful of salt to two quarts of flour.

One teaspoonful of salt to one quart of soup.

One scant cupful of liquid to two full cupfuls of flour for muffins.

One quart of water to each pound of meat bone for soup stock.

One teaspoonful of extract to one quart of custard.

One tablespoonful of extract to one quart of cream or custard for freezing.

One tablespoonful of extract to one plain loaf.

A pinch of salt or spice is a saltspoonful.

To blend seasonings sift them thoroughly together before adding them to mixture.

Advertisements.

ANXIOUS MOTHERS.

The summer months are a bad time for little ones and an anxious time for mothers. Stomach and bowel troubles come quickly during the hot weather, and almost before the mother realizes that there is danger the little one may be beyond aid. In every home at this season there should be kept a box of Baby's Own Tablets, and at the first symptom of illness they should be given. They promptly cure cholera infantum, diarrhoea and stomach troubles, and are just the thing a mother needs at this time to keep her children well. Mrs. Frank Moore, Brookfield, N.S., says: 'I always keep Baby's Own Tablets on hand in case of emergency. I do not know any other medicine that can equal them in cases of stomach or bowel troubles. And this medicine is absolutely safe—it is sold under a guarantee to contain no opiate or harmful drug. You can get the Tablets from your medicine dealer or by mail at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

When color has been removed from silk by acid it may be restored by touching the spots with a little salvolatile or hartshorn.

A good-sized, clear-glassed mirror in the kitchen is a great comfort to the woman who has to answer the front door from that room, and is conducive to neatness, cheerfulness, and good health, for what woman ever looked at herself scowling? A necessity in the kitchen is a reliable clock.

A very fine steel pen is the best for marking with indelible ink.

Selected Recipes.

Swiss Pancake.—Beat the yolks of four eggs light and then beat in gradually half a pound of confectioner's sugar, quarter of a pound of sifted pastry flour, and fold in the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Line a shallow baking dish with oiled or buttered paper, sift powdered sugar thickly over it and turn in the batter. Sift more sugar over the top and place in a quick oven. Bake about seven minutes, until firm in the centre when touched lightly with the finger. When done spread quickly with warm jam, roll up and serve in slices, hot or cold. When served cold whipped cream or vanilla ice cream is sometimes served with it.

PLAIN OMELETTE.

Beat four eggs very light. Have ready a pan of hot butter, pour the beaten eggs into it, and fry it until it is of a fine brown on the under side, then lap one half over the other, and serve hot. Just before you lap it, sprinkle a little salt and pepper over the top. Chopped parsley or onion may be mixed with egg before it is fried.

FRUIT CAKE.

One pound of raisins, the best and well cleaned, one pound of citron cut fine, one pound of currants, ten eggs, one pound of butter beaten to a cream, one cup of the best molasses and two cups of light brown sugar, one tablespoon of cinnamon and one-half of cloves and allspice with a grated nutmeg, one cup of sour cream, two teaspoons of soda, about five cups of flour well sifted. Steam four hours and bake one hour. This will make three loaves.

HOMINY WAFFLES.

To one cupful of boiled hominy freed from lumps add one pint of milk which has been scalded and cooled, one tablespoonful of butter, one-half of a teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of sugar, one pint of flour and one-third of a cake of compressed yeast dissolved in a little warm water. Beat well, cover and let ripe over night. In the morning add two eggs, the whites and yolks beaten separately, and bake in hot, well-greased waffle irons.

GRAHAM MUFFINS.

To make dainty graham muffins mix one cupful of graham flour with half a cupful of wheat flour. Stir through the flour a half teaspoonful of salt and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one teaspoonful of sugar. Put a cupful of milk in a saucepan over the fire and add to the milk a tablespoonful of butter, and when the milk is so hot the butter is melted stir it a little at a time into the flour, beating the whole briskly to keep from lumping. Last of all stir in one egg well beaten. Pour this batter into very hot gem pans that have been well buttered and bake in a hot oven about fifteen minutes or until the muffins are a nice brown. Then serve very hot on a plate covered with a napkin. Turn the corners of the napkin over the muffins to keep them hot.

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KOLAPORE CUP

Captured by Canadian Team by Score of 758

SCOTLAND WON THE MACKINNON CUP WITH CANADA SECOND.

Bisley, July 14.—Canada won the Kolapore Cup, for the seventh time, on Friday, with a score of 758.

Canada's victory was due to fine work at the 200 and 500 yard ranges. At the 600-yard range the work of the team fell off a bit, due in part, probably, to nervousness, the Canadians being in the lead at the end of the second range, but fortunately that lead was long enough to hold the next team, the formidable aggregation from the Transvaal, safe, and the cup, or rather cups, will come to Canada, as will the N. R. A. prize awarded to the colonial team having the highest aggregate. This latter is worth £80.

Individually, much of the credit for the win is due to Captain Elliott, of

THE KOLAPORE CUP.

Toronto, who put on the very fine score of 103, and thereby found himself £50 richer. Lieut.-Colonel Hesslin, commadant of the team, having, to encourage his men, offered two prizes of $25 each for the highest aggregate and the best score at the last range, 600 yards. Captain Elliott's 103 won him the first in easy style, and his 34 at 600 yards was two points better than that of Captain Forrest, who was next up.

The team scares follow :—

Team.	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Canada	260	251	247	758
Mother Country	251	249	252	752
New Zealand	255	241	253	749
Transvaal	248	246	255	746
Guernsey	244	244	247	735

The detailed scores of the Canadian team follow:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Captain Elliott, 12th, Toronto	34	35	34	103
Sergeant Crowe, 30th, Guelph	33	34	30	97
Captain Forrest, 6th, Vancouver	32	32	32	96
Sergeant Russell, G. G. F.G., Ottawa	32	32	31	95
Captain Stuart, 6th, Vancouver	32	32	31	95
Pte. Wilson, 43rd, Ottawa	33	30	31	94
Color-Sergt. Moore, 57th, Peterborough	32	30	30	92
Staff-Sergt. Kerr, 48th, Toronto	32	26	28	86
	260	251	249	758

Scotland won the Mackinnon Cup, the team shooting throughout the three ranges and winding up with a lead of twenty-two points over Canada, the next on the list. Scotland led at every range, and also scored the highest at the first two ranges, eight and nine hundred yards, only being beaten out by Canada in the final range, one thousand yards, where the Canadians did the best shooting of the day, putting on 449, ten more than Scotland, and a score that brought them up from fourth place, which they had occupied in the first two stages, to second.

The Canadians got off to a poor start at the eight-hundred-yard range, being 29 behind Scotland, which led. At the nine hundred yards range they did better than at the 800, scoring 502, but as Scotland put on 507, it left them five more to the bad than they had been at the first range. At the end of this second range, Scotland, barring a bad break, had the cup as good as won, having a lead of eighteen over the Transvaal team, which was in second place. Then came the good work of the Canadians, and while it was not enough to overcome Scotland's long lead, it placed them in second position, and earned them much praise. Even then Scotland might have been beaten had not two of the standbys of the Canadian team, Crowe and Elliott, been in hard luck. Crowe, a most reliable shot, only scored two outers in his first five shots. Then he got on the target, and put on 18 for the next five. On the other hand, Elliott got 18 for his first five, and only 11 for the next five. Another bit of hard luck came to the Canadians in the second stage, when Simpson had three misses. Sergt. Russell's 138 was a fine performance. The team scores follow:

	800	900	1,000	Total
Scotland	525	507	437	1,469
Canada	496	502	449	1,447
Transvaal	523	491	417	1,431
England	545	494	419	1,425
New Zealand	490	503	400	1,393
Guernsey	492	481	397	1,370

Following are the individual scores of the Canadian team:

	800	900	1,000.	Ttl
Sergt. Russell, G. G. F G. Ottawa	46	47	45	138
Col.-Sergt. Moore, 52nd Peterborough	44	49	43	136
Capt. J. Duff Stuart, 6th, Vancouver	44	43	40	127
Staff-Sergt. Kerr, 48th, Toronto	43	46	38	127
Lieut. Boult, 6th Victoria	40	43	40	123
Capt. Forrest, 6th Vic- Capt. Jones, 82nd Town- all, P.E.I.	37	44	41	122
Pte. A. Wilson, 43rd, Ottawa	39	40	40	119
Sergt. Richardson, 5th Artillery, Victoria	41	43	35	119
Capt. Elliott, 12th, Toronto	41	40	29	110
Staff-Sergt. Crowe, 30th, Guelph	39	42	22	103
Sergt. Simpson, 10th, Toronto	40	27	34	101
	496	502	499	1,477

The wind during the firing of the match was light but very variable. Outside of the Mackinnon, the Canadians did not do much shooting. In the Singer Pte. Wilson put on a 34, while Captain Forest scored a possible in the Gregory, and Captain Elliott another in the Ladies'.

Private Peddie, formerly of Montreal, the inventor of the Peddie rifle sight, was one of the members of the successful Scotch team.

In the Gregory match Sergt. Kelly, of the Royal Grenadiers, Toronto, made a possible, 35, and Col.-Sergt. Moore, of Peterborough, made 34. The weather was cloudy.

Several others shot well.

In the Sweepstakes, 200 yards, Sergt. Crowe, of Guelph, made a possible 35.

In the same match to-day, Staff-Sergt. Kerr, Toronto, made a possible, and in a tie shot scored twelve bulls, making in all nineteen bulls.

Private Morrice, of the First Prince of Wales Fusiliers, Montreal, in this match made 34 out of a possible 35 .

In the Association Cup match, 200 yards, Sergt. Kelly made 33 and Captain W. H. Forrest, of Victoria, B.C., 32.

In the Association Cup match, at 600 yards, Captain Forrest scored 33 and Kelly 32.

In the Kynock match, 1,000 yards, Sergt. Russell, of Ottawa, scored 40 out of a possible 50.

In the Alexander Martin match, 800 yards, ten shots each, Private Wilson, of Ottawa, scored 48 out of a possible 50.

In the Alexander Martin match, at 800 yards, Captain Jones, of Townall, P. E. I., made 48 out of a possible 50.

In the sweepstakes at 200 yards today Staff-Sergeant Crowe, of Guelph, came second with a score of 22 and Captain J. Duff Stuart, of Vancouver, eighth with a score also of 22. At the 600 yards range Sergeant Russell, of Ottawa, came first with a score of 28.

In the Armourer Company's match at 900 yards, ten shots each, Pte. Wilson, of Ottawa, scored 45.

In the Kynoch competition Lieut. G. A. Boult, of Victoria, B.C., scored 41.

In the sweepstakes at 500 yards Sergt. Crowe, of Guelph, scored a possible.

Sergt. Pugh, of Quebec, made a possible in the Association Cup match at 200 yards, and 32 at the six hundred yards range.

Sergt. Growe came second in the Sweepstakes at 500 yards, winning thirty-seven shillings.

In the Pixley match, a rapid fire competition, distance 500 yards, time limit thirty seconds, number of shots eight, Sergt. Simpson, of Toronto, scored 19. In the Singer match, 600 yards, he scored 32; in the Wantage, another rapid fire competition, 18, and in the Armourer Company's match, 900 yards, 44 out of a possible 50. In the same match Sergt. Richardson, of Victoria, scored 48; Lieut. Boult, of Victoria, 43, and Capt. Mitchell, of Toronto, 48.

In the Kynoch competition Captain Forrest, of Victoria, scored 48.

In the Ladies' match at 600 yards, Captain Mitchell scored 34, winning 34s.

Sergt. Phillips, of Toronto, and Pte. Wilson, of Ottawa, won 45s and 46s respectively in the Alexander Martin match.

The following is the Canadian team which will compete for the Mackinnon Cup to-morrow at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards: Lieut. G. A. Boult, Victoria; Staff-Sergt. Crowe, Guelph; Captain Elliott, 12th Regiment, Toronto; Capt. W. H. Forrest, Victoria; Capt. Jones, of Townall, P.E.I.; Staff-Sergt. Kerr, Toronto; Color-Sergt. Moore, of Peterborough; Sergt. Richardson, of Victoria; Sergt. Simpson, of Toronto; Capt. J. Duff Stuart, Victoria, and Pte. Wilson, of Ottawa.

In the Armourer Company's match, 800 yards, Sergeant Crowe scored 45 out of a possible 50. In the Alexander Martin match at 800 yards, Sergt. Richardson, of Victoria, scored 45 out of a possible 50.

In the Burt competition, competed for by individuals, at moving targets and rapid firing competitions, 200 yards, Sgt. Simpson, of Toronto, scored 20.

In the Associated Cup match, at 200 yards, Sergt. Russell, of Ottawa, made a possible, and Sergt. Bayles, of Toronto, 34.

At the 600-yard range in the same match, Sergt. Russell scored 32 and Sergt. Bayles 32.

In the Steward Challenge Cup match, at 500 yards, Sergt. Kelly, of Toronto, scored 34.

In the Singer match, at 600 yards, Captain Mitchell, of Toronto, scored 34.

In the Armourers Company match today, Staff-Sergt. Kerr scored 46 out of a possible 50.

In the Singer match, Private Wilson scored 34.

In the Gregory match, Captain Forrest, of Victoria, made a possible.

In the Ladies' match, Captain Elliott, of Toronto, also made a possible.

In the Kynoch match, 1,000 yards, Private Morrice, of Montreal, scored 44 out of a possible 50; Sergeant Pugh, of Quebec, 42; and Sergeant Kerr, of Toronto, 42.

'DAILY GRAPHIC.'

The 'Daily Graphic' is shot at 200 yards, and the first prize is a silver cup costing fifty guineas, the N. R. A. adding one hundred and thirty other prizes of the value of £380. As stated before, Lieut. Boult is tied for first place, and is sure of winning at least sixty shillings. The other Canadians winning prizes in this match are: Major Flowers, of the 1st Canadian Artillery, Halifax, in sixtieth place, and who wins 44 shillings; Sergt. Richardson, of the 5th Artillery, Victoria, who is in ninetieth place, and also wins 44 shillings, and Capt. Elliott, of the 12th Regiment, Toronto, who is one hundred and twelfth, and wins 36 shillings. The scores of the Canadians were:—

Lieut. Boult, 6th, Vancouver 35
Major Flowers, 1st C. A., Halifax 34
Sergt. Richardson, 5th Artillery, Victoria 34
Capt. Elliott, 12th, Toronto 33
Corp. Bayshaw, 5th Artillery, Victoria 33
Sergt. Kelly, 10th, Toronto 33
Color-Sergt. Moore, 57th, Peterborough 33
Orderly-Sergt. Phillips, 10th, Toronto, 33
Sergt. Pugh, R.C.A., Quebec 33
Pte. Wilson, 43rd, Ottawa 33
Pte. Morrice, 1st P. W. R. F., Montreal 32
Sergt. Simpson, 10th, Toronto 32
Sergt. Bayles, 10th, Toronto 32
Staff-Sergt. Crowe, 30th, Guelph 31
Pte. Eastcott, 43rd, Ottawa 31
Staff-Sergt. Kerr, 48th, Toronto 31
Pte. McConnell, 43rd, Ottawa 31
Sergt. Russell, G.G.F.G., Ottawa 31
Capt. Mitchell, 12th, Toronto 31
Sergt. Russell, G.G.F.G., Ottawa 31
Capt. Mitchell, 12th, Toronto 31
Capt. Forrest, 6th, Vancouver 30
Capt. Stuart, 6th, Vancouver 30
Capt. Jones, 82nd, Townall, P.E.I. .. 29

THE 'GRAPHIC.'

The 'Graphic' is at 500 yards, and is for a cup, with £380 added by the N. R. A. The Canadian scores were: Captain Elliott, Sergt. Richardson and Sergt. Simpson winning prizes:

Lieut. Boult, Vancouver 33
Corp. Brayshaw, Victoria 31
Staff-Sergt. Crowe, Guelph 31
Captain Elliott, Toronto 34
Major Flowers, Halifax 33
Captain Jones, Townall, P.E.I. 33
Staff-Sergt. Kerr, Toronto 32
Sergt. Kelly, Toronto 32
Pte. McConnell, Ottawa 32
Col.-Sergt. Moore, Peterborough 33
Pte. Morrice, Montreal 33
Sergt. Phillips, Toronto 30
Sergt. Pugh, Quebec 26
Sergt. Richardson, Victoria 34
Sergt. Russell, Ottawa 31
Sergt. Simpson, Toronto 34
Sergt. Stewart, Vancouver 30
Pte. Wilson, Ottawa 34

'DAILY TELEGRAPH.'

The 'Daily Telegraph' is shot for at six hundred yards, seven shots each man, and the first prize is a cup given annually by the proprietors of the 'Daily Telegraph,' the N. R. A. adding 160 other prizes to the total of £380. In this match Staff-Sergt. Kerr is tied with over forty others for first place, and the following Canadians won prizes. Sergt. Bayles, twelfth place, winning 115 shillings; Captain Mitchell, sixty-sixth place; Sergt. Richardson, seventy-fourth place; Pte. Wilson, seventy-seventh place, and Captain Dover, of the 78th Regiment, ninety-second place, each winning forty shillings. The scores of the Canadians in this match were:

Sergt. Kerr 35
Sergt. Bayles 34
Captain Mitchell 34
Sergt. Richardson 33
Pte. Wilson 33
Captain Dover 33
Captain Elliott 32
Pte. Simpson 32
Captain Stewart 32
Lieut. Boult 30
Sergt. Crowe 30
Major Flowers 30
Sergt. Moore 30
Pte. Morrice 30
Sergt. Russell 30
Pte. Eastcott 29
Corp. Brayshaw 29
Sergt. Kelly 29
Pte. McConnell 29

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Stock Exchange is virtually the aggregates in the preceding three matches. Five Canadians figured in the prize list. Sergt. Richardson was twelfth and Pte. Wilson, forty-fifth, each winning forty shillings; Sergt. Kerr was sixty-first; Sergt. Simpson, eighty-first, and Lieut. Boult, hundred and tenth, each winning twenty shillings. The scores of the winners were:

Richardson	34	34	33	101
Wilson	33	33	34	100
Kerr	31	35	32	98
Simpson	32	34	32	98
Boult	35	30	33	98

For the Wimbledon cup, ten shots, at 600 yards, Capt. Elliott and Pte. Eastcott put on 48 each, but Elliott was counted out, there being only fifteen prizes. Pte. Eastcott was eighth and won sixty shillings. There were three forty-nines made in this match.

In the 600 yards sweepstakes, Sergt. Crowe was tenth and Sergt. Kerr thirteenth, each winning twenty shillings.

Sergt. Pugh did some good shooting in the Alexander Martin and Armourers, putting on 48 in each of these unsquadded events.

PRINCE OF WALES MATCH.

Bisley Camp, July 17.—The Prince of Wales' Prize, single entries, open only to winners of National Rifle Association gold, silver and bronze, affiliated associations or counties medals, was shot for to-day. The distances were 200 and 600 yards' aggregate), ten shots at each range. The first prize is the Prince of Wales' prize and badge, and one hundred pounds.

At the 200 yard range the Canadians scored as follows:—

Lieut. Boult, Vancouver, 4 4 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 4—46.
Sergeant Crowe, Guelph, 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5—48.
Captain Elliott, Toronto, 3 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5—44.
Captain Forrest, Vancouver, 5 5 4 5 4 3 5 5 5 4—45.
Major Henry Flowers, Halifax, 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5—47.
Staff Sergeant Kerr, Toronto, 4 4 5 5 4 4 5 5 4 5—45.
Sergeant Kelly, Toronto, 3 3 5 3 5 4 4 3 4 4—38.
Orderly Sergeant Phillips, Toronto, 5 5 4 5 4 3 5 5 3 4—43.
Sergeant Richardson, Victoria, 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 4—48.
Sergeant Russell, Ottawa, 4 4 5 4 5 3 4 5 5 4—43.
Sergeant Simpson, Toronto, 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 4—45.
Captain Stuart, Vancouver, 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 5 5 3—43.
Private Wilson, Ottawa, 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 4—47.

There are thirty-two forty nines out of possible 50's, and four possibles in this match.

Sergeant Mitchell, of Toronto, who is not a member of this year's Bisley team, also made 46 out of a possible 50 in the Prince of Wales' match.

Sergeant Bayles, of Toronto, also a non-member of this year's team, made 43.

ALEXANDRA MATCH.

In the Alexandra Match at 200 yards, seven shots each, the Canadian scores were as follows:—

Lieut. Boult, Victoria, 4 4 5 4 5 4 4—30.
Corp. Bradshaw, Victoria, 5 4 5 5 4 5 5—33.
Sergeant Crowe, Guelph, 5 4 5 5 5 5 5—34.
Captain Elliott, Toronto, 4 5 5 5 4 5 5—33.
Private Eastcott, Ottawa, 4 5 4 5 3 5 5—31.
Captain Forrest, Vancouver, 5 5 4 5 5 5 5—34.
Major Flowers, Halifax, 5 5 5 5 4 4 5—33.
Captain Jones, Townall, P.E.I., 1 5 5 5 4 5—32.
Staff Sergeant Kerr, Toronto, 5 4 4 5 5 3 5 4 5—33.
Sergeant Kelly, Toronto, 28.
Private McConnell, Ottawa, 4 5 5 3 4 4 5—30.
Color Sergeant Moore, Peterboro, 4 5 5 4 5 3 5—31.
Private Morrice, Montreal, 4 3 5 5 4 5 4—30.
Orderly Sergeant Phillips, Toronto, 4 4 5 5 4 5 4—31.
Sergeant Pugh, Quebec, 5 5 5 5 5 5 3—33.
Sergeant Richardson, Victoria, 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 4—33.
Sergeant Russell, 5 5 5 4 4 5 4—32.
Sergeant Simpson, Toronto, 5 5 4 5 5 5 5—34.
Captain Stuart, Vancouver, 5 5 5 5 5 5 4—34.
Private Wilson, Ottawa, 4 5 4 4 5 4 5—31.

In the Armourer's Company match today, Color-Sergeant Moore made 47 out of a possible 50 ,and in the Alexander Martin match he also made 47. The range in the former is 900 yards, and in the latter 800 yards.

Captain Bayles, of Toronto, also made 46 out of a possible in the Alexander Martin match.

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.

BARNES—On July 13, a son to Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Barnes, 87 Park avenue, St. Henri.

CLARK.—On July 1, 1905, at Doe Lake, Ont., a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Clark.

COLE — At Rossland, B.C., on July 10, 1905, the wife of Arthur A. Cole, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

ATKINSON—VAN BRUYSSEL.— On July 8, 1905, at the residence of the bride's parents, Boiscair, Beaupre, P.Q., by the Rev. Frederic G. Scott, rector of St. Matthew's Church, Quebec, Suzanne Adeline, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ferd. van Bruyssel, to Henry Crawford Atkinson, Etchemin, P.Q.

BEATON—DEWAR.—At Lost River Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday, July 5, 1905, at 4 o'clock, by the Rev. Colin McKerchar, William John R. Beaton to Ellen N: (Nellie), eldest daughter of Norman Dewar, both of Lost River, Que.

BRIDGMAN — HEAL — On July 12 1905, at the home of the bride's parents, Mitchell, Ont., by the Rev. R. Whiting, of St. Paul's Church, Toronto, assisted by the Rev. W. G. Howson, of Mitchell, Laura, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Heal, to Leslie R. Bridgman.

BROWN—MANNING. — In Toronto, on Thursday, April 20, 1905, by the Rev. Dr. Gilray, Charles Edward Brown to Fannie, Amelia, only child of the late Emerson Ralph Manning, of Montreal, and Mrs. Manning, all of Niagara-on-the-Lake.

DALE—NEWSTEAD. — At the Marleston Schoolhouse, on July 5, 1905, by the Rev. F. Lewis, David Morrison Dale, eldest son of John Dale, of Silton, Assa., to Edith Newstead, of Marleton, formerly of Eastwood, Notts, Eng.

DAVIDSON—WEBSTER. — At the residence of R. M. Loveless, cousin of the bride, on June 29, 1905, by the Rev. J. A. Brown, assisted by the Rev. T. A. Watson, of Thamesford, and the Rev. D. B. Marsh, of Hamilton, cousins of the bride, William Bruce Davidson, of Scarboro' to Jean Stark, eldest daughter of Alexander Webster, of Agincourt, Ont.

ETHERINGTON—GIBSONE.— On July 12, 1905, at the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, Quebec, by the Very Rev. Dean Williams, the Rev. Edward James Etherington, rector of St. Thomas' Church, Hamilton, Ont., to Ada, eldest daughter of the late William Cuppage Gibsone, of Quebec.

EVANS — DUNNING — On July 12, 1905, at Trinity Church, Barrie, Ont., by the Rev. Canon Rohner, Mary Georgina, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Dunning, of King, to David Charles Evans, of Feaserton, Ont.

HAWSON—MacINTYRE.—In New York, on July 1, 1905, by the Rev. Dr. Willis, Thos. Hawson, of New York city, to Helen Gwendolen Myra, daughter of A. F. MacIntyre, K.C., of Ottawa, Canada.

JARVIS—DICK.—On July 11, 1905, at St. Simon's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. G. C. Cayley, Flora Edith Carfrae, eldest daughter of W. Carfrae Dick, to Edgar Ralph Jarvis, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Melfort, Saskatchewan.

MACLOGHLIN—DOWNEY— At St. Luke's Church, Toronto, on July 11, 1905, by the Rev. John Langtry, M.A., D.C.L., rector, Anna Eleanor, daughter of the late John Downey, Esq., barrister-at-law, Toronto, to Fforde Edward MacLoghlin, M.B., of Hamilton.

MATHESON—SHEPPHIRD.— On June 1, 1905, in St. Barnabas Church, Onion Lake, Sask., N.W.T., by the Rev. John R. Matheson, brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. D. D. Macdonald, the Rev. Edward Matheson, of Battleford, to Miss Eleanor Shepphird, graduate of the Church of England Deaconess' House, Toronto.

O'NEILL—WRIGHT—On July 6, 1905, by the Rev. W. E. Carroll, rector of Darlington, assisted by the Rev. E. R. James, incumbent of St. Andrew's Church, Alliston, Edward C. O'Neill, to Margaret, younger daughter of H. Maculla Wright, both of Alliston, Ont.

PINKERTON—BENSON—On Monday, July 10, 1905, at the Church of The Advent, Westmount, by the Rev. G. O. T. Bruce, B.A., Robert Taylor Pinkerton, to Olive Chaytor, daughter of Mr. Edward C. Benson, Quebec.

PROUDFOOT—HEALEY.— In this city, on July 10, 1905, by the Rev. Charles J. Jones, jr., Dudley A. Proudfoot, of Boston, to Miss Ida M. Healey, of this city.

SARLES—MEYERS.— At Santa Barbara, California, on June 21, 1905, by the Rev. Warren D. More, Miss Nellie Augusta W. Meyers, of Trenton, Ontario, to George Arthur Sarles, of Los Angeles, California.

STORMS—ALLISON.—On July 11, 1905, at the home of the bride's mother, Toronto, by the Rev. Dr. Wilkinson, of St. Peter's, Louise, eldest daughter of Mrs. John Allison, to Carl H. Storms, of Toronto.

THOMPSON — THOMPSON — At the residence of the bride's father, on July 5, 1905, by the Rev. J. Brewer, Miss Janie C. Thompson, Valcartier, Que., to J. H. S. Thompson, Marlow, Beauce, Que.

DIED.

BIGNELL.—On July 9, 1905, at St. Luke's Hospital, Ottawa, Florence, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Bignell, N.P., of Quebec.

BOY.—At his son's residence, Scotstown, Que., on Monday, July 10, 1905, Anthony Boy, late missionary for the French Evangelization at Chambly Canton, Que., aged 64 years.

BURNETT.—At 56 Rose avenue, Toronto, on July 7, 1905, Millie Helen, wife of George Gorrie Burnett, and daughter of the late Hon. Thomas Ferguson.

CLELAND — At Shawbridge, on July 14, 1905, Emmerson Sangster, infant son of the Rev. A. S. and Mrs. Cleland.

DAVIS — On July 10, 1905, at 465 Albert street, Ottawa, Hope Hathaway, aged 20 years, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Crosbie Davis.

DE WITT — On July 15, 1905, at East Farnham, Que., aged 65 years, Caleb Strong De Witt, son of the late Jacob De Witt, and father of Hiram N. De Witt and Jacob De Witt, all of Montreal. Chicago papers please copy.

EMPEY — At Brockville, Ont., on July 12, 1905, Gordon Empey, aged 69 years.

FIDLER.—At his residence, 175 Logan avenue, Toronto, on July 8, 1905, after a lingering illness, Henry Jellett Fidler, second son of the late Dr. Fidler, of Lindsay, Ont.

FINDLAY.—At Webwood, Ont., on July 6, 1905, George Oliver, fourth son of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Allan Findlay, of Barrie, aged 22 years.

FISHBOURNE — In this city, on July 16, 1905, at 222 Elgin street, James, infant son of William C. Fishbourne.

GIRDWOOD.—Entered into rest at St. Peter's Home, Woking, Surrey, England, on June 27, 1905, the Reverend Sister Lilian, of the Community of S. Michael and All Angels, eldest daughter of William Wallace Girdwood, Esq., C.E., Upton Manor, Essex, R.I.P.

GOSLING.—On July 11, 1905, aged 21 years and 2 months, Zillah C., youngest daughter of William Gosling.

HARRIS.— On July 12, 1905, at Brandon Manor, near Port Hope, Ont., in the 84th year of his age, William Hamilton Harris, J.P., last surviving grandson of the late Myndert Harris, Esq., U.E.L., who was the first settler at Port Hope in 1793.

JARDINE — At his residence, 107 Portland street, Toronto, on July 12, 1905, after a lingering illness, James Jardine, dearly beloved husband of Clarinda Jardine, aged 56 years and 26 days.

KENT.—At Funchal, Madeira, on June 24, 1905, John Kent, Esq., in the 96th year of his age; some time house master in the early days of U. C. College, and latterly private secretary to the late Right Honorable the Earl of Carnarvon.

LEACH — Suddenly, on June 20, 1905, at Corston, Pembrokeshire, Wales, Colonel Henry Leach, a J. P. for the county, and formerly of the 45th Regiment, in his 81st year.

McCRIMMON.—At his residence, Ancaster, Ont., on July 8, 1905, Joseph Eliza McCrimmon, in his 80th year.

McINNIS — At Greenfield, on June 27, 1905, Jane McNeill, beloved wife of Peter McInnis, aged 62 years, native of Glenetive, Scotland.

NICHOLSON — At Quebec, Edith Winnifford Nicholson, infant daughter of John Nicholson, aged 9 months and 20 days.

ORR.—On July 9, 1905, William Andrew Orr, 15 Beaconsfield avenue, Toronto, in the 85th year of his age.

PATTERSON — At Fairfield East, Ont., on July 13, 1905, Henry Patterson, aged 86 years.

PATERSON — At the Island of Orleans, Que., on July 14, 1905, George Paterson, aged 77 years.

RANKIN — Accidentally killed, at his home, Brompton, Que., on July 10, 1905, J. Alba Rankin, aged 59 years.

RICHARDS — In this city, at 43 St. Mark street, on July 16, 1905, Elizabeth Dunn, widow of the late Joseph Richards.

ROBERTSON.—At Quebec, James Robertson (retired Presbyterian clergyman).

SMITH — Accidentally killed at Quebec on July 7, 1905, Alexander Smith, youngest son of the late Hugh Smith, Bourg Louis, Que., aged 38 years and 2 months.

TOLHURST — At Campbellford, Ont., on July 10, 1905, T. G. Tolhurst, aged 83 years, late of Toronto.

TRUESDELL — At her home, in Regina, N.W.T., on July 1, 1905, Mary Erena, widow of the late Rev. J. W. Truesdell, aged 73 years. All that could be done by friends in and out of the family, and by her kind and skilful physician, was done, but she had heard the clear call, and her thought was:

'I leave the world without a tear,
Save for the friends I hold so dear.'

WALKER — At Bolsover, Derbyshire, England, on June 23, 1905, Henry Walker, aged 80 years, fahter of the Rev. Harry Walker, B.D., Westmeath, Ont.

WATKINS — At South Durham, on June 25, 1905, at the home of her brother-in-law, George Johnston, Ellen Johnston, wife of the late William Watkins.

WRIGHT — At Chateauguay Basin, on July 16, 1905, John D., infant son of William and Mary Wright, aged 7 weeks and 4 days.

IN MEMORIAM.

BOYD — In loving memory of T. W. Boyd, senr., who fell asleep in Jesus, at Alameda, Lavigne, Que., on July 15, 1899.

CUNNINGHAM.—In loving memory of M. E Wright, beloved wife of G. W. Cunningham, who died July 12, 1903.

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