Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1900. MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS. $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.

THE CHINESE CRISIS.

Anxiety has Increased as to the International Forces.

SITUATION AT TIENTSIN.

ATTEMPT TO RELIEVE THE PLACE PROVES UNSUCCESSFUL.

On Friday the news from China showed that reinforcements were being sent forward by all the powers interested. Fourteen transports were to convey troops from India, Russian wounded had already arrived at Yokohama, thirty-three Americans had left Peitaiho for Shanghai on the 'Nashville,' and the bombardment of Tientsin continued, with the European troops on the defensive. The Rev. Dr. Leonard, secretary of the Methodist Foreign Missionary Society, New York, had just received the following message, dated Chifu, June 15: Tientsin bombarded. Pekin very serious. Hopkins, Brown and King saved gunboat. Dr. Leonard believes that as only three names are mentioned the remaining twenty-four missionaries in Tientsin had been murdered by Boxers. Whether Tientsin is bombarded by Boxers or Chinese regulars is not clear though a Shanghai dispatch states it is by the regulars. Marine artillery at Portsmouth have been ordered to be ready for China. The allied troops had destroyed the Chinese military college at Tientsin, killed its defenders, burned the college, destroyed the guns and a considerable store of ammunition. The British had a man killed and five wounded, the Germans had a man killed, the Italians had five men wounded and the Russians lost seven killed and five wounded. Dr. F. E. Clark, who was in Pekin during the massacre by the Boxers, had reached Fusean, Corea, with his family, and was to sail thence for Vladivostock. The 'Algemeine Zeitung' points out Britain's great opportunity, with so many experienced soldiers in South Africa, one hundred thousand of which could be sent forthwith to China. In London, England, the Tientsin news was taken to indicate a more serious state of affairs than had been believed to exist. The English ladies at Tientsin had reached Taku in safety, but only got through by the help of Chinese troops, who beat off the Boxers' attacks on the train. Missionaries from Tsangchou have safely reached Weihaiwei. Japan is said to have chartered fifteen transport and eighteen warships are preparing to take part in large operations.

LORD SALISBURY OPTIMISTIC

INCLINES TO THE BELIEF THAT A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT IS LIKELY.

London, June 25.—The Associated Press learns that Lord Salisbury is still hopeful that the Chinese crisis will be solved without war against that country as a whole. In spite of the alarming reports, he inclines to the belief that the government of China in some satisfactory form will shortly be able to reassert itself. He does not mean that he belittles the professions of the various viceroys

A press message from Shanghai, dated yesterday at 4 p.m., embodies some later information. It says:—

'Official Japanese telegrams confirm the reports of a defeat of the allied forces at Tientsin. The foreigners there are now placed in a most desperate situation. The Russian Admiral Hilledradt yesterday sent a mixed force of 4,000 from Taku to attempt the relief of Tientsin. Nearly half of the force consisted of Japanese. The remainder was made up of contingents representing the other nations.

'The guns of the Chinese around Tientsin are superior to anything the defending European force has or is likely to have for some time.

'The bombardment of Tientsin continued on Friday. Bomb shelters were hastily erected. Food supplies are insufficient, and the continued shelling is reported to be telling terribly.

'Among those killed of the relief force on Friday was the commander of H.M.S. 'Barfleur.' The foreign casualties were 30. Japan is making every effort. Her troops are now arriving at Taku in large numbers.

The Chinese troops in the province of Chihli include 60,000 auxiliaries, who have been drilled by Russian and German officers.

BRITISH OFFICERS HIT.

Captain Beatty and Lieutenant Wright (British) have been severely wounded at Tientsin, according to a Shanghai despatch to the 'Daily Express' dated Saturday. The information was brought there by the British cruiser 'Orlando' from Chifu. The losses of the Russians have been heavy.



THE PEKIN UNIVERSITY, OR METHODIST MISSION. THE LARGEST MISSION SCHOOL IN CHINA.

The Shanghai correspondent of the 'Times' says:—

'Sheng, director of telegraphs, declares that information was received today (Friday, June 22), to the effect that the foreigners in Pekin were safe on Wednesday, June 20, but that all the legations had been burned except the British, Austrian, and Belgian.'

A despatch from Shanghai dated yesterday says:—

'Sheng says he has news from Pekin, by courier, to Shangtung, that the foreign ministers in Pekin are demanding their passports and that the Tsungli-Yamen is disposed to comply with their requeste.'

If this news be true, it would imply the correctness of the reports of the arrival of Admiral Seymour at Pekin.

At Canton the Boxers are posting inflammatory placards, of which the following is a sample:—

'Kill all Germans, French, Americans and English. To have peace prevail in the hearts of the people all foreigners should be driven out. This end can be attained in a few days if we unite our strength.'

The British Admiralty has ordered five more cruisers to go to China.

REINFORCEMENTS.

ALLIED FORCES SENDING ALL AVAILABLE MEN TO TIENTSIN.

London, Jan. 25.—It was reported from Shanghai last evening that the allied forces had torn and blown up the Taku forts, and that every available man had been sent to the relief of Tientsin. Two thousand three hundred Chinese bodies are alleged to have been cremated at Taku, and more than 4,000 Chinese are said to have been killed at Tientsin.

Chinese runners who have arrived at Taku report that a force of foreigners was engaged several days ago with an overwhelming body of Chinese, forty miles west of Tientsin. At Shanghai it is assumed that this force was Admiral Seymour's.

The Shanghai correspondent of the 'Daily Express' says:—'I learn from a mandarin who stealthily left Pekin on June 16, and who succeeded at great hazard in getting clear, that the Boxers are massed around Pekin and that more than half of the northern and western portions of the city, including the foreign settlement, were aflame when the mandarin left. He could tell me nothing as to the fate of the foreigners, nor much as to the general situation, but he had heard the Empress Dowager was preparing to go to the province of Shansi.'

NORTHERN CHINA ABLAZE.

A Chifu despatch to the 'Daily Mail,' dated yesterday, says:—

'The attack on the Tientsin relief was made by 20,000 Chinese, using machine guns and modern field pieces. The allies were wise in retreating. Forwarding detachments in this manner is suicidal, and the defeat of the foreigners, even though in small force, greatly aids the movement of the Boxers, which is gaining enormously, through the inability of the foreigners to make head against it.

'Practically the whole of northern China is ablaze. Hostilities are now conducted on an extended scale, due to direct orders from Pekin. Gen. Yan She Ki, governor of Shantung, commands 11,000 foreign-drilled troops, organized to a high pitch of excellence, and equipped with Mausers. It was in the plans that these troops should go to Taku, but the seizure of the forts was effected before they could get there.'

Some of the special despatches from Shanghai describe the great southern provinces of China as still quiet, but others assert that the news from the north is exciting the southerners, to a dangerous height of feeling, and that millions may rise any day.

FEARS UPRISING.

Shanghai is quiet, but there are fears of a rising. The action of the consuls in asking for the departure of the six Chinese cruisers was objected to by the senior naval officer, who informed them that he had at his disposal a force sufficient to compel them to leave if they objected to the presence of the fleet. The Chinese cruisers are heavily armed.

The powers are said to have fatally underestimated the numbers, desperation, and armament of the Chinese, who for three years have been accumulating rifles at the rate of 20,000 a month. The question here is, what are the powers going to do? Japan is preparing to tranship this week 10,000 additional troops. Russia is sending down from Vladivostock all her available force, estimated at from 8,000 to 9,000 men, although recent events have shown that the number of Russians on the Pacific coast has been over-estimated. The Indian Council held a special meeting at Simla, yesterday, and considered the feasibility of sending more troops.

Russia, according to a Chifu correspondent, has landed a force of Cossacks at Peitaiho and another at Shanhaikwan, to intercept the Chinese troops marching from Manchuria. A correspondent at Likungtao, on Weihaiwei Bay says that the Russians are sending 30,000 troops all told.

PEKIN RELIEVING COLUMN.

London, June 25.—The Admiralty has received the following despatch from Rear Admiral Bruce, dated Taku, via Chifu, June 24:

'The total force which left Tientsin with the Commander-in-Chief, for Pekin, was about 2,000, composed of detachments from the allied ships. No action could possibly be taken to relieve the Commander-in-Chief, because it was only known that he was cut off by Tientsin being invested.'

'Tientsin has been fighting for its life ever since. It was on receipt of information that the Chinese army had ordered trains for attacking Tientsin; that they were ravaging Tonku and reinforcing Taku, as well as mining the mouth of the Peiho that it was promptly determined to seize Taku. Since then every effort has been made to relieve Tientsin.

'I have commandeered a small coasting steamer for taking troops and sick and wounded across the bay to Weihaiwei, where I intend making a temporary base hospital, and asylum for refugees.

BOMBARDMENT OF TIENTSIN

NATIVES FIRST SET FIRE TO THE MISSION BUILDINGS, WHICH SPREAD.

New York, June 25.—The Chinese bombarding Tientsin set fire to the mission buildings first, says the Chifu correspondent of the 'Journal and Advertiser.' It spread to the native city and destroyed everything. The attacking force, well supplied with modern artillery, has been pressing the small allied force very hard. Already the dead number 160. Relief is being rushed from Taku, but the column will have to fight its way through the big Chinese army.

The British store-ship 'Humber' arrived at Chifu, bringing thirty refugees from Tongshan, including Messrs. Kinder and Parson and Mrs. Parson.

Peitaiho, (the great watering-place of northern China, where two hundred prominent foreigners had their summer homes), has been abandoned.

The governor of Shantung province, in which Chifu is situated, after conferring with his subordinate mandarins, decided not to join the rebels, and issued a proclamation decreeing that all Europeans and Americans should be protected.

Admiral Kempff held a conference on Sunday at the American consulate with Consul Fowler and the captains of the 'Nashville' and 'Yorktown.' The local governor of Chifu was present, and promised there should be no uprising here against the foreigners, and gave other assurances which seemed all right on the surface.

The Tootai expressed confidence in the good will of the American government toward China and said that the feeling was reciprocated.

Captain Edward Bayly, of the British armored cruiser at Taku, signalled the American captains yesterday:—'Thank God the Russians were here; otherwise we would all have been murdered.'

London, June 25.—A St. Petersburg despatch says that the new Russian cruiser 'Variag' will go direct from Philadelphia to Port Arthur.

FOREIGNERS SAFE ON TUESDAY.

London, June 25.—The French consul-general at Shanghai, telegraphing yesterday, reported that the Chinese Minister of Railways and Telegraphs had informed him that all foreign ministers and foreigners at Pekin were safe last Tuesday, and preparing to leave with the authority of the Chinese Government.

INDIAN FORCE FOR CHINA.

Simla, June 24.—An order has been issued increasing the force commanded by General Gaselee, which is going to China to divisional strength. The following will be added to the force already selected: A regiment of native cavalry, a field battery, three companies of sappers, a battalion of pioneers, and two native infantry regiments for the lines of communication.

TO BE SENT TO CHINA.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 24.—Under orders from the Navy Department a large force of men to-day began the work of preparing for service the water-carrying ship 'Arethuse,' which has been in reserve at League Island since the close of the Spanish-American war. The 'Arethuse' is to be sent to Chinese waters and officials at the League Island Navy Yard expect to have her ready within ten days. The 'Arethuse' is needed badly as a water carrier. Every available part of the ship will be filled with coal as ballast and she is expected to carry about 3,500 tons to the American warships at China.

THE LATEST.

TROOPS ENTER TIENTSIN.

UNITED STATES ADMIRAL SAYS THEIR LOSS WAS SLIGHT.

Under date of London, June 26, 5.35 a.m., a despatch says the British cruiser 'Terrible,' which has arrived at Chifu, from Taku, sends the news that 800 Sikhs and 200 Royal Welsh Fusiliers have effected a junction with the American, German, and Russian forces, cut off about nine miles from Tientsin. It was proposed to deliver an attack on Sunday night. The rest of the London despatches, based upon conjecture chiefly, are of the most gloomy character, and paint the legations at Pekin destroyed, Admiral Seymour a prisoner in the hands of the Chinese, and Pekin defended by 360,000 Chinese troops, with 220 Creusot guns, 18 Krupps, and 150 Maxims. This is a fearful aggregation to figure up.

TROOPS AT TIENTSIN.

London, June 26, 5.35 a.m.—The British cruiser 'Terrible' has arrived at Chifu from Taku, with the latest news, which is as follows:

'Eight hundred Sikhs and two hundred Welsh Fusiliers have effected a junction with the American, German and Russian forces, which had been cut off by the Chinese about nine miles from Tientsin. It was proposed to deliver an attack upon the Chinese forces at Tientsin on Sunday night.'

It is not clear what forces united. It would seem that one relieving force, cut off, had been relieved by another. At any rate, it is apparently certain that the allies arrived in sufficient force at Tientsin on Sunday to attack the besieging Chinese.

Washington, June 26.—Rear Admiral Kempff reports by a Japanese torpedo boat, that the combined forces entered Tientsin on Saturday, June 23, sustaining small loss. They started last Sunday to relieve the force at Tientsin.

According to Japanese reports, Admiral Seymour has been captured and the ministers have left Pekin, guarded by Chinese soldiers. Their whereabouts is unknown.

United States Consul John Flower, has received from Rear-Admiral Kempff the following:—

'Only one communication from Pekin has reached me since communications were interrupted on June 10. It was dated June 12. No direct or indirect news from the ministers since.

'About 430 foreign troops, including 56 American marines, went to Pekin to guard the legations. A force of 100 Americans united with a total force of 2,500 men of all nationalities represented here went on June 10 to open the road and to relieve Pekin. This movement was by permission of the Chinese Government.

'The last news from the expedition was dated June 12, when the expedition was at Lang-fang. The railway has been destroyed behind it since.

'Any news that can be obtained or effort made for the relief of the legations and the lives and property of foreigners should be done at any hazard.

'All energies and forces here must first be directed to the relief of Tientsin, particularly as it is the key to Pekin.'

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

Buller Finds Standerton Deserted by Dutch Residents.

BOTHA ANXIOUS FOR PEACE — BOERS ATTACK BRITISH POST AT HONIG SPRUIT.

Friday's war news from South Africa was meagre. General Buller had reached Paardekop on Wednesday and was going forward to Standerton. About three hundred Boers, singly and in small parties, had surrendered. The first train for Pretoria left Capetown on Thursday. It is stated that Kruger is short of funds and is issuing treasury notes, having declared all who will not accept them enemies to the state and their property liable to confiscation.

London, June 25.—The Transvaal military incidents are summed up officially by Lord Roberts in the following message to the War Office:—

'Pretoria, Sunday, 11.30 a.m.—Buller reached Standerton on June 22. He found a good deal of rolling stock. The Dutch residents had left the town.

'The British prisoners captured since our occupation of Pretoria have been taken to Machadodorp.

'Ian Hamilton occupied Heidelberg on Saturday. The enemy fled, pursued by our mounted men six or seven miles. The previous day Broadwood's cavalry had a skirmish with the enemy, dispersing them completely and capturing six.

'Hunter's advance brigade reached Johannesburg toward Heidelberg, on June 22.

'The enemy attacked our post at Honig Spruit, and before reinforcements arrived from Kroonstad they had burned three culverts. These had all been repaired by this afternoon.'

An Associated Press despatch from Capetown, dated yesterday, says:—

'The British casualties at Honig Spruit were thirty-seven killed and wounded.

Sir Redvers Buller in a despatch to the War Office says that among the prisoners taken to Machadodorp are Lords Antrim and Ennismore, both of whom are in good health. Lord Longford was left at Reitz severely wounded.

DE VILLIERS'S COMMANDO SURRENDERS.

London, June 25.—A telegram from Capetown states that De Villiers's commando, numbering 220 men, with 280 horses, 18 waggons, 200 rifles and ten thousand rounds of ammunition, has surrendered to General Warren, at Bilkfontein. Commandant De Villiers himself did not surrender.

Pretoria despatches say that the wives of Generals Botha and Lucas Meyer are seen in the streets of Pretoria every day when they are out on shopping tours.

PEACE NEGOTATIONS.

BOTHA ANXIOUS TO COME TO TERMS, BUT KRUGER IS IN THE WAY.

London, June 25.—According to a Pretoria despatch General Botha possesses full powers to conclude peace and it is reiterated that he is willing to surrender, but that President Kruger remains obdurate. The fact that a deputation from Pietersburg, in northern Transvaal, has approached Lord Roberts with an invitation to send a force to receive the submission of the town is regarded as important, for Pietersburg is far removed from the scene of warfare.

Mr. Kruger is reported to have issued a proclamation on June 17, announcing that the Russians had declared war upon the Japanese, and that Great Britain must help Japan.

Lord Roberts and Commandant-General Botha are still exchanging letters.

Two hundred rebels have surrendered to General Warren at Bilkfontein.

The communications of Senekal with Winburg, the nearest supply point, have been temporarily interrupted. General Clements is at Senekal. A convoy seeking to reach him on Friday, was driven back.

The force now available to President Kruger, is officially estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000 men. The Standerton correspondent asserts that his sole idea is to hold out until after the United States Presidential election.

BRITISH MAIL CAPTURED.

London, June 25.—According to a despatch from Capetown, it seems that at the recent fight at Sand river, the Boers captured 2,000 mail bags containing a three weeks' accumulation of letters for Lord Roberts's army, and £4,000 worth of stamps, intended for the use of the troops.

STRATHCONA'S HORSE WELCOMED.

Toronto, June 24.—The 'Evening Telegram's' special London cable says:—'Strathcona's Horse, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Steele, on joining the forces of General Buller, at Paardekop, received an enthusiastic reception.'

PRIVATE WHITELY DEAD.

Ottawa, June 24.—The following cable has been received at the Militia Department to-day from Col. Otter, dated Springs, June 23: — No. 7118, W. F. Whitely, of the 6th Regiment, Duke of Connaught's Rifles, Vancouver, B.C., died at Johannesburg, June 19, of enteric fever.'

TWO VOLUNTEERS BACK.

Quebec, June 24.—Among the passengers on the steamship 'Tunisian' were two members of the first contingent to South Africa, Private Craig, of Windsor, Ont.; and Private Johnson, of St. John, N.B. Both were wounded at the battle of Paardeberg, and were sent shortly afterwards to Woolwich Hospital. Private Craig still suffers from his injuries and walks with the aid of a stick. Both went to the Citadel; but Johnson left on Saturday evening for home, while Craig left this afternoon.

GEN. HAMILTON INJURED.

FALL FROM HIS HORSE RESULTS IN A BROKEN COLLAR-BONE.

London, June 25.—The information from South Africa continues so unimportant that the afternoon newspapers here are trying to make a sensation out of General Ian Hamilton breaking his collar-bone by a fall from his horse.

General Warren wires that the rebellion has been extinguished in the north of Cape Colony, but he does not mention the capture or dispersal of the considerable Boer force, which has been occupying that part of the country.

Interest mostly centres in the Orange River Colony, where General De Wett is causing the British much annoyance.

FENIANS DEPORTED.

New York, June 24.—Joseph Mullett, 'The Dwarf,' and James Fitzharris, known as 'Skin the Goat,' who served seventeen years in an English prison for complicity in the Phoenix Park murder and who arrived in this port on May 27, were deported yesterday on the Cunard steamship 'Servia.'

As a parting statement before the vessel left the dock, Mullett said: 'We have been treated shamefully here. The government has treated us badly and the press has been against us. I say to you that you are bought by English gold, and the sooner the British flag is hoisted at Washington, the better it will be.'

THE ASHANTIS UPRISING

AGED QUEEN OF OFESU THE BRAIN AND INSPIRATION OF THE REBELLION.

London, June 25.—A despatch to the 'Daily Express' from Phahsu, dated Saturday says:—

'The brain and inspiration of the Ashanti rebellion is the aged Queen of Ofesu. Although old, she is full of physical energy. She carries a gun herself and personally leads 1,000 picked hunters. Her personal confederate is the old, blind, crafty King of the Adansis.

'Cobina Foli, heir to the Adansi stool, is a prisoner of the British. He professes loyalty. The revolt, he says, has been simmering for a year. All the tribes except the Bekwais, according to his account, object to paying British taxes. He says the golden stool is made of wood, covered with thin gold plates.'

THE WEIRS ASKED TO ASSIGN.

The liquidators of the Ville Marie Bank have made a demand of assignment upon Wm. Weir, Somerville Weir and Godfrey Weir, carrying on business as bankers, under the name of Wm. Weir & Son, and also upon each of them personally. The petition sets forth that the indebtedness of the firm to the bank is $21,655.99, and the personal indebtedness of each of the individual members thereof as follows: Somerville Weir, $4,371.56, plus $500 for double liability; Godfrey Weir, $2,816.62, plus $3,700 double liability, and Wm. Weir, $88,900, made up of double liability.

WORLD'S W.C.T.U. CONVENTION.

Edinburgh, June 24.—The World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union proceedings yesterday included an impressive memorial service in honor of the late Frances Willard, the former president of the World's Union.

AN ECHO.

(By Cora K. Wheeler, in 'Presbyterian Banner.')

CHAPTER II.—(Continued.)

It was nearly ten o'clock, I think, when I heard Hugh ride up to the side porch and dismount. He had not been home to dinner, having been away since luncheon with Dr. Stern. I heard the maid explaining to him that everyone was out on the yacht, and I thought it unnecessary to explain that we two had been left behind. He went off to his own rooms in the wing, and I was just thinking that if I was to take Edith upstairs before our party's return I must start at once, when the first notes of a guitar floated through the west window. I sat back to listen, and then all at once in those clear, high tenor notes I had never forgotten came the words we heard so long ago :—

'I'm but a voice to thee!
I'm but a voice to thee.'

Edith sprang to her feet at the first line, and then dropping on her knees, buried her head in my lap. Such a fever of trembling seized her that I dared not move or speak. The voice swept on and on, repeating the refrain. I heard the whistle of the yacht in the distance and whispered to Edith that we must go upstairs before Hugh should hear it also and come out to meet the party.

My words brought back self-control and we passed silently through the halls, making no sound that could betray our presence. I felt that I had been blind indeed, but I had some way received the impression that Hugh's operation had been performed in Indianapolis, as that had been in the great doctor's headquarters since his return to the States; and, strange as it may seem, I had never connected him with our hospital experience.

Edith pulled my face down to hers as I bent to kiss her good-night, and spoke the first words that had been said since our return to our room.

'Oh, mamma!' (what a tremor in the sweet, young voice) how weak and foolish you must think me! What a mistake I have made!'

'No, dear,' I replied, 'rather what a fearful mistake you came near making. There is no greater wrong a girl can do a man than to give her hand without her heart.'

How thankful I felt as I kissed the child good-night that the decision had come at last. I bethought me of a word that might give relief to the sensitive conscience, and spoke as I turned away:

'I would not give myself any unhappiness in regard to George, Edith, if I were you, until after I had spoken to him. I think he has begun to find out that it was a mistake also. You have not given him that unstinted admiration you did once.'

Such a relieved note came into her voice as she answered, 'I shall be so thankful, mamma, if you are right.' A moment later she added: 'But I cannot stay here, mamma. What shall we do?'

The answer to that question came to me as an inspiration when we were on the piazza. I took up the letters that had been brought after the departure of the boating party, saying:

'Mrs. Erskine has written again from Philadelphia, Edith. She is to sail for Europe the first of August, and begs us to come to her at once. I decided, after I had read the letter, that I would make it my plea for a hasty departure.'

'You always think of a way to better things, mamma.' Edith raised herself with almost a natural smile, and I went over to the bed again to kiss the white face, saying quietly:

'Then you must show your appreciation by closing your eyes and resting, for that white face means one of the old headaches to-morrow if you don't.' But the child held my hand and nestled her face until it was almost invisible and her voice nearly inaudible as she whispered:

'You will never speak of the singing, will you, mamma? I could not bear it.'

'Certainly not; but, Edith, why is it we have never heard him sing before?'

'I knew he sang, mamma, and I have heard the others urge him often, but he always made some excuse, and there was always so much going on that it just happened to be crowded out, I suppose.'

I felt that the voice had but finished what had been silently going forward all these weeks, but one question I must ask before the subject became a forbidden one.

'Have you ever thought it might have been Hugh, Edith?'

'Sometimes, at first, mamma, there was a tone in his voice that seemed familiar, and when the others spoke of his singing I was anxious to hear him; but afterwards (there was a pause and break here) I thought I would rather never know, and so when he was asked to sing I always slipped away, because it troubled me. I wanted always to keep that voice as something sacred; it helped me so much to bear the pain in the dark days. That was the reason I asked you not to talk of my accident the other day. I was afraid I did not want to know surely, because one day when Hugh had been telling me about his life work, and I had said how grand and noble it seemed to me, he sang just under his breath that line about the "wounded" in "Your Mission,' and then I was almost sure, mamma, and tried to forget all about the voice. I meant to cure myself of any impression it had made on me. I tried to be true and honest, but I'm afraid I wasn't, mamma. I'm afraid I always secretly knew. Oh, I should die, mamma, if he ever found it out.'

'I think it is our secret, and ours only dear,' I said, tenderly. Then as I heard the merry voices on the porch I urged Edith again to seek rest, assuring her, as I turned to leave the room, that I would overcome all obstacles and have everything speedily arranged for our departure in the morning.

A chorus of voices greeted me below stairs. The Porters were to take a yachting party to West Point, and our young people were all invited. I told about my letter, and resisted all of Mrs. Gregory's and Susie's entreaties that I would leave Edith to join the yachting party. It all came about quite naturally, and as we would leave at nine, and the boat at noon, our departure would make no difference in their plans.

George expressed the proper amount of concern and disappointment, but as I heard him, a few minutes later, eager in his discussion of plans with Miss Austin, I thought he would no doubt be consoled for Edith's absence.

I told Edith my plans on my return to our room, and then insisted upon her closing her eyes and leaving the packing to me. It took me several minutes to persuade Susie that I needed no assistance, and that I thought 'quiet' the best thing for Edith's head. It took many more minutes to make Mrs. Gregory willing that I should be left without even a maid's assistance, but it took me but one moment to assure Hugh that I would administer the sleeping draught he brought to the door; and as I noticed the quiet, submissive way in which Edith swallowed the medicine I did not feel that that moment had been wasted. I think the thoughtfulness and care aided the effect desired, for it was not half an hour before her quiet, low-breathing assured me that she was asleep.

I moved to and fro from bed-room to dressing-room, laying our clothes in the trunks, and as I worked my own nerves became quiet. A load seemed lifted from my heart as I looked at the sweet, peaceful face of my darling. I had no more need to dread the fate in store for her.

It was nearly one o'clock when I fastened the last lock, and I was so tired that disrobing seemed a burden. I sat quite still on the floor for a moment when a low tap aroused me. I opened the door to find George before me.

'I saw your light, Mrs. Maxwell, and just stopped to ask if Edith was all right,' he said, in a half apologetic tone. He had evidently just remembered that he had made no enquiry upon his return.

'Very comfortable; she is asleep,' I answered, quietly; 'and as our voices may disturb her I will say good-night.'

He bowed and passed on, and I heard Miss Austin's laugh in the hall below, and it had a little exultant thrill, as she declared to Susie that she was too sleepy for a chaperone. I wondered that George had remembered to enquire and felt quite easy as to any possible pain in store for him. I knew the sting would be to his vanity and pride rather than to the heart.

After my packing and late hours I did not waken at the usual time, and it was fully eight o'clock before I became conscious. I was not surprised to find that Edith had already left the room. I made all haste in dressing, and in a quarter of an hour was in the dining-room. All the family except Hugh were at the table, and I heard with not a little surprise that Edith and George had gone for a walk some half hour before.

'There they come now,' exclaimed Susie, whose seat faced the window. 'I don't believe I shall ever be so desperately in love that I shall walk before breakfast, Mrs. Maxwell.'

'No, Susie would not lose a meal for any lover,' her father answered, quickly. Before his daughter could retort the young people were in the room. Edith came round at once to greet me; she was quite calm and collected, more like her natural self than she had been for days, and I knew that explanations had brought more relief than pain.

George looked flushed and annoyed, but soon bent all his energies to rally Miss Austin's spirits as that young lady had been in what the children call a fit of the 'sulks' ever since my entrance.

No one seemed to surmise that all was not as before. Mrs. Gregory even said to me, as we passed through the hall, that she thought our young couple's behavior as exemplary as that of the lovers in John Halifax's day.

I was relieved that Hugh had been called away, and that we must leave our good-bys for him. Mr. Gregory and George rode with us to the depot, so that our conversation was, of course, general. I thought Mr. Gregory looked surprised when George made the preparations for the yachting trip an excuse for their return, as soon as we were in the train, but he was too well bred not to acquiesce at once.

Edith's cheeks were very bright and her movements quick and nervous as she arranged her belongings. She did not once glance towards the window, but I stood and watched the whirl of dust that followed the departing carriage, and as the dust cleared I saw a light rig swing into view. I knew Hugh's horse at the first glance, and I had hardly time to warn Edith before he had thrown the lines to a porter, and his foot was on the car-step.

My warning had been quickly given, however, and Ediths' manner was all I could have desired.

'I knew you would understand a doctor's time is not his own, but you might have known I should be here in time, unless Prince failed me. I may be gone by Christmas, you know. (This last reference to a visit planned weeks before.) But you are not to forget me if I don't come back for ten years. I'm not one of the people who change my friends.'

How natural and friendly it all was! We were to him a part of the family. I was thankful that the cry of 'All aboard!' cut our farewell short, but he stood on the platform as we passed, and lifted his hat with that quiet deference that made the mere act a compliment. We neither of us mentioned his name again that day.

(To be Continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

ADA'S ADVENTURE.

('The Prize.')

Ada Gray's father was helping to cut down trees in a wood a mile from his home, and one Saturday when he was extra busy he asked his wife to send Ada with his dinner.

Ada was very pleased to go; she started out at half-past twelve and reached her father a few minutes before one, and whilst he was eating dinner she went for a ramble in the wood.

It was a cool but very bright day in October, and the trees—in their autumn colors of orange, red, brown, and yellow—were looking very beautiful. Scores of birds were enjoying beech-nuts on the high branches of the beech-trees; many pretty squirrels were frisking about lower down; and on the ground and amongst broad yellow leaves were hundreds of horse-chesnuts lying in their rugged green shells which had burst open by their fall, and there were also lots of glossy brown acorns scattered about.

Ada wandered along until she heard her father call her, then she hurried back, and a few minutes later she was on her way home. Before reaching the road she had to go through a long meadow and a lonely lane, and she was half-way down the lane when she suddenly heard a shrill whistle which came from behind the hedge on her right, and on looking in that direction she caught sight of a boy, named Harry Hardy, who had been hiding there.

This boy was called the plague of the village, because he so often got into mischief and never lost a chance of tormenting any one or anything smaller and weaker than himself; so when Ada saw him she felt rather frightened and at once started running, with the hope of being able to get out of the lonely lane before he could overtake her.

'No use running. I mean to catch you!' he shouted, and he scrambled through the hedge and soon reached her and began to tease her in his cowardly manner.

He first took her father's dinner-basket from her and threatened to break the jar, the dish, and the plates which were inside it, and to throw away the knife and fork, and the cloth; next he threatened to take away her shawl, and he gave it sharp pulls from behind until he made a slit in it; when he had done this he handed her back her basket and let her go on a few steps in peace, but he soon overtook her again, and then to her horror he caught hold of her arm, and pretended that he meant to give her a ducking in the horse-pond which was at the back of a small farm-house.

In struggling to get away from him her hat fell off, but he would not let her stop to pick it up; he pulled her along, in spite of her cries, until they were a few yards off the water. Then Mrs. Grant, the farmer's wife, came upon the scene, and, of course, he quickly let go his hold and ran off as fast as he could; then Ada was taken to the cosy farm-house kitchen where a big cat was sleeping under his mistress's chair.

Kind Mrs. Grant at once slipped off her clogs—the wooden shoes which she always wore over her boots when in the farm-yard—and when she had put them down on the floor beside the badly used dinner-basket, she hurried into her dairy and fetched from it a jug of new milk and gave a bowlful to her little visitor.

Poor Ada was very tired and thirsty, and she drank the milk gladly, and was very much refreshed by it; a few minutes later she started out with Mrs. Grant to find her hat, and when it was found her kind friend went with her to the end of the lane to see her safe on the way home. 'Good-by, dear,' she said; 'you are all right now; that bad boy dare not touch you in the road, and you will not have to go off it again. You are not afraid, I hope?'

'No, ma'am, thank you,' said Ada brightly, but when she got on the top of the hill, and out of sight of the farm-house, she heard something which gave her cause to feel frightened again—yes, she heard a shrill whistle, then Harry Hardy's voice shouting, 'I'll catch you!' and the next moment she caught sight of him as he was about to leap over a stile in a field not far off, then she saw him slip and fall to the ground, and heard him groan and cry 'Oh!' in a very mournful tone.

'I wonder if he is hurt,' she said to herself, and instead of starting to run away from him as she had meant to do, she stood still and watched to see whether he was going to get up, and when she found that he did not move and kept on moaning, she made up her mind to go and find out what had happened; so, although she had heard that he once pretended to be hurt on purpose to get some one near him whom he wished to catch, the brave and kind little girl went to him, and he was very thankful that she did so, for he really could not get up.

'Oh, dear! oh dear, Ada! I've broken my ankle,' he cried. 'I twisted it between the bars when I fell, and—and I heard it snap. Oh, I wish I could get my boot undone.'

'Poor Henry, I am so sorry for you.' And Ada's eyes filled with tears of pity. 'May I unfasten your boot for you?'

He nodded, and she at once knelt down and gently unlaced it; next, she took off her shawl and put it over him because he shivered and said he felt cold; then she ran and fetched his mother and brother, who got him home as soon as possible; but a few hours later he was taken to the Cottage Hospital, for his ankle was found to be badly broken.

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.'

'What a pity it is that country roads are so bad,' said a close observer. 'The scenery is fine, the clouds and sky enchanting, but if you are not looking at the road you come to a hole and are joggled and shaken up so that it takes all the fun out of it.' I smiled to myself for it seemed in a nutshell the same with the path of life. I am sure we all have our moments of elation—the sky was never so blue, the landscape so fair—there is strength and enchantment in just living. But by and by we come to a deep rut. It may be that we are wounded by the hand of a friend, it may be a foe in our own household. Perhaps disappointment, the sadness of ill-health, or loss, but the rough place is there, and very likely we are not looking. Ah, me! the shaking brings us down to a better watching of the horse's footsteps to trying to find a smoother road, perhaps we jog along more securely afterwards, but it takes something out of life that never returns, the sweetness, the security, cannot be ours again.

Thinking of driving, reminds me of another friend who went with me along the shore of our beautiful lake, where thousands of tiny sparkles glittered in the sunshine, and the blue hills seemed far away. But she noticed a man in front of us with a ricketty waggon, where the back seat hung loose and seemed likely to fall off. My face was toward the beauty of the scenery and I called her attention to the panorama before us. But she only said, 'That seat will tumble on the road,' so concentrated was her thought upon the possibility of a small disaster to the careless driver and so she 'Did not bring home the river and sky,' for in a few minutes he passed safely into a gateway, and at the same time we turned from the sun-lit lake and drove into the shadows.

THE FLORAL CLUB.

'I've only one foolishness, and that's flowers—I'm sensible enough in everything else.' It was a member of the club who spoke and I thought of Beecher's sayings: 'Blessed is the man that really loves flowers, loves them for their beauty, the joy they have given and always will give; but such men need no blessing of mine—they are blessed of God.' So do not call it foolishness when it is really a gift, to be able to appreciate and love and care for these jewels in earth's crown.

Just now the beauty of the garden is the bed of German iris and the pink thorn. The former has many rich shades—rich and varied—that attract the eyes, like a collection of huge butterflies. They are so easily grown, so hardy and permanent that there should be a place for them in every garden. We make the ground do duty three times: First tulips, then Iris, and after they fade the tall phlox fills the corner for the latter part of summer. It is these gaps that spoil a garden, and there are ragged beds where tulips grow until other things fill the place after the tops wither and are cut off. The Pink thorn, or English May, is a beautiful tree, and must be seen to be appreciated. It is beloved by Old Country people, and associated with all that is beautiful in the springtime at the old home. Already the rich double clusters are fading away.

ICELAND POPPIES.

'E. M.'—The flowers enclosed are as above named, and it is a very desirable annual, with its tall, graceful flowers that nod and flutter with every passing breeze. The foliage is delicate and it revels in sunshine, thriving best in sandy soil. There is a dwarf white and a scarlet, as well as the yellow enclosed in your letter. Now and then a double flower appears, or rather semi-double. It is best to treat as an annual and sow seed every season. There is nothing better to fill up spaces where tulips and daffodils have been.

ROOF GARDENS.

'Susan' asks about roof gardens, and although they are some trouble, and require shading during the torrid heat, they are often successful. It is too late to sow seeds, but tradiscantia, geraniums, verbenas and other heat-loving plants can be bought for a trifle and planted. Grocery boxes about a foot deep and as long as can be procured are the best. They can be painted a leaden grey or green, and a number of small holes bored in the bottom of each box, which should have a strip of board nailed across each end to elevate it slightly and allow the water to run off in a rain storm. One roof gardener tells that she succeeds with tea roses, which is due to her careful and thorough watering. She bought a few feet of rubber pipe and connected it with her bath-room faucet, then up through the shaft to the roof. The secret of her wonderful success is the regular moisture given late in the evening, so that it will soak well into the earth in the cool night air. For my own part I prefer window boxes, as more on a level and not needing so much climbing to reach. Nasturtiums succeed better than many things in the dry atmosphere of these artificial gardens.

LARGE PLANT FOR HOUSE.

'Larkspur.'—If, as you say, you wish a tall plant for the house, something not so expensive as a palm or rubber plant, buy a packet of seed of castor oil bean for five cents; put them each in pots, and as they grow select the best and richest colored leaf for your plant. Give it good attention, water and sunshine, and keep well shaped. Then you will have a tropical-looking plant by winter, and quite a curiosity to many people. It is said that flies avoid it, which adds to its value.

STRAWBERRY FUNGUS.

'An Anxious Reader' sends some leaves of strawberry plants covered with dull, slate-colored cups about the size of a pin's head, that let fall a fine, black powder. This is one of the slime fungus, and is not a disease, but grows in rich earth, not in the plant. It is a gelatinous mass that spreads over anything in its way. It does not remain long, and I have not heard of a safe remedy when the fruit is formed and ripening. Better to set out in new ground when the fruiting season is over.

POTATOES UNDER TREES.

Mrs. L. has a patch of ground under some trees, and asks if it is too late to plant it in potatoes. Ans.—If the shade is only partial they will likely give a crop, and it is not too late in middle June to plant the potatoes, as, if kept clear of the potato beetle, they often make free growth when the longer and cooler nights of August and September set in. But the application of Paris green and land plaster must be kept up, or the spraying mixture, if preferred. Cultivate well with a hoe, and do not expect a crop if the trees form a dense shade, and allow no light, while they impoverish the ground.

RUBBER PLANT DROPPING LEAVES.

'Queenie' asks the cause of this, and most likely the plant has stopped to take a rest, in which case the lower leaves turn yellow and drop off. If you wish to prevent this keep it growing, and that is done by means of a warm, moist atmosphere, under which conditions it makes rapid growth, and the leaves continue a bright, glossy green. They must be sponged often with clean warm water.

MILDEW.

'Tulip.'—Your leaf looks like the begonia vernon, and the disease is due apparently to water over the leaves in strong sunshine, or else to over-watering without drainage. As a rule, begonias are not subject to disease and thrive in a light porous soil, with good drainage. They must have a sheltered position, and water should never be allowed to rest on the leaves. Your coleus seems to be troubled with mildew. They must be set in a place where there is no air. Sulphur is the best remedy for mildew. The other plant leaf is so indefinite it is hard to decide as to its name. It looks like the garden geranium. The best plants for a shaded situation are pansies and petunias, for seedlings, with lily of the valley as a perennial. There is a pleasure in trying novelties, but they will not always succeed with sparse sunshine. Lobelia and the English daisy do not require strong sunlight, and many plants agree with a little shade. Thank you for appreciative words about Garden Talks. In case you do not know how best to apply sulphur for mildew. I will give you the formula. Boil three pounds of sulphur and three pounds of lime in six gallons of water, until it is reduced to two gallons. When settled, bottle the clear liquid and when wanted for use mix one gill of the liquid with five gallons of water and syringe on the plants in the evening. Several applications may be necessary during the season, but the remedy is simple and safe.

GLADIOLUS.

'Gladioli' asks if it is too late to plant these bulbs, and their treatment. Ans.—For ease of culture, and late planting, nothing exceeds the gladiolus, for it bears neglect and a poor situation better than most plants. They should be set out at once, five or six inches deep, so that they will stand up well, and the hot sun will not be so apt to injure their growth and development. For cutting they are very useful, and we put them in places where tulips have bloomed.

WORK FOR THE MONTH.

The hoe must be kept moving these days, and in hot dry weather stirring the earth is as good as a shower. Do not water carelessly, as plants are often injured in this way, as the earth breaks after shallow watering. The water of washing day is useful around rose bushes and shrubs, but it must be used judiciously, and not allowed to form a caking over the surface of the ground. Mixed with hellebore it is a good application to remedy the rose aphis, but adds a soiled appearance to the leaves. In my garden this year young chickens were not allowed to run, to this I attribute the appearance of the rose aphis. But the hens destroy some tender valuable plants, and cannot discriminate, so we have tried the experiment of banishment.

BOOKS ON FARMING.

C. S. L.—'How the Farm Pays,' by Peter Henderson and Wm. Crozier, is a book of great use to the amateur farmer, and covers all the subjects of which you inquire. For a garden, we recommend Peter Henderson's 'Gardening for Profit,' and Professor Bailey's 'Garden Making.'

THE JAPANESE QUESTION IN CANADA.

Mr. David Glass attributes the anti-Japanese agitation in British Columbia to the influence of demagogues who want labor votes for their own political ends. The sentiments of the general public in the Dominion, he tells us, are quite friendly to the Japanese. He is not only sure that the Government of Ottawa will disallow the anti-Japanese laws in the event of their re-enactment in British Columbia but he thinks that Sir W. Laurier may possibly do something to forestall the British Columbian agitators by introducing into the Dominion Parliament a general law on the subject of foreign immigration in which the Japanese will be favorably discriminated from other Asiatic peoples. Such action on the part of the Dominion authorities would be warmly appreciated by the Japanese and would materially help to draw closer the bonds of union, commercial and political, between this nation and the great branch of the English people on the other side of the water. In any case, we are glad to be informed that the attitude of the general public in the Dominion is favorable to Japanese immigration. But on the other hand, it would be well for this country to see that the number of its sons in Canada is not swollen suddenly and in a conspicuous manner, for such an increase will be sure to embitter still more the antipathy of the native laborers toward the Japanese and to stimulate the activity of political agitators. And however well-intentioned the Government at Ottawa may be, it must be remembered that in a country like Canada where the popular element is a growing power in politics there is a limit to the restraining power of the rulers. The urgent necessity of restraining undue Japanese emigration to Canada and the United States has recently been pointed out by our consuls in those countries, and we believe that the suggestion will be acted upon by the Imperial Government.—'The Japan Times,' Tokio.

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WITH OTTER'S MEN.

Some Heavy Fighting on the Way to Winburg.

CANADIANS HAD A PROMINENT PART IN THE BATTLE OF KOOT'S NEK—THE BATTALION A MERE SKELETON.

(From the Special Correspondent of the 'Witness' With the Second Battalion Canadian Regiment.)

Winburg, O.F.S., May 6.—My last letter ended rather abruptly with an account of our narrow escape from being cut off on a high kopje back of Thaba N'Chu. It is generally conceded that we had a close shave as the Boers had the best of us, and had they only had the dash to take advantage of the position the same night the probability is that the most of the Roval Canadians would have either suffled off this mortal coil or arrived at Pretoria sooner than they expected as prisoners of war. It was nearly midnight when we reached the camp, after a forced march of fifteen miles without a stop. We got a good rest all next day (Sunday, April 29) and much enjoyed it, after our hard week's work.

Early Sunday morning the Boers got a long-range gun in position and commenced shelling the artillery camp, which was situated about half a mile to the left of ours, and separated from it by a high range of ground, but without doing any serious damage. They kept it up at intervals all day and occasionally a high-aimed shell would land over the crest of the ridges and explode within a few hundred yards of us. A large number of horses and mules were grazing on the slope, and once we saw a shell land within a dozen yards of a horse who at once promptly walked up to the smoking missile and pawed it with his fore-feet. The spectators watched breathlessly for the explosion, but fortunately for the curious animal none came, and he walked away unharmed.

At 3 o'clock on Monday morning we were up and by 4.30 the whole brigade was on the move, in a new direction this time. Six miles out, and we approached a narrow pass known as Koot's (or Koet's) Nek, which I understand is a historic spot where several fights took place in past years. To the left was a very large and high kopje, fully as high as Mount Royal, and steeper, while to the right front the passage was controlled by a lower range and on both these positions the Boers had taken up positions in considerable numbers; on the right they had three guns mounted, two of which were long range, or 'Long Toms,' which much outranged any of the six guns we had with us. The enemy opened the ball by shelling the mounted infantry, who were reconnoitring their position, and two of our guns took up a position shielded by a rise of ground from the view of the enemy, and commenced shelling the left position. The infantry were extended in skirmishing order, the Royal Canadian Regiment, Gordons and Shropshires devoting their attention to the left and the Cornwalls going to the right. E and F companies of the Royal Canadian Regiment were detailed as supports to the artillery and extended on either flank of the guns we lay down and for about three hours had a splendid view of the whole manoeuvres. It was remarkable with what speed the guns took up their position, unlimbered and in less than two minutes the first shell landed almost on the crest of the kopje where at first we could see the Boers swarming, but the shelling soon drove them to cover. Each gun sent a shell about every twenty seconds, and in the meantime the infantry had got their extension and advanced steadily towards the position. As they reached a point about a mile from the base of the big kopje they came well within the zone of fire, both of the riflemen on top and also the two long-range guns to the right, and got a hot fire from both. They advanced in four parallel lines about two hundred yards apart and ten paces between the men.

ACCURATE BOER GUNNERY.

A good deal has appeared in the papers about the poor handling of the Boer guns, but nothing could be better than their performance on this occasion. Their shells landed close to the lines every time, but thanks to the poor quality of the ammunition used did comparatively little damage. Fully one third of them failed to explode and even when they did, could do little damage at a distance of over twelve to fifteen feet. They used what the artillerymen called 'segment' shells, and with the splendid gunnery displayed, had they used the same shrapnel our people use the result would have been very serious. Several times we saw shells explode close enough to cover men near them with dirt, but in very few cases was any one seriously hurt. One man, Private Cotton, of D Company, R.C.R., was struck squarely with a flying shell and instantly killed, while a few were stunned by the force of the explosion, and struck by flying stones, but none seriously injured. Presently the left flank of the infantry lines rounded the south end of the kopje, where it was much lower than at the other end, and compelled the Boers to retire to the upper end. Then the Boer guns turned their attention in our direction and tried to shell our artillery, but owing to their concealed position, and using smokeless powder, they were not able to locate their exact position, and their shells burst wide of them in most cases, but we (the supports) were in none too comfortable a position, some of them coming rather close. Heartily we wished for at least one gun of sufficient range to reach theirs, as they were using black powder and could easily be located by the smoke, but the nearest guns of that description were miles away with the Highland brigade. After a while they seemed to get our location more accurately and the shells dropped so close that we were obliged to change our position a little to the south. Then they turned their atention to our transport waggons, which were grouped about one and a half mile to the east of us, in a hollow piece of ground, and dropped twenty-five or thirty shells so close to them that the Kaffir drivers cleared out and a partial stampede took place among the animals, no very serious damage being done, however. Just at this point a force of five or six hundred mounted Boers appeared round the base of a kopje to the west, evidently intent on making a dash and capturing the waggons, but our mounted force were on the alert and soon compelled them to retire again.

FIRED ON THE AMBULANCES.

This seemed to make them mad, as they deliberately fired on a group of ambulance waggons out in the open air, being the only thing in sight, and landed several shells very close. There is no doubt this was intentional, the red crosses on the sides of the waggons, as well as on flying pennants over the tops being too conspicuous for any mistake. While this was taking place our infantry lines had advanced steadily, gaining the crest of the main kopje, and heavy volleys showed that they were not idle, and indeed the Boers were falling back before them towards the northern and higher end. At this point the brigade major rode up to where we were and ordered us up to the same position, and we had a hot time of it for the hour or so it took us to get there. As soon as our line appeared on the open we were shelled vigorously by both guns, as well as having to stand a sharp rifle fire from the right. The shells screamed horribly as they flew over us, and again the aim was good, seldom one dropping more than ten or twelve feet from our line and compelling us frequently to throw ourselves flat on the ground to avoid the flying missiles, but everybody was wide awake, and we reached the foot of the kopje with only one man, Bugler Foster, of E Company, hit by a rifle ball in the leg, and I consider it nothing short of miraculous that more casualties did not occur, the rifle fire from the top being furious at times, but one must remember the skeleton formation in which we moved. The last three hundred yards or so we did at the double, and reached the base of the hill a very breathless and exhausted lot of people. But even then we had no time to lose, and commenced the ascent without a pause, partially shielded from the rifle fire on top by a jutting section of the hill, but still exposed to the fire of the big guns, which pounded away vigorously from our rear. I have never experienced anything like the state of exhaustion I got into (and so all the others say) before I reached the crest of that hill. If any one who may read this wishes to try the experiment they should in addition to their usual dress put on the Oliver equipment straps, a rolled blanket pounding the wind out of you at the small of the back, while your ammunition pouch, weighted with eighty rounds of ammunition, performed a like office in front, a haversack with all your worldly possessions, and your day's grub, across your shoulders, take a rifle and bayonet in your hands and double from St. Catherine street up Peel street to the foot of Mount Royal, and then imagine the ascent steeper than it is, and covered with large rocks three to six feet high, with entangling roots and weeds waiting to trip you up, and see how much spare breath you have when you reach the top. Six or seven shells bursting in your vicinity every minute and bullets flying by you may be left to the imagination, and quite possibly may be regarded as an advantage in accelerating your movements, but nevertheless are not conducive to the peace and repose of mind with which such a task should be approached.

HELD THE POSITION.

We formed up in line at the crest and took whatever cover we could from rocks, etc., and waited for further orders. The bullets from the Boer position swept harmlessly over our heads for the next two hours, and then orders were received that we were to remain where we were and hold the position at all costs, and at 6.30 p.m., as soon as darkness had set in, we were to extend to the left, forming a line with the rest of the right, as well as the Shropshires and Gordons, and advance steadily across the hill towards the Boers and drive them out with the bayonet, not a shot to be fired by us. The top of the hill was of considerable extent, being indeed two hills separated by a wide ravine with a gradual ascent towards the northern end, where the two became one, dropping with a steep slope to the plain at that end, and it was here the Boers were located, and it was over that bluff we were supposed to drive them. This was the plan arranged, and it was particularly impressed on us that we were not to fail, as the position must be secured, commanding as it did (in conjunction with the right side) the road through which we must pass, but a little later it was abandoned, and we stayed where we were all night, suffering a good deal from the keen, cold night air. Early next morning our guns commenced shelling them again, and somehow the Boer guns located our position and dropped twenty-five or so shells in very close proximity to us, and for the next hour or so we were kept busy dodging them and getting our backs as close to the biggest rocks as possible. Then the fire suddenly ceased and we learned later that a few squadrons of mounted men had by a brilliant dash captured one gun, while a volley from our artillery, which had moved closer during the night, had temporarily put the other one out of business. Then we started to move forward towards the other end, expecting serious opposition, but after a few minutes of fire on the Shrops at the left, the Boers mounted their horses, concealed in a glen, and cleared out, chased by our mounted men, and the position was ours. The other position was also evacuated, the enemy no doubt being disheartened by the loss of their guns. We were soon formed up on the plain once more, and as soon as the transports and other impedimenta had moved up we marched through the Nek, and about five miles beyond, where we bivouacked for the night. You will hear of the engagement as the battle of Koots (or Koets) Nek, and the British securing the position is of paramount importance, and it was a matter of congratulation that the casualties were so few—about seventy altogether, as nearly as I can ascertain. The Boers lost considerably, but any number would be merely guesswork. We got altogether about 150 prisoners, including the commandant, who was wounded in the leg, and proved to be an ex-German officer. He expressed the greatest admiration of the steady advance of the infantry on the position, and indeed many prisoners expressed like sentiments on other occasions, and they are gradually getting to realize that no matter how they fortify and entrench themselves, the British will move on them and get there sooner or later.

THANKED BY THE GENERAL.

That evening General Hamilton, in command of our division, rode up and expressed his thanks and admiration for what he was pleased to call the gallantry and steadiness of the Canadians, and said he was giving us special mention in his despatches, etc. We expected to move forward next morning, but were agreeably disappointed by being given a holiday. Before we moved out we were strongly reinforced by the arrival of another division, with a battery of long-range fifteen-pounder guns and also two large siege guns, making in all about fifteen thousand men who moved out on Thursday morning with Winburg as our objective point. That day we marched about eighteen miles reaching Isabelfontein about 2 p.m. and settling down for the night. During the day we heard cannonading to our left and learned that Lord Roberts's division had bombarded and taken the town of Brandford. Friday morning we moved on and had proceeded about six miles when we were fired on by a Boer gun placed on the end of a long kopje and soon found the Boers had again made a stand in a position generally similar to the one at Koot's Nek. No doubt they knew nothing about our being better equipped in regard to artillery, but if so they were quickly undeceived. The engagement, or skirmish rather, was very soon over. Two or three of our long-rangers opened on them with lyddite shells and they suddenly decided to go out of business and did so. Our brigade, the nineteenth, did nothing whatever. On account of our having had so much hard work lately we acted as reserves. The Cameron Highlanders, City of London Volunteers and the Derbyshires, fresh arrivals, who had seen no service, extended and after a short exchange of rifle shots we could see the Boers rushing for their mounts and clearing out. A few prisoners were taken, and we found the result of the lyddite had been most disastrous, 78 dead Boers being found on one kopje and three on another. One man told me he counted thirty-five men besides the horses killed by one shell. No wonder they got out and indeed are going yet. It taught them a terrible lesson. Our losses were not over two killed and a dozen wounded. We bivouacked that night at a point fifteen miles from Winburg. That evening we learned that our taking possession of that place would be entirely unopposed and so we found it.

OCCUPATION OF WINBURG.

Next morning we started and had some very rough travelling, crossing the worst drifts we have yet encountered, one especially, across a branch of the Modder River, being particularly difficult, and approached at both ends by narrow precipitous defiles, and had the Boers had any fight left in them they might have stood us off there for a week without much trouble. About noon, after crossing a high plateau, we came on the town of Winburg quite suddenly, seeing nothing of it till reaching the edge of the plateau, we looked down on it nestling in a narrow vale. The whole force marched through the town and our presence seemed to be received with varied feelings by the people. Only a very few able-bodied men were visible and they told us the Boers had passed through only six hours ahead of us. Most of the spectators were women and children, and of these a few cheered, others scowled while still others did not seem to care one way or the other. We learned that the Boers had tried to make light of their position, told the people that the British force behind were no great shakes and they needn't be afraid of them, as the day before they (the Boers) had killed four hundred of them with a loss to themselves of only one man, etc., etc. ! ! The leaders tried hard to get them to rally and make a stand to keep us out, but could not make them do so. The people could not make their brave talk tally with their disorganized flight and decided to make no resistance. In some cases women stood with pails of water and handed glasses of it to the men, others gave them bread, and for once the storekeepers did not want exorbitant prices for what goods they had left. We marched through the town and got on to a common on the north side, where we bivouacked. Winburg is a nice looking town of probably three to four thousand inhabitants, with comfortable and even handsome buildings. I noticed in particular a church still in process of erection which would grace any city in Canada for size and architectural beauty. We expected that we would stay here for some time, but have learned that this cannot be, and we march again this (Sunday) afternoon. This time Kroonstadt is our objective point, and ours is the right flank of four columns moving in parallel lines on that place where if they do so at all the enemy are expected to concentrate but the general impression is that there will be no fighting, and we will have a walk over, the same as here and Bloemfontein. This morning a special order was read from Lord Roberts thanking us for our efforts and congratulating us on our successes. He acknowledged that we had earned a rest, but asked us not to relax our efforts and intimated that Kroonstadt must be reached by that day week, about eighty miles. Afterwards the regiment was addressed by Colonel Buchan (our former senior major) who has been in command since Colonel Otter was wounded, and he was deeply moved as he referred to the decimated condition of the regiment, but asked the remnant to hang together as much as possible and finish the campaign with credit to ourselves as well as the country we represented. Col. Buchan is very popular with the men and his earnest words were much appreciated and applauded. Three days ago forty-six men went back to Bloemfontein disabled by sickness, and to-day another sixty-two are going, leaving just three hundred and forty of all ranks representing the original 1,059 we landed at Capetown.

This morning we were joined by the draft sent out, about a hundred men altogether, who marched out from Bloemfontein, but some of even these have to go back, being already 'knocked out' with sore feet and other causes, not more than sixty being fit to go forward. What are now left will, I think, stick together, as no more fever is developing and the weaker ones have all been weeded out.

A mail left Bloemfontein about ten days ago for us, but has not since turned up, and is supposed to have fallen into the enemy's hands. So we have had no letters or papers for three weeks. When I write again I hope to be able to record the final surrender of the Orange Free State forces.

SAM.

THE MOUNTED RIFLES.

Their Work With Lord Roberts's Column.

SEVERAL ENGAGEMENTS IN WHICH THE SECOND CONTINGENT HAD TO DO HARD FIGHTING.

Pte. J. T. Duguid, of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, and late of the 48th Highlanders, writing home from Belgeleden, near Kroonstad, in a letter to his mother, gives a vivid picture of the work done by the Rifles in the famous advance on Pretoria from Bloemfontein, under General Hutton. He writes:

'Just arrived here on our road to Pretoria. We are about 25 miles from Kroonstad, and intend to march straight through to Pretoria. We left Bloemfontein last Tuesday, May 1, and have had four brushes with the Boers already. Tuesday we marched about 40 miles; Wednesday we covered about half the distance, and rested our horses. On Thursday we had covered about 20 miles when our scouts were fired upon by a party of Boers entrenched in two kopjes, one on each side of the line of march. We rushed up our Maxim guns and field guns and shelled them out of their trench, then dismounted. The Canadian Mounted Rifles then advanced against the hills in skirmishing order, and cleaned them out completely. Several houses in the vicinity belonging to the rebels were set on fire by our shells, and we were permitted to carry off what we wanted for food, as our transport was poor and rations rather slender. You should have seen the way the chickens, ducks and pigs disappeared. We had fried chickens, ducks and roast pork for two days afterwards.

'Friday we were marching quietly along the road, when a shell burst in our midst, but fortunately hurt no one. We could not make out where the enemy were, so I and eight others were ordered to advance against a kopje about two miles distant and draw their fire. We advanced to within two hundred yards of the kopje, when we received a shower of bullets from another kopje on our right, and several Boers rode down from the kopje in front and began firing at us. We immediately turned tail and galloped off, having gained all that we wanted. Not a man of our party was hurt. They talk about the Boers being crack shots, but I have a poor opinion of their rifle-shooting. They have good artillery, and can place their shells just in the right place, but most of them are defective, and either burst far short of the object fired at or don't burst at all.

TOOK ELEVEN PRISONERS.

'After we had located their position we shelled them out of it, and they retired. We captured eleven prisoners, several thousand rounds of cartridges of all sizes and kinds, and an immense quantity of oats.

'On Saturday our troops were sent out to reconnoitre a kopje about two miles off on our right. It was unoccupied, and on our return we caught sight of the main body of our army marching on Pretoria. We could see the infantry stretched out for miles, with the transport winding over hill and plain behind them. It was a grand sight. Just imagine forty thousand men with their transport in motion.

'About 2 p.m. we came to a river, and couldn't get across, for the Boers were in the river-bed and on the kopjes on the other side. We shelled them for about three hours, and then B and C squadrons, Canadian Mounted Rifles, were sent to outflank them. They swam the river, and took up a position on an unoccupied hill on the other side. A squadron was ordered to advance straight across the river against the enemy. They fired about a dozen shells in our ranks, and then retreated in great disorder, while our artillery fired shell after shell into them as they fled.

'We crossed the river, dismounted and drove them from all the kopjes within a radius of three miles. It was almost 9 p.m. when we returned to camp. We were quartered in a rebel house in the river-bed for the night, and I got an elegant Boer sheepskin to sleep on. There was a tree in the garden, in which a half a dozen chickens roosted. They also came in useful. Orders had been issued to take what we wanted along the march, so in the morning a couple of bee-hives in the garden furnished a pailful of honey. Sunday we continued our march, and camped at Smaldeel station on the same ground that the Boers had been camped on the night before.

ANOTHER FIGHT.

'On Monday (May 7)) we arrived at this place, and were immediately sent out to drive off a party of Boers, who were blowing up the culverts and bridges along the road. We came up with them and found that they were blowing up the tracks also. They had a train waiting to carry them off in case they had to retreat, and were working away loading the trucks with their transport waggons. After fighting for a couple of hours we fell back to camp, and to-day are waiting for our heavy guns to come up.

'While we were in Bloemfontein we were inspected by Lord Roberts and his staff, and were welcomed to South Africa.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FREE! FREE!

Every Sufferer from Heart and Nerve Troubles May have Free, a full Box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Here are some of the diseases and symptoms of disease for which these pills are indicated:—Palpitation and Fluttering of the Heart, Skip Beats, Weak and Irregular Pulse, Smothering and Sinking Spells, Dizziness and Faintness, Rush of Blood to the Head, Cold, Clammy Hands and Feet, Sensations of "Pins and Needles," Nervousness and Sleeplessness, Weakness and Tiredness, Brain Fag and Loss of Memory, Anaemia, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Female Weakness, Debility of Growing Boys and Girls, Trembling of the Hands, Tobacco Heart, Partial Paralysis, and lack of vital force.

We have such confidence in the curative qualities of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, that we will send a box free to any one suffering from any of the above complaints, provided they have never tried the pills before.

When sending for the pills, write your name and address plainly, mention this paper, and enclose a 2c. stamp to cover postage. The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS



Policeman (examining broken window)—'Begorra, but it's more sarious thin oi thought it was. It's broke on both sides!'—'Punch.'

NO WISH TO INTRUDE.

Business Man—'Show me some of your soft black hats.'

Hatter's Clerk—'Yes, sir. Here's a line that will just suit you. Best quality and latest style. Gentleman's hat. What size.'

'Haven't you something wider in the brim and a little higher in the crown?'

'Yes, sir. That's the kind we sell to Chinamen.'

'Let me see some of them, please.'

'Yes, sir. But I don't think they will suit you at all. Nobody but a Chinaman buys that sort of hat now. I've sold 'em two dozen of that kind in the last month.'

'That style just suits them, does it?'

'Always.'

'It's what they ask for when they come in, is it?'

'Every time.'

'And you don't try to sell them any other kind, do you?'

'You bet, I don't.'

'Well, I guess I'll go to some other store where they are as anxious to please a white man as they are to please a Chinaman. Good evening.'—Chicago 'Tribune.'

TO FILL A LONG FELT WANT.

'Colonel,' said the sentinel, as he saluted the officer in command of the besieged town, 'a horseless carriage approaches.'

'That's good news,' replied the Colonel. 'Now, we can expect some horseless beef.'—Chicago 'News.'

A CANINE CYNIC.

Fido came hurrying back into the house after a stolen visit to the street, with bites in various portions of his anatomy, his glossy coat covered with dust, and looking disreputable in the extreme.

'The more I see of dogs,' he whimpered, 'the better I like men.'—Chicago 'Tribune.'

What is a synonym? asked a teacher. Please, sir, said a lad, it's a word you can use in place of another if you don't know how to spell the other one.

POSSESSION.

Teller—'Dolly Hunnigirl acts like one possessed.'

Cleverton—'Yes, she is engaged to me.'

'SPRING, SPRING, BOOTIFUL SPRING.'

Mrs. Manifold—'The children will all want new boots this spring.'

Mr. Manifold—'New boots! They're always having new boots. Why, one would think that I am the father of centipedes.'

(But the old biped had to fork out all the same.)

Willie—'Yes, I had quite a discussion with me barber, don't you know, whether it was better to shave up or down.' Miss Gertrude—'I suppose in your case the only possible course was the latter.'—'Harlem Life.'

IN EARNEST BUT SUPPRESSED WRATH.

'Pa, what is quiet hostility?'

'Quiet hostility, little Jim, is the way in which when I decline to give you a nickel you sneak around behind my chair and make faces.'—Chicago 'Record.'

IN RURAL ENGLAND.

Farmer—'There's a fine fat pig for sale here. Can I see it.'

Boy (calling out)—'Fa-a-ther! Some un wants to see yer.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE CURE CANCER

of the
FACE,
LIP,
EYE,
NOSE,
TONGUE,
BREAST,
STOMACH,
BOWELS,
WOMB

Our constitutional treatment does away with the pain of plasters and operations. We will send particulars and names of those cured of Tumors and Cancers in all parts of the body.

STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

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

When the architect spoke of the great nave in the new church, a woman said she 'knew to whom he referred.'

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. In use for over 30 years.

The Boys' Page.

Two Young Patriots.

Two bright-faced Canadian boys, full of life and energy and wholesome love of that adventurous outdoor life which ministers to bodily health and moral self-reliance, were rapidly paddling down Rainy Lake, from Fifteen Mile Landing toward the distant outlet of that beautiful sheet of water lying in the heart of the Province of Ontario. They were bound on a long and romantic vacation trip, no less than a journey from ocean to ocean, over the course of the exploring and surveying party that determined the route of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Their imagination had been kindled by reading the account of Chief Engineer Sanford Fleming's expedition across the continent in 1872. Of course, they did not intend to travel all the way in the primitive fashion of Mr. Fleming's expedition. Much of the ground, even beyond Toronto, would be covered by rail, partly because certain sections of the route had become too civilized to be interesting, and partly because some portions of it afforded no water courses which they could follow with their canoe. But at the point where our story finds them they had left the Lake Superior steamer and launched their canoe among the rivers and small lakes to the north-westward, and were entering upon the long stretch of wilderness, broken only by occasional forts or small trading settlements of the Hudson's Bay Company.

After leaving Fifteen Mile Landing, on Rainy Lake, they were told they would find no settlement until they reached Fort Francis, on Rainy River, the outlet of the lake. But before entering Rainy River they descried one small clearing on the shore of the lake, which was evidently the farm of some settler, and was easily discernible from a distance, because of a flag pole, from which on this beautiful summer morning a large flag was flying, its bright folds rising and falling in the sunlight. Even before the boys made out the flag they heard a succession of explosions, such as might have been made by regular firing of a gun, and soon traced the sound to the clearing on the lake shore. As they drew nearer to the clearing they saw a man and two boys standing on the low bluff, near the base of the flagstaff, waving a smaller flag in their hands, and occasionally firing a gun in the air.

'See!—it's the American flag that is flying from the staff!' cried one of the young Canadians. 'That man must be a settler from the United States, but why do you suppose he is making such a rumpus this morning?'

'Why, let me see,' replied the other boy thoughtfully. Then his face lighted up, and he exclaimed: 'Don't you remember, this is the Fourth of July, the national birthday of the Americans. That man and his boys are giving vent to their patriotism. Let's be sympathetic and send them up a cheer!'

So the young Canadians waved their caps, as the light breeze drifted them by the clearing, cheered for the beautiful flag that gleamed in the sunlight, and fired their fowling piece after every cheer. The Americans appreciated the salute and answered it vigorously.

Before turning in for the night the young canoeists had a talk about patriotism and its real nature. Lying there in their tiny tent, into which the full moon shone with a golden glow, they talked earnestly for a while. Edward, the older boy declared that patriotism was purely and simply love of country. Carl, the younger, thought that it ought at any rate to be capable of some wider application, to be tinctured with love of the race, of humanity in general. 'Love of one's country,' he said, 'may be well, is well, of course, as far as it goes, but it is a narrower patriotism than love of one's race, and may be even contemptible if it interferes with doing one's best for the race, or for any individual of the race.'

'Well, you are queer!' laughed Edward. But he did not try to argue with his companion.

Next morning as the boys came opposite a camp of Ojibway Indians, above Chaudiere Falls, near Fort Francis, they saw a drunken 'brave' chasing a squaw with a pappoose on her back. The woman ran down toward the water's edge. The brutal Indian brandished a knife in his hand and was evidently in an ugly and even a murderous mood. The boys stopped paddling and shouted threateningly at the Indian, but he paid no attention to them. Meanwhile the frightened squaw had reached the river bank and jumped into a canoe which was drawn up there. But before she could catch up a paddle and get away from shore, her pursuer was upon her. He hesitated for a moment, as if questioning what to do, and then a savage joy broke over his face. Snatching the paddle out of the canoe, he pushed the frail



craft far out into the racing stream, and with a fiendish grin watched it begin to drift toward the falls. His murderous purpose became evident at once. He would take his revenge by sending the poor squaw and her babe over the cataract into the roaring abyss below.

It was all done so quickly that the young Canadians did not realize the Indian's purpose until they saw the helpless canoe whirling and drifting in the strong current toward the misty brink of the falls. Already their own canoe was feeling the rush and tug of the fierce water as it raced toward the cataract. To cross that long stretch of stiff current and intercept the Indian canoe before it reached a point where rescue was impossible, was an adventure that would have appalled older and more experienced woodsmen than our young voyagers. But in one flashing look that passed between them the lads read mutual resolve and determination, and before the Indian canoe had whirled twice in the current their own frail craft was skimming across the river under the combined impetus of two ash paddles that had won many a victory in amateur races on the St. Lawrence.

They bent to their work with heaving



chests and flashing bare arms. Their stout, swift canoe leaped across the current at every stroke, as if lifted almost out of the water. Not a word passed between the two paddlers; not a breath was wasted. They knew just what they wanted to do, and how to do it. In less than four minutes their canoe shot alongside the frail barque in which the Indian woman was kneeling. She, too, understood and was ready. With the deftness and agility of one trained from her youth to such exercises, she stepped lightly and swiftly from one canoe to the other, as their edges touched for a moment, and sank down by her child.

Now came the critical moment. As the empty Indian canoe tossed away toward the brink of the falls, the muscular young Canadians, by a supreme effort, turned the bow of their own boat upstream, and then drove it shoreward in a sweeping curve, over the course they had followed a few minutes before, but the ground they had lost while the two canoes lay alongside each other, though only a few yards, made a terrible difference in favor of the force that was dragging them down to destruction. The margin of possible safety, slender enough before, was now almost hopelessly narrowed, as it seemed to the crowd of excited Indians watching them from the farther bank, and of a small party of traders who had come up the portage from below the falls, just in time to behold the thrilling rescue.

It was a moment of breathless suspense. If one of those stout ash paddles should break, under the strain of the paddlers' efforts, all hope would be lost. No one understood this better than the paddlers themselves, and with every rapid dip of their blades their hearts came into their throats. But they had not picked and tested those flawless ash paddles in vain.

The canoe shot shoreward, but all the time it was being dragged inch by inch nearer the brink of the falls. Meanwhile, however, other events had been transpiring, which formed important factors in the struggle between life and death. Even before the Indian woman had stepped from her canoe into that of the young Canadians, one of the Ojibway braves had been seen paddling rapid across the stream above the portage. When he landed he snatched a bow and arrow and a ball of cord from his canoe, and ran down the bank toward the portage. His keen eyes had perceived that among the goods which the traders had portaged around the falls were two large coils of inch rope. With wits as keen as his eyes, this young brave had thought what might be done with cord, rope and arrow to save his sister and the noble young fellows who had risked their lives for her and her babe.

Human wits work quickly and responsively in such emergencies, and when the traders saw the young Indian racing toward them with a ball of cord in his hand and the bow and arrow, they divined his purpose, and set to work immediately to second it. The larger coil of inch rope was quickly cut free from its lashings and carried down stream to a point opposite the struggling canoe. As soon as the Indian runner arrived he handed one end of his ball of twine to a trader, who knotted it firmly to the end of the rope, while the Indian was unrolling the ball and tying the other end to the shaft of his arrow.

By this time the canoe, with its almost exhausted paddlers, was within forty yards of the shore, but losing ground so rapidly that it was evident the cataract would snatch it before it could be brought to land.

All was now ready, and the young Indian drew his bow and shot the shaft with unerring aim over the canoe, so that the cord fell across the squaw's extended arms. With rapid motions the Indian woman drew in the trailing cord until her fingers closed on the end of the rope. Not till then did the half-swooned paddlers perceive what had been done, or dare for a single instant to turn their attention from the laboring paddles. But at the Indian woman's cry of joy, as she grasped the rope, they lifted their eyes, saw the stout, shining strands that were growing taut between them and the shore, drew in their paddles, and laid hold with their companion.

The hungry cataract was conquered! In less than a minute's time the stout traders had hauled the canoe ashore and drawn it high and dry on the slaty shingle below the portage.

Two hours later, as the boys again launched their canoe in Rainy River, below the great falls, Edward said to Carl, with a smile:

'Well, Carl, I've been thinking that perhaps we might claim some share in the larger patriotism now, according to your conception of it.'

'Perhaps so,' answered Carl, modestly. 'Any way, I hope we tried to do what the Master would have done for that poor Indian woman, if he had seen her and her baby being carried over Chaudiere Falls.'—James Buckham, in 'The Wellspring,' Boston.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Cedric Eason, a school boy of South Stukely, encloses a small mineral cube which he found in a stone, and writes to ask what it is, and 'all about it.'

Ans.—The cube is a specimen of iron pyrites. The name pyrites is employed by mineralogists to designate compounds of metals with sulphur, or with arsenic, or with both. Iron pyrites is a compound of iron with sulphur; the name was given to the mineral in consequence of its striking fire with steel, from the Greek 'pyr,' meaning fire. Iron pyrites is commonly of a brass-yellow color, and is often found crystallized in cubes; it is also found in globular, stalactite, twelve-sided and other forms, and sometimes as an incrustation. It is a very widely diffused and plentiful mineral. Iron pyrites is never used as an ore of iron, but it is much used for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, and also in the manufacture of alum.

Chesley Kinney, Yarmouth, N.S.—Please describe on the Boys' Page of your valuable paper how to make a cheap butterfly net.

We will next week give on this page directions for making a net, collecting and preserving insects, and making a spreading-board, with illustrations.

WHEN OLD JACK DIED.

When old Jack died we stayed from school (they said
At home we needn't go that day), and none
Of us ate any breakfast—only one,
And that was papa, and his eyes were red
When he came round where we were, by the shed,
Where Jack was lying, half way in the sun
And half in the shade. When we began
To cry out loud pa turned and dropped his head
And went away; and mamma, she went back
Into the kitchen. Then, for a long while
All to ourselves like, we stood there and cried—
We thought so many good things of old Jack,
And funny things—although we didn't smile—
We couldn't only cry when old Jack died!

When old Jack died it seemed a human friend
Had suddenly gone from us; that some face
That we had loved to fondle and embrace
From babyhood no more would condescend
To smile on us forever. We might bend
With tearful eyes above him, interlace
Our chubby fingers o'er him, romp and race,
Plead with him, call and coax—aye, we might send
The old halloo up for him, whistle, hist
(If sobs had let us) or, as wildly vain,
Snapped thumbs, called 'Speak!' and he had not replied;
We might have gone down on our knees and kissed
The tousled ears, and yet they must remain,
Deaf, motionless, we knew—when old Jack died!

When old Jack died, it seemed to us, some way,
That all the other dogs in town were pained
With our bereavement, and some that were chained
Even unslipped their collars on that day
To visit Jack in state, as though to pay
A last sad tribute there, while neighbors craned
Their heads above the high board fence, and deigned
To sigh 'Poor dog!' remembering how they
Had cuffed him when alive, perchance because
For love of them he leaped to lick their hands—
Now that he could not, were they satisfied?
We children thought that, as we crossed his paws,
And o'er his grave, way down the bottomlands,
Wrote, 'Our First Love Lies Here,' when old Jack died!

—James Whitcomb Riley.

Puzzles.

1.—ANAGRAM.

A chain of mountains will appear,
If you the name transpose,
Of those who were in ancient days,
Britain's piratic foes.

2.—ENIGMA.

Before my birth I had a name,
But soon as born I lost the same;
And when I'm laid within the tomb,
I shall my father's name assume;
I change my name three days together,
And yet the same in any weather.

3.—PLURALIZATIONS.

Pluralize the following:
1. A garden tool, and find garments.
2. A body of water, and find woollen cloth.
3. A line or rank, and find a flower.
4. A girl's name, and find a grain.
5. A bird's cry, and find a reason.
6. A body of water, and find to grasp.
7. An animal, and find a short sleep.

4.—CHARADES.

'Oh, do not first so long, I pray,
And do not second on the way;
With all our third let's hasten on,
To view my whole ere day is gone.'

'We'll first no longer 'neath the trees,
For minds in haste must second ease;
And though my shoes are third, 'tis true,
I'll walk to see my whole with you.'

Within a cave my two wholes lie,
Shut out from sun and air and sky;
They are a beauty and a wonder,
The one above, the other under.

5.—OPTICIAN'S LATIN.

Hiram had returned home from college where he had won high honors as a student of the ancient languages. One day his sister asked him to translate a sign she had seen in front of an optician's office, which read thus:

'CON SULTU SABO UTYO UREY ES.'

Hiram struggled manfully with it for several minutes, and gave it up.

'It isn't good Latin,' he said. 'There are some words in it that are Latin, but the others are either wrong in termination or are barbarisms from other languages, and, taken as a whole, it doesn't make sense.'

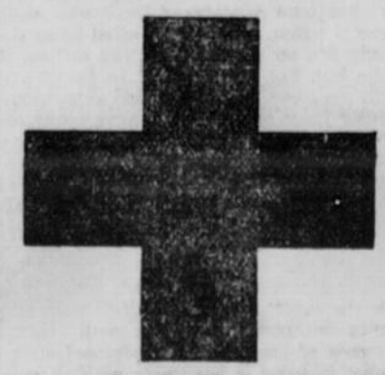
Can you translate the sign for Hiram's sister?

Answers to puzzles should be sent to 'Editor Boys' Page, 'Weekly Witness'.' not later than July 5. The correct answers will appear in the following issue.

Answers to Puzzles of June 19.

I.

THE GREEK CROSS PUZZLE.



Draw a bisecting line from the middle point of the upper to the middle point of the lower arm, and another bisecting line from the middle point of the left to the middle point of the right arm. Turn the angles of the bisected cross inward so as to form a square. It will, of course, be a hollow square.

II.

ARITHMETICAL PUZZLE.

XXXIV-34. Take away I, and XXXV, or 35, will be left.

III.

ENIGMA.

Doll, oak, Jack, bode. Negro melody, 'Old Black Joe.'

IV.

JUMBLED QUOTATION.

'One contented with what he has done stands but small chance of becoming famous for what he will do.

V.

VOWEL CHANGES.

1. Boot, bait, beet, bite.
2. Ten, tin, tan, tone, tune.
3. Ream, roam, rhyme, room.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Among a social gathering who can play the piano; but it's seldom that an orchestra can be heard without previous arrangements, and practice.



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The Needle Bar is round, made of hardened steel, and finely finished. It runs in hardened steel bushings, packed above and below with felt, which absorbs oil enough to lubricate the part without any danger of its running down and soiling the work.

The Automatic Bobbin Winder is a great improvement, winds a spool of thread, and with no care on the part of the operator except to keep the treadle moving.

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The Feed is double, extending on both sides of the needle, positive in action, handles the work easily. The term "positive feed" is often used in describing other machines; but in nearly all it will be found that a spring is required to hold the feed bar to its bearing. The feed-motion — patented October 20th, 1891 — is free from this defect. It is so constructed that it can be raised or lowered by a simple adjustment without interfering with the feed dog.

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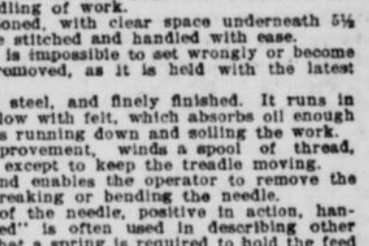
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LITERARY REVIEW.

THE NEW TESTAMENT IN SCOTCH.

The Rev. William Wye Smith, of Brantford, has had such encouragement with his translation of the Gospel of Matthew into 'Braid Scots,' which he published tentatively a few years ago, that he is now having printed by Alexander Gardner, of Paisley, Scotland, the whole New Testament in the same dialect. How far it is a success is for those who are familiar with that tongue to decide. It is not, of course, to be expected that these will accept it without criticism. Indeed, we should think that it would be almost a guarantee of perfection in any such task to be assured that any two students of the dialect were quite agreed upon it. We are not aware that this work has passed any such trying ordeal. Such a work as this may in places give a new force to a passage, as the forceful Saxon which is well preserved in the lowland Scottish speech, is eminently adapted to complete sympathy with the simple conditions of Biblical times; but it can never be anything but a curiosity. In spite of the efforts of patriots, from Burns and Scott, down to the kail-yaird story writers, Scotch can never become a written language. The Scotch read English, and only as a reader of English can any one read 'Scotch,' as the object of those who have sought to reduce Scotch to writing has been to express the sounds to the English ear. Though it can be nothing but an appeal to the sentiments, it is in no way irreverent to try to recall in connection with the most sacred of themes the accents of one's kindly mother tongue. A few verses from the story of 'Jesus at the Waal,' will illustrate how Mr. Smith has succeeded.

John iv., 10.

10. Quo' Jesus, 'Gin ye but ken't God's gift, and wha it soud be that said, "Gie me a sowp watir," ye wad hae soucht frae him the Leevin Watir—and gotten't too!'

11. Quo' the wumman till him, 'Sir, ye hae naething to lat doon the waal, and the waal's unco deep; whaur fin' ye the Leevin Watir?'

12. 'Ye canna be greater nor oor forbear Jaucob, wha gied us the waal, and slockened his ain drowth wi't, and the drowth o' his bairns—and his beass?'

13. Jesus said till her, 'Wha may drink this watir sal be drowthie syne;

14. But wha drinks o' the watir I gie him, sal be drouthie nevermair: for the watir I gie him sal be in him an unseen weal, risin' up intill life eternal!'

15. The wumman cry't oot, 'Sir, lat me hae this watir; no to be drouthie—and ne'er to fash to come to the waal again!'

16. Quo' Jesus, 'Gang awa, and ca' yere gudeman; and come again belyve.'

17. But the wumman said till him, 'I hae na a gudeman!' Quo' Jesus, 'Ye hae dune richt to say, ye hae na a gudeman:

18. 'For ye hae had fyve; and the ane ye hae e-noo's no yere ain gudeman. Ye spak the truth thar.'

19. Quo' the wuman, 'Sir, I jalouse ye maun be a prophet.'

20. 'Oor forbears worshipped i' this vera mount; but yere folk say Jerusalem's the place whaur folk soud worship——'

21. Jesus pat in—'Wumman, lippen me, the 'oor's at haun whan naither here nor yet thar sal they worship the Faither.'

22. 'Ye kenna what ye ser', but we ken what we worship; and salvation comes frae amang the Jews.'

23. 'But th 'oor's at haun, and e'en noo it comes, whan God's ain worshippers sal worship the Faither in the truth and in the spirit—for the Faither wad hae siclike to seek him.'

SOME POPULAR NOVELS.

When Thackeray's novels were first published they were considered very unsuitable for young people, as well as very worldly and cynical. Yet by the side of many a popular novel of the present day a book like 'The Newcomes' appears almost a model of prudence, piety and charity. This change in the general estimate of books has come about gradually. Mr. Howells, remarking in an American magazine on the superior reticence shown in the literature of the second and third quarters of the century, says: 'A tendency toward a more scrupulous tone seems to have been the effect of the general revival in religion at the close of the last century, which persisted down to that time in our own century, when the rise of scientific agnosticism loosed the bonds of expression. . . . . Possibly another revival of religion will bring another change.' Perhaps a special factor in the process of letting down the standard of refinement has been the influence of French literature, to which an ever-widening circle of English readers has shown indulgence. As a rule, novels by foreign writers are good ones to avoid. But there must be other potent influences combining in the work of deterioration when a man who not many years ago wrote 'The Lilac Sun-bonnet,' can permit himself to write such poor stuff as Mr. Crockett has lately done, and still be counted a popular author. 'Joan of the Sword Hand,' by S. R. Crockett, is the romance of a fighting princess, not more or less probable than some other unhistorical tales, with the usual quota of adventures, villains, dramatic situations, and the ubiquitous smirk that we have come to look for in all Mr. Crockett's love stories.

We turn with more pleasure to two other novels. In 'To Have and to fit for the young. In 'To Have and to Hold,' by Mary Johnston (Morang), the Virginian planter, Captain Ralph Percy, marries one of a shipload of young women who have come to the New World to better their condition. His bride seems different from the other maids, and turns out to be a lady of the court of Charles I. The lord from whose attentions she had fled follows her up, whereupon duels, skirmishes with Indians, strange adventures by sea as well as by land, fill the volume with as much excitement as can well be sustained. In the course of his defence of the lady he has taken 'to have and to hold,' the gallant captain wins her heart, and the play of emotion is as pretty set forth as the play of circumstance. Several historical characters are introduced, including the brother of Pocahontas. A gigantic preacher of great muscle and goodwill, the eloquent Jeremy Sparrow, provides the touch of humor that brightens an almost to moving tale. An objection perhaps to giving such a book as this (although pure and straightforward enough) to young people, lies chiefly in this, that the marriage comes first in the story and the courtship after.

The same applies to a very fine character-novel by Stanley J. Weyman, called 'Sophia' (Copp, Clark Co.). It shows something of the ways of high society in the eighteenth century. 'Sophia,' a good and innocent girl of eighteen, runs away to marry an Irish adventurer, but discovering in time that he cares only for her fortune, is saved from the friendless situation in which she finds herself by a baronet who offers her his hand, and considerately abstains for a while from making love to her. The transformation of the shrinking girl into a forceful and dignified woman is very naturally depicted. A very entertaining scene is that where Sophia reproves her friend, Lady Betty, a romp of sixteen, for encouraging the attentions of a strange young man, a highwayman, she thinks, while they are on a short journey.

'Oh, you dear, silly old thing! And it's only a week since you eloped yourself!'

'I!' Sophia cried, enraged by the ungenerous taunt.

'Yes, you! And were married at Dr. Keith's chapel! And now how you talk! Mercy, ma'am, butter won't melt in your mouth, now!'

'Lady Betty!' Sophia cried, in a cold rage, 'how dare you talk to me like that? What has my conduct to do with yours, or how can you presume to mention it in the same breath? I may have been foolish, I may have been indiscreet, but I never, never, stooped to——

'Call it the highway at once,' said the unrepentant one, 'for I know that is what you have in your mind.'

Sophia gasped. 'If you can put it so clearly,' she said, 'I hope you have more sense than appears from the—the——

'Lightness of my conduct!' Lady Betty cried, with a fresh peal of laughter. 'Oh, you dear, silly old thing, I would not be your daughter for something!'

'I shall tell your father.'

'La, ma'am,' the child retorted, with a curtsey, 'you are married, there is no doubt about that!'

A PATRIOTIC MARCH.

Mr. S. D. Schultz's newest musical creation, a stirring march, entitled, 'The Charge at Dawn,' and dedicated to the Canadian heroes at Paardeberg, Feb. 27, 1900, is attracting much attention and deserves to attain great popularity. The march was played recently by the 5th Regiment Band, of Victoria, B.C. of which city Mr. Schultz is a resident, and it met with a most enthusiastic reception. Upon this occasion, the 'Victoria 'Daily Times,' said of it:—

'The number is decidedly a military production, and is pregnant with great dash and vigor. There is not an uninspiring passage in the entire selection, a pulse-quickening introduction leading off into the first strain with splendid swing. Mr. Schultz is to be congratulated on his production, which stamps him as being possessed of musical talents of a high order. That the march will meet with glowing success goes without saying, for it is such that commends itself to the popular taste not only for its patriotic character, but also for its striking merit.' The title page, the work of the 'Colonist' Printing & Publishing Company, is a splendid specimen of lithographing, being effected in five colors, and bearing the Canadian flag, the maple leaf, a beautiful representation of the sun rising above a South African kopje and pictures of Lord Roberts and Colonel Otter.

THE CLIMATE OF NATAL.

ONLY TWO SEASONS, AND SUMMER LASTS FROM OCTOBER TO MARCH.

Consisting as it does of a series of terraces rising from the coast to the Drakensberg mountains, the highest point of which is two and a quarter miles above sea level, Natal must necessarily have considerable variations in climate. The climate is officially described as 'warm, temperate and subtropical—continental rather than insular.' Natal is undoubtedly a healthy colony, and in this respect differs from its neighbor, Delagoa Bay, where the malarial swamps are contributories to the heavy death rate. The nearest approach to Natal's climatic conditions in Europe may be found in northern Italy. In both countries there are warm, low-lying valleys, breezy uplands, and high mountain ranges.

There are two distinct seasons in Natal, and only two—summer and winter. Spring and autumn are practically non-existent. Summer lasts from October to March. During this period the sun rises at five o'clock and sets at seven. In midwinter it rises at seven o'clock and sets at five. Twilight, such as we know it in this country, does not exist. Summer is the rainy season in Natal, and naturally the most unhealthy. At Durban the rainfall is forty inches per annum, and at Pietermaritzburg it is thirty-eight inches, while the average number of days on which rain falls in the year is 117 in Maritzburg and 125 in Durban. The average rainfall during each summer month is about five inches.

The heat on the coast is moist and clammy, and very trying during December and January; the average temperature at Durban for the year is 69½ degrees, with extremes of 42 degrees and 98 degrees, respectively. The farther inland you go from the coast the cooler it gets, and at Maritzburg the heat of summer becomes dry, the average yearly temperature being 64 degrees. The heat of summer in the uplands—that is, from Maritzburg to the Berg—is relieved by frequent severe thunder-storms and hail-storms, the latter of which do much damage. Another climatic drawback, more unpleasant than serious, in northern Natal, is a hot, parching wind, which blows from the north, sometimes for days at a time, generally followed, however, by a thunder-storm and a cool, south-west wind. The nights during summer in the uplands of Natal are usually cool, though the heat of the day is scorching, and in Ladysmith one may be oppressed with heat and yet see the snow-crowned Berg in the near distance.

It may be asserted, without any doubt whatever, that Natal's climate is a healthy one, the death rate in Durban being 16.71 per 1,000 per annum last year, as compared with 14.5 in Pietermaritzburg. The chief maladies during the hot weather are enteric fever, dysentery and diarrhœa—deaths from the two latter frequently being caused by drinking contaminated water and eating quantities of unripe peaches and other fruit. If the military authorities exercise careful supervision as to the water and fruit supply, and precautions are taken against sunstroke, the mortality among our troops in Natal due to disease ought to be very small.—London 'Pall Mall Gazette.'

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLISH.

A tonsorial artist in the north of London has the following intimation dangling from the end of his pole:—'Powell, hairdresser. Easy shaving, 1d. Support the namesake of the hero of Mafeking.'

In one of the trees on the public green at Richmond (Surrey) a cat has taken up her abode, and has given birth to several kittens. Her resting place is some distance from the ground. The kittens appear to be quite at home in their elevated nursery, and disport themselves gaily in the branches to the delight of many interested onlookers.

A butcher's assistant bought some bottled beer from a Poole grocer, and after drinking a portion of one bottle was taken ill. An examination disclosed three mice in the bottle, one in a state of putrefaction. At the county court the grocer was ordered to pay the consumer £7 10s. damages.

Mr. George Drinkwater Lucius Cary, proprietor of the Calf of Man Islet, lying to the south of Man, was recently found dead in a railway carriage on the arrival of the train at Port St. Mary. Mr. Cary had been lunching with Mr. W. Stevenson at Ballacreggan, three miles away, and when he entered the train was apparently in sound health. After a distinguished university career, he lived on his rock-bound domain, and was noted for the tenacity with which he clung to old Manx customs. He was the only son of Colonel Clarence Horatio Cary, who still survives.

Arthur Bean, son of a well-known Blackburn tradesman, was returning home at night, when he was accosted by a man, who accused him of having deserted his wife and four children. Mr. Bean's protestations that he was a bachelor being disbelieved, he accompanied his assailant and confronted the woman, her mother, and children. To his dismay all recognized and claimed him, and subsequently the wife visited his home and urged his return, the greatest difficulty being experienced in convincing the family of their mistake, which they eventually admitted.

'General' Booth, writing to a correspondent, says that though he deplores the war, and prays for peace, he and the Salvation Army must remain neutral in regard to the merits of the dispute. 'The friendliness of governments and peoples, which has so greatly helped us,' he says, 'has been largely won on the distinct understanding that we did not involve ourselves or take sides on questions of national or party politics. How can I possibly depart from this principle of action? To do so would involve a breach of faith with multitudes of my own people, and many of my officers, and would probably lead to divisions which, thank God, have on such subjects been so far practically unknown among us.'

IRISH.

In Austria they are making blankets, wallpapers, curtains, carpets and various other things out of peat. If the Austrians can turn their peat bogs to such good account, the Irish people are asking, why may we not do likewise? The supply of peat is unlimited in Ireland, and the question of what to do with it, besides local consumption for fuel, has occupied the thoughts, more or less desultorily, of generations.

Whit-Monday as a general holiday has been extremely popular in Cork in recent years. It is not so long ago that it was scarcely observed at all in the city. Now its observance is practically universal. Occurring, as it does, in almost the best part of the year for an outing, it affords a good opportunity for going to the seaside and the country and enjoying a long day amidst beautiful and healthful surroundings. What is true of Whit-Monday is true also of the August Bank-Holiday, which has likewise become very popular within the past few years.

The Belfast Board of Guardians are in the proud position of not having sufficient able-bodied paupers to do the work of the house. Some few months ago a parade of paupers was held, when all the able-bodied—numbering over 600—were pointed out with a view to putting them to hard work. Now the board have only 75 such in the house, and have to offer two ounces of tobacco weekly to men classed as infirm if they will volunteer to do some light work which is necessary in the workhouse garden. There is no doubt that the severe labor test recently introduced into the house is in a large measure responsible for this desirable state of affairs.

'It is difficult,' says the 'Irish Times,' 'not to sympathise with those people who have been hurt by Lord Russell's declaration that in his opinion it is futile, impracticable, and impossible to revive the Gaelic tongue. The decay of the Gaelic set in at a time when other languages began to flourish and to create the imperishable literature which now pervades the civilized world, and of which the English holds, at least its full share. To bring Irish up to the level of English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Russian, Danish, or Norwegian, would be a task beyond mortal power. It is four centuries behind most of them in its literature. One of the difficulties in the way of its cultivation even to a moderate extent is the archaeological determination of its votaries to stick to forms which are hindrances to development. Before Latin grew into free literary use the rude edges of many of its words were pared away, and similar processes have taken place in French and English. This would have to be done artificially with Irish. But a difficulty quite as great lies in the maintenance of a script such as was given up throughout Europe many ages ago, in favor of that simpler form of letters now common to the civilized world.

BOER TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

SHOCKING STATEMENTS OF EYE WITNESSES—EXPECT TO GIVE AND RECEIVE NO QUARTER.

(War correspondence of the London 'Telegraph.')

The Boers are accused in many cases of killing the wounded. I was present in the office of 'The Times of Natal' when two young officers made the following statement:

'During the progress of the engagement at Elandslaagte one of the British medical staff was attending to two wounded soldiers when a burgher, armed with a pistol, came along and stopped in front of the little party. Without saying anything, he deliberately drew his pistol and fired at the two wounded men, killing both. Probably the doctor would have been made a third victim, but at that moment two British soldiers made their appearance, and were on the spot before the assassin could escape. A few words from the doctor and the position was explained. The burgher dropped his pistol and fell upon his knees begging for mercy. He got the mercy he deserved for so inhuman an act. Parties who were sent out in search of the dead and wounded were at first fired on by the Boers, under the Red Cross, and then under a flag of truce.'

In part this revolting narration is corroborated by the following extracts from a letter written by Lieut. Clem-Webb, who took part with the Imperial Light Horse, by the side of the Gordon Highlanders, in that famous charge up the precipitous steep at Elandslaagte. Mr. Webb is well known at Johannesburg and he was one of the men who raised the storm after the Edgar murder. He writes:

'The battle was a terrible one, and the slaughter too awful for the victory, and yet it had to be won. Our men fought splendidly, and led most of the charges. The artillery shells burst within ten yards of us all round, and yet some of our men had to sit on horses at attention under the fire for an hour. I saw some horrible sights, and yet one must expect these things. One Gordon got a shell right in the face, knocking his head clean off. We charged up to the cannon's mouth and took their guns, the Gordons using the bayonet. The Boers were very plucky—shouted for us to come on, and stood to the last. I saw Ben Viljoen badly wounded and Captain Schiel. I saw Kock and Pienunar, both dead, and Dr. Coster with a bullet in his head. There are heaps of the Johannesburg, Krugersdorp and Boksburg officials dead and wounded, and others taken prisoners, several Irish and English among them. The Lancers made a charge into those who ran. Some went down on their knees and prayed for mercy, and were let off; others did this, and then shot at our men as they went away. One cur killed a Gordon officer who let him off. Some fine fellows were killed, and died bravely. I asked Schurmann, of Johannesburg, what he now thought of the Johannesburg white slaves, and he replied, "By Heaven, you're a brave lot of men." He is a prisoner. Captain Schiel played the part of a man when badly wounded, refusing help until our men had been attended to, and ordered his crowd to discontinue shooting at our wounded. We killed and wounded all their officers. Our artillery shooting is very accurate, and the men are splendid, brave and cheerful. We were right beside them for an hour.'

It seems clear that many of the Boers came prepared to give no quarter, and they expected none. When they took to flight and the pursuing cavalry were among them, several of them cried out: 'The English don't kill their prisoners!' and not a few, 'I'm English; don't kill.' Most Dutch speaking South Africans know more or less English, and many of those who thus appealed for mercy were spared. Talk with the prisoners and the wounded shows that this unstrained quality of mercy had its effect. Strange as it may seem, the two races learned to respect each other on this bloody field. The Briton learned that the Boer was not a coward, and the Boer that the Briton could fight and win, and yet be magnanimous. May the lessons not be lost! Beneath the British flag the two peoples must live together and it will be some redemption for desecrating these lovely scenes with slaughter if the struggle engenders mutual respect. I have passed through the same region when in the full glory of summer. If two words could describe it, then they would be 'beauty and serenity.' To stain these fair fields with human blood is next to impious; but, as Lieutenant Webb says, the position had to be won—for British supremacy, by British valor.

MRS. ADA LEIGH-LEWIS.

In view of the fact that an unusually large number of Americans will visit Paris this summer because of the exhibition, says 'Leslie's Weekly,' a special interest attaches to the efforts of a number of philanthropic people to sustain an institution in that city as a shelter and refuge for English and American women who are in the French capital as governesses, art students and visitors. The institution is known as



MRS. ADA LEIGH-LEWIS,
Who looks after American Girls in Paris.

the Washington Home, and is situated at 18 Rue de Milan, Paris. It is a department of the British and American mission homes in Paris, founded in 1872 by Mrs. Ada Leigh-Lewis. The facilities of the home comprise reading and reception rooms, a restaurant, a free registry for those seeking employment, and separate living apartments for students, young women in business and others. The home and its work are highly commended by many persons of distinction, including nineteen bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. That it fills a long-felt want in Paris for American women, and fills it well, cannot be doubted.

Mrs. Lewis is the wife of Archbishop Lewis of Ontario.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Consumption's Victims

CAN OBTAIN NEW HEALTH IF PROMPTLY TREATED.

It Was Thought Miss Lizzie Smith, of Waterford, Was in Consumption, But Her Health has been Restored —Advice to Similar Sufferers.

(From the 'Star,' Waterford, Ont.)

Throughout Canada there are thousands of girls who owe the bloom of health shown in their cheeks, the brightness of eye and elasticity of step, to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. There are few girls in the first years of womanhood who do not suffer more or less from anæmia. We see them everywhere, and they are easily recognized by a sallowness of complexion, or perhaps extreme pallor, they are subject to headaches, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, and feel tired and worn out on the least exertion. To those who suffer in this manner Dr. Williams' Pink Pills offer speedy and certain relief. Proof of this may be had in our own town. Miss Lizzie Smith, daughter of Mr. Wm. Smith, is to-day the embodiment of health and activity, yet, not so long ago her friends feared that consumption had fastened its fangs upon her. A representative of the 'Star' recently interviewed Mrs. Smith as to the means employed to restore her daughter's health. Mrs. Smith's unhesitating reply was that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were entitled to the credit. Mrs. Smith said: "My daughter is nineteen years of age. For some years she has not been very strong and was subject to sick headaches. Last summer she went to work in an establishment in Paris, and had not been there long when her health grew much worse. She consulted a doctor there, who said that her blood was in such a bad state that the trouble was likely to develop into consumption, and on hearing this Lizzie at once returned home. When we saw her we feared she was in a decline. She suffered very much from headaches; was as white as chalk, with dark circles under her eyes and the eyes shrunken. Her appetite was very fickle, and she ate very little. She was very despondent, and at times said she did not care whether she lived or not. I decided to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which I heard were so highly recommended in cases like hers, a trial. She had only taken the pills for a couple of weeks when we could see an improvement. By the time she had used a couple of boxes her appetite was much improved, her headaches less frequent, and the spirit of depression passed away. Four boxes more fully restored her health, and to-day she is as well and as active as though she had never had a day's illness. I really think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved her life, and believe they are worth their weight in gold to girls suffering as she did."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make rich, red blood, strengthen the nerves, bring the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks, and make the feeble and despondent feel that life is once more worth living. The genuine are sold only in boxes, the wrapper bearing the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." May be had from all dealers or by mail at 50c. a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WEAVING A WEB.

I am weaving a web from day to day,
That shall never waste nor tear,
That I in the world everlasting may
Have a garment fit to wear.
I'm weaving it early; I'm weaving it late;
And its warp and woof are the threads of fate.

I may not know what the pattern shall be,
Still while I live I weave;
It is only the underside that I see,
And I often in blindness grieve.
It seems such a massing of tangled threads
As if it were woven of tatters and shreds.

Its colors are mingling dull, and bright,
There are reds, and blues, and greys,
There are blacks, and browns, there is morning light,
Intertwined in marvellous ways.
But the blacks and the greys predominate,
As I weave my web, both early and late.

I'm spending my strength, and living my years,
As my weary web I spin;
And my heart is throbbing with hopes and fears,
'Mid the wheels' revolving din.
I'm wondering oft while they turn about,
When my warp and woof shall have all run out.

I know when my work is completely done,
I shall see the other side;
That when all the warp and the woof has run,
The Master will praise or chide.
I then shall enter His presence on high,
With the web I have woven beneath the sky.

I am striving while here to weave my best,
Though wearied I often be.
There is coming a time of eternal rest,
When toil shall be o'er for me;
I am hoping that when I have reached life's night,
The dark will be flooded with heaven's light.

I am praying, too, that the Master's hand,
May brighten my web with love;
That all may be bright as the glory-land,
When I go with my web above;
That I then may live in eternal youth,
Enrobed in my garments of love and truth.

(REV.) ANDREW MACNAB.

Lucknow, Ont.

The dozen policemen in South Bethlehem, Pa., are wearing total-abstinence buttons—that being one result of a temperance revival in the town.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

FOR THE SAKE OF MERCY.

Girls of all Sorts — Sensible Mothers — Cool Summer Drinks.

HOW MISS BETHIA HEADED THEM OFF.

(By Annie Hamilton Donnell in 'Christian Endeavor World.')

(Continued from Last Week.)

In her ignorance of the city she got further into its misery and poverty instead of out of it. The hot, terrible air scorched her and stifled her. Her lungs ached for whiffs of her own sweet air, and her eyes ached for glimpses of her bright little poppies and the stretches of wide green fields and blue, hazy hills. This was terrible, terrible. How could people live in it all? And babies, how many, many babies there were in it! The houses were alive with them and with little, thin, pinched old men and women. Patience Ann's little old-faced 'mites.'

Miss Bethia was bewildered. The knot of her heart-strings was loosening, too.

'Say, missus, lemme lug yer grip for a penny, will yer?' a shrill little voice piped in her ear.

She looked down to see a small sharp face and little wistful fingers held out toward the shiny bag. For the mercy's sake! Was the boy a baby or a hundred years old? He was wizened and old, but his brown bare feet would have fitted a little child's shoes. Mechanically Miss Bethia put out the shiny black bag and they walked on together.

'I bet yer lost yerself, didn't yer?' questioned the child curiously, eyeing Miss Bethia's neat gown and black gloves.

'No,' Miss Bethia said, briefly; 'I guess I've found myself.'

She cast a comprehensive glance around her.

'What are they all out on the streets for, all those children? Why don't their mothers keep 'em to home?'

'Cos then they'd be deaders,' explained the boy with prompt coolness. 'They let's 'em out to breathe, when they can.'

'Do they get enough to eat?'

'O land, no! ain't you a greeny?'

'Do you get enough to eat?'

'Me? Enough? O land!'

An exclamation of pity escaped Miss Bethia. The hard knot was untying fast.

'Didn't you ever have enough?'

'You bet I never!'

'For the mercy's sake!'

A woman sat on one of the untidy doorsteps with a year-old baby in her lap. The little one was gasping for breath. Miss Bethia stopped with a jerk.

'Is it—dying?' she said softly.

'No it ain't—yet,' the woman said. Her sharp voice had a ring of anguish in it. She picked up one of the tiny shrivelled hands, and kissed it fiercely.

'I s'pose you'd say I was a murderer if I wished it was,' she cried; 'but I do—a'most.'

She buried her face on the baby's breast in quick repentance.

'O no, no, no, I don't!' she wailed. 'I don't! I don't.'

'No,' Miss Bethia's voice was soothing. 'No, you don't you poor thing; and the Lord don't.'

The mother's face rose to this level of Miss Bethia's stooping one.

'Then, why don't he let it get a chance to breathe?' she cried sharply. 'Why don't he?'

'He's going to,' Miss Bethia's quiet voice said.

A clamor of children's voices on the sidewalk reached a climax in a shriek of pain. A clatter of falling crutches accompanied the cry. The woman's face flushed angrily.

'They've pushed Meggy down again; they're always a-puttin' on her. I'd lick every one of 'em if I could catch 'em!'

'Who's Meggy?'

'She's lame an' sick; that's who she is,' ran on the indignant voice. 'An' she ain't got no strength to fight 'em back with; so they put on her.'

'Is she your child?'

'No, she ain't nobody's child. Here, Meggy, darlin', you come along over here, an' I'll see to ye. Stop yer howlin', dear; there, there!'

The child hobbled forward on her crutches. Her pinched features were full of puny rage.

'She ain't anybody's girl, Meg ain't; be ye, Meg?'

'Except the Lord's,' Miss Bethia added gravely.

'The Lord's! What's he let her be put onto fer, then? Why don't he see 'at she's took care of?'

'He's going to,' Miss Bethia said.

The next morning Miss Bethia was at the station in good season, on her way home to Cross Corners. She had Meggy with her, and the year-old baby held firmly in her strong arms. The shiny black bag was still in the little old boy's hand. Meggy hobbled on ecstatic crutches, the baby stopped its wail in puzzled wonder, and the boy with the shiny bag capered with delight. On Miss Bethia's own face rested a great content.

Just before train-time, Patience Ann Emmons bustled in hurriedly with three small, ragged boys in tow. Her pleasant face was a little anxious. Miss Bethia headed her off.

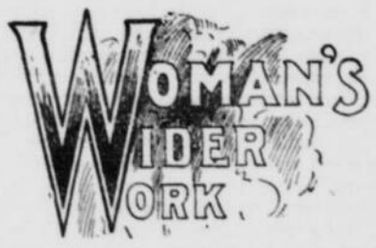
'Well, Patience Ann,' she said, shifting the baby from her right arm to shake hands; 'you came just a minute or two short of being late. I was afraid you wasn't coming.'

Patience Ann's speech failed her for astonishment.

'Bethia Pratt!' she gasped at length. 'In the name of wonders! And there's my fourth boy carrying your bag this minute, when I've been hunting all over town for him! And here I've brought the other three to send down to you, and look at that baby in your arms! In the name of wonders!'

The whistle of the approaching train sounded shrilly. Miss Bethia started anxiously.

'I thought I came to head 'em off,' she said, 'but I guess the Lord thought I came to meet 'em. And I've picked up some more; here, Patience Ann, you take this baby—easy!—and I'll see to Meggy and the boys. There's plenty of room for 'em all, and air enough, and poppies, and pansies—for mercy's sake!'



ALL SORTS AND CONDITIONS OF GIRLS.

(By Lillian W. Betts in N.Y. 'Outlook.')

Nine little girls between the ages of eleven and thirteen, with a leader, formed a circle of King's Daughters. This was the beginning. One feels like quoting, as the outgrowth of that group of little girls is considered, 'Tall oaks from little acorns grow.' To-day, a strong, active club of sixty young women, identified with the social life of the city in which they live, conducting a social settlement on the broadest lines of neighborhood work—this is the oak. The little circle was so successful that it seemed wise to change it to a club of little girls working for other little girls who had less than the members of the club. The spirit of the land that gave them birth was early manifested. The desire to render personal service, to be brought in personal contact with the girls who were to be helped, changed the character of the club. The members had not reached their majority, but they wanted to manage their own affairs. With wisdom that would have done credit to older women, they decided upon two things: What they did must benefit other girls; where they did it must be in their own neighborhood. The girls, and the place for the work, must be found.

A factory, employing about thirty girls, stood at the bottom of the hill on the top of which a majority of the club members lived. This factory did not provide a lunch room; at the noon hour the working girls sat on the curb, in doorways, on the sidewalk, or leaned against the rail of a small park closed to the public, eating their luncheons, leaving sidewalks and the stoops grease-spotted and strewn with greasy newspapers. Here were the girls. The place must be right in the neighborhood. Three small rooms were found in a tenement house of the poorest character at the foot of the hill. These rooms were made as pretty, clean, and artistic as soap and water, refinement, and artistic taste could make them. While the painting and papering were going on, and the busy 'young ladies,' as the children of the neighborhood called them, became familiar objects to the denizens of the street, the little children were greatly excited. A 'tinderdarten,' as the children called it, was being made ready for them. The rooms were on the first floor, with windows so close to the street that even small toddlers, standing on their toes, could look in. Those too small for this were helped to the window ledges, from which they watched all preparations dispassionately until the tall tables arrived. From that moment a cloud settled on the little faces. The preparations were not for them. What could it mean? The residents of the little street—scarcely more than an alley, with stables on one side and the cheap tenements on the other—were electrified at the end of the week by the appearance of the working girls with their luncheons, and by the sound of the piano and girlish laughter repeated every day between twelve and one.

The lunch room was a fact. The people soon grew accustomed to the business-like appearance of the 'young ladies.' A bowing acquaintance evolved into a speaking acquaintance between the visitors and the residents. The loving friendship of the little children compelled the visitors to include the children in the work they had undertaken in the little house under the hill. Every day found at the corner of the street a group of children waiting for the young ladies, and very soon each had special friends among this group. First one, and then another, took in one or two little children, who appealed to them for specific reasons. Soon every day some one was at the piano after the working girls had gone to the factory, playing or singing to groups of dancing babies. The pretty, dainty room became an earthly paradise to these children, who lived in rooms never lighted by sunlight, and whose very existence was scarcely known to the people on the top of the hill. There came a day when one of the club girls from the top of the hill, gazing at the swaying, ragged, tiny forms about the piano, sat down with a look of despair, saying, 'I cannot stand this. We must do something for these babies.' That was the beginning of the work for the children. A kindergarten was impossible in these small rooms. An appeal was made to the Superintendent of Education, asking for a room in a near-by public school, the club offering to pay all the expenses of the kindergarten until such time as the Board of Education was willing to assume its support. No room was available in the nearest public school, but a room was secured in a school building a few blocks further away, and here for two years the club supported a kindergarten. In the little house under the hill clubs were organized for children of all ages. A free circulating library was established. The cooking school rooms of the Children's Aid Society, not far away, were offered to the club, and here lessons were given by trained teachers one evening in the week to the lunch club girls, and on Saturday mornings to the children of the neighborhood.

By this time the work of this group of girls had commanded the attention of thoughtful people. The work had outgrown the limited space hired for a lunch room. At the close of the year an unknown friend offered to pay half the rent of a three-story house in the neighborhood, but at the top of the hill. He believed that residents should be placed in the house who would carry on the work during the summer. All the work was now gathered under this roof, except the kindergarten, which at the close of the first year of occupancy, was also brought into the house. The establishing of the kindergarten in the neighborhood brought the fathers and mothers into closer relation with the club. The library was greatly increased, the circulation at the present time being over two thousand volumes a year. The paid teachers for cooking and for sewing have been succeeded by members of the club, who had entered as pupils the best domestic science and domestic art departments of a manual training school. These classes have been conducted entirely by these teachers since they were graduated. A kitchen garden class based on kindergarten principles has had almost phenomenal success. These classes have been graduated into a housekeeping class or classes, who do the entire work of the club house every Saturday. Sunday afternoon the house is open. Books and papers are placed at the service of those who come in, but no attempt is made to draw away from the Sunday schools in the neighborhood. The Sunday work has been especially adapted to boys.

(To be continued next week.)



The average child is born healthy, and it is an easy matter to keep him so, but do not try all sorts of devices and tricks to amuse him and hamper his normal development. A mother in humoring her child is not for one moment considering his good; she is simply indulging herself. Once let the little will gain precedence, and it will hold sway and not relinquish it without a struggle. Then as the child grows older harsh measures are often employed to curb him. Under these circumstances punishment is unfair to the child whom you have humored and made what he is, and the child resents it, and justly.

If regular feeding hours are established and adhered to, such little creatures of habit are babies, that when the clock strikes the feeding hour, just so surely will they make their wants known, and often a few minutes in advance of time. It will not be necessary to awaken baby; he will wake himself without fail. A child thus regularly fed seldom suffers from indigestion, although this of course depends somewhat upon the kind of food given. A well and regularly fed baby is invariably a good sleeper, and a healthy baby will sleep a good part of the time. It will not be necessary to coax sleep; take it as a matter of fact, and so will the baby.

After the baby has had his food and been made comfortable, lay him on his bed and then leave him there. If he should look around a little to acquaint himself with his surroundings, talk to himself, or even cry a little, let him enjoy it without interruption. Do not think it necessary to humor him, or that a church-yard stillness must prevail. Let the nurse or mother busy herself with any duties that she may have about the room. The ordinary household noises will not disturb the baby. He will go to sleep and remain so as well as though every sound were hushed; it is only a sudden sound coming out of profound stillness which startles and awakens the child. Such a thing as a wakeful baby at night ought never to be.—Marianna Wheeler (Babies' Hospital, N.Y.), in 'Harper's Bazar.'

A SENSIBLE MOTHER.

She has daughters, and in them she is blessed—largely because she brought them up aright, and now they are going in that way. For many years—she is not wealthy—she toiled for those daughters, making their clothes, teaching them, cooking their pies in patty-pans for them, sewing buttons on boots stubbed out at the toes, picking up their playthings after they were safely tucked into cribs and trundle-beds at night.

Now they are grown, and she is not young. Does she, like the average American mother, continue these attentions to her children's welfare? Does she stay in a hot kitchen frying oysters, while they play the piano, or paint, or entertain callers? Does she remain at home ironing muslin frocks, while the girls disport themselves at picnics in other muslin frocks? Does she go to bed at night too tired to read the daily paper, while the girls perfect their education at women's clubs and attend meetings of Browning and Shakespeare lasses?

No, indeed, she does not. It is now she who entertains callers, goes to picnics, and belongs to clubs. She has time for church work, for all the social gatherings in the town in which she resides. She is young and handsome; her girls are proud of her, and rightfully; she dresses in perfect taste, with plenty of new gowns, and household cares sit lightly upon her.

The reason is that these cares are relegated to the daughters for whom she worked so many years. They now rise and build the fires, they sweep and dust the rooms, they prepare the meals, they have 'the dishes' on their minds. Mamma is care-free; she comes to her meals when she is called, and when the last cup of coffee is drained, she folds her napkin and goes away serenely to the parlor or her best bonnet if an outing is to follow.

Every time I visit in this lovely home I reflect on the excellent points of this plan. The girls are learning to keep house, and their mother is reaping a reward for her own years of work. In days to come, if all the girls go to make homes of their own, she will take up the cares of her house again with a merry smile, cheered and rested by her years of vacationizing.

As for the girls, they like it. The sense of importance given by the care of a house is never unwelcome to any young girl, especially if mamma does not retain such an amount of interest as to be continually reminding of the old regime.

And aren't they proud of their mother? Well, I should say they are! Far more than if she remained in the oyster-frying business, and didn't wear pretty frocks with bits or real lace in neck and sleeves, and a Spanish mantilla on her head when she goes to literary club meetings and Browning societies.—Boston 'Home Journal.'



Summer Drinks.—Iced tea and coffee are the most thirst-quenching drinks, but iced chocolate is considered more nourishing. To purify impure drinking water, tie a lump of alum to a string, revolving it slowly in the water pitcher a number of times.

Oatmeal Drink.—Farmers in the field will find oatmeal drink much better and more satisfying than too much water. Put a double handful of Scotch oatmeal into a two-quart can of water. Barrels of oatmeal are now kept in factories, as the drink for workmen is considered necessary and nourishing in warm weather.

Baked Tomatoes.— Choose even-sized, solid, smooth tomatoes, cut a circle from the stem end and carefully remove the seeds. Heat two tablespoonfuls of butter, stir in one cupful of bread crumbs, season with salt, pepper and a tablespoonful of chopped parsley; heap the filling in the tomatoes, set in a granite pan and bake in a quick oven half an hour, basting often with the butter. Cold minced ham, veal or chicken is a delicious addition to the filling.

The modern housewife has learned that feather dusters and other flirting brooms and brushes merely scatter the dust and germs in her house, instead of removing them. She is now being told by scientists that to shake her rugs and carpets, beat her draperies, etc., in the tiny yards of her city home is undesirable. The dust flies in near-by windows, her own, perhaps, and is again disseminated. The idea of housekeeping to-day is to destroy dust. Carpet sweepers, covered dust-pans, and cloths are the implements to be made use of, and the dust thus gathered should be burned, or, in the case of cloths, washed out. Back of this care, however, should come a wise choice of household belongings. Simplicity should be the fundamental law of their selection. Have the things needed for comfort and use in simple, easily cared for designs; for pure decoration, only a few very satisfying things. Gewgaws as a rule are useless, and may be dispensed with.—N. Y. 'Post.'

The Archbishop of Canterbury has drawn up a prayer for use in the churches pleading that the actions of the legislature may be so guided that the 'measures presently to be considered for the promotion of sobriety and the removal of temptations to intemperance may speedily become law.'

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

A missionary near Canton says that of the twenty-five native pastors and evangelists working with him, no less than twenty were converted in America.

Rev. Norman Fox, D.D., a retired minister engaged in literary pursuits, has been elected Mayor of Morristown, N. Y., the country residence of many New Yorkers.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, addressing a Church Temperance meeting, said he intended to be a thorn in the side of every Government that wanted him to let the matter of Temperance rest.

Mr. Thomas Sidney Cooper, R.A., now in his ninety-seventh year, who has four pictures in this year's Academy, neither drinks alcohol nor smokes, and to this fact he attributes most of his marvellous health and vitality.

The Protestant movement in the capital of Cuba is now carried on in more than a dozen places of worship. In two of them service is held every evening, in one instance in English. The Protestants have even started a paper or magazine called 'El Amigo,' or 'The Friend.'

The Rev. John Robertson, of Glasgow, has accepted a call from the East London Tabernacle Church for a period of six months, commencing September next. Mr. Robertson has just returned from Boston, U.S.A., where he has been preaching in Dr. Gordon's church for some months.

Mr. M. C. Millard, the author of the books, 'What Hath God Wrought?' and 'The Same Lord,' describing the Gospel tours of the Rev. G. Grubb and himself, died suddenly on May 18, at Farnham, from heart disease, after a bicycle ride of forty miles. He had been head of Mrs. Baxter's Training Home at Drayton Park for a month.

A missionary at Bloemfontein pronounces the British force there to be 'the most absolutely sober army that Europe ever put into the field.' For many a month he has seen only one slightly intoxicated soldier. He continues: 'Prior to our coming no liquor might at any price be sold to a native; there are in the whole country no beer-shops—only hotels which are bound to supply bed and board only, when required, and not liquor, with the result that this fair land is almost as sober as it is sunny.'

The Archbishop of Canterbury, speaking at Maidstone, said in order to suppress the curse of intemperance they desired the aid of the moderate drinker. They had to overcome the hereditary taint of centuries, and they wanted to make the public recognize the weight of the opinion of medical science on the question. The quantity of liquor that a man could healthily consume was very much less than the great body of moderate drinkers consumed at present.

The extraordinary discoveries of papyri made from time to time in Egypt, and given to the world after a reasonable interval, seem to have at last aroused the Italian Government to a recollection of the fact that there are hundreds of papyrus rolls, found at Herculaneum more than a hundred and fifty years ago, which have not been examined, much less edited. Eight hundred were discovered, and the contents of only two hundred have been published. It has now been decided to have the remaining six hundred examined and made accessible to scholars by publication.

The latest saint to be added to the Roman Calendar is the Frenchman, S. Jean de la Salle, who has just been canonized with great pomp in Rome. The new saint, who has waited some three centuries for this elevation, was the founder in France of a system of Catholic Education for the poor. The Society shows considerable vitality. According to the latest returns it possesses 15,060 teaching brethren, 4,400 novices, 1,530 houses, 1,934 popular schools, 75 pensionnats and 376,376 pupils. Its work is not so much educational as militant and propagandist. It is one of the great reactionary forces in the France of to-day.

At a meeting of the Middlesex District Lodge, representing 9,000 Good Templars, a resolution was adopted expressive of 'profound sorrow and disappointment at the absolutely hostile attitude towards even the most moderate measures of Temperance reform assumed by the Marquis of Salisbury; of thankfulness to the Archbishop of Canterbury for his stand against the Prime Minister; and trusting that the Unionist party will put such pressure upon their leader as will prevent such widely-desired reform as the Children's Bill and the Welsh Sunday Closing bill from being ruthlessly thrown out in the House of Lords after they have passed the Commons.'

Some years ago Pope Leo XIII. advised priests to study more carefully the Holy Scriptures in the original tongues. The result of doing so, in a number of cases, has been the falling away of the priests from the Roman Church. Recently a Bible Society depot was opened in one of the best streets of a Continental city. Soon the tenant was informed by the landlord that he must leave, as he had been told the depot was a shop for the sale of Protestant books. The landlord persisted in his intention of turning the tenant out, but when he appeared on rent-day, and found six priests in the shop purchasing Greek Testaments, he concluded that the shop was not Protestant and withdrew the notice to quit.

The mummy of Rameses II., generally believed to be the Pharaoh of the Oppression, has lain for years in the museum of Gizeh, but that of his thirteenth son and successor, Menephtah, usually supposed to be the Pharaoh of the Exodus, has only just been discovered. According to a communication of Professor Sayce, referred to in the current number of the 'Expository Times,' a mummy brought recently to that museum, which was found in the tomb of Amenhotep II., has been ascertained to be that of Merenptah. The features of the father have been often represented and described. It will be interesting to compare them with those of his less notable but more notorious son.

According to the current issue of The Expository Times' the American explorers who have been at work among the ruins of Nippur, have discovered a large temple library consisting, of course, of tablets covered with cuneiform writing. Sixteen thousand have been recovered during the last six weeks, and several thousands had been found previously. The date is supposed to be about 3,000 B.C., or fifteen hundred years before the time of Moses. The priests of at least one Babylonian temple possessed even then a library of at least 20,000 volumes, aranged in long rows on ledges of unbaked clay. The books seem to have been on nearly all subjects. The 'clergy' of the city of Nippur in those far-off days had the opportunity of reading not only much, but widely.

The death of Sir George Grove, who passed away on May 28, at the age of seventy-nine, removes from public life a man of distinguished ability and deep sympathy. Among the varied occupations of a busy career, he had built lighthouses and bridges, been secretary of the Society of Arts, edited 'Macmillan's Magazine' and the 'Dictionary of Music and Musicians,' contributed largely to 'Smith's Dictionary of the Bible,' written countless articles on music, acted as literary executor to the late Dean Stanley, and directed the Royal College of Music for twelve years. He was deeply interested in Biblical geography, and was chiefly instrumental in the promotion of the Palestine exploration Fund. One of his strongest desires was to be of service to his fellows. 'Why are we in the world,' he once said, 'if not to help one another?'

Speaking of the work of the Religious Tract Society (English), Dr. Barrett said at a recent meeting: 'A poor Hindu coolie—only a coolie—was lying in his little hut dying, and he sent for his beloved missionary to come to him, "I am going," said he to the missionary, "to the Saviour I love, and I want to give to you the whole of the little savings of my lifetime, and I want you to take my books which led me to the Saviour, and which brought me the peace I have in this dying hour"; and then he gave the missionary a New Testament (published by the British and Foreign Bible Society) and another book, "Investigations after light" (published by the R. T. S.), a book which is circulated by thousands, and has been the means of leading hundreds to Christ. "I wish," said the coolie, "that the money I leave you"—some 300 rupees—"should be spent in circulating those books."'

THE SLOW-GOING ORIENT.

(Washington letter to Chicago 'Record.')

A friend who was sent to China on a commercial mission more than a year ago describes his experience in trying to 'hustle the East,' as Rudyard Kipling calls it, in the following clever lines:

My friend, have you heard of the town of Foochow,
On the banks of the River Slow,
Where blooms the waitawhile flower fair—
Where the sometimeorother scents the air,
And the soft go-easys grow?

It lies in the valley of Whatstheuse,
In the province of Letterslide,
And thattiredfeeling is native there—
It's the home of the recklessidon'tcare,
Where the giveitups abide.

It stands at the bottom of Lazy Hill,
And is easy to reach, I declare:
You've only to fold up your hands and glide
Down the slope of Weakwill's slippery slide
To be landed quickly there.

The town is as old as the human race
And it grows with the flight of years;
It is wrapped in the fog of idler's dreams
Its streets are paved with discorded schemes
And sprinkled with useless tears.

This poem is very amusing to persons who have lived in Foochow for years and spent their time in working with and among the million souls that reside here. Had the author some of the writer's experience on the Min he would never have called it the 'River Slow.' When the steam launches arrive, the rush for passengers is not surpassed at any railway station. The efforts put forth by men, women, and children in rowing the boats up, down and across this river, in loading and unloading cargo-boats and junks are neither slow nor easy. The way that the hundreds of thousands of tons of cargo are handled here is far from 'slow-going.' When one man will carry a load of from one to two hundred pounds twenty or thirty miles a day, or two men carry a third the same distance in the same time, both of which is being constantly done here by thousands of men, there is but little 'waitawhile,' very few scents of 'sometimeorother' and no 'go-easys' growing by the roadside. The valley is tilled by hard-working people who labor from morn till eve and raise three crops a year. I have often heard their irrigating pumps going until long after sundown. There is no 'whatstheuse' about

it, as three crops or go hungry and naked.

Should our friend visit the several mission stations in the province he would have 'thatiredfeeling' more than once before he reached one half of them and would be willing to 'giveitup' and accept the hospitality of the thrifty wideawake, and letanything slide into his stomach that would relieve hunger and quench thirst.

You may christen Kushan mountain 'Lazy Hill' if you wish, but one of the most famous monasteries in the Empire is located thereon and the two hundred or more Buddhist priests who live there lead somewhat of an indolent life according to our way of thinking, but should you endeavor to interfere with their methods you would find no 'weakwills,' and should you persist in your undertakings you might land at the bottom of 'slipperyslide' a wiser but sorer man.

The town is older than any nation now in existence except China. About one thousand years before Christ it was the capital of the Chinese Empire. There are hundreds of mounds in the valley that mark the resting place of brave men who fell with their city. Whether the 'tears' shed were useless or not One only knows.

A HERO OF LADYSMITH.

We give herewith a portrait of Mr. Ion Herbert Smyth, who for nearly three years was the faithful and devoted missionary of the South African General Mission to the soldiers stationed in Natal. Before the outbreak of hostilities he left the Soldiers' Home in Maritzburg, and moved to Ladysmith, so as to be near the possible scene of fighting, as well as to work amongst the men in that large garrison. Before the siege



The late Mr. Ion H. Smyth, missionary at Ladysmith.

commenced he might have left, but chose to stay, with his great friend, Mr. James Taylor, in spite of the danger from shell and sickness. They were able to do a splendid work together, until Mr. Smyth was laid low with enteric fever, followed by dysentery. On hearing of his illness, Mr. W. Spencer Walton, the secretary of the Mission, hastened to Ladysmith, arriving in time to minister to Mr. Smyth till the Lord called him home, on March 15. The last words he was able to utter were, 'Jesus, I am ready!' The Mission has lost a valuable worker, and the soldier a true friend.—'Christian Herald.'

MR. SHELDON IN ENGLAND.

The Rev. C. F. Aked of Liverpool, publishes in the London 'Christian World' a lengthy conversation which he had with Mr. Sheldon on his arrival in England. The interview concludes as follows: 'Prohibition,' he said, 'prohibits in Topeka. The liquor traffic is prohibited. It does not wholly prevent the secret sale of drink. You've got a law against stealing shoes in Liverpool, but I guess there are some stolen. Nevertheless, the man who steals shoes is a criminal and an outlaw, and society will put him under a ban. It is so with the drink-seller in Kansas. He is a criminal, and he is punished as a criminal. He could no more get a place in society than a thief could. The whole business is under a ban, everybody knows it. Why—'

But I interrupted him. 'Hold on,' I said, 'just look at these sheets.' And I brought him my lists of clerical shareholders in breweries. His face grew very sad; those dreamy blue eyes looked wistfully from the sheets to me, and from me to the sheets, and then down to the carpet, and I thought of Christ writing on the ground, and he said: 'It is all very dreadful, very. It could not happen in our country. I don't understand it, anyway. When my father began his ministry, the whiskey was put on the table by Christian people; hospitality demanded that he should drink. But if I were to drink a glass of wine in the privacy of my own house, if that fact became known, my reputation would be blasted and I should have to resign my position as pastor of the church.' And then he resumed, 'There are boys who have attained their majority, who are on the voters' lists and will vote at the coming election, who have never seen the sale of liquor. They don't know what a saloon is. Those who have not been to a license city don't know what a saloon is like. And those who do go, when they see a saloon, have to ask what it is for.'

Man's will is free, and left free; but now he feels an influence attracting him, not to lay it down, but to place it in the channel of the Father's Will.—Ewing.

[For the 'Witness.'

LORD'S DAY AT MORN.

Hail, my soul, this sacred morning,
And to him who gave be praise,
Prayer and praises comfort warning,
For my heart this day of days.

Rest from all the long week's hurry,
Time to think of God and home,
Healing balm to soothe the worry,
Quicken'd zeal for days to come.

While the peaceful hours are winging,
Lord, I would commune with thee,
Wide my spirit portals flinging,
Enter, Lord, and sup with me.

Flowers in the desert growing,
Whisper low of paradise,
Fount of life from Christ o'erflowing,
Manna given from the skies.

O my Saviour, thou who savest,
Sup with me thus ev'ry day;
Gift of love, thy life thou gavest,
Thou'rt my life, my light, my way.

ADALENA WESTNEY.

St. George's Parsonage, Allandale.

E T L TOPIC

July 8, 1900.

THE POWER OF SMALL THINGS.

Mark iv., 30-32.

'He that is faithful in that which is least is faithful also in much: and he that is unjust in the least is unjust also in much.'—Luke xvi., 10.

Straws show which way the wind blows. The world judges character by the small deeds it happens to see. Character is made of small deeds as a house may be made of small bricks, but each one must be true and strong if the building is to be secure.

'No sin is too little to be fatal. You cannot see the tube through which runs the adder's poison.

'One grain of sand in the head of his bicycle will stop the fleetest rider.

'Ten minutes will suffice to plant a tree for which ten generations will bless you.

'Some of the tallest oaks have acorns very much smaller than those of the smallest oaks. It is never safe to predict a humble career from a humble start.

'The smallest part of the shears is the rivet, and it is the most important.'—'Endeavor Herald.'

'The science of chemistry teaches us that a single grain of iodine will imourt color to seven thousand times its weight of water. So one sin may affect the whole life.'—J. Harris, quoted in 'Canadian C. E. Handbook.'

'A man once said, "I have no more influence than a farthing rushlight." "Well," was the reply, "a farthing rushlight can do a great deal. It can light a lighthouse lamp that will save many a ship. It can start a fire that will keep many a creature from freezing to death. It can enable the wayfarer to read the directions on the guide-board it can give you light to read God's Word." '—Quoted in 'Suggestive Illustrations.'

Seemingly little things are the turning points of many lives. Overhearing a personal remark has been the means of leading more than one man to consider his ways and change for the better. A letter may change a life course. A sneer may give a downhill impetus to some soul planning for better things. A book has often influenced a life, alas that we must say that a bad book has more often blighted and ruined a young life, than has a good book made a strong man. Yet there are many cases in which a good book has so impressed a life as to be a distinct and permanent influence. Such an influence was used for the forming of character of that grand old man of prayer, George Muller, of Bristol. 'Early in 1838, he began reading that third biography which, with those of Francké and John Newton, had such a singular influence on his own life—Philip's 'Life of George Whitfield.' The life-story of the orphan's friend had given the primary impulse to his work; the life-story of the converted blasphemer had suggested his narrative of the Lord's dealings; and now the life-story of the great evangelist was blessed of God to shape his general character and give new power to his preaching and his wider ministry to souls. These three biographies together probably affected the whole inward and outward life of George Muller more than any other volumes but the Book of God, and they were wisely fitted of God to co-work toward such a blessed result. The example of Francké incited to faith in prayer and to a work whose sole dependence was on God. Newton's witness to grace led to a testimony to the same sovereign love and mercy as seen in his own case. Whitfield's experience inspired to greater fidelity and earnestness in preaching the word, and to greater confidence in the power of the anointing Spirit.'—From 'George Muller, of Bristol,' by Dr. A. T. Pierson.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

July 8, 1900.

JESUS THE BREAD OF LIFE.

John vi., 22-40.

BY JOHN R. WHITNEY.

Golden Text.—'Jesus said unto them, I am the Bread of Life.'—John vi., 35.

In 'The Sermon on the Mount,' but a few points were illustrated by parables. In 'The Sermon on the Sea,' each point was illustrated by a separate and special parable. But in this 'Sermon in the Synagogue,' one single parable illustrates the whole discourse. It is the parable of 'The Bread.' Under this term is included water, air, food and everything necessary to sustain life. By the use of it our Lord sets before us, in his own words, the fullest, the cleverest, and the most important unfolding of his work as our Redeemer, contained in all the Gospel narratives. In so doing, he declares that it is as necessary to apprehend that work by faith in order to secure fellowship with God here, and eternal life with him hereafter, as it is to partake of daily food to preserve physical life and health in the present time.

The discourse was founded upon the miracle of feeding the more than five thousand people with 'five barley loaves and two small fishes.' When all of this multiude had been satisfied, and 'the fragments' had been gathered up, it was probably early evening. 'The twelve' were then directed to take their boat and return to their homes in Capernaum and Bethsaida, whilst Jesus dismissed his well satisfied and admiring audience. As it was growing dark, probably most of them did not attempt to return as they came—'on foot'—to their homes, but sought shelter for the night in some of the nearby villages, or in Bethsaida-Julias.

But when they were scattered Jesus retired again into the mountain from which he 'came out' (Mark vi., 34) in the morning and spent the night in prayer. Whilst he was thus engaged the storm which we considered last week broke upon the disciples. But whilst they were driven back 'other boats from Tiberias' (v. 23), a large town a few miles south of Capernaum on the Sea of Galilee, were driven forward to the shore which the diciples had left. They landed 'nigh unto the place where they did eat bread after that the Lord had given thanks.' (v. 23.) So the next morning, when the people who had remained in the neighborhood all night, 'saw that Jesus was not there, neither his diciples' (v. 24), they evidently engaged these boats, thus unexpectedly brought within their reach, to carry them 'to Capernaum seeking for Jesus.' (v. 24.) There they soon found him 'in the synagogue' (v. 59), and knowing that he did not leave the other side the night before with his disciples, they asked in amazement, 'Rabbi, when camest thou hither?'

But Jesus, discerning at once the true spirit which prompted them to seek him so zealously, instead of gratifying their curiosity, replied, 'Ye seek me, not because ye saw the miracle, but because ye did eat of the loaves and were filled.' (v. 26.) In this respect they have had a great many imitators in every age—men who would willingly accept him as their king, if he would only promise to feed them day by day, without labor or anxiety on their part.

But he added—as though such labor was a matter of comparative unimportance—'Labor not for the meat which perisheth, but for that meat which endureth unto everlasting life, which the Son of Man shall give unto you; for him hath God the Father sealed.' (v. 27.)

This was a matter of very great surprise to them, as it has been to many since then. Do they ask with all earnestness, as if they verily thought that they were already doing the will of God, 'What shall we do that we might work the works of God?' (v. 28.)

'This is the work of God,' he replied, 'that ye believe on him whom he hath sent.' (v. 29.)

This simple, clear, and definite answer of Jesus, was the keynote to the discourse which followed. Like all of his discourses, however, this was marked by many interruptions to answer questions, and the record of it is only an outline of what he said. So when he spoke of believing on him whom God had sent, the people at once perceiving that he spoke of himself, began in their own minds to compare him with Moses, and his miracle of feeding the multitude, with the manna in the wilderness. They asked therefore, 'What sign shewest thou then, that we may see and believe thee? What dost thou work? Our fathers did eat manna in the desert; as it is written, he gave them bread from heaven to eat.' (vv. 30-31.)

By his reply our Lord showed them that the manna which fell in the days of Moses was not in truth 'bread from heaven.' It was only a type of the true. The type was a material substance; the true was a divine person. 'For,' he said, 'the bread of God is he which cometh down from heaven, and giveth life'—not simply to one nation, and to it for only a limited time, but he 'giveth life unto the world,' to men of all nations and all time. (v. 33.)

Having their thoughts, however, fixed only on physical comforts, just as the woman of Samaria had when she said of the living water,' 'Sir, give me this water, that I thirst not, neither come all the way hither to draw' (John 4: 15, R. V.)—like her, their only response to this declaration was, 'Lord, evermore give us this bread.' (v. 34.)

Then Jesus declared to them in the clearest and most positive and direct words possible his own relation to them and to all mankind, saying, 'I am the bread of life; he that cometh to me shall never hunger, and he that believeth on me shall never thirst. I came down from heaven, not to do mine own will, but the will of him that sent me, that every one which seeth the son, and believeth on him, may have everlasting life.' (vv. 35-49.)

Thus he declared unhesitatingly and unequivocally, that he was—'The Son' of God,' that he 'came down from heaven,' that he came to do the Father's will, and that he could and would give 'eternal life' to 'every one' that believed on him.

'Bread,' of which it could be said 'a man may eat thereof and not die (v. 50), must be 'Living Bread,' a divine person having life in himself, and able to meet every condition of those who were 'dead in trespasses and sins,' and condemned by the righteous law of God. No angel or archangel, could 'come down from heaven' to be such 'bread,' for the angels themselves were under the divine law equally with men, and their righteousness could avail only to maintain their own standing before God, even some of them had not kept 'their first estate,' and were 'reserved in everlasting chains under darkness unto the judgment of the great day' (Jude vi.) No man on earth could become such 'bread,' for 'all the world' was 'guilty before God' (Rom. iii., 19), and no law accepts as surety for another, one who is under its condemnation.

None but the Law-Giver, therefore, could satisfy the Law, on behalf of the Law-Breaker. If man was to be redeemed 'from the curse of the law (Gal. iii., 13.), God Himself must be his redeemer. Hence we read, that in the counsels of eternity, the Son of God said 'Sacrifices and offerings thou wouldest not, but a body hast thou prepared me. In burnt offerings and sacrifices for sin thou hast had no pleasure. Then said I, Lo, I come to do thy will O God.' (Heb. x., 5-7.) Thus when 'there was none to help, his 'own arm brought salvation,' and 'he was their Saviour.' (Isa. lxiii., 5-8.)

But how shall the sinner become partaker of this gift? 'As the Living Father hath sent me, and I live by the Father,' he says, 'so he that eateth me, even he shall live by me.' (v. 57.) But in another place he says, 'he that believeth on me hath everlasting life.' (v. 47.) 'Eating' and 'believing' are, therefore, equivalent terms. 'Eating' is the physical process, 'believing is the spiritual. As the eating of bread, by the chemistry of digestion produces all that is needed for the health and strength of the body, so a believing acceptance of the life and death of Jesus Christ by the diviner chemistry of grace gives spiritual life and strength to the soul.

But as the mere taking of bread into the mouth is of no value unless it be thus incorporated into the very being by digestion and assimilation, so a merely intellectual belief in the work of Jesus as an historical fact is of no spiritual value. It must be laid hold of by the penitent sinner as a real fact on which he can lean and in which he can trust with unquestioning confidence. When he does this, he who was 'dead in trespasses and sins' (Eph. ii., 1), is made 'alive unto God' (Rom. vi., 11) and enters upon a new life among men. This was the great truth which Luther learned, when he saw the meaning of that clause in the Creed which says, 'I believe in the forgiveness of sins.'

But merely to be made alive did not satisfy Luther, and it never can satisfy any one else. But many, like him, think that this new spiritual life is to be maintained by their own personal efforts, by prayers, and penances, by good works and religious services, and like him they have no peace. When he was thus burdened with a deep consciousness of his unworthiness and imperfections, and sought to ease his conscience by the painful penance of climbing the 'Sancta Scala' in Rome on his knees, there suddenly came into his mind the word of the prophet, 'the just shall live by his faith' (Hab. ii., 4)—not only be made alive, but kept alive from day to day. The apprehension of this great truth at once filled him, as it has many others, with inexpressible joy and peace.

No wonder then that our Lord and Saviour says to every penitent sinner:

I am the Bread which came down from Heaven, and
This is the work of God, that ye believe on Him whom He hath sent.

HOME READINGS.

M. Living Water. John iv., 1-26.
T. Living Bread. John vi., 47-69.
W. Living Way. Heb. x., 9-25.
T. Living God. Matt. xvi., 13-20.
F. Living Men. Matt. xxii., 23-33.
S. A Mystery. I. Cor. ii., 6-16.

THACKERAY AND BADEN-POWELL.

(London 'Star.')

At a dinner party at the Baden-Powells, when he was not three years old, the guests being all learned and distinguished men, such as Buckle and Whowell, Thackeray was handing Mrs. Baden-Powell into dinner, when he noticed that one of the little children was following in behind. This was the future scout, and the young gentleman was just scrambling into a chair, when Thackeray, fumbling in his pocket, produced a new shilling, and said in his caressing voice, 'There, little one, you shall have this shilling if you are good and run away.' He carried that shilling with him, and it is now one of his most treasured possessions.

THE VINDICATION OF CECIL RHODES.

NEW BOOK ON A MUCH DISCUSSED MAN.

(London 'Mail.')

I dream my dream, by rock and heath and pine,
Of Empire to the northward. Ay, one land
From Lion's Head to Line!
—Rudyard Kipling—'Song of the English.'

We are proud enough to-day of our Indian Empire; yet how seldom we remember that we owe its grandeur to Clive and Hastings, whom our forefathers treated as criminals! Truly success is an admirable solace to the unctuous cc science, and no doubt the time will come when the most stubborn Radical will not only profit by the work achieved by the pioneers of Rhodesia, but will set those pioneers in the temple of fame not far from Warren Hastings and from Clive.

Meanwhile, it is characteristic of human nature that Mr. Rhodes, who has given an Empire to his country, still stands in need of vindication. Despite the benefits he has conferred upon England and Englishmen, he has been so bitterly flouted and insulted, that his friends cannot silence their defence.

Defence is necessary, and surely no better could have been devised than the work 'Cecil Rhodes: His Political Life and Speeches,' which Vindex has just edited for Messrs. Chapman and Hall. For in these pages Mr. Rhodes is allowed to tell his own story, to plead his own cause; and it is difficult to get up from reading the book without a firm conviction that posterity will not withhold the wreath of glory which belongs to him.

STEADFAST AND STRONG.

During the last twenty years Mr. Rhodes has played a conspicuous part in the government of South Africa, and never once has he shifted his ambition or faltered in the discharge of his duty. To read his speeches consecutively is easily to pierce the secret of his success. All his victories—and they are many—have been won by a consistent tenacity of purpose.

The theories which he enunciated in 1881 he holds to-day with a yet firmer grasp. When he entered the Cape Parliament he had already dreamed his dreams, and founded the fortune which should make them realities. 'I believe in a United South Africa,' he said then, and he has repeated a hundred times, 'but as a part of the British Empire'; and from this main position no force could dislodge him.

But he was statesman enough to accept a compromise were it offered, and to work loyally with the Dutch, whom he hoped one day to see his fellow-citizens. Equal rights for white men was always his cry, and at the age of 28 he displayed a largeness of view and a steadiness of policy which are the best guarantees of good government. 'I believe,' he declared in one of his earliest speeches, 'that confederated states in a colony would each be practically an independent republic; but I think we should also have all the privileges of the tie with the Empire.'

Well, those privileges will soon belong to all the confederated states of South Africa, and Transvaal and Cape alike are under a deep debt to the statesman who twenty years ago saw South Africa's necessity.

MR. KRUGER'S LAPSES.

And all the while President Kruger was working to achieve another purpose, in defiance of treaties and conventions. 'Africa for the Dutch,' was his cry; a limited franchise and high protective duties were his methods. He whose holy horror of raids has endeared him to his friends never scrupled himself to raid and to annex.

As late as 1884 he laid violent hands upon Montsioia's territory, killing the natives and looting the cattle; and, though a supine government compelled him to disgorge the territory, he did not receive the punishment that was his due. And so the battle was fought—Krugerism on the one hand, a free South Africa on the other, and England may congratulate herself that the death-knell of Krugerism is already sounded.

At the outset Mr. Rhodes saw the necessity of keeping open the north route, and it was this necessity that made expansion imperative—the expansion which has already painted an enormous tract of country red. Every step taken in Rhodesia was a step in the campaign against exclusion and monopolies; and bold and clever as Mr. Kruger has shown himself, he could not withstand the imperious advance. And so we arrive at Mr. Rhodes's best vindication—in the work he accomplished and assured.

ENERGY IN MINOR MATTERS.

His sense of detail bade him overlook nothing. He multiplied industries in his new country, he planted oranges, he went to Constantinople that he might find the best breed of Angora goats, he built towns, he laid down railways, and everywhere he went the telegraph followed.

Nor did he exclude anybody from the privileges of citizenship. All who would work were free to come and to vote; and it was one of the bitterest grievances cherished against him by Messrs. Kruger and Joubert that their burghers trekked over into his free and pleasant land. Such, then, is the impression of Vindex's book—an impression of action rather than of words, of achievement rather than of vain theory.

But Mr. Rhodes can use his tongue as well as his hands, and his speeches are all marked by a straight and simple eloquence. 'Nobody can accuse me of preparing a speech,' said he; and as an orator he is honest, vigorous, cynical rather than polished. Now and again he hits upon a phrase which stays in the memory, but it is the sense rather than the form that he studies, and though his policy has always been to conciliate, he never allows his meaning to remain in doubt.

At the same time, there is little anger in his speeches. Ridicule he finds a more useful and dangerous weapon, and we can easily understand that Messrs. Hofmeyr and Schreiner winced under his contemptuous rebuke. Throughout his career, in fact, he has been a masterful, honorable politician, loyal to his friends, straightforward to his enemies, admirable in his treatment of the natives.

BOGEY AND CAPITALIST.

Yet no one of his time has been more bitterly hated, more carelessly maligned. He is a veritable bogey to all foreigners, who know not who he is nor what he has done. And it is impossible to consider his career without speculating upon what this hatred is based. One ground is easily discovered—success; yet success of itself is not sufficient. Wealth is a surer cause of envy, and doubtless it is Mr. Rhodes's wealth which has made him the most enemies.

It is so easy to dub a man a 'capitalist,' and to involve him in the odium which that word implies. However, Mr. Rhodes is rich, and an excellent use he has made of his money, nor was he ever ashamed of his wealth.

'I am called a speculator,' he once declared. 'I do not deny the charge. I remember meeting General Gordon and discussing with him why he had not taken the roomful of gold from the Emperor of China. General Gordon asked me if I would have taken it, and my reply was, "Certainly, and three more roomfuls if I could have got them," because if one has ideas one cannot carry them out without having wealth at one's back.' That is sound sense, and it looks like cynicism, because it is honest.

However, these political speeches of Mr. Rhodes correct many a misunderstanding, and give the lie to many a slander. If we are destined to become the masters of South Africa, we owe our mastery to one man, and that man is Cecil Rhodes.

A FRENCH FICTION.

HOW VAN BOSBOOM AVENGED TWO SONS.

The Paris 'Eclair' publishes a story sent in by a Frenchman who received it from a fellow countryman serving with the Boers. The hero is a burgher named Van Bosboom, who is considered one of the best shots in the Transvaal. He is said never to have missed a buck, a Kaffir or a wild ostrich since he was 16 years of age, and he is now 55. Van Bosboom has taken a notable part in all the wars waged by the Transvaal, both against the natives and the English, and has always scored heavily as a deadly marksman. Ever calm and phlegmatic, the most exciting moments have never disturbed the steadiness of his nerve.

Shortly after hostilities began in the present war, Van Bosboom was told that his only two sons had been killed in one of the early engagements. He at once went to his old friend, the President, and demanded to be appointed to the rank he had held in 1880 and subsequently.

'Have you still your famous rifle with which you did such great shooting against the Matabele?' asked the President.

'Yes,' replied Van Bosboom.

'Then you will need cartridges,' said the President, 'and those you shall have.'

'No, President,' answered Van Bosboom, 'I have plenty of cartridges. I have made some for myself.' Then, drawing close to Kruger, he whispered something in his ear. It must have been astonishing, for 'Oom Paul' let his pipe drop from his mouth, and all the world knows how Kruger clings to his pipe.

As he bade the President good-bye, the famous marksman said, with a chuckle: 'As it's that they come after, it's just as well to let them have it.'

Then off he went to the front, with his rifle, his Bible and his regulation thirty days' provisions. Whenever the opposition came within sight his method of action was always the same. He would cautiously approach the advancing English until he found convenient cover within rifle range. Then, stretching himself at full length, he would study the enemy's force until he marked a young man whose appearance and bearing showed him to be an officer. Upon this figure the deadly rifle was brought to bear; then, as the sharp crack rang out and the young officer fell dead, the burgher would leap to his feet, shout 'Chamberlain!' and then drop flat again. Once more this programme would be carefully carried out, and when the second officer fell, Van Bosboom would carefully retire to safer cover, read a psalm, and sit smoking his pipe until the close of the day.

In memory of his two sons, the rifle was only fired twice in each fight, but always with fatal effect. When the dead were collected it was easy to identify Van Bosboom's victims, for, lodged in their hearts or brains, instead of the usual two ounces of lead which form the average bullet, was to be found a bullet made of two ounces of gold. People then understood old Kruger's surprise and the enigmatical words Van Bosboom had used when bidding the President good-bye

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CONSUMERS' CORDAGE COMPANY.

Ottawa, June 23.—Application is being made to the Governor-in-Council for the reduction of the capital stock of the Consumers' Cordage Company, from $2,500,000 to $1,000,000.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1900.

The simple statement in the letter of the 'Witness' correspondent with the first Canadian contingent in South Africa, that the battalion contained at the date of writing—May 6—only three hundred and forty men of all ranks out of the original 1,059, tells with terrible eloquence what our boys have suffered in this war. More than two-thirds of the regiment killed, wounded or made ineffective by disease! There is scarcely another corps in the whole army with a record of sacrifice equal to this. Indeed, it may be said that in the long annals of British army heroism there are few instances of regiments losing so many men, or passing through a more terrible ordeal. For the best seasoned regular, veteran troops what the Canadians have gone through would be considered the perfection of honorable service. But when we think that these men were nearly all raw recruits, taken mostly from the ordinary pursuits of peace, we may well feel proud of their achievements and the glory they have reflected on our country.

Presence of mind in persons who are responsible for the lives of others is one of the most admirable qualities, and when it has been cultivated with a view to emergencies it becomes an example of wise forethought, and should be held up prominently for imitation. A school house caught fire in San Francisco the other day. When the flames were discovered the lady principal, without showing the slightest trepidation, sounded the alarm, and in less time than it takes to tell the story all the five hundred children were marched out of the building in perfect order and safety. In fact, they did not know there was a fire till they were well out into the open. This perfection of discipline was the result of the custom of fire drill which the principal had established. It was her custom twice a week to sound the fire alarm at the most unexpected times, and put the children through the drill of falling into line and marching out in orderly files. They had become so accustomed to it that when the real danger actually occurred they took it as the usual exercise, and, though the school house was completely consumed, not a child was frightened or incommoded in the slightest.

British investors, whose patriotic confidence in the ultimate success of the British arms in South Africa never wavered, are now reaping the reward of their steadfastness. According to investigations made by the London 'Telegraph,' with reference to the ownership of the Transvaal gold mines, it appears that nine months ago the money invested at that date by shareholders, British and other, was roughly estimated in the following proportions: French, eighty million pounds sterling; British, sixty millions; German, forty millions. When war broke out last October the French, German and foreign stockholders generally of Transvaal mining property hastened to unload. There was, as a consequence of the early uncertainties of the campaign, and this bear movement, a heavy decline in the value of shares, most of which were placed for sale on the British market. The largest transfers were from French to British hands, so that when Lord Roberts captured Johannesburg and the mines, the total holdings of shares in the hands of British financiers had risen from a third, as above stated, to five-eighths of the entire amount invested in the gold mines of the Transvaal. The rise in value of these shares since then has been enormous and big fortunes have been won by the British investors at the expense of those foreigners who had less faith than they in the power of Britain.

The custom of getting men prominent in public affairs to deliver addresses to the students of universities on themes of popular living interest is growing in the United States, and may be regarded as educational in the widest sense, because of the fact that whatever is good in such addresses is sure to be extensively quoted by the newspapers. The public thus shares in the instruction and obtains a knowledge of the views and experience of men whose success in life gives authority to their statements. It also gives opportunity for criticism of institutions and methods, by which the standard of public morality is maintained, apart from the mere one-sided discussions of politicians. Governor Roosevelt, of New York, has made many able and practical speeches of this sort, and the other day Mr. Bird Coler, comptroller of New York city, spoke before the faculties and students of the University of Illinois. Dealing with a subject now uppermost in the public mind, he told his hearers that the old system of stealing from the public treasury has passed away, and the safer, more profitable plan of bartering political influence for cash or stock in corporations has succeeded. Here he touched the sorest spot in the body politic of the present time. Companies seeking franchises worth millions to those who may secure them, can afford to give considerations in the way of stock and shares to men in power sufficient to raise them to affluence. A striking example of this sort of corporate generosity was exposed in the case of Mr. Van Wyck, Mayor of New York, and the ice trust, which awarded him a large block of shares on a margin so small as to practically amount to a gift. This, however, was only an instance of the system which is known to prevail to a large extent throughout the country. Dr. Lyman Abbott, in his address to the Western Reserve University at Cleveland, went further than Mr. Coler, and stigmatized such arrangements as the action of thieves. These were bold words to speak in Cleveland, the home of Senator Hanna and of the Rockefellers, but they show that there are brave and true men who are not afraid to tell the truth and call things by the right names in the face of the magnates of corporate corruption.

What renders Chinese geography exasperating is the fact that hardly any name is found on any two maps alike and they are often nothing near alike. To take a simple and familiar case we have Chifu spelt also Che-Foo, the latter representing the pronounciation in English. Probably few would fail to understand that these two spellings represent the same place or that Pauting and Pao-ting-fu are the same, but there are many differences of spelling far more difficult to co-ordinate. Then again the affix fu, or foo, signifying metropolis of a province or prefecture, or chow, chew, chu, chau, tchao, different spellings of the same ending, signifying what might be the equivalent of country town and other like affixes can sometimes be dropped, as in the case of Pao-ting, and sometimes cannot be dropped, as in the case of Chifu. Moreover, it is quite common for a place to have several entirely different names. If one was to judge from maps and travellers' accounts of different eras towns in Corea, for instance, would seem to adopt entirely new names every ten or twenty years. Then there are places like Canton, which have English names, the Chinese name being spelt Kwang-tung-fu. It is to be remembered also that there are many sounds in Chinese which cannot be spelt in English at all. The meanings of some of the Chinese terms are worth knowing, as they constantly recur, such as shan, mountain; ling, mountain ridge or pass; kiang, ho, shui, ki, river; hu, lake; ch'eng, town; chen, market; pei, north; nan, south; tung, east, and si, west. Thus Peiho is north river, and Shantung is western mountain.

THE CHINESE RISING.

The Chinese war seems to have begun with the same undue contempt for the equipment and preparedness, and the same lack of knowledge of the purpose of the enemy that characterized the first stages of the Boer war. The descriptions we have read of the Chinese armies speak of them as armies on paper only. This is largely true, but is practically not so at the present crisis, as the internationals are meeting well trained and well handled riflemen and artillery. We think of the Chinese as the most stagnant and unchangeable people on earth; whereas with the exception of the Japanese there is probably no people that have changed more in the last half century. Hence these convulsions. The Japanese are more fond of change than are the more steadfast and conservative Chinese. Their changes took place under the strong will and guiding hand of a power which it had been their habit to trust and venerate. Change has come on the Chinese as a foreign thing. They have no rulers of their own in whom they trust. They are ruled by Manchus, who have always studiously inculcated hatred of western foreigners and foreign ways so as to overshadow with that the people's hatred of themselves as foreigners. The rapid increase of foreign influence has scared the people and some recent manifestations of it have enraged them beyond endurance.

As a rule foreign influences have been studiously unaggressive. Protestant missionaries have been satisfied if they could implant the doctrines and practice of Christianity. Against this, the Chinese had little to say. They are absolutely tolerant of opinion. Half a dozen religions or doctrines prevail among them, and many of them adopt two or three of these as they are not mutually contradictory. When their ignorance is overcome they have no fault to find with the Jesus religion. It has been otherwise in the case of the Roman Catholics, who generally seek to surround themselves with temporal power. In two cases out of three the anti-foreign outbreaks have been against the assumptions of Roman Catholic missions. The Boxer society seems to have originated in something of this sort. The rapidity with which the leaven has worked shows how general and how deep the latent feeling had become. It is a question whether the Boxers, whom we so much despise, have not a less sordid and more patriotic reason for their intolerance than we have for ours towards those who have sought their fortune amongst us, but who are not trying to convert or Orientalize us. A possible uprising of whites against the Orientals is contemplated by even liberal writers in America as a natural and normal development. But for the people of China to rise against our revolutionizing ideas, even when these take the form of assertion of power, is looked upon as hideously heathenish and wicked. We shall find it better to respect our enemy for all he is worth, both as to his motives and as to his strength. To despise either is only to court harm to ourselves.

THE WORLD'S FUTURE WORKSHOP.

While all eyes are watching the progress of operations for the suppression of the uprising in China, little attention is given to another and more important phase of the far eastern question. The main object of all the nations interfering in Chinese affairs is to secure trade openings with the teeming millions of the interior, Russia alone, perhaps, being keenly desirous of territorial aggrandizement in Asia, apart from commercial expansion. They may, however, wake up some fine day to the fact that Japan has both the skill and the enterprise to compete successfully with them for the mastery in Chinese trade. Already Japanese cottons and other fabrics which form the great staples of Asiatic commerce are disputing the markets with the like products from Europe and America. In fact the Japanese can manufacture far cheaper than their western competitors and are in a position to undersell them at all points. They are past masters of organization, combination and monopoly methods and have more than successfully competed with European trade and manufacture in the principal industrial centres of Japan. Another fact not generally known is that the Japanese are beginning to undersell other nations in supplying iron for the Siberian Railway.

While correspondents have been speculating about war between Japan and Russia, the Russian Government has really been one of Japan's best customers. Both British and American capitalists have recognized the great natural advantages possessed by Japan; machine shops and factories are the result. Labor is plentiful, cheap, docile. The cost of transportation is reduced to a point far beyond the reach of manufacturers who have to send their goods to China over a long ocean voyage. It thus appears that, however the present disturbance may result, Japan, with her forty millions of industrial, modernized workers, will be in the best position to take advantage of the open door in China. But the Chinese themselves are likely, under improved conditions, to hold their own with even the Japanese. In the European concessions of the treaty ports, Chinese companies are now among the principal owners of the commercial districts and of the industrial establishments. They are crowding the Europeans out of their own concessions in straight competition. The principal cotton factories are now under Chinese control and whenever land in the concessions comes into the market the Chinese are found to be the highest bidders. Li Hung Chang is one of the principal shareholders and directors of the industrial establishments in the treaty ports. Richthofen, an authority on China, says that the slumbering factors of an immense industrial production all exist in China. Among the various races of mankind the Chinese is the only one which in all climates, the hottest and the coldest, is capable of great and lasting activity. The Chinaman fulfils in the highest degree the ideal of an intelligent human machine. It is evident that, in many important industries, use will be made of this latent activity and that the seat of many industries will therefore be transplanted to Chinese ground. Another authority, Bourne, in his 'Report on the Trade of Central and Southern China,' says: 'The truth is that a man 'of good physical and intellectual qualities, regarded merely as an economical 'factor, is turned out cheaper by the 'Chinese than by any other race.'

In Canada and the United States we seek to exclude Chinese labor because it is cheaper than our own. The result may be that China, manned by her own cheap labor, may capture the trade and commerce of the world from countries whose people cannot produce so cheaply, and in time flood our own markets in spite of the barriers of protection. China's national resources are very great. She has the widest iron and coal areas in the world, and is rich in other minerals. She can produce cotton and silk and tea more cheaply, probably, than any other country. Europeans may furnish the capital and the management and the inventions needed for the development of industries and trade, but the Chinese and Japanese, whether in America or in Asia, will probably supply the labor.

THE EMERGENCY FOOD.

The investigation of Mr. Monk's charges in regard to the emergency food supplied to the Canadian contingent will, we trust, be of service to the country, but it will evidently fail to supply any campaign ammunition for the party use against the Minister of Militia or the government. The food was good food, was likely to be useful, but was not concentrated food such as the government supposed it was buying, but the Minister of Militia was not to blame nor even the government, nor is there any evidence of anything but the lack of such carefulness on the part of the officials of the department as might well occur with small fault of theirs in the bustle of such an active time as the department must have had when the contingents were hurried away.

The story as elicited at the investigation is a very simple one. Last year some tests with a concentrated food were made at Kingston upon a few soldiers who volunteered to undergo them. The tests were of Hatch's protose and were prepared by and conducted under the supervision of Dr. Devlin. The official reports embodied in the blue books in detail were highly favorable. When the contingents were being despatched Dr. Devlin, with recommendations from well known and respected physicians, one a prominent Conservative, appeared at Ottawa to offer supplies of this food for emergency rations for the Canadians. As at that time the despatches from South Africa showed that among the difficulties of transport, ordinary rations were being cut down, the Minister of Militia thought it well to provide emergency rations and referred Dr. Devlin to the medical superintendent of supplies, Dr. Neilson, with instructions to secure a certain amount of the food to be identical with that tested at Kingston. Dr. Neilson made all the arrangements thereafter, the Minister of Militia having nothing further to do with the affair beyond closing the contract when Dr. Neilson's recommendation was laid before him. Dr. Neilson had made a verbal contract with Dr. Devlin, requiring that this food should be exactly the same as that tested at Kingston, which Dr. Devlin undertook. There seemed no reason to suspect Dr. Devlin, who conducted the original test of the food, of substituting anything else, and though an analysis of the food showed that the amount of nourishment in it was not at all high, yet relying apparently upon Dr. Devlin's assertion that it was the same which had been tested at Kingston and had supported men for a month in good condition, Doctor Neilson passed it and recomended it, and it was accepted and shipped. One is certainly struck here with the lack of expert acumen on the part of the official on whom the government had to rely in this matter. It was also charged that the Department of Militia had authorized the material out of which the food was made to be passed free through the customs house. Here again an irregularity was proved, but here again the government was exonerated. Mr. White, the Montreal collector of customs, had, on Dr. Devlin's assurances that the material was for the use of the Militia Department, allowed him to remove it without the payment of the duty. Mr. White took this course solely on his own responsibility, and it was not until the matter came up in parliament that he recalled the case and hastened to secure the payment of the duties. Mr. White was probably quite justified in taking the course he did; he acted, we have no doubt, solely with a view to what he believed to be in the public interest. And he manfully and frankly accepted the responsibility. It is plain from all this that the government was not responsible and that the government officers are hardly to blame for the irregularities which they permitted at a time when such irregularities seemed justifiable in view of the need for hurried action. It seems that the food proved serviceable in South Africa, though the reports received regarding it are scanty and of a private nature. That the Minister of Militia, whose son was a member of the contingent, should connive at the substitution of poor food for good food for the use of the contingent was not credible. If the food supplied was not such as was ordered and required, and it is possible to proceed at law for any dereliction, such a course should be taken against the contractors by the government.

A MANLY PROHIBITIONIST.

It would not be fair to make the Rev. Dr. Sutherland responsible for the somewhat contradictory remarks with regard to the hundred thousand voter pledge of the Dominion Alliance attributed to him by the press report of his speech before Conference on this question. Just as every clergyman who preaches anything whose orthodoxy is questioned becomes at once the hero of all the yellow press, so any one who declares against the Dominion Alliance will be heralded from Dan to Beersheba as an evidence that the prohibition movement is falling to pieces. The Alliance is nothing else than a congress of all the churches and other bodies interested in prohibition by appointed representatives to discuss the best way of achieving that end. For anybody to declare that 'there is general objection to the Alliance campaign' proves at least that the speaker is one of Her Majesty's loyal opposition to the majority view on that issue. No one can expect all temperance men to think alike. No one can find any fault with Dr. Sutherland for differing with the Alliance council on question of policy. No one can blame a Methodist Conference for declining to accept the policy of the Alliance, even though the Methodist Church is invariably represented vastly more largely than any other in all its councils and meetings where it is presumable that more mature deliberation is given to the subject than can possibly be given by Conference.

The burden of Dr. Sutherland's objection to 'the Alliance campaign' is not very clear from the report of his remarks. On the one hand he seems to object to the Alliance for seeking law in advance of public opinion. This would be the deduction from his declaration that in their great zeal for prohibition pure and simple they were letting the great principle of moral suasion slip away from them; if they got a prohibition measure to-morrow it would be utterly useless without a mighty public sentiment behind it. There is no fault to find with these remarks in themselves; they would be concurred in by most temperance men. But as an argument against the Alliance campaign they seem to mean that it is vain for the present to seek prohibition by law. We cannot, however, attribute this attitude to Dr. Sutherland, who has in the past been a radical prohibitionist, or to the Conference, which is doubtless at one with the whole Methodist Church in regarding prohibition as the only right way of dealing with the liquor traffic as far as government is concerned. Dr. Sutherland is reported as having gone on to say that the Church should have a stronger resolution or none at all; he had no faith in these resolutions that came from

the Alliance; let them be men for once: no wonder they were the laughing stock on the floor of the House of Commons. In this part of the speech we should judge that in some way the Alliance, in place of being premature, was utterly old-fashioned, behind the times, and not uttering itself strongly enough. Dr. Sutherland seems to have succeeded in getting the Toronto Conference at issue with the Alliance and in slaying the hundred thousand vote movement. It will be interesting to learn what more manly and less laughable position it takes instead.

POOR CROPS AND HARD TIMES.

It is ordained that there shall be lean years as well as fat years, so that the people may rightly appreciate the benefits of abundance. Last year was an exceptionally good one for the wheat crop throughout the whole of the North-West, and it left the farmers almost uniformly prosperous, in spite of the serious drop in prices, caused by the reaction which followed the Leiter boom. The present year, however, even if the alarmist reports are largely discounted, will be a poor one at the best for wheat in the North-west. At present the crop is suffering from drought, and unless an abundance of rain soon falls, it is predicted that the crop will be a total failure. Fortunately, there has been some rain at Brandon during the past two days and a few more showers there will help the wheat to recover to some extent, but even in that event, not more than two-thirds of a crop is expected, and the other districts up to date are as parched as ever. The United States is no better off than Canada, for Mr. Snow, the crop expert, who has just completed a two weeks' trip through the states of Minnesota, and North and South Dakota, declares the situation a national calamity and claims the wheat failure to be the worst ever known. He estimates that the Dakotas will only produce 20,000,000 bushels of wheat, and Minnesota only 35,000,000 bushels, a total of 55,000,000 bushels, against 200,000,000 bushels last year and 225,000,000 bushels in 1898. Everybody will hope that Mr. Snow has over-estimated the actual and possible damage in the United States, and it is declared with certainty by Mr. Robt. Meighen, president of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, upon reports of the company's own servants, resident over the whole of the Canadian North-West wheat-growing belt, that the reports of the damage there are much exaggerated. That the damage is great and the position is sufficiently serious, however, is acknowledged by all, and already the values of securities are depreciating. Canadian Pacific Railway has naturally suffered most, as a poor crop makes a great difference to its traffic receipts, and yesterday its stock sold on the local exchange at 88, or 12 points less than the high-water mark of the year. This points the warning of the bank managers as to the difficult times ahead in a sudden and most unpleasant manner, but to be forewarned is to some extent to be forearmed.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF BRANDON.

For several years past the financial position of Brandon has been the subject of discussion, both in Canada and in England. The general verdict given by the financial journals has been that the city is bankrupt. It is common for the financial journals to assume that the city is bankrupt without inquiring into the facts. This assumption is due to the attitude of the city itself, whose effort to repudiate its liabilities has had the effect of adding heavily to the interest rates of every town in the North-West. Although the position of affairs is certainly unfortunate, this extreme deduction would appear to be incorrect. The trouble arose from the large expenditures during the 'boom' times, made in anticipation of a rapid expansion of the town, which has not yet been realized. It incurred a heavy indebtedness through the construction of waterworks, sewers and civic buildings, and upon this debt it was paying a heavy rate of interest ranging from six to nine percent. It is yet a great farming centre, but promised before railway expansion to become greater than has been realized, and then came bad times. Many properties, held by speculators, some of them absurdly far from the centre, fell into the hands of the city, in default of paying the heavy taxes upon them, the council was face to face with a serious crisis, and it decided to take the unworthy step of stopping payment of the interest on its bonds. An attempt was made to compromise with the bondholders by an offer of a sliding scale of interest, beginning at one and a half percent and averaging three and a half percent in the course of twenty years. This compromise was not acceptable to the bondholders, who saw that there were adequate assets, and who felt that the evil results of permitting one municipal repudiation would be far-reaching indeed, and they announced their intention of putting in a receiver if the city did not continue to pay the interest in full. The only concession the bondholders would make was to offer an extension of time for a portion of the interest if the city could not really pay the same at the due dates.

A joint meeting of the council, board of trade and school board was held following this ultimatum, and thereat it was decided to resume payment of interest. Upon this determination reaching them the bondholders promptly withdrew from the legal action they had taken to recover their unpaid interest, and there the matter remains at present. The annual interest on the debenture debt of the city is $24,036, the largest that any city of its size owes in Canada, and whether it will be able to pay this amount in addition to its ordinary running expenses is a question that the future must determine. Some figures, however, are to hand which will help in the discussion of the probabilities. Without going into the details of the estimates, the assessments on the lands and buildings of the city for this year are valued at $2,130,000, and this sum is considered at least not too high; the necessary expenditures amount to $68,500, including the above debenture interest, while the revenue, apart from taxes levied upon real and personal property, amounts to $16,700. Deducting the revenue from the expenditures, a balance of $51,800 is left to be met from taxation, or about 24 mills on the dollar. Some of the taxes are, of course, not collectable, but as many cities in Canada pay a larger rate than this, there is no reason why Brandon should not emerge triumphantly from its troubles, even if the rate has to be increased to 30 mills. In a business way, the present is said to be good and the future bright. Real estate is increasing in value, much building is being done, and there are very few empty houses or stores. In 1902 bonds to the value of $150,000 fall due, and as these will possibly be re-issued at a lower rate of interest, some relief from the present heavy load may be expected.

THE INTOLERANT CHINESE.

The Chinese are ignorant, spiteful heathens. Not all of them are Boxers, but pretty much all of them are said to sympathize with the Boxers, so lost are they to any respect for outside civilization, so little do they understand the Christian doctrine of the brotherhood of man. Just how much better we Canadians are than these Chinese may perhaps be gathered from the statements made to our reporter by a missionary among the Chinese of British Columbia. We repeat some of Mr. Winchester's statements with regard to our treatment of the Chinese who, it seems, have a treaty right as well as a natural right to enter our territory in return for treaty rights which we enforce on China. Mr. Winchester said:—

If a Chinaman worked for less than a white man, it was not his fault. It was because in order to obtain any employment he had to take lower wages, which he did not always even get in British Columbia. Sometimes he was kicked out without any wages at all. No company could obtain incorporation which did not state that it would not employ Chinese labor. When a Chinaman was assaulted the offenders were not punished; when people got laundry work done and did not pay for it the Chinamen had no redress. There was the case of a woman who had got several parcels of laundry without paying for them. This woman entered the Chinaman's shop one day and demanded her laundry. The Chinaman said she must first pay for it. She snatched at the parcel; the Chinaman interposed. The woman brought in two men in plain clothes, who proved to be policemen. They demanded that the woman get the clothes; the Chinaman attempted to explain the situation in regard to previous non-payments; the policemen rushed at the Chinaman and two others who were in the shop; a free fight ensued, and the papers next day gave a revolting account of the affair, gloating over the fact that the Chinamen had got broken heads, and that it would teach them a lesson. Mr. Winchester sent a Chinaman to a so-called Christian family. The mistress wanted him to wash clothes on Sunday. The Christian Chinaman refused. She called her husband, who beat him and put him out, cursing that he would teach the Chinaman to teach him Christian ethics. . . . . Even when a Chinaman was naturalized, he could not vote. He might own property, but it would never be represented. When a Chinese minister paid a visit to the United States—a Methodist minister of good standing who was well known to the authorities—he was detained upon re-entry, and fifty dollars had to be paid before he was released, although he had been years in the country. The Chinaman was treated as less than human. No wonder he said, 'I do not want Christianity if this be it.'

Surely we are the very people to despise the narrow-minded intolerance of the Chinese. They are such fools to stamp upon the civilization which is doing them so much good. Possibly, however, we are fools to shut their cheap, intelligent and docile labor out of our industries. We are beginning to realize that if we force them to remain in China the shops and the capital will, ere long, go to China also.

THE LIBERALS AND THE WAR.

A committee was appointed by the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland at its recent annual meeting in Edinburgh, to draft an address to the Queen and in doing so they used the expression, 'This unhappy and unavoidable war.' Exception was taken by some members of the Assembly to the use of the word 'unavoidable' in this case, and after considerable discussion the objectionable word was deleted from the address, which was then passed unanimously. During the discussion it became apparent that a large majority of the members of the Assembly believed that the South African war was unavoidable as well as unhappy, but they seemed to think that the discussion of this question was one for a political and not for an ecclesiastical assembly, therefore its introduction in the present case was unhappy and not unavoidable. English-speaking Canadian Liberals seem to be more unanimous in their support of the British Government in their present warlike proceedings than are the Liberals residing in the British Islands. It is one of those cases where it is easier to weigh the merits of a dispute at a little distance from the disputants. The English Liberals are naturally prone to regard all that their politcal opponents do as wrong, just as people of either party in Canada do. People who daily read papers ascribing every possible wrongdoing and mistake to those who are managing affairs are naturally liable to attribute every evil that happens to their mismanagement. Moreover, as this war is the sequel to the policy of the Liberals in their settlement with the Boers eighteen years ago, and as it is being cast up to them that their praiseworthy anxiety to avoid war then rendered a far more terrible war now unavoidable, if Great Britain was to retain her supremacy in South Africa, they are naturally very unwilling to look upon the present war as unavoidable and very anxious to refer it not to their own well-meant generosity, but to the bad manners and jingoism of their opponents. We do not think even if it were proved that overbearing behavior on the part of Mr. Chamberlain or Sir Alfred Milner had precipitated this war it would amount to anything in proving this war unavoidable, as it seems evident that every postponement of it was only ripening the powers and purposes of the Dutch in South Africa to throw off what they have been taught to regard as a foreign yoke. Viewed from the point of view of the facts as now understood such a precipitation of this war at a time when Britain was not preoccupied by another conflict was really necessary for the safety of the Empire. We have no reason, however, to suppose that either of the statesmen in question did not do all he could to be pleasant with the Boer leaders. That neither of them expected war to ensue seems proved by the very unprepared state in which the Empire was found to face the invasion of the colonies. Certainly the great mass of the Liberals in England, as in the colonies, support Mr. Chamberlain in his South African policy.

CHINA.

The Chinese trouble has changed since our last issue from being a perplexing outbreak of bigoted patriotism to being a terrible war between China and all the world, the responsibility for which rests on the shoulders of whoever controls the imperial forces. On Saturday, the sixteenth, the admirals at Taku, seeing the Taku forts being heavily strengthened and garrisoned, which meant resistance to the powers in their attempts to defend their citizens, sent ashore a demand that the armaments should be withdrawn by next day. This was responded to by the forts opening fire on the fleets during the night. The ships replied by bombarding the forts for seven hours. The forts were then captured and two of them blown up, the Chinese leaving many prisoners and twenty-three hundred corpses. Contemporaneously with the news of this victory came the story that Admiral Seymour, commanding twenty-three hundred international troops going to Pekin to the relief of the embassies, the missions and the previous force of three hundred and fifty who had gone to protect the embassies, had been met by an overwhelming army and forced to retire. It is only known since that he never got back to Tientsin. He was provisioned for only twelve days. There are many cheering rumors that he got to Pekin all right and that those there are safe, but no certain word has reached the world either from Pekin or from Seymour's force for fifteen days, and the greatest possible anxiety prevails concerning both. The admirals issued a proclamation that they had no war with China, but only with the Boxers and others who were putting Europeans in peril. If they are not at war with China they are certainly at war with the imperial forces and with whoever may be responsible for them.

The next event was the bombardment by the Chinese artillery of the foreign concessions of Tientsin, a city of a million inhabitants, which serves as the seaport of Pekin, although it is thirty miles from the mouth of the Peiho and that far from where any large modern vessel can go, or even gunboats at low water, as now. There is a force of some three thousand international troops in Tientsin in addition to the members of the missions and of the European colonies there, which are large. They are short of ammunition, as well as of provisions. The foreign concessions being completely commanded by the guns of the native town have been utterly destroyed and the soldiers have cast up such bomb-proof defences as they could. It is six days since they have been heard from and they are believed to be in very evil case. To the relief of these the Russian admiral, who as senior is commanding at Taku, sent every available man and indeed more than he could spare, making in all about four thousand, including two thousand Japanese. This force, as we understand, fell into an ambush of some twenty thousand Chinese regulars and was forced to retreat with heavy loss. There were a hundred and sixty killed, chiefly Russians, but including the commander of the British ship 'Barfleur.' The loss of the Chinese is said to have been again enormous. But the piecemeal reverses with which the allies have met through the inadequacy of their numbers have counted infinitely more with the Chinese than their own losses, and the whole of the surrounding country is in a frantic blaze of anti-foreign enthusiasm. The situation is very serious indeed. The statement of Sheng, the chief of the Chinese telegraphs, as to the safety of the embassies and the Empress's promised safe-conduct, is neither trustworthy as news nor as an assurance of safety, as no one knows how far the Empress either cares to secure their safety or is able to do so. Such a deliverance from danger, however humiliating its form, would certainly be a great relief to the nations. Yet the marching forth crestfallen of all the foreign embassies and all the foreign forces would probably afford the Chinese more sense of triumph than their massacre would.

The great question now is as to the time it may take for adequate reinforcements to arrive. The allies are thanking God that the Russians at least had some force at hand, without which a British commander says that they would all have been murdered. The extent of Russia's available force on the Pacific is put down at eight or nine thousand. These are at Vladivostock, about six days off. The Russians in Manchuria are likely to have all they can do keeping the Manchurians in order, who are said to be marching to the support of the imperial arms. Any further Russian forces would have to sail from Europe. The United States has ordered the 'Brooklyn' from Manilla with the ninth regiment. She should arrive at Taku in six days, as also the 'Oregon,' which has just cleared from Hongkong with a few hundred men. The Japanese have at a like distance an unlimited force, and are said to be mobilizing their strength after the same scientific German fashion which the world so much admired at the time when they conquered China six years ago. They are said to have ten thousand soldiers ready to sail. Fourteen transports are about leaving Calcutta with Indian troops. There may be prejudice against brown men fighting whites, but there is none against their fighting yellow men. There is no limit to what this Indian army may grow to. Other powers have little to add to their present strength at Taku until they can reinforce from Europe.

The trouble with the French at the other end of China seems to continue. The French colony at Yunnan-fu tried to escape after their buildings had been raided and burned. They were forced to return. They have put themselves under the protection of the Governor and hope that they are personally safe, but have forwarded an earnest appeal that the French force, which has been gathering on the Tonquin frontier, shall not cross the frontier. They would seem to have been secured as hostages to prevent this invasion. It is pleasing that in the valley of the Yangtse, where British influence predominates, the local governors seem to be friendly and determined to maintain order and protect foreign missions and interests. The foreign consuls at Shanghai, the great entrepot of the Yangtse valley, have, however, met with a disagreeable and possibly deserved snub. There is probably in the world no colony resident in a foreign country so ill-mannered and noisily unfriendly to the country in which they live as that of Shanghai, and the consuls have more than once been betrayed into becoming the mouthpieces of unreasonableness. Whether there was any reason in their recent request to the Chinese admiral to remove his fleet of six cruisers from that section of Chinese waters we do not know, but the only result was a dignified reply that he had force to compel their departure if they did not like the proximity of the fleet. Such a demand should, one would think, come from an adequate force. The British Government is extremely anxious to maintain friendly relations with the Chinese authorities on the Yangtse. In doing so they seem to have more trouble with the Shanghai colonists than with the mandarins.

The only missions certainly heard from as having been pillaged are those at Paoting and at Tsang, both within a hundred miles of Tientsin, in the province of Chihli. The Chinese general was said to have taken the missionaries at the latter place under his protection, and it is not known that any missionaries have perished since hostilities commenced. The missionaries in Shantung province have for the most part made their way to Chifu, a large seaport, under the guns of the fleets and within forty miles of the British stronghold at Weihaiwei.

The war that has thus been inaugurated without being declared or officially recognized by any of the parties as a war, none of the ambassadors having asked or received their passports, will be one of the queerest on record, having all the powers in the world ostensibly on one side, though not allied, and a decadent empire which cannot command its own armies, on the other. The odds would be ridiculous if the foreign powers and armies could be looked upon as added to each other. But how foreign armies are going to co-operate when not allied, is a question which remains to be solved. The general feeling is that instead of helping they really weaken each other, and that any one of the powers would do the work more easily than with the help of all the rest. Instead, therefore, of adding these armies together, the resultant might perhaps be better obtained by subtraction.

MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

THE BURNING QUESTION TO BE REVIVED.

Winnipeg, June 20.—The Hon. H. J. Macdonald, premier, having refused relief to the Winnipeg Catholics in their endeavors to arrive at a settlement with the Winnipeg public school board, the following petition has been forwarded to Ottawa:

'Winnipeg, Man., June 15, 1900.

'To the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues in the Dominion Government:

'Gentlemen,—The following is a copy of a resolution unanimously passed at a mass meeting of the Catholics of Winnipeg, held on May 27 last:

'"Whereas, the Catholics of Winnipeg have for ten long years suffered under the odious burdens imposed upon them by the school law of 1890, and whereas the recent negotiations with the public school board of the city make it plain that as the law at present stands we can expect no relief; be it resolved that we, the Catholics of Winnipeg, in meeting assembled, hereby instruct the committee to take immediate steps to lay our grievances before the Dominion and provincial authorities, pointing out to them the severity of our long-continued persecution, and praying them to come to our relief on the lines laid down in the Privy Council's decision."

'According to the instructions contained in the resolution, we now take the liberty of addressing you, and we feel that in doing so it is not necessary for us to add many words to the clear terms in which the meeting expressed itself. The facts of our position are undeniable, and speak for themselves. For ten years we have been forced to pay heavy taxes towards the support of the public schools, whilst at the same time maintaining schools to which in conscience we could send our children. We have derived not the slightest benefit from the Privy Council decision; the grievances declared in that decision to exist still exist, and in even aggravated form, and the so-called settlement of 1897, whilst it may be workable for the time being in some country districts which are distinctively Catholic, has proved absolutely unworkable in our mixed community, where Catholics are in a minority, and has failed to bring us a particle of relief. The burden has been hard to bear, and has lately become almost insupportable, and in our extremity we approached the public school board of the city, hoping that it might be possible, under a liberal interpretation of the school law, to obtain some slight measure of relief and assistance. This hope has now been proved to be vain, inasmuch as the school board declare that they can do nothing for us, and, after consulting authorities, they point out to us that the law, and especially the amendment of 1897, is so clear and explicit that they are absolutely debarred from giving us relief, and the only thing they can suggest to us is that we should surrender everything to them and put our children into their hands to be distributed amongst the public schools of the city. It being evident we could get no relief under the present law, we then approached the Provincial Government, and, obtaining no satisfaction there, we now appeal to you to use the power vested in you to have the decision of the Privy Council put into effect in its fulness and entirety. This burden is becoming insupportable, and we must have relief. We are entitled to it under the constitution, the Privy Council has pointed out the means whereby that relief may be assured us, and with every confidence that you will see justice done and the rights of the Catholic minority here restored, we have the honor to remain, on behalf of the Catholics of Winnipeg.

'Your obedient servants,

'Signed by P. Marrin, secretary, and J. G. Carroll, chairman of Catholic School Committee.'

TORONTO METHODISTS.

Conferences Throws Out Resolution Pledging Hundred Thousand Voters to Prohibition.

Toronto, June 20.—The meeting of the Toronto Conference came to a close shortly after midnight last night. A long day of hard work was spent in finishing up business. The meeting has been of a harmonious character. Yesterday the conference refused to endorse a plan projected by the Dominion Alliance for obtaining pledges from a hundred thousand voters to support prohibition candidates, taking the ground that it was useless to make such pledges.

The speech of the Rev. Dr. Sutherland, which was loudly applauded, seemed to show that there was general objection to the Alliance campaign. Dr. Sutherland said that in their very great zeal for prohibition, pure and simple, they were letting the great principle of moral suasion slip away from them. If they got a prohibition measure to-morrow it would be utterly useless without a mighty public sentiment behind it. 'We have been peddling along for twenty years with this resolution,' he said, 'and what under heaven has it amounted to? Nothing, and never will, along these lines. We should have a stronger deliverance or nothing at all. This does not mean anything. I have no faith in these resolutions that come to us from the Alliance. Let us for once in our history act as men in this matter. I do not wonder that we have become the laughing-stock of the floor of the House of Commons. Let us act as we mean, or let us drop it altogether and follow the old temperance lines as we used to.'

In the evening, a patriotic resolution provoked several eloquent and suitable addresses. The final report of the stationing committee made a number of changes. The most important, so far as Toronto is concerned was the substitution of the Rev. Dr. Tovell's name for that of the Rev. Joseph Odery, at Wesley Church. Dr. Tovell will go to Wesley for three years, and Mr. Odery to Trinity for one year, when the Rev. W. H. Hincks, will go there by invitation.

THE BRANDY DROPS CASE.

London, Ont., June 22.—The brandy chocolate cases, which have been on the police court books for some weeks, were disposed of this morning, when Mr. McKillop, deputy Crown attorney, informed Magistrate Love, that the prosecution of George Peters, Walter S. Bradford and Alfred E. Short, the confectioners who sold the objectionable candies, had been withdrawn.

FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER.

Victoria, B.C., June 24.—The steamer 'Amur' brings information that the Indians tried for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Horton, were found guilty and will probably hang.

CANADA IN PARIS.

The Canadian Pavilion is Practically Completed.

A REPORT ON THE PRINCIPAL EXHIBITS.

The Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, has received the following from Paris :

Dear Mr. Fisher,—I am in receipt of your letter of May 9, and note your request for a full report of our exhibits. With the exception of the cold storage exhibit, the Canadian Pavilion is now practically completed. There is still some detail work to be done, such as placing a few signs, etc., but there is nothing to mar the splendid appearance of our pavilion. The Canadian building at Vincennes for agricultural machinery is being enlarged by the addition of a canvas-covered wing. This will increase the space to 5,500 feet and give ample room for our exhibits in this line, which are very fine. The machinery is nearly all placed and the building will be completed this week. The building at Vincennes is by no means up to the mark. It is estimated to be worth in Canada $1,000 ; the annex will cost about $400. Fortunately Mr. Hay has been able to improve its appearance by grain and other decorations.

The bicycle space for Canada in the Bicycle Building at Vincennes is in the centre of this great building, and we have the finest allotment and the largest and best showing of bicycles there. The Canadian Bicycle Company (a syndicate comprising several manufacturers in Canada) occupies this space. The Boston Bicycle Rim Company, of Toronto, and the Clarksburg Bicycle Rim Company have valuable exhibits adjoining. The agent of the Canadian Bicycle Company superintends the whole of these exhibits in that building, without any cost to the commission. Mr. Hay's decorations in this place also are very good.

The carriage exhibit in the large Imperial Building on the Champ de Mars is attracting thousands of visitors. The Canadian Carriage Company, of Brockville; the McLaughlin Co., of Oshawa ; Armstrong & Co., of Guelph ; Verrat & Leduc, of Quebec, and carriage wheels, etc., by R. Scott, of Galt, and the Bain Waggon Co., of Woodstock are all represented here.

Mr. Comeau, of Nova Scotia, is in charge and reports many offers to purchase the whole exhibit now, or when the exhibition closes. The decorations by Mr. Hay are the best thing in the carriage groups.

The canoe exhibits in the Marine Buildings on the Champ de Mars are exceptionally fine. They are placed in a prominent position, and far surpass any other exhibits of any kind or sort in this splendid building.

The forestry exhibit in the Forestry Building is equal to any other exhibit here, excepting perhaps that of the United States. The British authorities have disfigured this group by placing in the centre of the main gangway three private show case exhibits immediately in front of our space. We have been obliged to put up several signs, 'Canada,' pointing towards our allotment in order to attract attention thereto.

Mr. Macoun reports numerous inquiries from all parts of the world from parties apparently very much interested.

The Massey-Harris exhibit in the Agricultural Section of the great Imperial Building, was the first installed and ready to receive visitors when the French President passed through on April 15. It is altogether the finest exhibit in that group and attracts universal attention. The decorations are magnificent.

Messrs. Hay & Co.'s., Toronto, billiard table exhibit in the Invalides Building, is good. The exhibit of the Toronto Roofing Company is also very good.



CANADA AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION—AGRICULTURAL TROPHY.

The horticulture exhibit, under the supervision of Mr. Hamilton, is not yet ready, but we hope to have it completed within a week or ten days. This concludes our outside exhibits, with the exception of our windmill exhibit, which is at Vincennes.

To come back to our own pavilion, as I have before mentioned, with the exception of the cold storage products, our exhibits are all installed.

On the ground floor we have the furniture exhibit, which is a very attractive one. This furniture has all been sold at our prices, to be delivered at the end of the exhibition.

Mr. Newcombe, of Toronto, has an excellent piano exhibit. Adjoining the pianos we have two smaller exhibitions of our Canadian bicycles, and they look very well. Professor Robertson's food products and cold storage exhibits are not quite ready, but so far as they have gone they make a splendid showing.

The Laurentide Pulp Company, of Grand Mere, have a particularly interesting exhibit, showing the full process of pulp making, exhibiting the spruce and finally showing the manufactured article. The Mineral Court is now completed. It is a magnificent exhibit. The coal product is especially fine. The cases of Klondike gold are surrounded all day by visitors. The wing of the ground floor is devoted to stoves and heating apparatus. There is nothing finer on the grounds that McLary's exhibit in these lines. Nearly every article has been purchased. This department of Canadian hardware is about the best thing we have. In the same department is the exhibit of James Smart, showing axes, saws, and lawn mowers, most interesting to the people here. There is also the Dodge Standard Wood Split Pulleys, a good exhibit, and the Breihthaupt exhibit, showing Berlin sole leathers.

Upstairs, on the first floor, is the exhibit of the Merchants Manufacturing Company, of Toronto. Mr. Burton, of Toronto, was here and expressed himself as very much pleased with the manner in which the exhibit has been placed. The Paton Manufacturing Company, of Sherbrooke, Que., is quite close to this and it also looks very well. The tobacco exhibit is on the same side of the floor.

Our boots and shoes look very well, J. B. King, of Toronto, are all the exhibitors in this line, and I feel sure they would be pleased with the fine appearance of their different show cases.

The cotton companies, all of Montreal, come next in order. The Canadian Colored Cotton Company, the Montreal Cotton Company and the Dominion Cotton Company are the exhibitors. The Dominion Cotton Company's exhibit is exceptionally good. Lyman Sons & Co., both of Montreal and Toronto, have two cases of goods. I am sure they would be pleased with the manner in which the goods have been laid out. Alfred Savage, of Montreal, has also a good exhibit.

Mr. Paquet, of Quebec, and Desjardins & Co., of Montreal, have a large and very fine showing of furs.

Bickell & Wickett, of Toronto, have a large leather exhibit, which is creating a great deal of interest. Mr. Galibert and Mr. Montaigne are also showing leathers, trunks and harnesses.

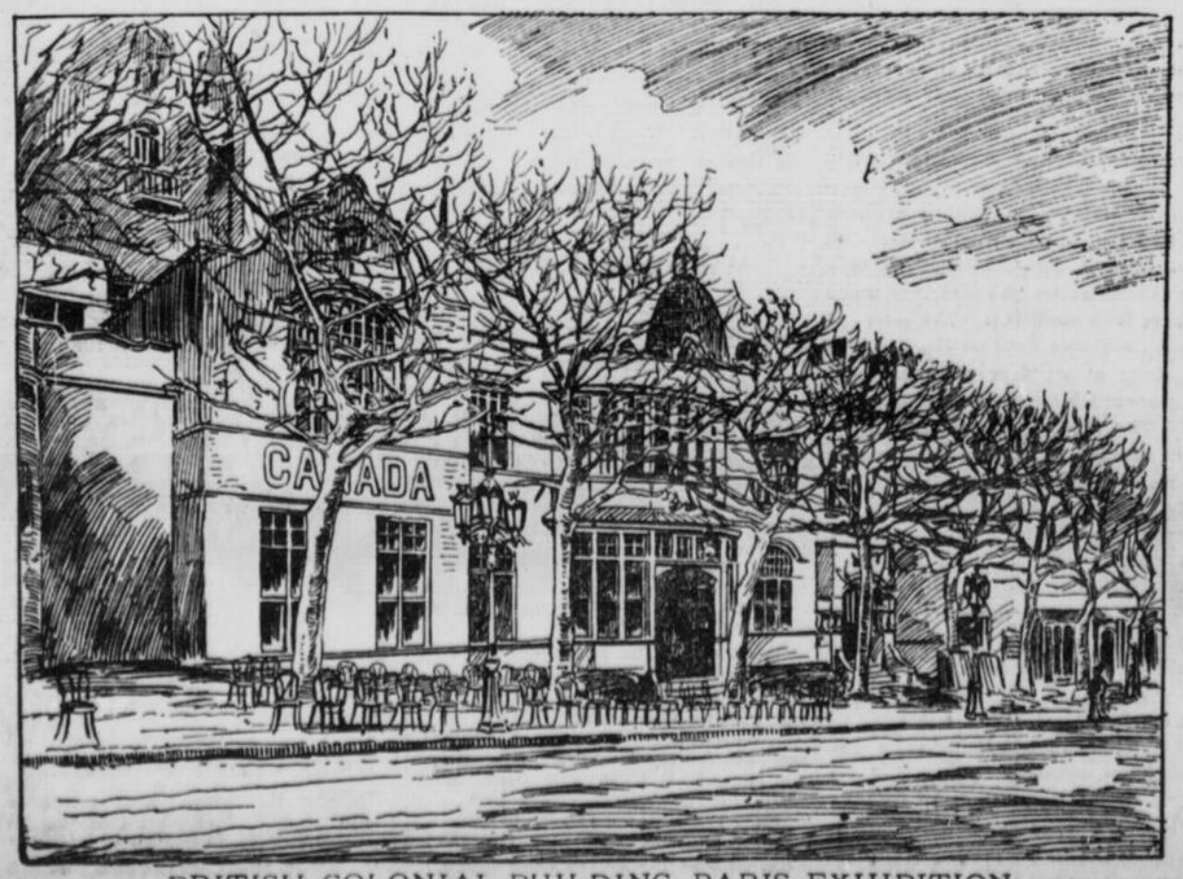
The Educational Court is especially deserving of mention. A great deal of thought, time and care has been given to it, resulting in great success for this department. All the principal papers of Canada are to be found there on file and this is a source of great pleasure to our Canadian visitors.

A prominent feature of the educational exhibits is an immense map of the Dominion of Canada, prepared by the Department of Public Works. It is perhaps the finest map to be found in any part of the exhibition. The Canadian Desk & School Furniture Company, of Preston, have a very fine exhibit of school desks in this department.

I have already written you in regard to the Agricultural showing, and will later on send even a fuller report on those exhibits I have omitted to-day.

I am leaving for Liverpool to attend to the arrival of the cold storage products and foods and on my return will write you more fully.

W. D. SCOTT.



BRITISH COLONIAL BUILDING, PARIS EXHIBITION.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

A FITTING COMMENCEMENT OF THE NEW CENTURY.

The Paris Exhibition of this year 1900 is the fifth of its kind that has been held in France within the past half century, each at a regular interval of eleven years, namely, in 1855, 1867, 1878, 1889, and lastly that of the present year, 1900. In one instance there was an exception, the exhibition of 1867 being twelve years after its predecessor instead of eleven. It is probable that the Haussmann improvements in the city of Paris were not sufficiently complete in the year 1866 to render the holding of the exhibition in that year feasible. M. Gabriel Hanotaux, formerly the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, in an article that appeared recently in the press, dilates upon the democratic character of exhibitions, saying that it is remarkable that the most successful exhibitions have been held in democratic lands—at Philadelphia, Chicago and Paris. He forgets, apparently, the great exhibition of 1851 in London, which attracted people from the uttermost parts of the earth, of that of 1862 in London, almost as successful.

Leaving M. Hanotaux aside, there is no denying that the Paris Exhibition of this year is a great wonder. It is more truly of Paris than in previous years by reason of being situated in the heart of the city, the Place de la Concorde, instead of being relegated to the Champ de Mars. An entire district has been taken to make a magnificent cross, whose upper part is the Champs Elysees ; the foot rests on the Place de la Concorde, and the head is crowned by the aureole of the Place de l'Etoile. It has for its arms the fine new avenue which rests one hand on the Elysées, while the other is pierced, as with a great golden nail by the dome of the Invalides. France has reserved for herself the great avenue and the Bridge of Alexander III., which unites the Circle Triomphe with the Invalides. To the foreign countries is left the banks of the Seine, as that interesting stream winds and twists through the grounds of the new exhibition. The other nations have risen to the occasion and M. Hanotaux, remarking on what they have done, expresses his doubt 'if there exists among the works of man anything so fairy-like and astonishing as this forest of steeples, roofs, domes, cupolas, donjons, towers, minarets, pyramids, pylons, columns and lighthouses, carved and fretted profiles, stretching toward the clouds, are outlined against the western sky, while their facades, illuminated by the setting sun, are mirrored in the yellow and rose-colored waters of the Seine.'

By reason of the great variety of edifices, every spectator can find something to his taste. Of the varied contents of the different buildings nothing can be said to convey an adequate idea with respect to the same. As M. Hanotaux has remarked, the exhibition is no longer a museum, but a workshop, and in these numberless halls, invention and science will offer ample food for the universal curiosity roused by the call to all nations.

The buildings of Great Britain and the British colonial building have already been described; large as they are it is stated that the space is all too limited for the purpose. Notwithstanding this, their contents are calculated to give Frenchmen and others a very fair idea of the resources of the vast British Empire.

Between Madagascar and the coast of India there are about sixteen thousand islands, only six hundred of which are inhabited, but most of which are capable of supporting population.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.



FENCE MACHINE

THE GEM still holds the record. 120 rods 10-wire fence in 10 hours. Price $5.00. Coiled spring and other wire for sale in any quantity. Write McGregor, Banwell & Co., Windsor, Ont.

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826. HAVE FURNISHED 35,000 CHURCH, SCHOOL & OTHER BELLS. MENEELY & CO. WEST-TROY, N.Y. PUREST BEST GENUINE BELL-METAL CHIMES, Etc. CATALOGUE & PRICES FREE

CECIL RHODES AND THE TOP FIG.

(Birmingham 'Post.')

A dear old lady sends to 'M. A. P.,' the following peculiarly characteristic story of Cecil Rhodes: 'When he was a school-boy Cecil Rhodes went sometimes to spend his holidays with two aunts, neighbors of ours, in the north of London. My husband, who had a to me unexplainable liking for the somewhat brusque boy, would occasionally invite him to dinner, and give orders to our parlormaid of many years' standing that his place should be laid close to his own. Like all good servants—there were still a few left then—Hannah made it a point of honor to see that the particular weakness of each member of our family should be especially handy. Thus dates were always at my end of the table and figs at my husband's. He detested dates, but confessed to looking forward all dinner to the delight of biting a fig, especially when it chances to be one of those good flat ones out of the top layer of a new box." Accordingly Hannah always arranged that there should always be an ideal fig on the top of the little pile, and that the dish should be patronized first by her master. When young Rhodes had dined several times at our house, it chanced that I told her myself that the boy was expected again that evening. This information produced such a very thundrous expression on Hannah's usually serene face that I said, seeking an explanation: "Isn't he a favorite of yours?" "No, indeed, ma'am! Master Cecil always takes the top fig!" Truly "the child is father to the man," for Master Cecil has continued to take the top fig in most connections.'



CANADA AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION—AGRICULTURAL TROPHY.

WHERE TROUBLE IS.

SOME FACTS ABOUT KUMASSI.

(London 'Daily Express.')

Three times have the turbulent warriors of Ashanti come into conflict with the British. The first campaign began in 1807, and did not terminate till 1826, by which time the Ashantis were driven inland. In 1873, the Dutch forts having been transferred to Great Britain, trouble again arose, the King fearing that he would be cut off from access to the sea.

The present Commander-in-Chief, then Sir Garnet Wolseley, was sent out to quell the disturbances. The handful of British bayonets forced its way to the centre of the kingdom. There was desperate fighting at Amoafu, in which the British forces suffered heavily, the 42nd Regiment alone losing nine officers and 105 men in killed and wounded. It took five days' hard fighting before the troops under Sir Garnet Wolseley won their way into Kumassi. The city was immediately burned and the king was forced to pay a heavy indemnity.

A threatened attack by King Prempeh in the year 1894, on a tribe under British protection, caused the despatch of an ultimatum warning him not to enter British territory and suggesting that a Resident should take up his abode in the capital. No satisfactory reply could be obtained, so a force under Sir Francis Scott was despatched to compel the obstinate savage to comply with their demands. The troops entered Kumassi without opposition in January, 1896, and the king was made prisoner.

Kumassi is a city built upon a hill, and is four miles in circumference. The 'houses' are merely wattle-and-clay huts, with roofs of palm leaves.

The place will ever be shamefully famous as the scene of the horrible orgies of human blood in which, under the guise of 'sacrifices,' the drunken tyrants who successively occupied the 'golden stool' used to indulge.

It was one of the fetish men under whom the ghastly ceremonies are carried out that was the fount of all the present trouble. He worked upon a native chief while the latter was drunk, and succeeded in rousing in him a spirit of disaffection. The fetishman is the outward and visible sign of the peculiar religion, if it may be so called, of Ashanti. 'Fetishism,' says an authority, 'implies belief in the incorporation of a spirit in some object chosen as a fetish, either by a simple act of spontaneous choice, or through a magical operation. The latter is much more wide-spread than the former, and obviously presupposes a belief in animism. Any object may become a fetish, provided only it is capable of being appropriated literally or metaphorically by an individual. Such objects as flints, shells, claws, feathers, earth, salt, plants, manufactured articles, anything peculiar, or unknown, or not understood, trees, streams, rocks, and even certain animals. Fetishes are attached to individuals, to families, and to tribes, and it is even not unusual to see them beaten and kicked as a warning when they have failed to bring the luck that was expected. Even in the crooked sixpence, and in the luck tokens of our gamesters, there is something more than an analogy to the fetish of the savage.'

The Ashanti people are not exactly dreams of beauty. They have the well-known thick lips, and flat nose of the West Coast African, and their figures run too much to flesh below the belt for perfect grace. The women have a funny habit of carrying their children on their hips as shown in one of our illustrations. The superstition of the Ashantis is the greatest bar to their civilization.



HOW ASHANTI WOMEN CARRY THEIR BABIES.



THE ASHANTI REBELLION.

The siege of Kumassi, where Sir F. M. Hudson is surrounded by native rebels.

Sir F. M. Hodgson, the governor of the Gold Coast, has been besieged in Kumassi since about the beginning of April, when the native tribes to the north and east, who rebelled upon being asked to pay the arrearage of their fines for former raids, went into rebellion and surrounded and invested the town. After the rising of the natives, Commissioner Morris, the British commandant of the territories north of Ashanti, marched south to Kumassi and forced his way into it at considerable cost of life. There are now about 700 native troops, mostly Haussas, under Commandant Morris and a few British officers, some of whom have been wounded in defending the town. For some time all garrison and town people of Kumassi, including natives, numbering about 3,000, have been on half rations. The rebels surrounding the place number, it is said, 50,000 natives, many of them armed with guns and rifles. They have constructed stockades and felled trees across the pathways through the jungle, so as to prevent the advance of relief forces.

Colonel Willcocks, with 100 of the Lagos native constabulary, 50 Sierra Leone police, with some Gold Coast constables and police, with Maxims and field guns, left Cape Coast Castle early in June for the relief of Kumassi, but word was received on June 13 at Accra that Colonel Carter and Major Wilkinson, who accompanied this force, had met with a defeat at the hands of the rebels at a place about a day's march north of Prahsu. As will be seen by the map, Prahsu is about midway between Cape Coast Castle and Kumassi. Kumassi is about 100 miles from the coast, and Prahsu about 55 miles.

On June 12 Colonel Willcocks at Prahsu received a long letter from Sir F. M. Hodgson dated Kumassi, June 4, stating that the rebels were strong, determined and well armed, and that the garrison were on half rations and in urgent need of relief.

Since then it has been rumored that the governor had been captured. Lady Hodgson is with her husband at Kumassi.

Further relief forces are now on their way to Cape Coast Castle from Sierra Leone and Senegambia.

EUROPE'S MOORISH PERIL.

GREAT BRITAIN THREATENS TO SEIZE TANGIERS IF FRANCE TAKES POSSESSION OF TAFILET—A DIPLOMATIC ROMANCE.

(New York 'Tribune.')

Many years have elapsed since Lord Salisbury, who at the present moment is the dean of all European statesmen in his wide experience and profound knowledge of diplomacy and foreign affairs, declared in one of those odd bursts of confidence which are denounced by his foes as 'blazing indiscretions' that the question which would bring on the long expected and much-dreaded outbreak of a war between the great powers of the Old World, would be in connection not with China, nor yet with Egypt, nor the Balkans, nor yet Asia Minor, but Morocco. Of far graver import than the much discussed Eastern question was the Moorish problem, so he declared. And it would seem that now, when his public career is drawing to a close, the predictions which he made a quarter of a century ago are on the eve of realization.

There is no doubt that the English Premier had this in his mind when at the annual Congress of the Primrose League he referred to the necessity of Great Britain being prepared for a conflict of far greater magnitude than the Boer war. All sorts of speculations were indulged in at the time by the press as to the nature of the peril that threatened the British Empire. Some expressed the opinion that he had in view the troubles in China, others that it was Russia's movements in Persia which alarmed him, while some even went so far as to insist that he was haunted by the dread of what the United States might do if Bryan were elected as President and called upon to put into execution his menaces against England. It now turns out that it was the Moorish crisis that he had in his mind, and that he regarded the death of the powerful Premier of Morocco, occurring at a time when the present French Government is in a tottering condition, and destined to be succeeded by an administration committed to a warlike policy, as entailing serious danger.

I have excellent authority of official origin from London for stating that a 'very vigorous correspondence' is proceeding between the British and French governments concerning the affairs in Morocco, while it is a fact well known, not only in the official world in London, but likewise in foreign capitals, that England has determined upon occupying Tangier in the event of France carrying out her intentions of seizing Tafilet. There is no doubt that this action on the part of the one nation as of the other would bring them face to face in such a manner that it would be impossible to avert war—a war which the German, the Spanish and the Italian governments have had in contemplation for some time.

NO ARBITRATION POSSIBLE.

In the case of most great international conflicts there is usually a possibility of averting actual hostilities by means of mediation, of negotiation and of arbitration. In fact, when the Muscovite army was at San Stefano, in sight of Stamboul, and was kept from entering the Turkish capital only by a threat on the part of England to move up her fleet to the Bosphorus, war between Russia and Great Britain was avoided solely by means of arbitration at the Berlin Congress of 1878. But in the case of the Moorish problem there can be no question of an international conference. For the only practical proposal to submit to a congress of this kind would be the neutralization of the Straits of Gibraltar, a matter which it would be preposterous even to consider, unless England consented to relinquish her rocky stronghold of Gibraltar, which is out of the question. That is why an international conference on the Moorish issue is so impracticable that the very idea thereof is being scoffed at by Old World statesmen.

If England is so determined that France shall not seize Tafilet without such drastic action on her part at Tangier as would involve the two nations in war, it is because the possession of Tafilet, commanding as it does all the great trade and caravan routes of the Moorish Empire, places the latter at the mercy of the French, and would entail either its occupation in the same manner as in Tunis, or else its annexation, pure and simple, to Algeria. The British trade surpasses in importance that of all other nations in Morocco, which constitutes a valuable market for English manufactures, and exports a large quantity of grain and other produce to Great Britain. Yet the latter, sooner than embark upon a war with France—so ruinous to both countries, from an economic point of view—would prefer to have the Moorish markets closed to her trade in the same way as those of Madagascar and of Tunis, were it not for the fact that her supremacy at sea is at stake in the matter.

TANGIER AND GIBRALTAR.

France's possession of Tangier, and of the coast line at that northernmost point of Africa which almost directly faces Gibraltar, would almost, if not entirely, destroy the strategic value of Gibraltar, one of the principal links of that remarkable chain of naval stations and strongholds, by means of which Great Britain retains control of India, and, in fact, of the whole of her vast empire. France possessed of Tangier would have virtually realized that fantastic dream which is the theme of so many French writers and public speakers, namely, the conversion of the Mediterranean into a great French lake. The powerful colonial movement at Paris makes no secret of its object to secure possession of Morocco, and its leaders, several of whom belong to the Nationalist party in France, have been reviling the present cabinet for not having already turned to better advantage in the Moorish Empire the difficulties of England in South Africa. Some day or another there is to be a submarine tunnel connecting southern Europe with the northernmost point of Africa, and the French are resolved that the African end of this tunnel, at any rate, shall be in French hands.

The death of the Grand Vizier of Morocco at the present juncture is calculated to bring the Moorish question more speedily to a crisis. An able and unscrupulous man, Sidi Ahmed Ben Musa unquestionably managed to keep the decaying empire together. With foreign intrigue ceaselessly at work, and aggressive purpose almost openly displayed by France, he contrived to play off one foreign power against another with as much consummate dexterity as the Sultan of Turkey. Disorder and disturbances are naturally following the demise of the all powerful premier, and these, fomented for obvious purposes by France, are affording her a pretext for moving large bodies of troops to the western border of Algeria. Moorish warriors are assembling at Tafilet for the purpose of defending it against French invasion, while the general commanding the French troops on the frontier has received orders to 'suppress the insurrection,' and to take steps for protecting French life and property within the Moorish borders. While the majority of the Moorish population may be relied upon to oppose any invasion on the part of the French, the latter would find powerful auxiliaries among the so-called Riff Arabs, who constitute the finest fighting stock in northern Africa. From among them France has for a long number of years largely recruited her Algerian army, so that it is estimated that at least 50 percent of the Riffians have completed short terms of service under the tri-color, are in receipt of a periodical bounty or pension, and would respond to a French call to arms.

ENGLAND'S DIPLOMATIC SUPPORT.

England in opposing the absorption of Morocco by France has enjoyed until now the diplomatic support of Germany, Spain, Italy and Portugal. Germany's commercial stake in Morocco is already large, added to which her acquisition of great colonial dependencies in East Africa and in China, with the prospect of the eventual possesion of the Dutch East Indies, renders her quite as anxious as England to keep open the entrance to the Mediterranean and of the international high road to the Orient. Germany is just as well aware as England that a French protectorate over Morocco, or the annexation of the latter, would be promptly followed by the closing of Moorish doors to all foreign trade save that of France, while Great Britain would no longer be in a position to guarantee to the civilized world free entrance to the Mediterranean as she has done for nearly two hundred years. Italy, especially since the seizure of Tunis, where both her commercial interests and the number of her citizens far surpassed those of every other nation, has been the most uncompromising opponent of the extension of France's territory in northern Africa and of her power in the Mediterranean, while it is not so long ago that the present prime minister of Spain during the course of a public speech at Madrid announced that French intrigue in Morocco was being carefully watched, and that Spain, which still possesses Ceuta and a few other settlements on the northern coast of Morocco, where formerly some of her most beautiful cities were situated, will oppose any attempt on the part of France to annex the Moorish empire. And Spain would prove a powerful ally to England in the event of a war with France, since the latter would need at least a couple of hundred thousand men to defend the long line of the Pyrenees.

Russia's sympathies would undoubtedly be with France. But whether they would go to the length of armed assistance is a matter open to question. The Russian Government has, however, given France no little aid in a diplomatic sense in Morocco. For although there is only one Russian subject in Morocco, yet the Russian Government maintains there a full-fledged legation with a numerous staff, at the head of which is Baron Basil Bacheracht, whose entire energies seem to be devoted to fostering French interests, so much so, indeed, that it is asserted the French Government pays the entire expense of the mission. Still more active, however, than the Russian Envoy, is his clever and fascinating wife, who is prompted not only by her desire to serve her husband and France, but likewise by her bitter animosity against everything English. Particularly venomous is her hatred of Queen Victiria, her sentiments toward the latter being due to the part which Her Majesty played in breaking off the morganatic marriage whihc she had contracted with the late Grand Duke of Hesse.

BARONESS BACHERACHT'S PAST.

For the Baroness de Bacheracht is no other than the once so notorious Mme. De Kalomine, who, after being the heroine of several sensational duels at Berne, while her husband was secretary of the Russian Legation there, secured a divorce from him after his appointment as Charge d'Affaires at Darmstadt, in order to contract a morganatic and secret union with the late Grand Duke of Hesse, whose wife, Princess Alice of Great Britain, favorite daughter of Queen Victoria, had died under particularly pathetic circumstances only a few months previously. Queen Victoria happened to be staying at Darmstadt for the wedding of the Grand Duke's daughter Elizabeth to Grand Duke Sergius of Russia when this secret marriage took place. On becoming acquainted therewith the Queen summoned her son-in-law to her presence in the middle of the night, and, under threats of depriving him of all the financial assistance which she had until that time so generously accorded both to himself and to his family, she forced him then and there to sign an order for the immediate expulsion of the lady from the Grand Duchy, which was put into execution without his seeing her again, madame being bundled into a carriage and driven to the frontier under a strong escort of mounted police before daylight.

THE MARRIAGE ANNULLED.

A few weeks later the marriage was annulled by the Supreme Court of the Empire, on the pretext that the Grand Duke, as a general of the German army, had failed previously to ask the consent of the commander-in-chief, namely, old Emperor William, to the match. By way of providing for the future of the lady she was created by the Hessian Crown a Countess Romrod, while an allowance of $10,000 a year was settled upon her. Later on she married the Russian diplomat, whose wife she now is, but still draws her annuity, which is believed to come from the purse of no less a personage than Queen Victoria.

EX-ATTACHE.

CONDUCT OF THE WAR

CONTRASTED WITH THAT OF THE CRIMEA.

(Goldwin Smith, in 'The Sun.')

Who, while this war has been going on, has done most to encourage the enemy? Surely those who have always been telling him that our generals were asses and that our war administration had broken down. As to the conduct of the generals, civilians, however bellicose, can form no opinion. Strokes of strategy on which Caesar or Napoleon would not have ventured are performed with perfect ease in the smoking room. But the actual results of a war administration are seen and may be measured by all. With a rapidity surely wonderful the British War Office has called into existence an immense army in a country which was supposed to be not less inferior in military than it was supreme in naval force. It has transported without serious miscarriage 200,000 men to a field of battle 7,000 miles off; supplied them well with provisions and ammunition; with horses, mules, hay, gathered from all parts of the world; with telegraphs, balloons and other equipments of scientific war; with hospital and ambulance arrangements which high independent authority has approved. Some miscarriages there could not fail to be, but no serious complaints have been heard. Compare this with the administration at the time of the Crimean war, when there was nothing worthy of the name of commissariat; when the hospital arrangements were defective; when there was no hay to be had and the horses were munching each other's tails; when it took from five to seven months to supply new tents, and six months to despatch a bakery; when fur coats arrived after the close of winter; when a great supply of quinine, of which there was urgent need, was lying buried under other freight in the hold of a transport; when the lime-juice supplied for scurvy, was lost for months; when cannon balls were being carried by hand from Balaclava to the front; when the state of the British army before Sebastopol altogether was described by Lord John Russell as 'horrible and heart-rending,' while oceans of public money were being poured out in vain.

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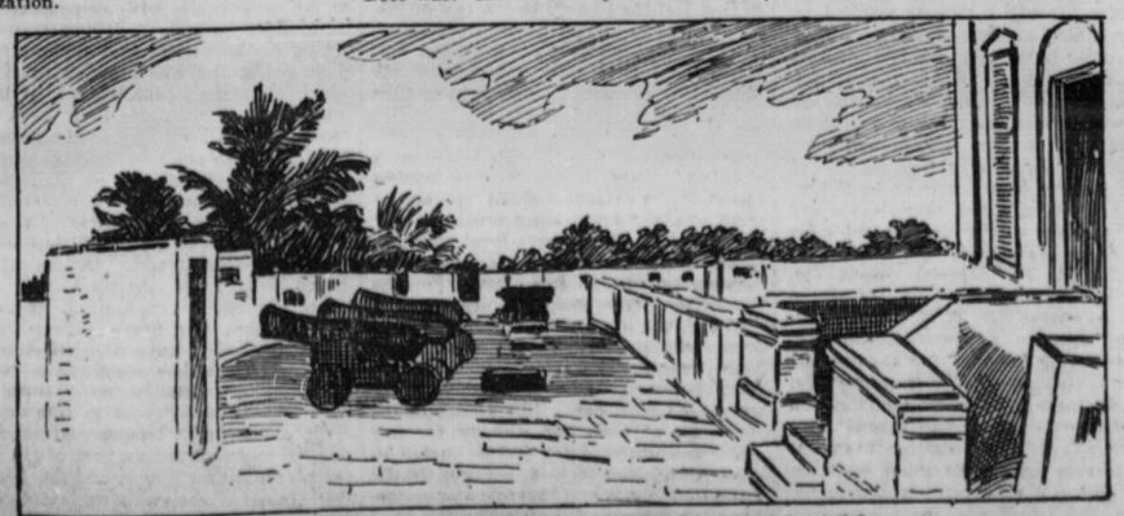
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Mrs. Wm. Day's case is one more positive proof of the permanency of the cures this remedy makes.

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There's nothing of a permanent or stable character either about these remedies themselves, or the cure they make.

Now Burdock Blood Bitters has been on the market more than twenty years. It has cured thousands of the worst cases of dyspepsia and cured them to stay cured.

Take this case of Mrs. Wm. Day, of Fort William, Ont.

In the year 1894 her husband wrote the following: "Two years ago my wife was very ill with dyspepsia. None of the many remedies she tried gave her any relief.

Finally she tried Burdock Blood Bitters and after taking six bottles was entirely cured. That is now more than two years ago and she has had no return of the malady.

I also have had occasion to use B.B.B. and I cannot speak too highly in its favor. I always recommend it to my friends and in every case with good results.

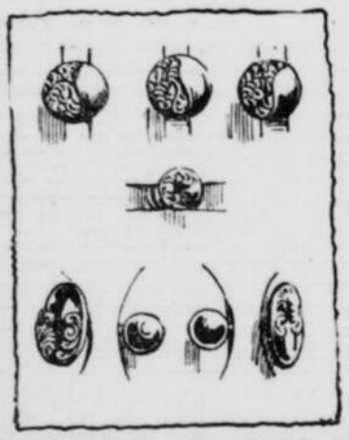
(Signed) Wm. Day.

Now the following letter which has been recently received shows how permanent the cure made in 1892 has been: I must say with pleasure that my wife after being cured of dyspepsia in the year 1892 by taking Burdock Blood Bitters, never had the slightest return of it for more than four years, when she thought she had symptoms of the old trouble, and to make sure that there would be no recurrence she took a bottle of B.B.B That settled the matter, for her stomach never gave her the slightest inconvenience and to-day she is enjoying the best of health

(Signed) Wm. Day.

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'TWENTY YEARS AFTER.'

THE BURIAL OF THE BRITISH FLAG—'RESURGAM.'

(London 'Daily Mail.')

'Twenty years after.' This is not a novel by Alexandre Dumas, but a little piece of history by John Bull. The Union Jack has been in abeyance in Pretoria for a score of years, less a few months, but it has come to its own again, and except that red coats are replaced by khaki, history is repeating itself with amazing fidelity.

The war of 1880 began through the action of a Boer farmer named Bezuidenhout, one of a large family of that name, who refused to pay his taxes, and whose waggon and oxen were consequently seized in execution under the authority of the High Court, and put up to auction. Its sale was stopped by a crowd of rebel Boers, who knocked the auctioneer off the waggon and took it away. This was the excuse for revolt, the pretext made use of to fan into flame the smouldering fire of months, if not of years.

Sir Owen Lanyon was then in Pretoria, and took immediate measures to concentrate the small British force then in the country. The historic meeting of the Boers took place at Paardekraal, hard by Krugersdorp, and there the declaration of the republic was made, and a triumvirate appointed, consisting of Kruger, Joubert and Pretorius. On Dec. 16, 1880, the republic was formally proclaimed from the temporary capital of Heidelberg.

THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR.

Actual hostilities broke out at Potchefstroom, and the history of the war of independence is one long chapter of British heroism defeated by untoward chance, unfair strategy, and inadequate support. After the disaster of Bronkhorst Spruit, Sir Owen Lanyon issued a proclamation placing the country under martial law.

The population of Pretoria consisted of about 4,000, of whom barely one-eighth were military. The Boers besieged the town for three months, and the sufferings of the beleaguered garrison may better be imagined than described.

Sir Owen Lanyon and his officers had used every possible precaution for the defence of the town, and, according to all accounts, his administration was splendidly efficient, considering the means at his disposal. Of the 4,000 besieged folks a large number were women and children, and in many ways it was a precedent for the heroic defence of Mafeking.

Every man who could carry arms was enrolled, drilled and put to special duties. The foodstuffs were carefully hoarded and doled out in fixed rations. The ambulance arrangements were perfected, and women took more than their share of the work.

Now and again sorties were made against the Boer laagers, of which there were several surrounding the town. A certain success attended these sorties, especially those directed against the enemy at Zwartkoppies, and at Six Mile Spruit, the point where Lord Roberts only three days ago successfully overcame the Boers, approaching them, however, from the south, instead of from the north, as did the plucky Pretoria garrison of 1880.

WHITE FLAG TREACHERY.

As usual the Boers misused the white flag, and the consequences were serious. In the course of the siege one in every four of the Pretoria mounted volunteers was killed or wounded.

After Majuba and Laing's Nek and Ingogo came the disastrous retrocession. On March 6, 1881, an armistice with the enemy was entered into by Sir Evelyn Wood, which was prolonged almost from day to day until March 21, when he concluded a so-called preliminary peace, which under certain conditions guaranteed the restoration of the country to the Boers within six months, and left all other points to be decided by a royal commission.

The news of the retrocession was received with absolute incredulity by every white man in South Africa outside the immediate theatre of war.

'If there had been any one redeeming circumstance about it, if the English arms had gained a single decisive victory, it might have been so, but it was hard for Englishmen, just at first, to understand that not only had the Transvaal been to all appearance wrested from them by force of arms, but that they were henceforth to be subject, as they well knew would be the case, to the coarse insults of victorious Boers and the sarcasms of keener-witted Kaffirs.'

HELPLESS INDIGNATION.

An authoritative spectator of the troublous events of those days was Mr. John Scoble, who, together with Mr. H. R. Abercrombie, of the Intelligence Department, Capetown, has just written a book, entitled 'The Rise and Fall of Krugerism,' published by Mr. Heinemann, which further elucidates the position. Mr. Scoble says:

'It is difficult to give an adequite idea of the wrath and indignation felt by the people at this fearful news. Men swore, and heartfelt curses fell upon Mr. Gladstone and the craven British Ministry of which he was the head. Women raved and shed tears of sorrow, humiliation, and disgust that all the sacrifices they had made, that all the hardships that they and their children had endured with cheerfulness, should have been entirely wasted.

'For the sake of their loyalty and country they would willingly have undergone privations for another three months if that disgrace could have been averted. But cries and tears availed nothing, and they had the additional pang of seeing Boers riding through the grass-grown streets of Pretoria with soldiers' coats for saddle cloths, and armed with guns taken from our slain countrymen. The feelings of these poor people on their betrayal could only be expressed, emblematically, by the public burning of Mr. Gladstone's effigy upon the church square in Pretoria, by indignant orations, and other futile means of expressing popular sentiment.'

THE BURIAL OF THE FLAG.

One very remarkable and unique manifestation of popular sentiment took place on Aug. 2, 1881, when the majority of the English inhabitants of Pretoria assembled to witness the burial of their beloved Union Jack. Its solemn funeral was decided upon as being likely to live in the remembrance of those who had been betrayed and sold by the government over which Mr. Gladstone was chief.

The moment chosen for this display of indignant popular feeling was when the Convention (that notorious Convention of 1881) was being signed by Her Majesty's Commissioner, the late Lord Rosmead, Sir Evelyn Wood and Sir Henry de Villiers, now Chief Justice of Cape Colony, and the rebel triumvirate of Kruger, Joubert and Pretorius.

About 600 British subjects and 200 Kaffirs under the loyal chief Zwaartbooi followed the disgraced flag to its tomb. Arrived at the grave the coffin containing the flag was lowered with due solemnity into the receptacle prepared for it, and a tombstone was placed at the head of it on which was the following inscription:

In Loving Memory
of the
British Flag in the Transvaal,
who departed this life
on August 2, 1881,
in his fifth year.

'In other climes none knew thee but to love thee.'

'Resurgam.'

The grave was subsequently rifled and the tombstone taken away. Only a couple of years ago it was carefully preserved in a canteen not a quarter of a mile from the spot where it originally stood.

So much for twenty years ago.

To-day the old flag once more waves over the town, and although its new flagstaff is on the government buildings, built by the Boers only a few years ago with Uitlander money, on the site of old Lys's farm, it still looks over the old Church square, with the Dutch Reformed Church in the middle, the old oaks to the left, and some few of the original one-storied bungalows scattered here and there, otherwise much is changed.

With that profound genius for locality which Lord Roberts possesses in the highest degree, he led his army into Pretoria by the best feasible and available road, namely, the old Johannesburg road, which avoids the hills which surround Pretoria on its three other sides. From the Rand to Six Mile Spruit there are naught but gentle declivities, and the road is on the open veldt, passing no dangerous kopjes and overlooked by no possible ambuscades. The level drops 1,200 feet between Johannesburg and Pretoria, and the climate is appreciably warmer in the latter place.

The only possible point of attack along this road was the Six Mile Spruit, and if the bridge had been blown up, the check to our forces might have been more serious. Thence into Pretoria the road is flat and open, and runs direct into the town through one of the newer suburbs of neat little bungalows and villas, the result of the successful exploitation of the Uitlander by Hollander lawyers and government officials.

On the further side of the town the hills which hem in the Aapies river, and are crowned by the much-talked-of forts, would have made approach difficult, and infinitely more dangerous, whereas by the main road, which Lord Roberts used, his left flank was able to protect the railway from the junction at Elandsfontein through Modderfontein and Irene to Pretoria.

CHESS

Communications should be addressed to the Chess Editor, 'Witness,' Montreal.

Tuesday, June 26, 1900.

PROBLEM NO. 73.

Tourney No. 18. Motto: 'Rats!'

Black—9 Pieces.



White—10 Pieces.

Mate in TWO Solution July 17.

ANSWERS AND COMMENT.

Solution to Two-move Problem, No. 70, Tourney No. 15, 'Kruger at Bay.' White K at K B; Q at K Kt 5; Rs at Q and Q 8; Bs at Q 2 and Q 7; Kt at Q Kt 6; pawns at Q R 5 and K B 5—nine pieces. Black K at Q 5; R at K B 5; B at K 4; pawns at K B 6 and 7—five pieces. Key move, 1 P—B 6. Variations:

Black.	White.
1 K—Q 6	2 B—B 5 mate.
1 K—K 5	2 B—B 6 mate.
1 K—B 4	2 Q x B mate.
1 R—K 5	2 B—Q Kt 4 mate.
1 R other	2 Q—K 3 mate.
1 B any	2 Q—Q 5 mate.

Correct from 'Portia,' Charlottetown, P.E.I. (who will please send name and full address, for fortnightly prize); Jas. Fitzgerald, St. Catharines*, 61; 'Tyro,' Brandon*, 55; F. Macnab, Perth***, 79; W. G. Whiteside, Toronto, 30; J.W.H., Portsmouth**, 58; and George Patterson, Winnipeg****, 77. W.S.M., Mistawasis, Sask., has now 27 points, with only four ahead of him for fortnightly prizes.

Criticism.—A pretty problem.—'Portia.' Economy fair; variety good; construction neat; mating positions very nice; difficulty well up to the average.—Macnab. If Kruger is captured so easily we shall soon have the pleasure of welcoming our boys home again; but as the armies will hardly act in combination so neatly, it is almost too much to hope for.—Whiteside. A few good mates, and well constructed, as far as it goes, but the variety is not proportionate to heavy force employed. Rather easy to solve.—Barry.

The present Solution Tournament will conclude with the Problem published on Oct. 30.

LASKER'S DEFEAT AT PARIS.

We give to-day one of the most important games played so far in the Paris tournament. Most eagerly awaited by all is the score of Frank J. Marshall's victory over the well-nigh invincible world's champion. The game comes quite up to expectations. The notes, from the Brooklyn 'Eagle,' are by W. E. Napier, the Brooklyn Chess Club's champion prior to Marshall's advent.

Game 61—Queen's Gambit Declined.

Marshall. White.	Lasker. Black.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 P—B 3

Somewhat unusual for Lasker, more especially as he has always advocated P—Q B 4 as the proper move in all forms of this opening.

5 P—K 4	5 P x K P
6 Kt x P	6 B—Kt 5 ch
7 Kt—Q B 3	

Pillsbury, White, against Tschigorin, played here; 7 B—Q 2, whereupon followed 7 .... Q—R 4; 8 Kt—Q 6 ch, K moves; 9 P—B 5 and eventually wins.

	7 P—B 4
8 P—Q R 3	8 B x Kt ch
9 P x B	9 Q—R 4
10 B—Q 2	10 Kt—K 5
11 Kt—B 3	

Subtle and, in view of the result, quite sound.

	11 Kt x Q B P

Lasker accepts the bait and is from this point clearly outwitted.

12 P x P	

Necessary; for, if 12 Q—B 2, P x P; 13 Kt x P, Q—K 4, ch, etc.

	12 Kt x Q
12 B x Q	13 Kt—Kt 7
14 P—Q R 4	14 B—Q 2
15 P—B 6	

Beautiful; if 15 Kt—K 5 at once, the reply Kt—Q B 3 equalizes the position. The next move prevents such a contingency.

	15 B x P
16 Kt—K 5	16 B—K 5
17 B—B 3	17 P—B 3
18 P—B 3	18 B—B 7
19 K—Q 2	19 Kt x R P
20 K x B	20 Kt x B
21 Kt—Q 3	

After a masterly series of moves White has caught the imprisoned Kt, although at a cost of three pawns.

	21 Kt—Q 4
22 P x Kt	22 P x P
23 Kt—B 5	23 P—Q Kt 3
24 B—Kt 5	24 K—B 2
25 Kt—R 4	

As Marshall points out, Kt—Kt 7 were stronger.

	25 Kt—B 3
26 K R—Q sq	26 K R—Q B sq
27 Kt—B 3	27 Kt—K 2
28 K—Kt 2	28 R—B 4
29 B—Q 3	29 P—Q R 4
30 Kt—R 4	30 R—B 3
31 Q R—B sq	31 R—Q Kt sq
32 R x R	32 Kt x R
33 R—Q B sq	33 Kt—K 4
34 R—B 7 ch	34 K—K 2
35 B—Kt 5	35 P—Kt 4
36 R—Q R 7	36 P—Q 5
37 R—R 6	37 K—Q 4
38 K—B 2	38 R—Kt 2
39 R—R 8	39 Kt—B 3
40 K—Q 2	40 Kt—Kt 5
41 R—Q 8 ch	41 K—K 4
42 Kt—Kt 2	42 R—Q B 2
43 Kt—B 4 ch	43 K—B 4
44 R x P	44 R—B 4
45 B—K 8	45 R—Q 4
46 Kt—K 3 ch	46 K—K 4
47 Kt x R	47 K x R
48 Kt x Kt	48 P x Kt
49 B—B 7	49 P—B 4
50 B—Kt 8	50 P—R 4
51 B—B 7	51 P—R 5
52 P—R 3	52 P—Kt 4
53 B—K 8	53 K—B 4
54 B—Q 7	54 P—Kt 6
55 B x B P	55 K—Kt 5
56 B—Q 3	56 P—Kt 7
57 K—B 2	57 K—R 6
58 K—Kt sq	58 Resigns.

FROM TAKU TO PEKING.

DANGER AND INCONVENIENCE IN LANDING SAILORS AT TAKU FORTS—PEKING'S POSITION IN A DESERT.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

A naval officer, who has just returned from the Asiatic station, recently made two journeys to Peking by way of Tientsin and the railway, which the Boxers have in part destroyed, and along which the foreign marines and sailors are now advancing to the Chinese capital. He described the approach to the Chinese capital to an 'Evening Post' reporter as extremely uncomfortable, even at the best of times. Not only is the journey by rail very tedious, but the preliminaries to landing from a ship-of-war are inconvenient and even dangerous.

'The Taku forts,' he said, 'so frequently referred to in current despatches are adobe structures on the coast at the mouth of the Peiho. Either from lack of enterprise or of studied purpose, the Chinese permit a dangerous bar to exist off the mouth of the Peiho in front of the forts. This bar and the shallows about it extend so far out that men-of-war are forced to lie fifteen miles off shore, entirely out of sight of land.

'When a naval officer has occasion to visit Peking, he must drop from his ship into a little launch, and in this light craft make the journey across the bar and to the point where he is to take the train for Tien-tsin. The journey by rail thence is about twenty miles. The hour of departure is always uncertain, and the train is extremely slow. The road runs through a densely peopled region in which are few Europeans. Tien-tsin itself is a considerable Chinese town on the Peiho. It has a small foreign colony, but is likely, in view of disturbances at Peking and elsewhere in the interior, to have this colony considerably enlarged by refugees.

'The journey from Tien-tsin to Peking is made at better speed than the journey from the coast to Tien-tsin; besides for five dollars one may have the privilege of riding in an imperial postal car, which has some of the comforts of the American parlor car. It is a little misleading, however, to speak of the journey to Peking by rail, for the nearest station is about five miles from the city. The abomination of modern civilization may not come nearer the sacred city. The journey from the station to Peking is made over one of the worst roads on earth, and in a peculiarly uncomfortable vehicle—the Chinese country cart.

'Peking itself is a city of a million inhabitants, standing in a desert, without sewers, and without a public water supply. The filth of the place, which is almost unbelievable, offends the nostrils at every turn. The streets are ill paved, and getting about the city is uncomfortable and even dangerous. Peking is walled, with a most picturesque piece of masonry, but the city has outgrown its bounds, and from the top of the wall one may see the outer suburbs stretching wide and densely crowded.

'It is hardly accurate to say that Peking has a foreign quarter in the sense in which that phrase is understood in the treaty ports. The foreign residents are the members of the legations, the missionaries and their households. Each foreign household lives in a "compound" of its own. These compounds are the only clean places in the city. The compound of the British legation is large and attractive. The same is true of the plot occupied by the Russian legation. Our own legation occupies a neat but far too small compound, near the city wall.

'The legations and the missionaries have a social life of their own, and the representatives of foreign powers give brilliant entertainments. The social life of the legations, however, goes on in the presence of a vast hostile population, and is rendered a little uncomfortable at times by reason of national jealous fears and suspicions. The presence of a large Russian force at Port Arthur, just across the Gulf of Pechihli from the Taku forts, does not tend to lessen the uneasiness of life at the legations.

'Peking has a hot and rather unhealthy summer climate. The city is as near as may be in the same latitude as Philadelphia, but considerably further inland. Many of the coast towns are also unhealthy, but Chifu, on a bluff facing the sea, about two hundred miles south-east of the Taku forts, has an excellent climate, and is a favorite place of summer residents with foreigners in that part of China.'

THE LATE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.

The death is announced in Paris of the Prince de Joinville. He was son of the late King Louis Philippe of France, and was born at Neuilly on Aug. 14, 1818. At an early age he entered the French naval service. He speedily rose in his profession, and exhibited great gallantry in the short war between France and Mexico in 1837. In 1841 he was selected by the King to command the 'Belle Poule,' frigate, charged with the service of conveying to France the body of the Emperor Napoleon, which service he



THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.

carried out to the entire satisfaction of the nation. In 1843 he married the Duchess of Braganza, sister of Dom Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil. He took a prominent part in the war between France and Morocco in the later forties, taking Mogador and bombarding Tangiers. On the fall of the monarchy in 1848 he went to England with the rest of the Orleans family; in 1871 he returned to France and took his seat in the National Assembly in December, 1871. He visited the United States in 1862, where, attaching himself to General McLellan's staff, he witnessed the chief battles of that year between the Northern and the Southern armies.

THE LATE MRS. WILLIAM LOUGH.

An Arnprior, Ont., correspondent writes:—An aged disciple, a pioneer of Methodism, a reader and lover of the 'Witness' to the end of her life, has passed away in the person of Mrs. William Lough, at the ripe age of nearly ninety years. Her maiden name was Eliza Taylor. She was born in the county of Antrim, Ireland, on Oct. 12, 1810, and came to Canada with her father's family in 1827, and settled in Hawkesbury. In 1834 she was married to Mr. William Lough, and at once removed to Buckingham, Que., where they were both converted under the faithful ministration of the renowned Rev. Lachlan Taylor, and both remained faithful to God and the Church to the end of life. Mr. and Mrs. Lough removed to Quyon, Que., in 1846, where they were the first Methodists, and where for years the Methodist minister conducted services in their house, and where for forty-five years in their hospitable home the Methodist itinerant always found a hearty welcome. Mrs. Lough was an earnest Christian, a strong-minded woman, a great reader, manifesting great interest in current events, always loyal and true to the church of her choice, and was a blessing to all who knew her. For the last fifteen years, since the death of her husband, she has made her home in Arnprior, with her daughter, Mrs. Ephraim Mohr, where she was greatly loved and tenderly cared for until Jan. 29, 1900, when God took her. She greatly loved the cause of God, and, though for several years through feebleness unable to attend the house of God, she was deeply interested in everything pertaining to the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom. She died in faith, and in full assurance of hope, leaving only two survivors of her family, Mr. Samuel Lough, of Ottawa, and Mrs. E. Mohr, of Arnprior. May they all meet in the land of the blest.

['For the 'Witness.'

A SONG OF LIFE.

Sing me the song of a day,
Of a day!
Of the work which it sends,
Of the strength which it spends,
Of its promise of dawn,
Of its sweet evensong,
Fair and still, calm and grey,
At the close of the day!

Sing me the song of a night
Of a night!
How it hears all our prayers,
And forgets all our cares,
And folds safely away
The poor work of the day,
Out of sound, out of sight,
In the soft depths of night!

Sing me the song of a life,
Of a life!
Of the yeas and the nays,
Of the sorrow-paved ways,
Of the work never done,
Of the songs left unsung,
Of the peace and the strife,
Of a swift passing life!

Sing me the song of a sleep,
Of a sleep!
Of a wonderful rest,
O! a dreamland unguessed,
Of a dawn that shall rise,
O'er the far Eastern skies,
Of a life made complete,
When we wake from our sleep!

Sing me the song of a love,
Of a love!
That song no one knows—
Not the breeze as it blows,
Not the birds' gentle note,
Not the light clouds that float;
Not below or above,
Is the song of a love!

ISABELLA ECCLESTONE MACKAY.

Woodstock, Ont.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

A Great Musical House.—A visit to the remodelled and re-decorated premises of Messrs. Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, the well-known dealers in pianos and organs, at 188 Yonge street, will yield some surprises to the visitor. In the first place, nearly the whole of the ground floor is occupied by the offices and shipping department. Valuable as the lower floor is considered, for the display of goods, the ever-increasing volume of the firm's business rendered it impossible to accommodate the clerical staff, except by appropriating the whole lower flat to that purpose. The office fittings are handsome and substantial, the principal material used being Flemish oak. The first suite of warerooms is reached either by a handsome staircase or by electric elevator. This suite contains three of the eleven warerooms, and the first sight of it generally elicits an expression of pleased surprise. The style of decoration is what is known as 'Early Dutch.' The wainscotting and other woodwork is finished in an intense black; the walls from the wainscotting to the ceiling are covered with vermilion burlap; through the wax finish of the floor a suggestion of green color is observed, and the heavily panelled ceiling is finished in a delicate cream tint, picked out with gold. The windows are of stained glass, and bear the names of famous composers. A coal fire, glowing in the quaint Dutch mantel-grate, gives an air of comfort to the rooms, and when they are suffused with the great glow of light from the numerous electroliers, which stud the wall, the effect is artistic in the extreme. But, after all, the pianos are the chief attraction. No such variety can be found elsewhere in the Dominion—glorious musical creations, by Knabe, in cases of walnut and mahongany, so delicately veined and beautifullly polished as to rivet the eye as well as the ear—Gerhard Heintzman pianos, Hardman pianos, Whaley-Royce pianos, and many others—all beautiful in themselves, and beautifully displayed. In these warerooms you practically see each piano in some such setting as it will be likely to occupy in your own home. This greatly simplifies the process of selection. In addition to handling so many makes of pianos, Messrs. Gourlay, Winter & Leeming are sole agents for Western Canada for the world-famous organs and pianos of Mason & Hamlin, of Boston, and Estey & Co., of Brattleboro'. A feature of the establishment is that every instrument is ticketed in plain figures, and the amount of advantage to the cash purchaser is also plainly stated on the ticket. The effort of the firm in the past has been to do away, so far as possible, with canvassers, and to do their business in their warerooms. Owing to the variety and superiority of their goods, and the financial advantage which such great consolidation of interests rendered possible, they have succeeded in this desire to a very great extent, and with the extra advantages and attractions now offered in their newly arranged premises, the elimination of the canvasser should be complete. But the greatest feature of the firm's business is their mail order trade. Orders are received daily from customers who only know the firm by reputation, but who, relying upon the firm's expert knowledge, implicitly leave the selection to them. These orders come from points anywhere from Halifax to Victoria, B. C. The strongest point in this department of the firm's business is that they ship on approval to any part of the continent, north of the line, and pay the return freight if the customer is not satisfied.—From the 'Christian Guardian,' March 28.

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

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

FARM GLEANINGS.

Should the crop be heavy and there be considerable of it, a hay tedder is almost a necessity in properly caring for the crop.

For rust on bean vines I sprayed with saltpeter water (one ounce to one gallon of water). This corrected the trouble and no further trace of rust was seen.

The clover head when it begins to turn brown, or the timothy head when the bloom begins to drop, will have seed that is nearly or quite perfect and then is the best time to make hay if the sun shines.

Hay is a valuable crop, and it should be saved when it is at its best. It is wise to commence cutting a week early when the crop is large. Do not wait for the seed to mature.

If possible never allow partially cured clover to be wet with rain or heavy dew, it will be sure to be black and dusty when dry if you do so. Clover cut at the right time and properly handled will come out of the mow bright and sweet with the color of the heads but slightly faded.

No matter how carefully the owner of the fields may attempt to keep the ground clean, unless he also works in the highway, and destroys the weeds which are there growing vigorously, his fields, which otherwise would be clean, will be seeded with plants from which he has tried to keep them free

The larger stones or rocks are always in the way of good cultivation, but most of them can, with modern methods, be removed, as the land is too valuable to be occupied with these obstructions, and much better results with less labor can be obtained after their removal.

While the spray pump is considered by too many an innovation, its value to fruit-growers cannot easily be over-estimated, and it behooves every man who grows fruit to appropriate this easily accessible aid to a more profitable conduct of that branch of his farming operations.

Keep the cultivator going in the corn and root crops once a week if possible, and especially as soon after a shower of rain as the ground is dry enough to work without sticking. This will tend to keep the moisture in the soil from evaporating, and will hasten the growth of the crop.

Very often more time is wasted on the farm in getting ready to do a piece of work than would be required to half finish the task. Every hour wasted in this way is money out of the farmer's pocket, and largely decreases the profits from farm labor. The successful farmer to-day is the one who can plan his work so as to avoid this waste, and it is just here where the head can control the hand with advantage to both.

Those who are not provided with a silo will, perhaps, raise the objection that it is expensive to build, but we know from experience that a plain stave silo with a capacity of 70 to 100 tons can be built for $75 to $100, and some men have built them for less money. If that is more money than a farmer has to spare, it is just a question whether he would not be justified in borrowing the amount and trusting to the probability of improved returns from his dairy operations to pay off the debt in due time.

Clover after it is cut should never be allowed to lie spread over the ground in falling dews or rain. I mow clover hay in the morning as soon as the dew is gone, and let it cure until toward evening, then rake it up and make it into doodles. In the morning I spread the hay loosely over the ground again, and in an hour it is perfectly cured, then it is hauled into the barn. Clover hay should not be stacked, as it will not keep in wet weather, even dampness will spoil it.

We have all passed by many places where the only ornament about the house was a long row of weeds or unsightly bushes along the dooryard fence, sure refuge for worms and insects of various kinds. Why not cut these out and put in their stead a few flowers. We must learn to do all we can to make the home attractive if we would keep our boys and girls on the farm, and flowers will go a good way toward doing this. For the money and time expended upon them, nothing will return greater reward than flowers.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Don't forget to salt the flock twice a week. The best way is to get a stock of rock salt, to be bought for half a cent a pound by the barrel, and keep a sufficient number of lumps scattered about the sheep pasture.

The cow must not have to travel a long distance for water. If she does, she will go without it until she gets very thirsty and feverish, and then drink until she is painfully uncomfortable. Both conditions are unfavorable for milk secretion.

To Keep Flies Off Stock.—Whale oil 1 quart, carbolic acid 1 tablespoonful. Apply to the parts of the animal most badly affected, with a common paint brush. One application will last ten to twenty days, provided it is not washed off by rain. Keep cow and calf stables dark.

Never feed sour milk, at all events till calves are three months old. Never feed cold milk, or too hot. Look out sharply for an indication of scours, which is the result of too hot or too cold milk, or too much flaxseed on the start. Feed three times a day as long as the calves will come for it, which will be till they are about two months old.

Cool water and a corner sheltered from the sun, together with a breeze to keep the flies away will go as far towards filling the milk pail as heat, flies, poor water and dried up pasture will produce the opposite. Costly shelter is not necessary, but some old boards and straw together with a few hours' work will go far in producing cow comfort.

What is it, then, that enables one cow to produce more milk than another from the same kind and quantity of food; that makes one steer profitable and another unprofitable, though accorded exactly the same treatment; and that causes one hog to form more fat than another, though fed from the same trough? It is simply that mysterious something which is known as individuality. Food can influence and modify individuality, but it cannot overcome it. Food can do much, but its influence is limited, and intelligent feeding must be accompanied by intelligent selection if progress would be made.

DAIRYING DOTS.

Milking should always be done in a clean, airy place, free from all bad odors. If a stable, it should be scrupulously clean, and have some deodorizer, such as dry earth, dry muck, land plaster, sawdust, etc., scattered over the floor. The best of all is the land plaster, which goes into the manure, and is applied to the soil in about as good a way as possible.

No other branch of agriculture has organized itself as has dairying. It has organized itself for the acquisition of knowledge, for the manufacture of its product, for the transportation of the same to market, and for its sale to the consumer. The dairy farmer is ahead of all other farmers in his understanding of the value of organized, co-operative work, and the wonderful advance and steadfastness of his industry in the United States and Canada shows the value of such understanding.

Here are a few benefits to be derived from the use of the separator: First, you can get the cream out of the milk immediately after milking, and thus you will only have to care for the cream. Then the skim milk can be fed in its sweet, warm state to the calves and pigs. Secondly, the milk becomes cleansed from all particles of dirt when separated. Third, the finest butter is made from the cream, and it will command the highest market price.

To make a natural starter, take the milk from a perfectly healthy cow. After the under parts of the body are carefully brushed, and the udder carefully wiped with a damp cloth, the first few jets of milk are rejected, and the rest drawn into a sterilized vessel, which is immediately covered, heated to a proper temperature, and the milk passed through a separator. The skim-milk thus obtained is set aside in a covered sterilized vessel to sour. When well soured it serves for a starter for the cream ripening process.

When is a factory or dairy clean? When no bad odor can be detected at any time in or about the buildings; when all vats, utensils, etc., have a clean, bright, non-greasy appearance; when all corners, crevices, entrances to drains, whey-tanks, skim-milk and buttermilk tanks are so clean that you could invite a friend to sit down anywhere in or about the building, after things are cleaned up, and ask him to have a drink of whey, skim-milk or buttermilk from the tanks, without spoiling the best clothing or offending the most cultivated senses. The dairyman who produces the milk should have the stables, cows, cans, pails, etc., so clean that he will take pride in asking visitors to inspect stables, cattle, etc., instead of shunning this part of the farm, or making apologies for the same

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

[We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.]

GENERAL.

BOOKKEEPING.

J.C.R.—Would it be possible for a young man, having a good public school education, to take up the study of bookkeeping, both double and single entry, and business forms without attending a college? If possible, give an outline of studies and books required and oblige. Ans.—The theory of bookkeeping may certainly be learned by book, but practice only can make a competent bookkeeper. Goltman's 'Manual on Bookkeeping,' prepared by the head of the Commercial College, Montreal, is one of the most recent works upon this subject, and is highly recommended. Sold by Wm. Drysdale & Co., Montreal; price, $1.00.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

Anxious Inquirer.—1. Is British Columbia a good hunting ground? 2. What kinds of wild animals are found there? 3. Is it a good farming land? 4. Is it mostly open or wooded; if wooded, what kinds of timber? 5. Could home-seekers take up land the same as in Manitoba; if not, what is ranching land worth per acre? 6. Where could I obtain maps, pamphlets, etc., of that province? 7. What minerals are found there? 8. What is the population of British Columbia? 9. What and where are the seven great wonders of the world? Ans.—1 to 8. Write to boards of trade of Vancouver, Victoria, Kamloops or Rossland, which will be pleased to give you information; also write to the government of British Columbia (Minister of Mines), for a copy of illustrated Year Book. 9. Ancient: The Pyramids, Egypt; the Hanging Gardens of Babylon; the Tomb of Mausolus; the Temple of Diana, Ephesus; the Colossus of Rhodes; the Statue of Zeus (Jupiter) by Phidias, and the Pharos of Egypt, or else the Palace of Cyrus cemented with gold. Modern: The Coliseum of Rome; the Catacombs of Alexander; the Great Wall of China; Stonehenge Druidical remains, Eng.; the Leaning Tower of Pisa, Italy; the Porcelain Tower of Nanking, China, and the Mosque of St. Sophia, Constantinople.

ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

J.K., Goderich, Ont.—Please relate the steps by which the island of Hawaii became annexed to the United States. Ans.—Hawaii was proclaimed a republic on July 4, 1894, in succession to the provisional government that was formed on Jan. 3, 1893, upon the abdication of Queen Liliuokalani. A treaty providing for the annexation of the islands to the United States was signed on June 16, 1897, by plenipotentiaries of the United States, and of the republic of Hawaii. A joint resolution to accept the offered cession and incorporate the ceded territory into the union, having been passed by the United States Congress on July 7, 1898, President McKinley sent a deputation to arrange with the President for Hawaii for the transfer of the sovereignty of the islands to the United States. This was accomplished on Aug. 12, when President Dole (Hawaii), formally delivered over to the United States representatives, the sovereignty, and public property of the Hawaiian Islands; President Dole and the troops of the Hawaiian Republic took the oath of allegiance to the United States.

LEGAL.

ONTARIO.

SALE OF STEER.

Subscriber.—A sold a steer to B, and received payment for same. B to come for him when taking others in neighborhood. Steer was running on prairie, and fell into a hole, in slough, and was drowned. A went out and hunted for him for three days, and also notified B, who paid no attention whatever, and now wants money back, or is going to prosecute. Can B claim damages? Ans.—B is not legally entitled to any damages, nor to any return of money paid.

VESTING OF LEGACY.

New Subscriber, Ont.—My uncle died, and in his will he gave and bequeathed to my father two hundred dollars, one hundred to be paid in one year after my uncle's death, and one hundred in two years. My father died in ten months after my uncle's death. I am the only surviving heir of my father. My uncle's executors refuse to pay the money on the plea that my father died before the year expired. Should they pay the money to me, or should they not? Ans.—They should pay you.

AN UNSATISFACTORY ARRANGEMENT.

A Subscriber, N.B.—A gives E a deed of farm and appurtenances to take care of him and wife while they lived. Board being provided for them 18 months, both parties got dissatisfied. E moves away, and now wants to sell out. Can E sell without A's consent, while A and his wife live? Ans.—It is possible that he can unless A takes steps promptly to prevent it. It depends, of course, largely upon the wording of the deed—which is not before us. A ought, without delay, to consult a lawyer and instruct him for the protection of his interests.

KINDNESS ABUSED.

Ontario.—A tenant on a small farm bought a new $60 grain drill this spring. B, a wealthy farmer, borrowed it for a day or two, to sow a field of corn, and saying he would take good care of it, and if he broke it, pay for it. Himself and sons, of whom there is a large family, used and abused it to their fancy. Just seven days later they brought it home, broken, the paint scratched off, and racked in a most shameful manner; the wheels wobble as bad as an old ox cart. Fully one-third of its price the worse. His field, which he represented as smooth, was a new rough field, knolls, hollows, and an open ditch through it, by no means fit for a drill. In place of walking and attending to their work like other people, two of them would jump on top of the drill, and drive away. The owner was careful of it, and it appears as if they desired to see how much they could damage it. Apparently they put in the balance of the time at other fields with it. Such actions are surely base and unmanly. Would you kindly suggest the best course for the tenant to take, as he can ill-afford to stand such treatment? Ans.—Request compensation for the damage done, and if refused, enter suit for same.

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.]

CALLOSITIES ON FEET.

G.Z., has been troubled for years with callous flesh upon the soles of the feet; has been in the habit of paring the patches once a week, but does not find any permanent benefit; on the contrary, the trouble seems to be increasing, and the feet, when pared, become sore to the touch. Ans.—It is difficult to say what the cause of your trouble is. A similar affection is not infrequently found in people who are confined to bed for some time from chronic disease, or in certain cases of fever. The trouble does not seem to be brought on by excessive walking, though certainly a hard leather insole in the boot in many people seems to predispose to the condition. The only way to cure the condition is to macerate the parts, so that the callous skin may be scraped off. This can be done by an ointment better than by the knife. Every night on retiring apply to the soles of the feet the following ointment: Salicylic acid, 20 grains; vaseline, one ounce. This is to be spread upon flannel and tied over the soles of the feet and kept on all night. After two or three nights you will find that the skin is being softened. The feet are to be then bathed in very hot water, made very lathery with soft potash soap. You will find then that you will be able to scrape or pare down the skin readily. When you get the callous skin removed, you should apply constantly day and night for some time boracic acid ointment. You will find it an advantage to wear in your boots soft felt insoles.

TREMOR.

J.D.A., is aged over sixty years. Does not use tobacco or alcohol. Two months ago began to be troubled with a shaking and a trembling of the left arm. Is worse when he feels anxious. Does not think it is present during sleep. It is not troublesome either during manual labor. The arm is stiff at the elbow and shoulder, and is a little sore when moved; otherwise there is no pain. Ans.—It is not likely that anything can be done for your trouble. Nearly all the forms of tremor beginning in elderly persons are incapable of cure. Would suggest, however, that you live as quiet and peaceful a life as possible, and avoid heavy muscular strain as far as possible. You might gain something by trying regular exercises daily, such as trying to pick up small objects, such as pins, from the surface of a table or plate. Writing is also a good exercise. The stiffness may be relieved by rubbing the limb with olive joints freely in you. You might also try a tonic such as Fellow's syrup of hypophosphites.

KIDNEY TROUBLE.

Evan, is a young woman, aged 25; is in good health, and takes moderate exercise in walking or on horseback; is not constipated. Asks what will reduce the size of too heavy an abdomen; also what diet and medicine are suitable at the beginning of kidney trouble. Ans.—Whether anything can be done for the enlargement you speak of, depends entirely on the cause. Many cases are due to overdistention of the bowels with gas, and are associated with flatulence and constipation. Others again are due to a falling down of the stomach, liver, and bowels, a condition called enteroptosis. This is often associated with anaemia. Another frequent cause is the collection of fluid in the abdominal cavity in the course of heart disease or kidney diseases. Excess of fat is also a cause. Without an examination it would be impossible to say what was the trouble. For all these conditions, except that due to disease of the heart or kidneys, you would find a broad flannel bandage worn constantly about the abdomen, of much help. You could make one for yourself about eight inches wide by knitting. Then sew leather to each end, perforate with holes, and lace the ends behind the back. If the bandage is knitted it is elastic and porous, and also fits better. Place it low down, so as to elevate the parts. Keep the bowels free, and do not overload the stomach. No other dieting is necessary. The bandage may be gradually tightened so as to exert firm pressure. Massage would be of no benefit. For the early stages of kidney disease no medicine is necessary. The bowels should be opened every day or two with salts. The skin should be kept active by hot baths three times weekly. As to diet meat should be taken sparingly, and the diet should be nourishing and easily digested. Use water or milk freely, so as to keep the kidneys active, and promote the elimination of waste material.

DYSPEPSIA.

Anxious suffers from dyspepsia, pain, and oppression after eating a hearty meal. Does not use tea or coffee. Ans.—There are a great number of different forms of dyspepsia, and it is almost impossible to advise on such a slim description as you give. You might try cutting down the amount of starchy foods you take, such as bread, potatoes, rice, sago, tapioca, corn, etc.; use toast instead of bread. Take milk and eggs freely, and use meat twice daily. If you find that a full meal distresses you eat less, and take a biscuit and milk between times. Moderate exercise in the open air is an essential. As a stomachic you might try Taka-diastase, ten grains, one hour after each meal.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL.

(Conducted by W. F. Clarke, "Lindenbank," Guelph.)

MAKING CHEESES FOR FAMILY USE.

M. A. C., Chippewa P. O. — Could you, through the columns of the 'Weekly Witness,' give some information as to making small cheeses for family use? What quantity of rennet and salt should one use for, say, about ten gallons of milk; would a galvanized iron vessel be suitable to thicken the milk in? By giving some directions for making and pressing the cheese in some simple way you will oblige. Ans.—We cannot give a better brief reply to the above query than by quoting the following letter from a correspondent of the 'Country Gentleman': 'After 25 years' experience in the business of the dairy, we having always kept from 20 to 25 cows, I think I can give a very good receipt for new beginners. For ten pails of milk as soon as milked, while warm, put in the rennet, according to the strength, enough to set it. If it does not set in about fifteen minutes add a little more. When the curd has set take a long wooden knife and cut through the curd both ways, carefully. Let it stand about five minutes, then stir with the hand carefully. Place the strainer over the tub, and dip off the whey. Now dip in pans and set in a cool place over night. In the morning run up your curd in the same way, and after cutting, put in last night's curd after draining and squeeze very carefully with the hand. Dip off one pail of whey, and beat scalding hot; if not scalded alike beat more and stir continually. Then place a ladder over another tub with a strainer and basket, and dip the curd and whey into the strainer. Do not let it settle together. Then remove it back to the tub, and mix one pint of best salt. If sage is wished, three tablespoonfuls will be plenty if dried and sifted. Then put into the hoop and it is ready for the press. Turn in four or five hours, and let it remain until next morning; then grease with lard. If the cheese is large, bandage when spread enough. Keep the cheese room dark days, and raise the window nights. One great difficulty about making cheese for family use is in providing a press with sufficient power to do the work well. The late Mr. Willard in his work on cheese-making, gives the following directions for a home-made press: — "A very good press may be made in a few hours with a twelve-foot plank, and a few pieces of scantling. About a foot from either end of the plank set up two short pieces of scantling with bolts or pins. The lever may be a joist, four by four, or four by six, and fourteen feet long. One end is secured by a pin passing through the uprights at one end of the plank and it is to move freely up and down between the uprights at the other end. A weight hung at one end of the lever and you will have a press that will do good service. The weights at the end of the long lever are a stone or two from the field. There may be another lever arranged for raising the long lever or press beam, without removing the weights, which are stationary."

REPORT OF P. E. I. FRUIT-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

F.G.B., Georgetown, P.E.I.—Dear Sir,—I enclose another question for your kindly consideration and disposal. I also enclose report of our Fruit-Growers' Association, with a marked paragraph: 'For late winter marketing half a dozen varieties appear as candidates for popular favor. Spies, Baldwins, Golden Russets, Nonpareils, Ben Davis and Starks. In point of quality the Northern Spy is entitled to the first place, but owing to the tenderness of its skin, it is difficult to preserve its quality for the British consumer, and therefore, while it will command the very highest price at home, it is not the best apple for export. The tree is a strong and upright grower. It is very late in commencing to bear. The spy is successfully grown in the Bay of Quinte District of Ontario, but the testimony in its favor is not so decided in Nova Scotia. My own experience with this variety is quite satisfactory. No tree is more robust than the Baldwin, and it is an excellent export apple. It is said to be imperfectly equipped for fertilization and should therefore not be planted exclusively in an orchard. The Golden Russet is a fine growing tree and the apple is an excellent keeper. It will generally take a good many apples to fill a barrel, but it often realizes gilt edge prices in England. The Nonpareil is, I understand, unsurpassed as a keeper, and is a great favorite in England. So far as I can learn it is a success in Prince Edward Island. It is said to do best on a clay loam soil. The Ben Davis, although much abused at home, is highly appreciated abroad. I know from experience that this variety is safe to export and sure to sell fairly well even in December and January, and I am told that it has scarcely a peer for late winter selling. While it is a thrifty tree and an excellent bearer every year, when comparatively young, it is but right to observe that Professor Craig does not regard it as a tree that will, as it grows old, continue to bear the best fruit. So far as my experience goes, both with regard to growing and marketing, I would place the Ben Davis second to none. The Stark is a variety which is rapidly coming to the front both in Nova Scotia and in the West. It is an excellent upright grower, and a good annual bearer. It is a splendidly finished apple of fine size and has inherent qualities for eating or cooking superior to any of its class except the Northern Spy and perhaps the Baldwin, though for dessert it is inferior to the Ben Davis. The limited experience we have regarding this apple is entirely favorable. It certainly grows to great perfection here, and has done well in the English market.' Ans.—The above is the paragraph marked in the report, presumably for quotation in the 'Witness.' Concerning P.E.I., the writer says: 'In conclusion, I have no hesitation in expressing my opinion that Prince Edward Island is destined to become a great apple-producing country, and it will be the fault of its own people if that result is not brought about within the lifetime of some of those who are taking part in this meeting.

APPLES IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Novice, Prince Edward Island, finds reply to former question re 'Sutton Beauty Apple' in 'Weekly Witness.' As our orchards in this province suffer severely in the fall from fierce gales of wind only such varieties of fruit as cling tenaciously to the branches are valuable. The short stem of the Sutton Beauty appears to be objectionable as long stem varieties usually hold their fruit best. Is the 'Ontario' liable to drop its fruit during wind storms? This is a good fruit country, but we know little of the character of varieties well tested in the larger provinces. Ans.—The only clew I have to the question, 'Is the Ontario liable to drop its fruit during wind-storms' depends on the construction and meaning of the description given in one clause of the notice of this apple in 'Downing's Fruit and Fruit Trees of America': 'Fruit large, oblate, slightly conic, slightly angular, skin whitish yellow, nearly covered with bright rich red, some rather obscure stripes, and splashes, and moderately sprinkled with light dots; stalk short, rather stout,' etc. A short stalk, 'rather stout,' might be less likely to break off in a high wind than a long and slender one. I must leave Novice to put his own construction on this passage from Downing.

RED ANTS.

Two queries have been received on this subject as follows: R. S. G., P.E.I.—Would you please give us through the columns of your paper any information that will enable us to grapple with the red ant pest. As it comes on in the heat of summer this pest is on a par with the common fly. Anything that will help to exterminate them will be thankfully received. J. C. Londesboro, Ont.—Would you kindly inform me through the columns of the 'Witness' of the best and most effective method to rid my lawn of little ants, commonly called, I think, pissmires? Ans.— A correspondent of the 'Country Gentleman' says that after trying various remedies in vain he at length 'presented them a bill for collection for damages done,' and that answered completely. Chickens routed them, the coops being placed about the garden walks; in one week the last ant disappeared. As an indoor remedy the following is suggested: Set a quantity of cracked walnuts or shellbark hickory nuts on plates and put them in the closets or places infested by the ants. They are very fond of these and will collect on them in myriads. When collected turn nuts and ants into the fire, and then replenish the plates with fresh nuts. After they have become so thinned off as to cease collecting on plates, powder some camphor and put in the holes and crevices, whereupon the remainder will speedily vanish.

SPRAYING FRUIT TREES WHILE IN BLOOM.

E. M., Cardinal.—Would you kindly let me know in your paper if it is against the law of Ontario to spray apple trees after they are in blossom, and oblige one of your readers? Ans.—It is. An article discussing this subject very fully was mailed for this department of the 'Witness' to appear in the issue of the 20th inst.

POULTRY AND PETS.

[This department is under the charge of Mr. S. J. Andres, who will answer any questions sent through the 'Witness.']

CAJOLING THE HENS.

Tchick, tchicker,
Sneeze and ker-snicker!
Pepper their grub and they'll lay for ye quicker;
There's nothing smells better than steamin bran mash.
When I pound on the basin, them hens make a dash,
And they'll crowd, and they'll gobble, they'll sneeze, and they'll peck—
A-gulpin it down till they're full to the neck.
They relish it so that I vum and declare
It's good for my appetite, watchin' 'em there,
And if biskits are done by the time I go in
I'm apt to pull up and clean out the whole tin.
I'm long, s'r, on grub, a believer in feedin;
I think it goes furder than blue blood and breedin.
Ev'ry hen that I've got is so pussey, by jing,
She can't tuck her noddle round under her wing,
And, bein she's wakeful and broke of her rest,
She'll always hop down for a turn on the nest.
So I git double work, s'r, by usin' em right,
One egg per hen daytimes, one egg ev'ry night!
And they're livin like ladies on mash and chopped meat,
With all the red pepper and corn they can eat.
Tchick, tchick!
They're makin no kick,
And if northin don't split I'll be rich putty quick.

POULTRY PARAGRAPHS.

To have Big Turkeys.—Do not feed too much corn, but feed millet seed, oat groats to poults, with wheat and some cracked corn. Do not feed too much fattening food, but let them range out from the house. Do not feed with chickens. Turkeys must have plenty of range to grow large and vigorous. Vigor in turkeys is the main thing to look after, and you will be sure to get size.—S. B. Johnston.

Room in the Poultry House.—Never crowd too many hens together. In building a coop or poultry house dimensions of 8 by 8 feet, allow of cutting 16 feet boards to the best advantage, and waste of lumber should always be avoided. If the house is 8 by 8 feet, it should not contain over a dozen hens. The roosts should be at the back, with the nests under them, the top of the nests being a board three feet wide, so as to catch the droppings from the roosts. There should be two roosts each eight feet long, which will give 16 feet in length of roosts. A foot space on the roosts should be allowed each bird, which admits of 16 hens being kept together; but, as stated, it is best not to have too many together, and a dozen will do better than a large number. The nests should not be over a foot high, and the roosts may be only six inches from the top of the board over the nests, which will bring the roosts 18 inches from the floor, thus avoiding sore feet, as the birds will not be compelled to jump from a high roost.

Nest for Sitters.—If hens are allowed to sit during the cold weather, the nest must not only be composed of warm material, but the boxes must be in a warm location, or injury will result to the eggs and embryo chicks when the hens come off to eat. Sometimes the hens will have to stand quite a severe temperature, but when a hen is compelled to warm a dozen ice cold eggs with her body she suffers an infliction which nothing but a bird will endure. The warmer the nests the slower the eggs will give off heat when exposed, and the less difficulty is encountered by the hen in warming them.

VETERINARY.

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

ECZEMA.

D.C., Brussels, Ont.—I have a mare with foal due in October, which has an itching of the skin for the last two summers. The parts affected are the shoulders, neck and along the back to the belly. When it first appears the hair falls off, and a small speck comes about the size of a pin head, apparently a scab. It is so itchy that if she can get to a fence she will rub till pieces of the skin will be left hanging on her. Her diet was oats, straw and hay once a day, at noon, a turnip and two quarts of oats at breakfast, and about the same of boiled oats at night. What is best for her? Ans.—Wash her with tar soap and tepid water, raising a good lather. Apply it with a brush, but do not rub too severely. Dry by means of towel, and sponge the skin with the following: Carbonate of soda, 4 ounces; creolin, 4 ounces; water, 2 qts.; mix. Feed her on cut green food for a few days, then when the itching stops, turn her into a small field with a light summer sheet on her. Thoroughly clean and freely whitewash the stable.

BOG SPAVIN COLT.

Subscriber, Frankville.—I have a colt, about two weeks old. When it came it was very weak, but gradually gained strength. When it was a week old both hocks began to swell and puff out. It is quite lame. They are soft, as if full of wind. Is doing well otherwise. Can you give me any information concerning it, as I have never seen or heard of a colt affected the same way? What can I do for it? I have bathed it with salt water and Egyptian liniment. Ans.—The condition is rheumatic synovitis. When occurring so early in life it frequently becomes complicated; when lameness is considerable they lie a great deal and bed sores form. You must see that it is given plenty of bedding. Feed the mare liberally; even if at pasture give her some ground oats. Give it in a little milk, thrice daily, a teaspoonful of tincture of colchicum, for a few days, and wet the hocks frequently with the following: Tincture arnica, 1½ ounce; spirits of camphor, 1 ounce; water, 1 quart. To be well shaken when being applied. Do not rub the hocks much.

LIVE STOCK.

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

Don't Guess At Results.



This man knows what he did and how he did it. Such endorsements as the following are are a sufficient proof of its merits.

Osakis, Minn., Feb. 22, 1898.
Dear Sirs.—Please send me one of your Treatise on the Horse, your new book as advertised on your bottles, English print. I have cured two Spavins and one Curb with two bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure in four weeks.
FRANK JUBERIEN

Price, $1; six for $5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. Ask your druggist for KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, also "A Treatise on the Horse," book free, or address
DR. J. B. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

It Pays to Care for Your Horse!

The Crystal Rosette is double the size of this cut.



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NATIONAL GALL CURE

Is wonder working in its effects. No other preparation in the world can equal it. It is the only speedy and sure cure for
Galls, Sore Back and Shoulders, Corns, Scratches, Mud Scalds, etc.
National Gall Cure does its Good Work while the Horse is Working.
For Sore Teats on cows it gives immediate relief and certain cure.

Our Special Offer!

On receipt of 25 cents we will send a full size box of National Gall Cure and a pair of handsome Crystal Rosettes, like illustration above, which are retailed at 50 cents a pair.
Money refunded if not found satisfactory.
National Gall Cure is for sale by all dealers, price 25 cents.
When ordering from us, please write name and address plainly and enclose this advt.
ENGLISH EMBROCATION CO'Y.,
337c St. Paul street, Montreal.

THE FAMINE FUND

INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

Undesignated.

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Robert Knox	2.00
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Error in addition	.05
	50.60
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M. J. Beattie	1.00
J. S. Kennedy	1.00
T. W. Sheehan	.50
W. H. Wilson	1.00
H. M. Short	.50
J. W. Humphrey	1.00
H. Durocher	1.00
	7.25
	$480.71
Less divided in proportion to designated amounts received—	
To Canadian Presbyterian Mission	$88.07
To Christian Alliance Mission	85.87
To American Board of Missions	22.10
To Methodist Episcopal Missions	7.17
To Southern Indian Famine Fund	23.55
	226.76
	$253.95

INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

Christian Alliance Mission, Gujerat

Previously acknowledged	$2,402.34
Proceeds of meeting at Township Hall, Bullock's Corners, per S. A. Brown	15.00
F. F. F. and E. J.	2.06
Sent by pupils and teacher of Hagyard School:	
Maggie McBeth	$0.75
Murrey McKinnon	.20
Leslie Wisner	.20
Edward McBeth	1.15
D. McBeth	5.00
Harvey Lyttle	.05
Herbert Lyttle	.05
Harry Wisner	.15
Christena McBeth	.25
Jason Goodwin	.10
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Willie Goodwin	.20
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Lena Quinn	.10
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Weslie Shaw	.05
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Collected by Jessie Dow and Hattie Newcomb:	
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A Friend	.10
Mrs. G. D. Skinner	1.00
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A Friend	.50
A Friend	.25
Mrs. Owen Finch	.10
S. A. Schofield	.25
Mrs. S. A. Schofield	.25
Mrs. H. B. Schofield	.25
A Friend	.25
A Friend	.25
Mrs. J. Bowles	.25
A Friend	.10
Jennie Skinner	.40
	7.95
Less cost of remittance	.07
	$7.88
Part of undesignated amounts	$5.87
	$2,632.14

INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

Canadian Presbyterian Mission.

Previously acknowledged	$3,000.77
Part of undesignated amounts	88.07
	$3,088.84

INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

American Board of Missions.

Previously acknowledged	$763.96
Part of undesignated amounts	22.10
	$786.06

INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

Methodist Episcopal Missions.

Previously acknowledged	$178.95
Mrs. May Healey and children	2.00
Part of undesignated amounts.	7.17
	$188.12

INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

Southern India Famine Fund, for Mr. G. S. Eddy, Associate College Y.M.C.A. Secretary, Madras.	
Previously acknowledged	$423.10
Somerset Choir	22.00
Part of undesignated amounts	23.55
	$468.65

EAST AFRICAN FAMINE FUND.

Previously acknowledged	$1,436.74
Mrs. E. S.	1.00
	$1,437.74
Total of all funds	$8,846.50

HOW TO SEND RELIEF.

The Rev. J. F. Renaud has received the following letter from the Rev. Ihsan Ullah. It opens a channel for the distribution of help to the famine sufferers to which none of our readers have as yet designated contributions, namely, the Church Missionary Society. We should be greatly pleased to forward contributions through this channel:

'Montreal, June 19, 1900.

'My Dear Mr. Renaud,—With regard to your inquiries concerning the famine in India, I beg to say that the present famine is the worst one amongst those which have occurred during the last hundred years, and the worst of it is not over yet. Eighty percent of our people are farmers, many of them poor people. In the years of prosperity a great many of them have not enough to eat, so when the crops fail they have to suffer, and the present famine is unprecedented, which is rendered more terrible by the addition of bubonic plague and cholera.

God's hand is very heavy on India, as it was in the days of Elijah, when the people forsook the living God and followed after idols. I believe God has given an opportunity to my people to forsake their millions of idols and turn with penitence to their Creator. God has also given an opportunity to the Christians of England, Canada and the United States, that out of their abundance and with large-heartedness they should pour out their wealth to the millions in starvation and on the brink of death, and thus save them. Surely, India is in urgent need to-day of the help of those who are the followers of him who became poor that those who accept him may become rich. May I express on behalf of my people the deepest gratitude for what Canada is doing towards relieving the dying in India. The newspapers are bearing the burden of India's woe in their columns. Churches, as well as individuals, are subscribing. Kind-hearted ladies and gentlemen are collecting funds. Children are giving their pennies. May the Lord most richly bless you all in return, and may the interest in India wax deeper and deeper, that the helping hands and hearts may not rest until they have done all that they can do towards relieving men, women and children from death. India needs immediate and urgent help. The terrible black famine affects seventy millions out of three hundred millions. Of these seventy millions, only six millions are receiving relief from the Indian Government.

I believe the best way to send relief for the government of Canada is to send funds through the Indian Government, but Christians and churches will do well to send relief through the local missionary secretaries in India. The Church of England in Montreal may send their help through the secretary of the Church Missionary Society at Bombay, India. I shall be glad to answer any inquiries with regard to the famine question through the newspaper columns.

I remain, yours very sincerely,

IHSAN ULLAH,

(Of the Punjab, India.)

CHINA AND THE CHINESE.

Described by Miss K Johnstone a Returned Missionary.

A NATIVE MEDICAL MISSIONARY, AND THE REV. MR. WINCHESTER, OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, ALSO INTERVIEWED.

The Chinese character and civilization must be studied at first hand to be understood. Miss K. Johnstone has been working amongst the Chinese in the great province of Canton, which contains twenty million people, for eleven years. She dealt chiefly with young people in the schools—a most hopeful work, but she knows the Chinese well. Miss Johnstone is home for a furlough, and naturally she dropped in upon the Rev. Dr. Thomson, the Montreal Chinese missionary. It was at the residence of this gentleman on Thursday that Miss Johnstone spoke of her work, and the present crisis in China. With regard to the latter, Miss Johnstone remarked that while there were signs of unrest before she left, she had no idea that events would so quickly develop. She had long known that the various secret societies were working to bring about a revolution, but the Boxers must be distinguished from those earnest men in China, who were working in secret for the regeneration of their countrymen, many of them of the highest attainments, including mandarins who formed themselves into secret orders, working in the dark, to escape detection, and who wanted to depose the present Manchu dynasty and exalt the old Chinese régime. Such men believed in reform, and desired to see their country prosper, as did the western nations. The Boxers, in her judgment, were little better than robbers, for they looted the Chinese, and were desperate characters, who wanted to precipitate chaos for their own selfish ends. On the other hand, societies like the 'Kolao-Wui,' to which her travelling companion, Dr. Tseung, belonged, had the noble aim of the regeneration of the country.

Miss Johnstone had never seen a real Boxer in the flesh, and her work in Lienchau, in the Province of Canton, took her out of the reach of the great political movements which had their centre in Pekin, but she sincerely hoped that the outcome of the present crisis would be that Great Britain would obtain the right to establish order and rule, for from what she had seen in Hong Kong, she recognized that England, from her past experience, had, of all the powers, the clearest genius for governing such peoples as the Chinese.

'I am a loyal American,' said Miss Johnstone, 'but I know that England could do the business of governing better than any of the other powers, from the experience she has gained in dealing with foreign populations. In Hong Kong you see the most perfect order under British rule. I particularly admired the even-handed justice which is meted out to all, without regard to race. A number of British sailors smashed some Chinese lamps in the Chinese quarter upon the occasion of a new year's celebration. It was good fun to them, but they were locked up for the night and the following morning they were brought before the magistrate, who ordered the tars to be sent to prison. This was an object lesson which the Chinese remembered. Many wealthy Chinamen from the mainland were coming over to establish their homes in Hong Kong, so confident were they of order and safety and justice under British law.'

With regard to the story of the burning of the legations in Pekin, and the massacre of the occupants, Miss Johnstone said that such stories must be received with caution.

'You know there is yellow-journalism in Shanghai, as well as nearer at hand,' interposed Dr. Thomson—a remark which Miss Johnstone endorsed.

'There is Sir Robert Hart,' said Miss Johnstone, 'a man who knows the Chinese character if anybody does; a man of infinite resource; a man who will certainly not be caught napping, and who has it in him to devise means of safety. I do not believe the stories.'

Miss Johnstone described her work in the province of Canton; the hopeful results among the young; how the natives supported their own churches, how faithful the Christians were, enduring persecution, and, in some instances, taking to the mountains, and living in caves rather than recant; her own pleasant life of eleven years, spent among a people whom she learned to love, and from whom she had received nothing but kindness. She laughed at the idea of the Chinese soldiers stationed in her town—soldiers who were something like Falstaff's army in buckram—ragged creatures as primitive in their accoutrements, in their general aspect, as the soldiers of the first Caesar. The latter could fight, at any rate; but the Chinese soldiers always provoked Miss Johnstone to irrepressible laughter. Military garrison—why, it was like children playing at soldiers. They could not keep step; they drilled about twice a year; and they used bows and arrows for weapons.

Dr. Tseung is a Chinese medical man who is traveling through Canada and the United States for the first time for the purpose of obtaining western ideas for the benefit of his countrymen. Dr. Tseung belongs to a high family. If not of the royal line, he has blue blood in his veins. He traces his genealogy to a period hundreds of years anterior to Christ. His family were not merely old and wealthy, but talented; they were all men of letters. Dr. Tseung is twenty-six years of age; he does not speak English, but he answers through Miss Johnstone or Dr. Thomson. He belongs to a secret society called 'Kolao-Wui,' which has for its object the regeneration of China. This society prefers to work through the propagation of ideas, but it would fight, too, and when Dr. Tseung learned at Vancouver of the state of things at home, he was anxious to return at once. There are many secret societies in China, but this organization is rather exclusive. It has for its object the deposition of the present Manchu dynasty and the re-establishing of the old Chinese dynasty. 'China for the Chinese' is its motto.

Dr. Tseung is a Liberal, and hopes for the regeneration of his country by the application of more enlightened principles.

Curiously enough, during the talk with Miss Johnstone, the Rev. A. B. Winchester, Presbyterian missionary to the Chinese in British Columbia, and who was in China for many years, called upon Dr. Thomson, and this gentleman was able to add his quota to the discussion of the problems now confronting China.

Mr. Winchester, in a most eloquent manner, described the ancient civilization of China—a civilization which had existed for forty centuries, which contained many elements worthy of respect, and which could look at other civilizations which could not boast more than a thousand years with a feeling of superiority. It was no wonder that a Chinaman had remarked to him that when he looked about and saw that civilization rose and fell in the space of a thousand years, he felt that China, which had existed for forty centuries, might well hesitate about adopting the thought and the ideals of the Occident, for countries as powerful as Great Britain had flourished and sank, while China remained, and Great Britain—having regard to the duration of Chinese civilization—had not yet begun to cultivate her wisdom teeth. He believed that China was susceptible of great reform brought about from within. There were native elements in the country of the highest value. These had been silently working for the regeneration of the country. In conjunction with British and American influences, these elements would yet assert themselves, and there would be a great reconstruction which would astonish the world. Consider for a moment the so-called war with Japan. He was in China at the time, and he could testify that China never was at war with Japan. Only two provinces were at war, and these were not Chinese provinces. He was talking to a Chinese naval officer who had resigned his position during the war, and he asked him the reason. The officer had been asked to report upon certain ammunition. He found it worthless. To have reported so would have meant that his wife would have been a widow in an hour. He lied about it. He said he was sick. A telegram came to him that his mother was dying. This was another lie. His mother was well. In China the son must always be at the bedside of his dying parents and wear mourning for them for three years. He lied about his mother. 'I am not afraid of death,' he said, 'I am willing to die for my country, but I am not willing to die without accomplishing anything. I and others want to do something for our country, but we must bide our time. We will be pleased to see China defeated in this war, because then our hope is that, admitting defeat, those in authority will perceive the need of adopting western ideas.' There were many in China, Mr. Winchester said, like this naval officer. They were hoping for the time when they could announce themselves and regenerate their country.

Mr. Winchester feels strongly in regard to the treatment of the Chinese in British Columbia. He drew a graphic picture of the Chinese and the opium war; of the awful havoc wrought by the use of opium, more desolating than famine or pestilence or war—an evil which was forced upon China by England, a Christian nation, at the point of the bayonet. England demanded Hong Kong, twelve million dollars, and the right of her subjects to enter the Chinese empire and live and trade there. To balance this a similar right was conferred upon Chinese subjects to enter the British possessions. What happened? In the one case the right of the British was maintained by 'iron shard and naked steel,' while in the other we clapped a tax upon the Chinese, treated them as less than human, and denied them elementary justice. The Chinese had a natural, a legal, an industrial right to enter British territory. The thing that he was most proud of in British history was that Great Britain had stood for fair play. It wounded him to the quick to find that this principle was denied to the Chinese. It was said that they worked for lower wages than the white man. Whose fault was that? Why, the fault of the men who paid them lower wages. He had never met a Chinaman who would not be glad to get the highest wage. In order to obtain any employment he had to take lower wages, which he did not always even get in British Columbia. Sometimes he was kicked out without any wages at all. No company could obtain incorporation which did not state that it would not employ Chinese labor. When a Chinaman was assaulted the offenders were not punished; when people got laundry work done and did not pay for it the Chinaman had no redress. There was the case of a woman who had got several parcels of laundry without paying for them. This woman entered the Chinaman's shop one day and demanded her laundry. The Chinaman said she must first pay for it. She snatched at the parcel; the Chinaman interposed. The woman brought in two men in plain clothes, who proved to be policemen. They demanded that the woman get the clothes; the Chinaman attempted to explain the situation in regard to previous non-payments; the policemen rushed at the Chinaman and two others who were in the shop; a free fight ensued, and the papers next day gave a revolting account of the affair, gloating over the fact that the Chinamen had got broken heads, and that it would teach them a lesson. Mr. Winchester sent a Chinaman to a so-called Christian family. The mistress wanted him to wash clothes on Sunday. The Christian Chinaman refused. She called her husband, who beat him and put him out, cursing that he would learn the Chinaman to teach him Christian ethics.

No unrighteous course, according to Mr. Winchester, will ever result in stable or righteous conditions. He would not object to any educational test, and test as to moral character, but when you exclude the Chinaman on the ground of his nationality, you are narrow, unjust and unrighteous. Let him be treated as a man. Consider him on the human plane. He works cheaper because he is made to do so. Is it a crime that he supports his parents, his family, in China with his earnings? In British Columbia the question was political; but generally, the situation as regards the Chinese was due to the competitive system, which must in time be replaced by the co-operative system. To-day it was the Chinese who competed; to-morrow, it would be the Doukhobors and Galicians; the next day it would be the English, Irish, and Scotch.

The measure of success which has been vouchsafed Mr. Winchester's work almost awed him when he thought of the difficulties of the situation. The Chinaman was pressed into certain quarters where he was surrounded by the degraded and lost elements of the place. No doubt the Chinaman had seen vice—dark enough, no doubt,—in his own country; but he had never seen it flaunting itself on the street as he had to see it in Victoria and Vancouver; he had never seen the drunkenness which he had to witness; he had never seen the shamelessness of vice which carried on its orgies at his elbow. He said, 'If this is Christianity I do not want it.' When he was naturalized, he could not vote. He might own property, but it would never be represented. When a Chinese minister paid a visit to the United States—a Methodist minister of good standing who was well known to the authorities—he was detained upon re-entry, and fifty dollars had to be paid before he was released, although he had been years in the country. The Chinaman was treated as less than human. No wonder he said, 'I do not want Christianity, if this be it.'

Mr. Winchester feels strongly on the subject, and points out how wrong Canada is from every point of view, seeing that the Dominoin could, in a short while, do an immense trade with China, which would take almost all she had to offer, if she only treated the Chinese from the human standpoint.

[For the 'Witness.'

ODE TO BRITANNIA.

In all the ever happy lands beneath the genial sky,
Where Britain's light of freedom doth abound,
The cause of all true liberty doth never fade or die,
Nor thrall of wicked tyranny be found.

In excelsis gloria, Britannia, Victoria,
Rule the wave, O Britain, bravely as of yore;
Freedom's call o'er sea and land trumpet notes of glory—
Knell of basest bigots heard on Afric's golden shore.

When Ulster's men of long ago in Inniskilling town,
For just laws and for conscience sake so nobly made their stand,
And the cry of Londonderry unto Britain did resound,
'Twas 'No surrender, freemen,' it is the Lord's command.

In excelsis gloria, Hibernia, Victoria!
Evermore the tyrants vile the deadly charge will fear;
Of Erin's sons whose trusty steel does drive the foe before them,
For freedom's cause, and Britain's name, and home, and all things dear.

Tho' even in these present days of liberty and right,
And peace, enjoyed in English speaking lands;
The cry still rings in other lands, aloud, for light,
To stand against oppression's base commands.

In excelsis gloria, Canada, Australia!
And all Britannia's children, in every land or clime,
Thy fealty and thy daring so gallantly defending,
The sacred cause of freedom, will be lauded for all time.

J. C. COLLINS.

Chicago, Easter, 1900.

[For the 'Witness.'

THE HIGHLANDERS' CHARGE AT MAGERSFONTEIN.

In the midst of smoke and thunder,
From the hidden trenches under,
Comes a flashing and a crashing, then a smothered human groan;
And the Scottish plaids are sinking,
Sinking low, but never shrinking,
Though the air is thick with leaden death and dying moan.

Now a voice rings 'Steady, Steady,'
'Tis the General's ever ready,
Though he's bleeding still he's heeding soldier-like his soldier's place,
Now in gore he's prostrate lying,
Now brave Wauchope's bravely dying,
Calmly dying, nobly set his manly placid face.

Once again the volley hisses,
Standing thick it seldom misses,
Though 'tis blinding, never minding, onward march the kilted brave.
On they dash, the night concealing,
Hidden trap; and staggering, reeling,
Down they sink in darkness to a soldier's bloody grave.

From the field of battled glory,
Shall resound the fame-fraught story,
Gallant leader daring foll'wer, Scottish name and Scottish worth.
Let us shrine their names in honor,
While they rest in peaceful slumber,
Till the Judgment's clarion trump shall call the ransomed soldier forth.

KANUCK.

Maple Creek, Assa.

What You Pay For Medicine

Is no Test of Its Curative Value--Prescriptions Vessus Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are just as much a doctor's prescription as any formula your family physician can give you. The difference is that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills were perfected after the formula had proven itself of inestimable value in scores of hundreds of cases.

Dr. Chase won almost as much popularity from his ability to cure kidney disease, liver complaint, and backache, with this formula, as he did from the publication of his great recipe book.

The idea of one treatment reaching the kidneys and liver at the same time was original with Dr. Chase. It accounts for the success of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills in curing the most complicated ailments of the filtering organs, and every form of backache.

As a family medicine Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are unapproached. They keep the kidneys, liver, and bowels healthy, active, and regular, and so prevent and cure nine-tenths of the ills to which humanity is subject. One pill a dose. 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

PARLIAMENTARY.

Debates in the House of Commons.

A GOVERNOR'S REMOVAL.

British Columbia's Political Matters and the Government's Prompt Action.

In the House of Commons, Ottawa, on Monday afternoon, June 18, Sir Charles Tupper gave the leader of the government notice that it was his intention to propose at some future date, on motion to go into supply, the following amendment: — 'That this House is of opinion that the time has come when provision should be made for an advisory council—partly elective, partly nominative by the crown, as in the case of the North-West Territories up to 1888—for the administration of the affairs of Yukon district; that this House is further of opinion that immediate provision should be made for the representation of the said district in the parliament of Canada.' The leader of the Opposition remarked that he made his suggestion in no hostile spirit to the government policy. He hoped to be able to convince the government and the House that his suggestion was a wise one, that should be acted upon at once.

The Prime Minister replied that he had already announced the government's policy to give the people of Yukon representation in the Yukon council.

Sir Charles replied that in that case he would drop the first part of his amendment.

Sir Wilfrid added that he would await with interest the grounds on which the leader of the Opposition based his request.

Dr. Montague intimated that the Opposition would want very full information in connection with the votes for the Paris exhibition before allowing them to pass. He understood that the Canadian building, which had cost between $115,000 and $120,000, was not worth more than $20,000.

On the orders of the day being reached on Tuesday afternoon last, Sir Charles Tupper renewed his suggestion that Canada should make some contribution as a country to the Indian famine fund.

The Prime Minister was not able to give an immediate answer thereto, but promised a statement at an early date.

Mr. George Taylor read a letter he had received in regard to an allegation that Corporal Courtney, who was a total abstainer, had been reduced for having declined to march a squad of men up to the canteen to drink Her Majesty's health in intoxicants.

On motion to go into supply Mr. Clancy (Bothwell) moved that the excise duty of five cents a pound on Canadian tobacco be removed.

The Minister of Finance replied that Mr. Clancy was, under the guise of reducing duties, only making a discrimination between Canadian and foreign tobaccos. The present policy had worked well and had shown a very great development in the Canadian industry. This proposition would make matters worse. Mr. Clancy's amendment was defeated by 38 to 68.

The House then went into committee of supply.

Ottawa, June 22.—A subject of considerable importance, brought up by Mr. Richardson (Lisgar), in the House of Commons, yesterday, was in regard to the liability of the C. P. R. lands in the West to taxation, under the terms of the government contract, after Feb. 15, of next year.

Mr. Morrison, of New Westminster, asked whether Canada has taken advantage of the provision of Article XIX., of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Japan, which was signed in 1894, or whether Canada had become a party to that treaty.

In reply thereto the Premier said that after the treaty of commerce and navigation in question had been drafted Canada was invited by Great Britain to become a party to it. The government had come to the conclusion that Canada would not become a party thereto for the reason that it did not want to alienate Canada's rights and preclude the possibility of making an arrangement in the future which might be to our benefit and advantage.

CASE OF CORPORAL COURTNEY.

In reply to a question by Mr. George Taylor the other day, with regard to the reduction to the ranks of Corporal Courtney, of the R. C. A., Kingston, as it is alleged, for refusal to march a squad of men up to the canteen to drink Her Majesty's health in beer, the minister said the only paper in the connection available in the department was a memo. from Lieut.-Col. Stone, inspector-general of artillery, to the effect that Corporal Courtney had no grounds for complaining that he had been detailed for any duty which he could decline from conscientious motives.

TAXATION OF C. P. R. LANDS.

On motion to go into Supply Mr. Richardson moved an amendment in relation to the taxation of C. P. R. lands as follows.

That clause 16 of the contract between Her Majesty and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, ratified by the Parliament of Canada on the fifteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and set out in the schedule to chapter 1 of the Statutes of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, provides as follows:—'That the Canadian Pacific Railway, and all stations and station grounds, workshops, buildings, yards and other property, rolling stock and appurtenances required and used for the construction and working thereof, and the capital stock of the company, shall be forever free from taxation by the Dominion, or by any province hereinafter established, or by any municipal corporation therein; and the lands of the company in the North-West Territories, until they are either sold or occupied, shall also be free from such taxation for twenty years after the grant thereof from the Crown.'

That in answer to an interpellation in Parliament on the 12th day of February, 1900, as to the date of termination of the said period of exemption from taxation, it was stated on behalf of the Government that: 'This is a matter of legal opinion, which, if disputed, can only be settled by a judicial decision.'

That progress in the North-West is enormously handicapped by the exemption from taxation of so vast a quantity of land as has been set apart for the company, and would be seriously paralyzed should the tax exemption be indefinitely continued.

That it appears from the debates which occurred when the said contract was before Parliament, and from the wording of the Act itself, that the exemption was intended to cover a period of not more than twenty years from the date of the passing of the said Act, and that it was so understood by the railway company, which, on the conclusion of the bargain raised $25,000,000 on the security of the said land grant.

That for the foregoing reasons, in the opinion of the House, the lands covered by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will become subject to taxation on the 16th of February, 1901, and that all such lands should be patented to the said railway company of that date, so that they may become subject to taxation as soon as the exemption contemplated by Parliament at the passing of the Act has expired.

WHAT THE C. P. R. GOT.

Mr. Richardson considered his proposition so reasonable that he hoped to have the concurrence of the House therein. The C. P. R. had been generously dealt with by the Parliament of Canada. It had been given a grant of $25,000,000, completed railways valued at $35,000,000 and 25,000,000 acres of land, which, at a figure of even $2 an acre would bring the entire subsidy up to more than one hundred million of dollars, while the railway had only cost $81,000,000, on the company's own estimate, and $10,000,000 for equipment.

THE PREMIER'S ANSWER.

The Prime Minister was of opinion that the proposition was not one which the House would accept, and he even hoped to convince Mr. Richardson himself to this effect; but he had not the right to say that because a party respects a law, whether favoring or opposing that law, it is under the domination of any corporation. Mr. Richardson's argument that the grant took effect when the law was sanctioned, in 1881, was fallacy itself. The land grant and money grant were alike in this matter. Both were to be earned only when the road was built. His own interpretation of the statute was that the corporation should only count from the issue of the patent; but, in any case, there was not a parallel in the history of British constitutional government of a government forcing its interpretation of a government contract by an act of Parliament.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

Sir Charles Tupper, who had been Minister of Railways when the Canadian Pacific Railway contract was put through, gloried in the achievement of that enterprise, and lectured Mr. Richardson for his manner of bringing this resolution forward. The contract was one, in Sir Charles's opinion, which had opened the eyes of the rest of the world.

Mr. Oliver seconded the motion, and Mr. Puttee also gave his support thereto.

The vote was then taken, resulting in the defeat of Mr. Richardson's amendment by 99 to 6. The five who voted with Mr. Richardson were: Frank Oliver (Alberta), Independent; A. W. Puttee, labor representative for Winnipeg; J. Rogers, (Frontenac); D. Gratham, (North Ontario), and Pettet, (Prince Edward). Patron.

The House made good progress in supply before adjournment. At half-past twelve the last of the Public Works Department were passed.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

CONCLUSION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN SESSIONS IN HALIFAX LAST WEEK.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada continued its sessions on June 15, and much business was encompassed in a short time, of a routine nature.

The two 'Records,' looked after by the Rev. Mr. Scott, the editor in Montreal and the Sabbath-school helps and periodicals published in Toronto under the editorial supervision of the Rev. R. D. Fraser, were reported upon. Both of the gentlemen above named, as well as representatives of the committees appointed by the Assembly to look after their interests, addressed the court. The literary interests are well looked after and the papers are in a healthy condition in every respect.

LADIES' COLLEGES.

The education and culture of young women came under review as the ladies' colleges of Ottawa and Brantford were reported upon. The moderator of the General Assembly and the moderator of the Synod of Montreal and Ottawa were appointed visitors for the new year to the institution at Ottawa, which is in a special sense the college of this synod. Gratification was expressed by formal resolution at the work done during the past year. The old board of governors was re-elected with Dr. Herridge as chairman, two members only dropping out and their places being filled by Mr. Walter Paul, of Montreal, and Mr. J. L. Orme, of Ottawa. The Rev. A. H. Scott, of Perth, presented the report for Ottawa. The Rev. Mr. Cruickshank, who was not present, had the college in Brantford, of which he is principal, reported upon through a substitute.

THE CENTURY FUND.

The committee on the Century Fund express their opinion that, considering the magnitude of the work, it is encouraging to know that so much has already been accomplished. The ministers led the way with generous gifts, and the congregations generally are nobly following their example. Upwards of seven hundred thousand dollars have already been subscribed, of which $301,218 is for the common fund. The treasurers report that on May 31 they had received $55,601.02. The preliminary expenses in connection with the launching of the scheme, printing, etc., as also the expenses of the canvass, amount to $6,703.06.

Altogether $709,383 have been collected from 553 congregations and there are upwards of six hundred more, little or nothing behind those that have reported inability, still to be canvassed.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The report of the Presbyterian Foreign Mission Committee, just issued, embraces details of mission work in the New Hebrides, Trinidad, Korea, mission to the Indians in the North-West, in China, Formosa, Central India, mission to the Chinese in British Columbia, to the Indians in British Columbia, and to the Chinese in Quebec and Ontario.

It would seem that mission work is steadily being pushed forward among both Indians and Chinese in British Columbia. In Montreal the work among the Chinese is reported as progressing favorably.

CHURCH LIFE AND WORK.

For seventeen years the church and manse fund of Manitoba has been rendering service to the church. Over three hundred churches and sixty-eight manses have been put up by its help, these being worth to-day over half a million of dollars. Dr. Robertson presented a report of the first work and the Assembly commended the scheme anew to the Church. The Rev. D. D. McLeod presented the report on church life and work.

All the reports received from presbyteries are excellent. Conveners have done their work ably and conscientiously

SABBATH-SCHOOL WORK.

The Rev. John Neil presented the report on Sabbath-school work, which is herewith summarized:

The committee on Sabbath-schools report a gratifying increase in both the number of schools and in the number of scholars during the past year. For 1899 there are reported 2,698 ordinary schools, an increase of 260, and 120 Home Department schools, a total increase of 380 schools. A hundred and thirty-five schools, however, sent in no reports. The report urges a forward movement in Sabbath-school work which, it says, is needed. A discouraging feature of the report is the decrease in the number of those who were coming into full communion with the Church from the Sabbath-school. Since 1896 the number has each year been decreasing. No forward movement, says the report, is to be compared in importance with that which will secure the leading of the children to Christ and building them up in Christ.

A noticeable feature of the year was the Children's Day collections, which were, this past year, devoted to the Century fund. The sum of ten thousand dollars was asked to be raised during the year and between July 1 and March 1—eight months, the sum of $10,242.01 was raised.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES.

The Rev. A. Gandier and the Rev. Mr. McTavish, of Deseronto, presented the report on young people's societies.

The committee on Young Peoples' Societies report a total of 937 societies, guilds, etc., of different kinds with a total membership of 31,185, who have subscribed during the year for church schemes $12,932. The report, however, states that these returns are incomplete.

The report adds that though there is a slight increase in the number of societies reported as known, it is evident from the tone of all presbytery reports that the 'growing time' for young people's societies has passed, and that in many sections of the Church there is serious and rapid decline.

This falling off in numbers and enthusiasm is traced by some, says the report, to the passing away of the novelty connected with any new movement. They believe that the foam and froth of a first enthusiasm having been scattered to the winds, the young people are now settling down to quiet, unromantic, every-day work for Christ and the Church, and are doing better, more solid work than ever. One good feature is, that with a decrease of membership there has been an increase in contributions. But the majority of presbyteries feel that there is a real loss of interest, that Christ and the Church are not holding the attention of our young people, or drawing out their effort in work and study as at one time we had hoped. In many congregations Christian Endeavor Societies are disbanding or dwindling to a vanishing point, and too often nothing is taking their place.

A report was made on the publishing of the hymnal and the day's work was ended.

The whole number of copies of the Presbyterian Book of Praise, sold by the Oxford Press, and for which royalty was received, was 43,838.

The amount received for royalty during the past year was $1,205.45. The sum of $1,200 has been placed in the hands of the general agent of the church and, in conformity with the action of last year's Assembly, two-thirds of this sum is to be allocated to the Aged and Infirm Ministers' Fund, and one-third to the Widows and Orphans' Fund.

OTTAWA NEXT YEAR.

The time and places for holding the next assembly was the next item on the docket. Toronto and Ottawa were competitors for the honor of entertaining the first assembly of the century. Ottawa carried in the vote by almost three to one, so the General Assembly will go to the political capital of the Dominion in June, 1901.

BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.

On Monday, June 18, Principal Caven, at the call of the chair, presented the report on religious instruction in schools. After discussion, approval was given to these recommendations:—

'The daily reading of scripture in the public schools; in all public schools in Ontario religious instruction shall be given by the teachers, except when the trustees deem it better to make a different arrangement, at least two school days in the week, preferably during the first half-hour immediately following the opening prayers. This instruction shall be based on scripture and shall aim at giving an intelligent view of the passage read; but no denominational element shall enter into the instruction given. The Lord's Prayer and the ten commandments shall be memorized, with such selections from the Bible as may be authorized by the Department of Education. No pupils shall be required to take part in the instructions above referred to against the wish of his parents or guardian, expressed in writing to the master of the school. It is recommended to the Department of Education in Ontario that the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments, printed in a form easily legible, be hung in a conspicuous place in the school rooms.

When the Assembly returned to work last Tuesday afternoon the Indore troubles were taken up, having been left over from the morning.

The judicial committee had been dealing with the matter, and came to a unanimous understanding. The parties agreed to abide by the judicial committee's decision, and so much satisfaction was expressed over the settlement of a difficulty which had cost many heartburnings, that the commissioners asked one of their number to acknowledge God in audible expressions of prayer and gratitude.

By the finding, Mr. Wilkie, principal, expressed regret that he had used hasty and unwarrantable words against his brethren in the mission field at the last Assembly. Mr. Wilkie was released from the charge of having done anything to deceive. He was instructed as to his conduct with regard to attendance of presbytery meetings when he went back to India, and the workers in India were as plainly told that in the work to which they had been sent they must study those things which make for peace and encourage and support one another.

A two-hour entertainment by the Fort Massey Church marked the interval between the afternoon and evening sederunts.

FRENCH EVANGELIZATION.

Principal MacVicar, in a short address, presented what he said was to be his last report on French Evangelization. The Rev. A. J. Mowatt supported him. Messrs. Duclos and Amaron followed in capital addresses.

The Board of French Evangelization, the work of which is chiefly carried on within the province of Quebec, report results that are highly encouraging. The spirit of utter intolerance which prevailed thirty years ago, has virtually disappeared. The right of private judgment and free speech then denied is now conceded. The people fearlessly claim and exercise their political rights regardless of ecclesiastical dictation. They demand properly trained teachers, and better equipped primary schools. Very many are learning to speak and read and write in English. There is a steady increase in the circulation of daily and weekly papers, not a few of which manifest a liberal spirit, and are gaining courage to speak out occasionally in favor of modern progress and equal rights to all citizens.

These are some of the fruits of missionary efforts in circulating and teaching the Word of God. But there are others still more satisfactory. Hundreds and thousands of men and women truly saved by grace and living consistent Christian lives, are acting as the 'salt of the earth' and 'the light of the world' in their neighborhoods. The tabulated statement shows 36 mission fields with 90 preaching stations, and 14 colportage districts, occupied by 29 ordained missionaries, 18 evangelists, colporteurs and students, and 20 teachers, a total staff of 67. The average attendance over ten years of age was 2,283. Number of families connected with missions, 922, and of single persons not connected with these families, 276. Number of communicants, 1,033, of whom 146 were added during the year. Average attendance at Sunday-school, 1,074, and at prayer-meeting, 780. Two thousand two hundred and forty-eight copies of Scriptures and 30,000 religious publications were distributed. Contributions from fields were $5,868, and school fees, $1,619, making a total of $7,487.

CLOSING HOURS.

The twenty-seventh gathering of the Presbyterian General Assembly closed on Wednesday evening. Some nineteen or twenty matters were hurried through, after which the Rev. A. H. Scott, of Perth, and Dr. Torrance, of Guelph, introduced a resolution of thanks to those who had contributed to the delightfulness of the last assembly for the century.

COL. TYRWHITT DEAD.

MEMBER FOR SOUTH SIMCOE PASSES AWAY UNEXPECTEDLY.

Bradford, Ont., June 23.—Colonel Richard Tyrwhitt, M. P., South Simcoe, who only returned from Ottawa last evening, died at his family residence at ten o'clock last night. The journey from Ottawa completely exhausted his already wasted strength.

Colonel Tyrwhitt was the son of William Tyrwhitt, and was born in the county of Simcoe, Ont., on Nov. 29, 1844. He was educated by private tutors, and finished his course at Dinan and Rouen, France. He was lieutenant-colonel of a provisional battery on the Niagara frontier in 1866, and took part in the North-West rebellion in the campaign of 1855, for which services he received a medal. He commanded the Wimbledon team in 1886. Colonel Tyrwhitt was first returned to parliament on Feb. 16, 1882, on the death of Mr. W. C. Little, and was re-elected at the general elections, 1882, 1887, 1891 and 1896. His widow is a daughter of the late Venerable Archdeacon G. Whitaker, provost of Trinity College, Toronto. He was a Conservative in politics, and during his career in the House enjoyed the respect of both parties.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Party Goes to the Country With the Old Cry.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 20.—The committee appointed at the National Republican Convention in session here, has completed its preparation of the platform at 12.35. Following is the text of the document in part:—

The Republicans of the United States, through their chosen representatives in national convention, looking back upon an unsurpassed record of achievement and looking forward into a great field of duty and opportunity, and appealing to the judgment of their countrymen, make these declarations:

The expectation in which the American people, turning from the Democratic party, entrusted power four years ago to a Republican chief magistrate and a Republican Congress, has been met and satisfied. Prosperity much more general and more abundant than we have ever known has followed these enactments. There is no longer controversy as to the value of any government obligation. Every American dollar is a gold dollar, or its assured equivalent, and American credit stands higher than that of any nation. Capital is fully employed and labor everywhere is profitably occupied.

SPANISH AMERICAN WAR.

And while the American people, sustained by this Republican legislation, have been achieving splendid triumphs in their business and commerce, they have conducted and in victory concluded a war for liberty and human rights. No thought of national aggrandizement tarnished the high purpose with which American standards were unfurled. It was a war unsought and patiently resisted, but when it came the American Government was ready. To ten millions of the human race there was given 'a new birth of freedom,' and to the American people a new and noble responsibility.

We endorse the administration of William McKinley. Its acts have been established in wisdom and in patriotism, and at home and abroad it has distinctly elevated and extended the influence of the American nation.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

We renew our allegiance to the principle of the gold standard, and declare our confidence in the wisdom of the legislation of the fifty-sixth Congress, by which the parity of all our money, and the stability of our currency upon a gold basis has been secured.

We recognize that interest rates are potent factors of production and business activity, and for the purpose of further equalizing and of further lowering the rates of interest, we favor such monetary legislation as will enable the varying needs of the season and of all sections to be promptly met, in order that trade may be evenly sustained, labor steadily employed and commerce enlarged. The volume of money in circulation was never so great per capita as it is to-day. We declare our steadfast opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. No measure to that end could be considered which was without the support of the leading commercial countries of the world. However firmly Republican legislation may seem to have secured the country against the peril of base and discredited currency, the election of a Democratic president could not fail to impair the country's credit, and to bring once more into question the intention of the American people to maintain upon the gold standard the parity of their monetary circulation.

'Our present dependence upon foreign shipping for nine-tenths of our foreign carrying is a great loss to the industry of the country. It is also a danger to our trade, for its sudden withdrawal in the event of European war, would seriously cripple our expanding foreign commerce.

'We favor the construction, ownership, control and protection of an Isthmian canal by the Government of the United States. New markets are an absolute necessity for the increasing surplus of our farm products.

'President McKinley has conducted the foreign affairs of the United States with distinguished credit to the American people. In releasing us from the vexatious conditions of a European alliance, for the government of Samoa, his course is especially to be commended. By securing to our undivided control the most important island of the Samoan group, and the best harbor in the Southern Pacific, every American interest has been safeguarded.

'We approve the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States.

On Thursday at Philadelphia, Senator Lodge, chairman, called the convention to order at 10.38, and the band struck up the national anthem.

Senator Foraker nominated William McKinley, and briefly adverted to the record of the President in peace and in war as one of the most remarkable in American history. 'In war and in peace,' said he, while the delegates and spectators echoed the refrain of the sentiment expressed, 'he has been found equal to all extraordinary requirements. In all American history there has been no chapter more brilliant than that written by the United States with him as chief.'

Governor Roosevelt was recognized after order had been restored. There was another enthusiastic demonstration when he took the platform to second Mr. McKinley's nomination.

Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, followed Governor Roosevelt, in a speech seconding the nomination of the President.

Messrs. John W. Yerkes, of Kentucky; George Knight, of California, and Governor Mount, of Indiana, also made speeches in seconding Mr. McKinley's nomination for President.

The tally clerks quickly made the official summary, and handed it to the chairman, who, advancing to the front of the stage, said: 'The total vote cast is 930. William McKinley has received 930 votes. It is a unanimous vote, and the chairman declares that William McKinley is your nominee for the presidency of the term beginning March 4, 1901.'

Col. Lafayette Young, of Iowa, took the platform to nominate Governor Roosevelt for Vice-President. M. J. Murray, of Massachussetts, seconded Roosevelt's nomination.

Governor Roosevelt has announced that as the nomination was so spontaneous he could not decline.

SIX PEOPLE DROWNED.

WERE FISHING ON LAKE METAPEDIA WHEN A GALE SPRANG UP.

Cedar Hall, Que., June 20.—Mr. James King, the well known lumber merchant of Quebec, and former member of the legislature, for Megantic; Mrs. Nolin, wife of Mr. R. Nolin, manager of Messrs. King Bros'. sawmills here, her son and Joseph St. Pierre, Alfred Deschamplain and Joseph Fournier, were drowned here this afternoon. The party was out fishing in Lake Metapedia about four o'clock, when a gale sprang up and upset the sail boat, throwing all into the water. The lake is very deep and has many eddies.

The accident was witnessed by a number of persons from the shore, but as no boats were available, no assistance could be rendered. It was fully an hour later when a boat was procured and search made for the bodies, but the only one recovered was that of Mr. King.

Mr. King was born in St. Antoine de Tilly, Lotbiniere county, on Feb. 18, 1848, being the youngest son of the late Charles King, of Sylvester, Megantic. Mr. King was educated at Bishop's College School and the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, graduating with the degree of B. A. in 1867, and taking that of M. A. in 1873. He entered the lumber trade, and has been for some years a member of the lumber firm of King Bros. & Co., which carries on operations all over the Eastern Townships. King Bros. are largely interested in the asbestos industry, being proprietors of several famous mines, among them the 'Hampden' and 'Thetford Royal,' in Megantic. He was for some time vice-president of the Mining Association of the Province of Quebec, director of the Union Bank, M. P. P. for Megantic, and a delegate to the synod of the Anglican diocese of Quebec.

Mr. McINNES'S REMOVAL.

THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT GIVEN TO PARLIAMENT

Ottawa, June 23.—The following announcement was given to the House of Commons at its opening yesterday by the Prime Minister:

'I have the honor to inform the House that for reasons which are well known to the public, but which will be officially communicated to the House under the provisions of Section 59, of the British North America Act, it has pleased the Governor-General to remove the Hon. Thomas R. McInnes from the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the province of British Columbia.

'It has also pleased His Excellency the Governor-General to appoint the Hon. Sir Henri Gustav Joly de Lotbiniere as Lieutenant-Governor of the province of British Columbia.

'It has further pleased His Excellency the Governor-General to appoint Michael Esdras Bernier, member for the electoral division of St. Hyacinthe, a member of the Queen's Privy Council, and Minister of Inland Revenue.

Chief Justice McCall, of British Columbia, is appointed administrator of that province, pending the arrival of Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, the new Lieutenant-Governor.

KING OF ANTICOSTI.

MENIER'S MEN ROUTED BY THE OWNER OF THE ISLAND LOBSTER FACTORY.

Quebec, June 23.—Mr. Stubbert, one of the Fox Bay settlers who did not come up with the others on the 'Wanderer,' and who owns the lobster cannery on the island, arrived here yesterday and went on to Ottawa last night to see Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It appears that after the departure of the other Menier's men attempted to evict forcibly from the island, but the resisted and finally routed his assa It is understood that his position ferent from that of the other sett seems that he claims the groun cupies by right of purchase fr

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

The British Forces Keep the Boers on the Move —Botha s Escape.

GENERAL BULLER'S FORCES ARE A FACTOR.

Natal Cleared of the Boer Armies and Some Volunteers Sent Back to Civil Life.

The South African war appeared to have reached a stage last Tuesday when men might breathe freely. It must be a sign that this point has been reached when General Buller has sent back the Natal Volunteers to civil life. It has been charged that General Buller scouted the idea of colonial troops being counted among his army when he first took command in Natal. When they were employed, however, they gave such proof of their worth as must live and glow in brilliant colors in any picture of the Natal campaign—indeed in every part of the South African war. The despatches say the regular troops cheered them on their departure for home. Well they might. They deserve the highest praise men can get who do their whole duty. General Lord Roberts is reported to be arming the British prisoners released from Pretoria with the rifles surrendered by the Boers, some two thousand stand of arms having been given up. The released British prisoners number a hundred and forty-eight officers and 3,039 men. There were 12 officers and 248 men of these in the hospitals. The first train through Laing's Nek tunnel proceeded to Charlestown on June 18. Strathcona's Horse, under Colonel Steele, are moving to the front under General Buller, a telegram to that effect having been received by the Militia Department on Tuesday last. Despatches showed that the Boers were still bent on mischief, and the attack on the construction train at Sand River on June 14 was disastrous enough. It was a case in which a commando supposed to have been between five hundred and seven hundred men attacked Virginia, or Sand River Station. Louis Seymour, the American mining engineer, was shot dead by an explosive bullet, and Lieut. Clements, also of the Rand, and five privates were killed, and seven wounded. The British force comprised 350 men of the Railway Pioneer Corps, 250 Royal Lancasters, under Colonel North, and finally a hundred and eighty men of the Imperial Yeomanry, who had hurried up from the south, and who went into the affair with such dash they put the Boers to the right about. The Boers used large quantities of explosive bullets. The work of the Canadian Mounted Rifles in the advance on Pretoria is declared to have been exceptionally good; and though their fighting was of daily occurrence for a week Captain Pearce, Lieut. Van Luven, and Troopers McCullough, Fergus, Brown and Wildman are the only casualties, these having been slightly wounded. General Hildyard's division has taken the place of General Lyttleton's division at Wakerstroom, and General Lyttleton is believed to have been sent forward to Standerton. The Boers at Machadodorp are tearing up the railway and devastating the land as they retire toward the Portuguese border. They are said to have worked the Barberton mines up to Tuesday, and there are said to be eight carloads of bar gold with President Kruger, wherever he carries the seat of government to.

War despatches on Wednesday from South Africa told of General Hunter's force having occupied Krugersdorp, just south-west of Pretoria, while General Baden-Powell had returned west to Rustenburg. A stirring episode mentioned was General Hutton's capture of two guns from Commandant Duplessis, while Lord Methuen, taking a large convoy into Heilbron on Tuesday last, was attacked by Christian De Wett, whom he beat off with three casualties. He got the convoy into Heilbron. Lord Roberts, telegraphing from Pretoria, announces that the country is quiet at Johannesburg and Pretoria, and that the shops are open and the market daily more business-like and crowded. Lord Kitchener on June 14 had a narrow escape from capture when the Boers attacked Leeuw Spruit, forty miles north of Kroonstad. He was asleep in the repair train when it was attacked, and many of the engineers captured. Lord Kitchener managed to reach his horse and galloped to Rhenoster, two miles distant. The Boers did a good deal of damage. They killed three, wounded five, and captured sixty. There was also an action at Vredefort, about 35 miles north-west of Heilbron, on June 7, in which the British loss was nine wounded and eleven missing. There was thus some fight left in the Boers. One more curious item of news is that the Boers, who were alleged to have been hemmed in by General Rundle, began shelling Ficksburg on June 19, in an effort to break through and go south. They are being attacked from the north, will probably give much trouble ere are finally disposed of. A significant bit of news dated Lorenzo Marquez Tuesday states that some party tied the bridge at Malana, and plieporarily obstructed Boer succour Lorenzo Marquez. One acland it was a patrol from Swazi- escaper says it was done by three ish prisoners. Another despatch states that it was the work of disappointed Boer mercenary troops on their way out of the country. A freight train pitched into the stream below and three men were killed. The Boers thus appear to have determined foes very near them, and while the destruction of the bridge means only a temporary cutting off of their supplies, it is an invitation to other parties to attack other bridges and Boer lines of comunication.

South African war news on Thursday spoke of the advance of the British troops on Machadodorp, and of the retirement of the Boers northward. President Kruger was said to be at Alkmaar, thirty miles or more east on the railway. It has been proclaimed that any further wrecking of the railways by guerilla parties will be followed by the burning of every farm house within five miles of the destroyed railway on each side of the same. A Capetown story that President Kruger had escaped and was already on the seas en route to Holland, was discredited. A Koomati Poort resident is said to have been shot by the Boers for his hand in breaking down the Malalsene bridge. A report that the British had a big fight at Machadodorp before the Boers cleared out is not confirmed from London. Correspondents' reports about the fights of June 11, 12 and 13 east of Pretoria reached London, and show that the British Horse Artillery at one time were saved from capture by a dashing charge of the Lancers, in course of which the Earl of Airlie was killed. The Lancers are said to have killed twenty-three burghers in this charge, and the correspondents state that the Boer loss was about 200. Forty burghers were counted at Pienaar's Poort, the result of the naval contingent's shells. Botha's escape, though, was a great disappointment, as it was thought to end the war by his capture. It is asserted that at Bronkhorst Spruit, where Colonel Anstruther's regiment was almost anihilated and surrendered in 1881, the West Australians, in pursuit of a party of Boers, stampeded them and killed several of them with their rifle fire before the main body of them escaped.

STANDERTON OCCUPIED.

Buller's Advance Force Enters the Town Unopposed.

London, June 23.—3.45 a.m.—General Steyn's force in the Orange River Colony are for the time being drawing most of the attention of Lord Roberts, rather to the neglect of Commandant-General Louis Botha and President Kruger.

The severance between the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony was completed yesterday, as Lord Roberts said it would be, by the arrival of General Buller's advance, under Lord Dundonald, at Standerton.

Advices from Kaatsbosch, dated June 22, contain the following:—

'General Dundonald, with the Third Cavalry Brigade, occupied Standerton to-day without opposition. The burghers left yesterday, after having blown up the railway bridge, and doing other damage. The infantry marched 22 miles to-day, and camped at Kaatsbosch Spruit to-night.'

The wide net around the 6,000 or 8,000 men under Steyn, will now contract. Adroit manoeuvring and brisk fighting are likely to take place, because, until all resistance south of the Vaal is at an end, the British line of communication will not be safe.

KRUGER'S SONS PEACEFUL.

President Kruger's sons, who surrendered to General Baden-Powell, are back on their farms, working peacefully.

General Baden-Powell rode with only 300 men from Mafeking, and he made the last section of the ride to Pretoria with only thirty-five. Lord Roberts met him in the outskirts of the town and escorted him to the presidency.

General De Wett's farmhouses have been burned by the British.

General Buller has issued a special order eulogizing the services of Strathcona's Horse.

Captain Jones and the brigade from H. M. S. 'Forte,' have been ordered back to the ship at the admiral's request.

A special telegram from Amsterdam says that the Netherlands Railway of South Africa has received official notification of the expulsion from the Transvaal of 1,400 of its employees, with their families. The Dutch consul at Lorenzo Marquez telegraphs that a proclamation has been issued to the effect that the company's officials who refuse to do British military transportation work will be sent to Europe via East London, Cape Colony.

THE FIRST CONTINGENT

CAN MUSTER ONLY FOUR HUNDRED MEN WITH DRAFT INCLUDED.

Kingston, June 25.—Staff-Sergt. W. Bruce Carruthers writes from near Kroonstadt on May 21 stating that he has fully recovered from enteric fever. He said the Canadian Infantry Regiment at that time was only four hundred in strength, with the draft, and only forty out of the hundred and twenty-five of the latter were effective.



VIEW OF STANDERTON.

OUR OWN CANADIANS.

MOUNTED RIFLES.

PERFORMED EXCELLENT SERVICE AS PART OF THE ADVANCE GUARD ON PRETORIA.

Kroonstad, May 13, via. London, June 18.—A, B, C, and D, squadrons of the Canadian Mounted Rifles came into Kroonstad yesterday after seven days' hard marching and continuous fighting. A Squadron, under Major Forrester, being among the first of the British troops to enter the town. They were a portion of the advance guard of Lord Roberts's main army, and fought daily from Brandfort to Sand River, a distance of almost a hundred miles. Among the plucky feats performed by some of the Canadian force was the swimming of the Vet river, by Lieutenants Borden and Turner, with five men, who put 40 Boers to flight. Lieutenants Taylor, Van Straubenzie and Cosby were in a tight place on no less than three separate occasions, but extricated their men with miraculously good luck. The only casualties so far sustained are, Captain Pearce; Lieut. Van Luven, and Troopers McCulloch, Fergus, Brown and Wildman, all wounded; none of them, however, more than slightly, a marvellously lucky record, considering the fighting in which they had been engaged.

A CULVERT BLOWN UP.

Four troops of C and D Squadrons, under Captain McDonnell, undertook to blow up a culvert north of Smaldeel a few nights ago, and succeeded, after overcoming great difficulties, but the Boers had succeeded in removing their guns, and baggage, which would otherwise have certainly fallen into our hands. As it was, the achievement was a brilliant one, though without the hoped-for result. The troops engaged in this undertaking were in the saddle continuously for twenty-four hours. Certainly the pluck and endurance of our men are all that could be desired.

LEAVE FOR PRETORIA.

Kroonstad, May 20, (via London, June 18).—The two battalions of Canadian Mounted Rifles started for Pretoria this morning. They again constitute a portion of the advance guard of the invading army. One hundred men from each battalion returned yesterday from a sixty mile march in a semi-circle through the adjacent country, in the course of which they captured 24 prisoners, among them a commandant, several field cornets, and four members of the Johannesburg Mounted Police.

Col. Herchmer, who has been ill at Capetown, came up just before we started, ready to resume command; but because of the Colonel's age, his recent illness and the arduous nature of the work in which the Mounted Rifles were likely to be engaged, Major-General Hutton decided to maintain Col. Evans in command. Major Howe remains behind in the remount depot.

TROOPER GLOVER IMPROVING.

Toronto, June 18.—The 'Evening Telegram's' special London cable says:—W. M. Glover, of Dover Centre, Ont., a trooper in A Squadron, Canadian Mounted Rifles, ill at Springfontein, is improving. The condition of Private A. Robson, 13th Battalion, Hamilton, is unchanged.'

E BATTERY IN THE FIGHT AT DOUGLAS.

The 'Cape Argus' contains the following acount of the fight at Douglas, in Cape Colony, where a British force under Sir Charles Warren drove out a force of Cape Dutch rebels. The only artillery with General Warren's force was E Battery, R.C.A., with which is Major R. Costigan, of the Montreal Field Battery:

'From Sir C. Warren, Douglas, to His Excellency, Government House, Capetown.

'May 21.—Douglas is encircled by the Kuki Hills, which proved to be held all day long by the rebel garrison in laager, on west side of Vaal River. Thus we were unable to approach Douglas during day without prospect of considerable loss. I made a march on Sunday night and took possession of the enemy's position by surprise. They were unaware of our approach until seven o'clock this morning, when they found us within two miles of Douglas. After shelling their position I found it necessary to take the artillery over the rocky ground in rear of the road to a point behind Douglas, raking their position, and sent a party of mounted men to occupy Douglas itself. After exchanging a few shots the rebels mounted their horses and decamped towards the north leaving several waggons, cape carts, tents, and their personal effects in the laager, and cattle outside, which I hope shortly to bring in. No loss on our side.

The enemy at present have shown no intention to surrender, and reinforcements from Griquatown are said to be at present on their way to this garrison from letters we have intercepted. Troops engaged: Canadian Artillery (E Battery), Imperial Yeomanry, Munster Fusiliers, Cape Police, Warren's Scouts, about six hundred in all.

Since writing above, enemy have attacked our patrols, one officer, Captain W. H. Parkin, wounded in thigh, not severe. We have, however, caused them to retire and succeeded in capturing a considerable amount of stock. All corps have acquitted themselves during the trying night march and operations throughout the following day, in the most satisfactory manner, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hughes is proving himself an excellent intelligence officer and leader of irregular mounted troops.'

It may be also mentioned that D Battery, R.C.A., which was not with this force, is divided into sections engaged in guarding the lines of communication.

CORPORAL BLYTH SICK.

HIS WORK WITH THE SECOND CONTINGENT MAKES HIM POPULAR.

Mr. R. Y. Blyth, Belwood, Ont., writes under date of June 19, that he has received two letters from South Africa, dated May 14, stating that his son, Corporal R. B. Blyth, special correspondent of the 'Witness,' is in the De Aar Hospital, suffering from influenza.

Corporal Blyth is a graduate of the Congregational College in Montreal, and he was given his degree in absentia.

A late home letter from Major Costigan, dated De Aar, speaks of Mr. Blyth in the highest terms. 'He is preaching,' said the Major, 'every Sunday in a large tent, and last Sunday he preached forty minutes, and a more earnest or more eloquent sermon I never heard. You know, as a rule, we don't like long sermons, but not one of the soldiers in the tent realized how long the sermon was. Mr. Blyth has been promoted, and is now a non-commissioned officer. This, of course, frees him from all his previous drudgery, but, while he had it to do, that same drudgery was done as conscientiously and as thoroughly as anything he has in hand now. He is a splendid fellow, and his college ought to give him his degree, for he is a credit to it.'

MORE CASUALTIES.

Ottawa, June 20.—The following cablegrams have been received by Lord Minto from Sir Alfred Milner:—

Capetown, June 18.—Regret to report that Lieut. H. G. Blanchard, Second Mounted Infantry, wounded, Roodeval, June 7.

(Signed), MILNER.

Capetown, June 19.—Regret following casualties:—Captain A. C. McDonnell, Second Mounted Rifles, dangerously wounded in abdomen; 109, Private W. Frost, Second Mounted Rifles, dangerously wounded, since dead; 40, Corp. H. H. Baines, Second Mounted Rifles, slightly wounded; 129, Private F. Greenal, Second Mounted Rifles, slightly wounded; Rifles near Pretoria, June 12.

Lieut. H. G. Blanchard died of wounds on June 15; 7208, Private G. W. Leonard, wounded at Sand River, May 10, died of wounds; 7820, Private J. McElkiney missing, May 29; both Canadian Regiment of Infantry.

(Signed), MILNER.

Lieut. H. G. Blanchard was formerly captain in the British Columbia Garrison, stationed at Victoria, B.C.

Captain A. C. McDonnell was an inspector in the N.W.M.P. prior to his enlistment in the Second Mounted Rifles. He is now reported to be recovering after an operation.

Private Walter Frost belongs to Calgary. His brother is Mr. E. Frost, of Crieff, Scotland.

Corp. Harry Hewitt Baines enlisted at Calgary, his father being Mr. R. Baines, of Lancaster, England.

Private Greenal is another Calgary man. His next of kin is Mrs. Greenal, Shrewsbury, England.

Private G. W. Leonard enlisted in B Company, first contingent, from the 22nd Oxford Rifles.

There is no 7820, Private McElkiney, on the nominal roll, but there is 7830, Private J. McElhiney, 62nd St. John Fusiliers.

THE PIPER DOWN WITH ENTERIC.

David Ferguson, the young piper from Montreal who so patriotically piped the Montreal members of the first coatingent away to Quebec when there was no band, is ill with enteric fever at De Aar. His last letter was written just before he was taken down, and his friends will look eagerly for his return to health.

CANADIANS INVALIDED.

A London despatch says:—'The following members of the Canadian regiments in South Africa have been invalided to England:

At Woolwich—Pte. F. Finch Smiles, 5th Regiment Canadian Artillery, A Company; Pte. A. O. Lohman, 5th Regiment Canadian Artillery, A Company; Pte. C. L. Jeukins, 3rd Regiment Canadian Artillery, G Company; Pte. Henry E. Durant, 74th Battalion, G Company; Pte. J. F. McConnell, Governor-General's Foot Guards, Ottawa, D Company; Pte. J. B. Corley, 30th Wellington Rifles, Mount Forest, B Company; Pte. Harry Fradsham, G Company; Col.-Sergt. C. H. Thompson, Ottawa, D Company.

At Netley—Sergt.-Farrier C. F. Harraden, A Squadron, Canadian Mounted Rifles; Pte. H. J. Taylor, Guleph, Ont., A Squadron, Canadian Mounted Rifles.

At Shorncliffe—Pte. W. Bamford, 3rd Victoria Rifles, Montreal, F Company; Pte. F. E. Weir, Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto, C Company; Pte. F. Macdonald, D Company; Pte. Herbert Leavitt, 71st York Battalion, H Company; Pte. C. Tomlinson, Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto, C Company; Pte. J. F. Wayne, 82nd Queen's County Battalion, G Company; Pte. F. A. Rae, 34th Ontario Battalion, Whitby, C Company; Pte. F. B. Irwin, Montreal, 8th Royal Rifles; Pte. L. C. Walker, 16th Field Battery, Ottawa, D Company; Pte. J. S. Cairns, 2nd Field Battery, D Company; Pte. A. Lockwood, 68th King's County Battalion, H Company; Pte. John McLeod, 71st York Battalion, G Company; Pte. J. H. Sutton, 13th Battalion, Hamilton, C Company; Pte. Bruce E. McFarlane, 71st York Battalion, G. Company; Pte. V. F. Martentette, 21st Essex Fusiliers, Windsor, B Company; Pte. A. Carter, 5th Regiment Canadian Artillery, A Company; Pte. F. Cox, E Company; Corp. William V. Wallace, G Company.

The following, having recovered, have returned to South Africa: Pte. A. Martin, E Company; Pte. M. M. Stewart, Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto, C Company; Pte. J. D. Coleman, Ottawa, D Company; Pte. T. D. Moore, E Company.

Ptes. E. D. Craig, Essex Fusiliers, Windsor, and A. C. Beach, Victoria, B.C., are in England on furlough.

COL. HUGHES'S SERVICES.

HIGHLY APPRECIATED BY A 'TIMES' CORRESPONDENT.

The 'Times' correspondent with Gen. Kitchener's column in Griqualand, has this to say of Colonel Hughes's services:

Though nearly a week's hot weather was needed before the tracks were once more fit for heavy transport, Major Orpen was despatched on May 27 with his Light Horse to seize Upington. This force was preceded by Colonel Hughes, accompanied by three scouts and two cyclists. Although Col. Hughes is, among other things, a Member of Parliament and a professor of international law, he is better known in his own country as Sam Hughes, the railway man. The loan of this able officer is not the least among the service which Canada has rendered to the Mother Country, and it is to be hoped in the interests of the Empire that larger opportunities will be found for the qualities he has displayed throughout this expedition. One is often tempted to wonder whether our army might not make freer use of men whose experience has been gained in commercial organization. The besetting sin of British officers has been that they mistake the forms of business for its substance, whereas a man trained in the great commercial race, with shareholders to face and no taxpayer behind him, quickly learns that red tape spells ruin. But Colonel Hughes is more than a business man, and has seen service before. He has a way of appearing where people least expect him, and this, together with a certain gift of cross-examination, renders him invaluable as an intelligence officer. Moving with his usual rapidity in search of arms and information, he found himself on March 30, a few miles from the pont connecting the town of Upington with the south bank of the river. There he learned that the main body of rebels had quitted the town, leaving the pont intact. Whether they had dispersed, or whether they would return and dispute the passage was uncertain. In the latter event the crossing could have been effected only with heavy loss, for the river is completely commanded by the town, which stands on the edge of a plateau one hundred feet above it. Acting on this information, Col. Hughes resolved to rush the ferry. Extending his handful of men at long intervals, he rapidly pushed through the belt of woods that line the southern bank and seized the pont, which was worked across by some Bastards, who are to a man enthusiastic loyalists. One shot skipped on the water behind the pont but the few rebels in the town, thinking the crossing had been captured by the advance party of a larger force, hastily retired, and five minutes later the British flag was floating over the residency. Major Orpen and his Light Horse arrived on April 2. In the meantime Colonel Hughes administered the town with characteristic energy. Suspected houses were searched for arms. One cyclist, Private W. H. Hichens, was sent singlehanded to Kakamas, 70 miles west of Upington, to arrest the Rev. Mr. Schroder, the rebel member for the district, a task which he successfully carried out. Corn was collected from up and down the irrigated banks of the river, so that General Settle arrived on April 4 to find the political organizer of the rebellion in jail and supplies for men and horses ready to hand. About the same time that Colonel Hughes reached Upington, Sir Charles Parsons entered Kenhardt.

KHEDIVE OF EGYPT

PAYS HIS FIRST VISIT TO ENGLISH WATERS.

London, June 22.—The Khedive of Egypt arrived in English waters yesterday on his first official visit to this country. The royal yacht 'Osborne' brought His Highness from Flushing to Port Victoria, where he was received with a salute from the fleet anchored at Sheerness, but he was prevented by illness from continuing his journey.

The Khedive is accompanied by the commander of the Anglo-Egyptian



THE KHEDIVE OF EGYPT.

forces, General Wingate, and Sir James Rennell Rodd, the British secretary of legation and secretary of the consulate-general in Egypt.

The Duke of Cambridge, the Turkish ambassador, Anthopulo Pasha, and a number of other distinguished persons, with a guard of honor, assembled at the Charing Cross station to welcome the Khedive, but they received the information after a tiresome wait, that His Highness was suffering from illness, and would in consequence, postpone his departure from Port Victoria for London. The welcoming party, therefore, dispersed, and, shortly afterward, in response to a telegram, a London specialist left this city on train, in order to attend the Khedive.

The Khedive later was said to have been suffering for two days previous to his departure from Flushing from symptoms of diphtheria, which increased during the voyage. The attending physicians, after a consultation on board the royal yacht last night, determined to wait until Saturday before deciding the question of his removal to London.

REFUSES A PARDON.

ARABI PASHA PREFERS TO DIE IN EXILE.

Colombo, Ceylon, May 19.—I have just come down from Kandy, the 'garden of Ceylon,' where I have had an interesting conversation with Arabi Pasha, who has been in exile there since January, 1883. He refuses point blank to accept the pardon which has been offered him by the Imperial Government.

'They have offered to permit me to end my days in my own country,' he said, 'but I would rather die an exile here than go back to Egypt to find that my compatriots still ignore the motives which inspired my actions eighteen years ago.

'Many of my former friends still call me a traitor, and allege that I planned the rising of 1882 at the instigation of England, to whom, they say, I had made secret promises of an early surrender.

'To be misunderstood is worse than to be exiled. I will stay here.'

Every day Ahmed Arabi and his son, and the two partners of his banishment, may be seen taking a constitutional round the great lake excavated by the last King of Kandy. He has grown very old and grey, but he has not yet lost his hope of seeing a rejuvenated Egypt.

CHINA'S DARK DAYS.

The Open Door Has Been Closed in the Face of the Foreigner.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR AND HIS FORCE SHUT IN.

Fears Expressed That They and the Foreigners They Sought to Relieve at Pekin Have Fallen—Tientsin Bombarded and Fighting Furious.

The civilized world almost forgot the South African war last Tuesday when details of the Chinese outbreak reached London even in the small and uncertain despatches available. The Taku forts and the Peiho River are not new names in British history, as the affairs of 1859 and earlier are recalled by the veterans as stirring incidents of a crisis in China at that time. What gave terrible significance to the situation last week was the danger to the life as well as the honor of every European ambassador and agent in Pekin, not to speak of scores of missionaries and foreigners in Pekin and the adjacent country in which the Boxers operated, evidently with the hidden consent and even co-operation of the Chinese Dowager Empress. There was disappointment in London that Admiral Seymour had not been able to get through and relieve the British and other legations, and the news that he had returned to Tientsin was thought to show that he and his forces had been hampered by divided counsel of the powers engaged in the work of relief. No news had come from outside the Pekin foreign legations since June 14. They were then guarded by the handful of marines and bluejackets usually sent on such errands. In the British House of Commons the very worst was feared—that all had been massacred. The representative of Mr. Pritchard Morgan, M.P., was detained at Chentu, and the London Missionary Society's premises at Tsaoshih, Central China, north-west of Hankow, were destroyed by a mob, but the missionaries had reached Hankow in safety. The only official reports in London of the taking of the Taku forts is from the officer commanding the British first-class cruiser 'Endymion,' dated Linyuntan, June 18. It tells that the forts opened fire on the ships, and after six hours' fire, the forts were silenced and occupied by the allied forces. The British gunboat 'Algerine,' and the torpedo-boat destroyer 'Fame' and 'Whiting' were the vessels engaged up the river. The two latter captured four Chinese torpedo-boat destroyers. Casualties on the 'Algerine' were slight—those of the shore parties were unknown, and the commander of the 'Endymion,' who was sailing forthwith for Taku, had not then heard of Admiral Seymour's return from his expedition to Pekin. The telegram was sent out at two p.m., June 17. The Chinese ambassador at Washington professed to be amazed at the outbreak of war, and believes that there has been some great misunderstanding. He had heard nothing from his government, and intended to remain in Washington until he heard something from Pekin. A Shanghai agency despatch of June 19 says the Empress Dowager has degraded Generals Tung-Ching and Tung-Ruh-Siang, governor of Pekin, who promised in the Tsungli Yamen to expel the foreigners. The despatch adds that three of the Taku forts were completely destroyed and the garrisons killed or wounded by a charge upon them of the sailors of the allied fleets.



SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.,

News from China on Wednesday was not so black looking. It turned out that the expedition under Admiral Seymour had reached Pekin after all, and that the moralizing as to his failure was premature. He reached Pekin on June 17, and the legations were then safe. It was considered that the recall of Li Hung Chang to the capital foreshadowed the early submission of the Dowager Empress to the dictates of the powers. A St. Petersburg despatch says that Vice-Admiral Alexejeff, from Port Arthur, reporting the bombardment of the Taku forts, states that the bombarding fleet was commanded by Dobrowolski, as the senior officer present. Russian losses were two lieutenants killed, one severely and one slightly wounded, 16 men killed, and 67 wounded. The gunboat 'Giljak' was seriously damaged by a shell below the water line and must be docked, while the gunboat 'Korejez' had her cabin destroyed and was made to leak in six places. Russian reinforcements are said to have reached Pekin and opened with artillery on the city on both sides. The Shanghai correspondent of the London 'Daily Express,' who sends this news, also says that the Chinese generals Tung Fuh Siang and Tung Ching attacked the legations on the night of June 16, and set fire to five European buildings. These are the generals a despatch from Shanghai on Tuesday said had been degraded by the Dowager Empress for their failure to drive out the foreigners and for the loss of the Taku forts. Shanghai reports seem more unreliable than ever. The Shanghai correspondent of the 'Times' reports that the British flag was flying on Tuesday over the south gate of Pekin, denoting the arrival of Admiral Seymour. There is some anxiety in London as to his position, however, surrounded by a hostile population and without the commissariat necessary for campaigning.

The Chinese situation, as shown by Thursday's despatches, was distinctly brighter, except for the Japanese rumor that Admiral Seymour, in command of the allied forces, which marched for Pekin, had been killed. This happily lacked confirmation. Shanghai despatches reported the soldiers and Boxers as fighting and massacring each other and the Chinese and Manchurians in the same condition. The Emperor was reported killed and the Dowager Empress had committed suicide. This alarming intelligence was said to have come in a letter from a high Chinese official. A Tokio despatch of June 21 declared that the legations were safe and that Admiral Seymour had reached Pekin. The allies held the Taku forts securely and intended marching on Tientsin as soon as the reinforcements expected on the morrow should arrive. A proclamation had been issued by the admirals and senior officers of the powers that they were warring only against the Boxers and the lawless. The Chinese Minister Wu, at Washington, informed Secretary Hay that he had heard from the viceroys of the three great provinces of the Yangtse Kiang that peace and order would be preserved there. Mr. Fowler, United States consul at Chifu, had cabled that the mission at Tsangchow had been looted, but that the missionaries had been carried off by the Chinese general in safety. Mr. Fowler had chartered a small steamer to go to Tingchi Kan for rescue of the American and British missionaries there. An agency despatch from Shanghai describes Admiral Seymour's forces as attacked five different times during his march and the losses of the Chinese are placed at five hundred killed. The losses of Admiral Seymour's forces were trifling.

FUTURE OF CHINA.

AIR FULL OF ALL KINDS OF CONJECTURES AS TO THE PROBABLE ACTION OF THE POWERS.

(Associated Press Cable Letter.)

London, June 23.—From every capital in Europe and from every news centre the world over there is pouring into London an amazingly interesting stream of stories purporting to foretell the action the powers intend to take in regard to China. According to usually well-informed correspondents at Rome, Vienna, Yokohama, Paris and Berlin, the powers are now deliberating as to the advisability of imprisoning the Dowager Empress of China, and are busy arranging the details of the long-looked-for partition of the Celestial Empire. These forecasts bear many evidences of authoritative inspiration. Yet the Associated Press is in a position to say that they have not a fragment of basis. Upon the authority of the British Government it can be declared that no communications have passed between the powers regarding any action in China, excepting the relief and release of the diplomats shut up in Pekin. When that shall have been accomplished, to use the words of a Foreign Office official, 'It will be time enough for the nations to deliberate on their further course of action.'

This official added :—'No plan for the eventual settlement of the Chinese problem has so far been presented to Great Britain nor even suggested to her.'

LORD SALISBURY'S BELIEF.

While Lord Salisbury is too cautious to commit himself to prophecy regarding the outcome of one of the most remarkable crises in the world's history, the Associated Press learns that he is not inclined to believe this Boxer outbreak will immediately bring up that most vital of all points—that is, the paramount necessity for European suzerainty over the entire Chinese Empire.

To quote further the Foreign Office official: 'In discussing the utterances of statesmen and the writing of correspondents one must remember they are to be gauged by standards of comparative ignorance rather than by comparative knowledge. No European really knows anything about China. Some know less than others, but that is about all it amounts to. We are not parleying with the other powers and the other powers are not parleying with us for the simple reason that we are all ignorant of the conditions we are facing. Unanimously, we are trusting to the naval officers on the spot. When they are in a position to report to us the extent of the uprising they may be able to tell us whether we are facing a rebellion chiefly confined to the north or whether we are opposed to the whole Chinese people and government. Then it will be feasible, but not until then, for the powers to get together in an attempt to agree on some method of settling for ever the Chinese problem.'

OPINION IN LONDON.

The general trend of the best informed opinion in London seems to be that the opposing interests of Japan and Russia may in themselves precipitate a crisis before the Boxer outbreak shall be stamped out, though neither of them is believed to be willing to go to the extremity of a resort to arms at the present moment. Upon this latter phase of the situation the all-absorbing topic of the day, one can hear many opinions from men about equally well posted and scarcely any of them agree.

A well-known American diplomat though frankly confessing he is bewildered by the countless possibilities involved, tells the Associated Press he believes it quite possible the crisis will resolve itself into a struggle between Russia and Japan, and that perhaps the true way of sizing it up is to look at it in that light without paying much attention to the developments of the immediate future in the contest between the Boxers and the united forces. That estimate, of course, is made on the supposition that the Boxers constitute no representative part of China.

DISTRUSTFUL OF RUSSIA.

Berlin, June 25.—An unfavorable impression is caused here by the attempts of the Russian press to create distrust of Germany in connection with the Chinese question. The inspired German organs insist that Berlin does not oppose the plans of St. Petersburg in the Chinese Empire, and that the future will clearly demonstrate Germany's perfect accord with Russia in Asia.

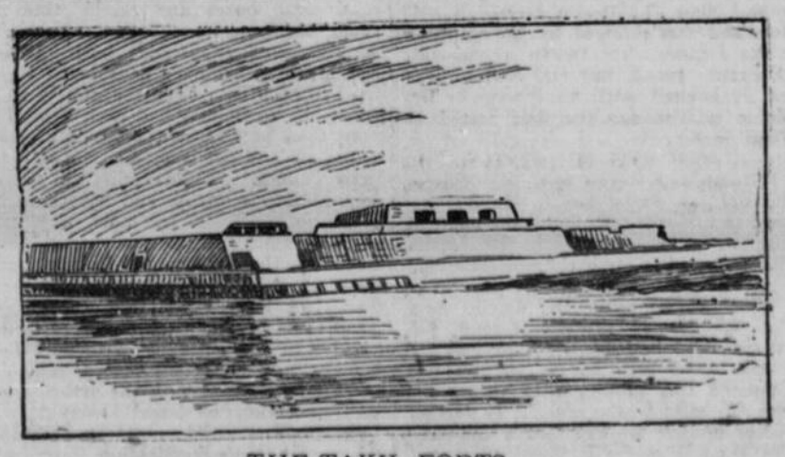


THE OPEN DOOR AT LAST.

There once was a crusty old Dowager,
(Her picture you've seen on a flower jar),
She made it so hot,
For the whole foreign lot,
(And herself) that the doors are all now ajar.



THE HON. E. H. CONGER, United States Minister to China.



THE TAKU FORTS.

The Taku forts, at the mouth of the Piho river, were simply mud strongholds, but notwithstanding this fact, they were able, in 1859, to beat off a strong British naval force, under Admiral Hope, who lost 81 killed and some 400 wounded. The following year, however, the place was carried by the English and French fleets without much difficulty, the loss being about 500 killed and wounded to the allies. The walls of the fort were at that time af great thickness and built of mud and millet stalks, and armed with two batteries of fifty guns apiece, the one above the other. Since that time, however, the Taku forts have been properly armed and garrisoned, and alterations made to put them more in accordance with modern ideas.

FELL INTO AN AMBUSCADE.

FOUR AMERICANS KILLED AND SEVEN WOUNDED.

Washington, D.C., June. 24.—The Navy Department this afternoon issued the following bulletin:—

'A telegram from Admiral Kempff, dated at Chifu, June 24, says:

'"In ambuscade near Tientsin June 21, four of Waller's command killed and seven wounded. Names will be furnished as soon as received.

'"Force of two thousand going to relieve Tientsin to-day."'

'The Secretary of the Navy has ordered Admiral Remey to go with the 'Brooklyn' to Taku, and "to tender to General MacArthur conveyance of any army troops which the 'Brooklyn' can carry.'

The following bulletins have been issued by the department:

'Acting Secretary Hackett has this morning received a despatch from Admiral Kempff, dated Chifu, June 23, to the effect that our marines, under Major Waller, together with four hundred Russians, have had an engagement with the Chinese army near Tientsin. They could not break through the line.'

Admiral Kempff, through the British consul at Tientsin, sends the following by special courier:

'Reinforcements are urgently needed. The casualties are heavy, the ammunition is insufficient and machine guns are required. The Russians at the railway station are hard pressed. The Chinese troops keep up an incessant fire from large guns on the European concessions, nearly all of which have been burned.'

The following despatch has been received at the War Department from General MacArthur, dated Manilla, June 23: 'Departure 9th Infantry delayed until June 27, consequence storm which broke railway telegraph and made approach to transport impossible.'

Admiral Kempff's report that four Americans were killed and seven wounded in the ambuscade of Waller's force, caused much concern among officials.

In answer to a request from the Navy Department as to how many Americans were in Pekin, Rear-Admiral Kempff replied, under date of June 23, that twenty Austrians, seventy-five French, fifty Germans, seventy-nine British, forty Italians, twenty-three Japanese, seventy-five Russians and fifty-eight American troops were there. He further says: 'No news of whereabouts of Pekin's relief expedition, reported by cablegram, June 12. Japan expects several thousand troops now due. No news from Tientsin or Pekin since last report.

The State Department has received a number of communications concerning China. One is from Li Hung Chang, asking permission to proceed to Pekin to help restore order.

Admiral Kempff's despatch, giving the first definite news of the shedding of American blood on Chinese soil, came early this morning, and was turned over to Secretary Long as soon as he arrived at the department. Admiral Crowninshield, the secretary, carried the despatch to the White House, where, on the President's return from church, it was laid before him. The determination thereupon was reached to order Admiral Remey, in command of the Asiatic squadron, from Manilla to Taku on board of the armored cruiser 'Brooklyn.'

ADMIRAL REMEY TO SAIL.

The Secretary and Admiral Crowninshield returned to the Navy Department, where the necessary orders were despatched to Admiral Remey. The effect of this transfer is to make Taku the headquarters of the Asiatic squadron. The determination to carry some of General MacArthur's troops on a flagship shows the emergency of the situation. The troops are believed to be ready to move, but some delay may be caused in getting on board sufficient supplies for a large body of men for a week.

THE 'OREGON' SAILS.

Word reached the Navy Department to-day that the battleship 'Oregon' got away from Hongkong last night, bound for Taku. This is two days ahead of her expected start. She took on a hundred and sixty-four sailors and marines brought to Hongkong by the 'Zafiro.' The big ship may now have a chance to repeat her celebrated performance 'around the Horn,' as she is being crowded for a fast run to the scene of action. The distance is about fifteen hundred miles, and if she makes her record time she will be at Taku in six days, about the same time that the 'Brooklyn' arrives from Manilla. These ships and the 'Mondanock' are the only ones going to China.

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS CAUGHT IN A TRAP.

Washington, June 24.—The War Department has received the following cablegram from General Macarthur, dated Manilla, June 23 :—

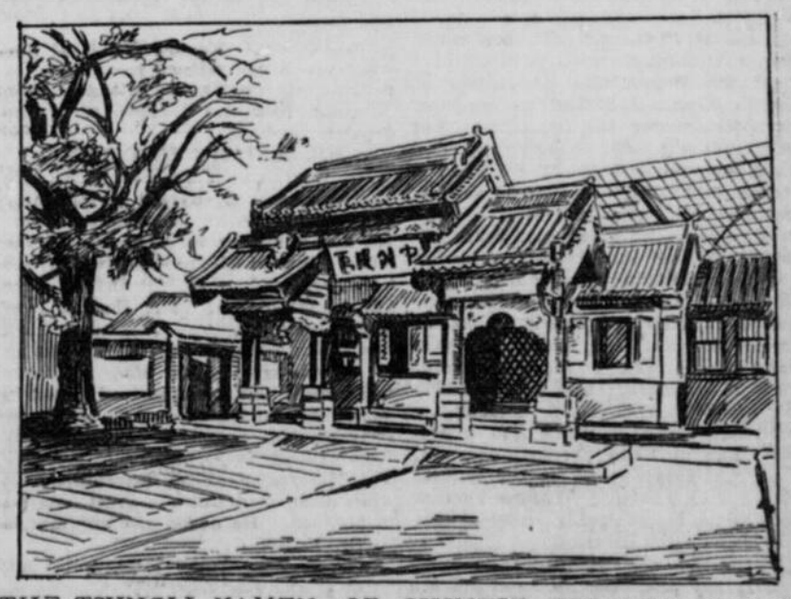
'Detachment of four officers, a hundred men, 40th Volunteer Infantry, Captain Miller commanding, left Tagayan on June 13, morning, on reconnaisance up Tagayan river, ambushed by insurgents in strong position. Fifty men sent to reinforce from Tagayan could not take position and troops withdrew to coast post.'

Then follows a list of killed, of which there are seven. Also a list of eleven wounded and one missing.

The American attempts to charge were frustrated by the Filipinos' pitfalls and traps. The advance line, consequently, was under a heavy fire in front and on its flanks and fell back on Tagayan. The American loss wass nine men killed and two officers and 10 men wounded.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BURNED.

Pilot Mound, Man., June 25.—The elevator belonging to Chalmers Bros., and Bethune, was burned on Saturday, with three thousand bushels of wheat. The C. P. R. stockyards were also damaged.



THE TSUNGLI YAMEN, OR CHINESE FOREIGN OFFICE PEKIN.

EMERGENCY RATIONS.

Was the Government Defrauded in their Effort to Provide for Our Gallant Soldiers?

THE STORY OF THE PURCHASE OF EMERGENCY FOOD.

It was Declared to be Spurious as a Concentrated Food, but Good Enough as Ordinary Rations.

On Monday, June 18, the House of Commons Special Committee to inquire into charges of fraud in connection with the supply of emergency rations to the Canadian troops in South Africa entered upon its very interesting work. The membership of the committee is Dr. Russell, Messrs. D. C. Fraser, Archie Campbell and B. M. Britton, Q.C., on the government side; F. D. Monk, T. Chase Casgrain and E. F. Clarke, on the Opposition side.

Mr. McDougall, auditor-general, was the first witness called and produced the cheque dated Feb. 14 for the payment of the vitalin rations supplied by Dr. Devlin.

COL. PINAULT'S TESTIMONY.

Lieut.-Colonel Pinault, Deputy Minister of Militia, was next called and asked to produce any correspondence with Mr. Henri Hatch, of Montreal. He presumed that the most of the correspondence was with the Minister of Militia.

Mr. Monk—Did you have any analysis made of this food supplied?

Col. Pinault—Yes, by the Inland Revenue Department. My instructions to them were to compare the food supplied with the samples. The result of that analysis was given on Feb. 12 by the Inland Revenue Department, which showed that both contained about sixteen percent of proteids. The goods supplied were in the opinion of the analyst deficient in fat as compared with the sample but were fully as good as regards proteids. It did not appear, however, in the analyst's opinion that the stuff was entitled to rank as a concentrated food or that it was equal in food value to two dollars per pound.

In the course of further examination Col. Pinault said that the food supplied by Dr. Devlin had the recommendation of Dr. Neilson, director-general of the medical staff.

In course of further examination it turned out that the man who came up from Montreal to get free customs entry for the Devlin food was John T. Lyons, druggist, of Craig street, whose name has already been connected with the transaction.

Mr. A. McGill, assistant to the chief analyst of the Inland Revenue Department, was then called. He knew nothing, he said, about Hatch's protose. In reply to a question by Mr. Monk the witness gave a definition of proteids.

Asked as to what would be the difference, as a food, between sixteen percent and eighty percent of proteids, Mr. McGill thought, speaking as a layman, that the latter would have five times the nutritive value.

Mr. McGill gave the percentages of proteids in different foods to bear out the statement of Mr. Macfarlane, his chief, that the stuff supplied by Dr. Devlin was not entitled to be called a concentrated food. In their natural state lean beef contained 20.71 percent proteids; peas, 22.4 percent; beans, 23 percent; all of them more nourishing than the vitallin supplied to our troops. Dr. Konig, a high German authority, gave the following proteid values of meats: Very fat beef, dried, 35.6 percent; medium fat, 77.59; very lean, dried, 87.65 percent; beef hearts, 57.10; lungs, 65.25; tongue, 47.18. Among the vegetables, horse chestnuts had a proteid value of 80.18 percent, potatoes, dried, 8.31 percent and in the natural state of 2.08 percent. Witness thought foods could be so highly charged with proteids as to be harmful.

When the sitting opened on Wednesday morning the Minister of Militia appeared to make a short statement of the circumstances in connection with the Devlin contract. Dr. Devlin first called the department's attention to a food known as Vegetable Proteid and that was the food the department supposed it was getting from first to last. No emergency rations were furnished the first contingent, the contractors for transporation having undertaken the work. Later on, from information received, it appeared that the troops were undergoing great hardships and running short of supplies. In connection with the later contingents it was to be distinctly understood that the emergency rations were not to displace any rations furnished by the Imperial Government, but rather to supplement them.

When Dr. Devlin called on him he was too busy to deal with him and referred him to Dr. Neilson, medical director-general for the militia forces. In the negotiations between Dr. Neilson and Dr. Devlin it was understood that the food to be supplied was to be the same as that tested at Kingston.

Dr. Borden read to the committee a letter from Dr. Neilson in which he gave his full endorsation of the Devlin food and recommended its purchase. Upon this recommendation he had acted and in the letter appeared the words, 'Approved, F. W. B.' That is all he had to do with the ordering of it.

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN.

The minister went on to speak of the precautions taken to ensure the food being genuine. The analysis made by the Inland Revenue Department at the request of the secretary of the Militia Department, compared favorably with food tested at Kingston and with a sample of food delivered at Halifax. Later on he received a letter of protest from Henri Hatch, claiming that the food supplied was spurious. This letter he had showed to Dr. Devlin and made investigation through his department to see that the department was getting the same food as had already stood the test. He took every precaution to see that the money was not paid over till the contract was fulfilled. He never knew of Hatch's food and that the stuff was all vegetable proteid. He did not know whether Hatch had furnished the food for the Kingston test.

BASIS OF THE CONTRACT.

The basis of this contract was a comparison with some of the food tested at Kingston, which had been analyzed alongside the Devlin food. Another test was being made by Prof. Ruttan since the matter came up in the House the results of which had not yet been made known.

Dr. Devlin had assured him that the food he intended to supply was identical with that tested at Kingston. He had had no means of knowing personally whether it was or not and told Dr. Devlin so, and told him to go to Dr. Neilson.

Asked as to whether he had not been struck by the difference between the analysis of Prof. Ruttan and Mr. Macfarlane, the minister responded that he had not seen the results of the Macfarlane test till after the matter came up in the House. He had made no enquiry because if there had been anything wrong he would have heard from his department.

In reply to a question by Mr. Monk, the minister stated positively that he knew nothing of the Devlin food being brought from the United States or being entered free of duty.

Speaking of the protest received by the minister from Mr. Hatch, Dr. Borden said that not a great deal of attention was paid thereto. It came from a man who would have liked to have had the contract, and complaints and backbiting letters of this kind were received daily.

Mr. Casgrain asked whether the minister believed that a man could live exclusively on food of Devlin's kind that contained but sixteen percent of proteid matter.

Dr. Borden (emphatically)—That was what the Kingston food contained. Dr. Neilson was supplied with some of the Kingston food and brought it to the department here.

MR. HATCH'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Henri Hatch was next called. He said he had been engaged in the study and preparation of concentrated food. He had a factory in Montreal for the manufacture of his 'protose,' which had been registered as such at Ottawa after the Kingston test. Mr. Hall, a New York capitalist, was interested with him in his company. Dr. Devlin was an interested agent with him. Witness had himself prepared the food tested in Kingston, which contained on an average sixty percent of proteid. He had made food with up to 85 percent of proteids. The Minister of Militia before his tests were made had taken a great interest in his food. He never gave any sample to Dr. Neilson.

Asked as to what the food he supplied at the test contained, he said the average proteid strength was sixty percent. He had not supplied any under thirty percent.

DRAWS THE LINE AT THAT.

Dr. Russell then put a question to the witness on which he seemed to lay a good deal of stress. He asked what machinery he had in the preparation of his food, and where he got his raw material.

Mr. Hatch replied that he had had ten or fifteen dollars' worth in Dr. Devlin's house, where he had lived. In regard to the source of his raw materials, or the materials from which his food was produced, whether they came from the United States, he absolutely refused to speak. Dr. Russell evidently wanted to show that Mr. Hatch as well as Dr. Devlin got it from the United States, but the witness reiterated his statement, 'I refuse to say, because you want to get out of me something I do not wish to say.' Finally Mr. Hatch stated that he had got part of the material for the Kingston test in Canada.

Before the committee rose at six, Mr. Monk stated that Mr. Hatch has now a laboratory of his own in Montreal.

In answer to questions put by Dr. Russell, he made it clear that Dr. Devlin had been employed by Mr. Hatch (to boom his business, as he put it) to procure the capital for the enterprise.

EVENING SITTING.

The evening sitting lasted about an hour and a half. The first witness called was Napoleon Martin, landing waiter in Montreal, who was examined in connection with the arrival of Devlin's food in Saratoga trunks as ordinary baggage. It was explained to him that they contained food for the second contingent, but he had told his assistant, Couchant, that delivery could not take place till the regulations were complied with. The order for delivery came on Jan. 12, from the collector of customs.

On Jan. 10 the next four trunks arrived in the same way. They were delivered on the production of a similar order. He did not know when the last lot of 900 pounds, now in warehouse, came to hand.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Mr. Robert S. White, collector of customs at Montreal, sworn, said that the Devlin goods were not delivered duty free, but on the collector's permission, pending entry.

He had seen no one in connection with the matter but Dr. Devlin and Mr. John T. Lyons, druggist, of Montreal. He was satisfied the goods were for the government, and Dr. Devlin had shown him the contract with the Militia Department.

Mr. W. Besserer, of Ottawa, agent for 'Bovril' and other food extracts, swore that he had tried to get an order from the government for condensed foods. He saw Dr. Neilson, and was told that there were no orders to be given. The committee then adjourned.

When the Emergency Rations Committee met on Thursday Mr. Wm. M. Moore, in the employ of Messrs. McKim & Co.'s advertising agency in Montreal, was examined in connection with the purchase for Mr. Hatch of a box of Devlin's Vitalin Food in John T. Lyons's drug store on Craig street.

Witness finally said that in January or February of this year he had got a quarter pound tin from Mr. Lyons which the latter said was the same as had been supplied to the Canadian troops in South Africa.

EXPERT TESTIMONY.

Mr. Milton L. Hersey, analytical chemist of Montreal, stated that he had analyzed the sample of food supplied him by the Hatch Protose Company which the Opposition claims as a sample of the food sent to South Africa and found it to contain 17.55 percent of proteid.

In reply to questions by Mr. Monk he did not consider this concentrated food at all. He thought concentrated food should contain at least thirty percent of proteid. Biscuit made of ordinary pea flour would contain nearly thirty percent more of the tissue-making elements. Pea flour biscuits should not cost more than twenty or twenty-five cents a pound. His opinion of Dr. Devlin's food was that the pound tin should be worth about as much as infants' food, say twenty-five or thirty cents a pound.

Ottawa, June 22.—Mr. F. T. Hoy, manager in Canada of the Bovril (Limited) Company, was the first witness called yesterday afternoon.

DR. NEILSON TESTIFIES.

Dr. Neilson, director-general of medical services in the Militia Department, set out by denying the statement made by Hatch that he had received a letter from the latter in 1898. The first time he had written Hatch was in February, 1899, asking for a few samples of his food. These came in a few days from Dr. Devlin, conveying the idea that he was part owner of the concern. In March, 1899, he had arranged with Dr. Devlin for a test of the food at Kingston. Four pounds daily was allowed for the five volunteers chosen. Each man was also allowed butter and a small quantity of tea. They reported daily, and at the end of the month's test were found to be in excellent condition. One of them, who had been in a debilitated condition, had gained several pounds and derived much benefit. The conclusion was that the food had real merit.

His next letter from Mr. Hatch was in October, 1899, as an officer of the Red Cross Society, when Hatch offered some of his protose to that body. It was not till towards the end of December, when the minister, having read in the papers that our troops were suffering from short rations, thought it might be the proper thing to send along some emergency rations. The minister had mentioned the Kingston food, and just at that time Dr. Devlin arrived in Ottawa and was referred by the minister to the witness. Dr. Devlin recommended vitallin bread, but Dr. Neilson was not acquainted with that term. Dr. Devlin said it was the food tested at Kingston.

NEVER SAW MR. HATCH.

Witness had never seen Mr. Hatch, and did not know him. He had refused to take the food under the name of Vitallin, but was assured by Dr. Devlin that it was the same thing. The contract finally went to Dr. Devlin.

When at Kingston Dr. Devlin gave him samples of protein vegetal, full strength and half-strength. When the contract had been put in witness had compared the Vitallin with these, and found them to be the same. To further satisfy himself he had had a comparative analysis made of the Devlin sample and the goods delivered at Halifax. He believed the stuff had been used on several occasions by the troops, but no reports had been received from the officers. He was told that flattering reference had been made to the food in private letters published in the 'Globe.'

Witness produced a sample of the protein vegetal, half strength, received in March, 1899. He presumed the sample came from Dr. Devlin. It purported to be part of what was sent to the test at Kingston.

ASSUMES RESPONSIBILITY.

The witness assumed full responsibility for the supplying of this ration to the troops. He did so on the strength of his experience as a physician, thinking it most suitable. He had been in the government employ thirty years, and had filled his present office since 1899. He had never heard of Hatch's protose, and was acquainted with it as protein vegetal.

Mr. Monk read from the affidavits the soldiers had made in which the name Hatch's protose was used.

Witness replied he had not been present when these affidavits were made.

At the evening sitting Mr. Clarke asked Dr. Neilson whether the Devlin food was admirably fitted for use on forced marches.

The witness replied that he would strike out the word 'admirably.'

Witness knew when he had made the recommendation to purchase this food that it would cost two dollars a pound and had the tender before him. When he said in that recommendation to the minister that the stuff was the same as tested at Kingston he had been so satisfied by his five senses and by the word of Dr. Devlin.

'Have you,' was asked, 'an idea that there is something crooked in this transaction?'

'Not crooked, but I hoped there would be a greater percentage of proteids in the food,' was the answer. It would have been a better food if it had run from twenty-two to thirty percent in proteids.

'Did you see a recommendation from Sir William Hingston presented to you by Dr. Devlin? Was it a recommendation of Dr. Devlin or of his food?'

'Certainly, of the stuff, but I think Dr. Devlin was recommended at the same time.'

'Have you any doubt as to whether the food shipped to South Africa was the same as tested at Kingston?'

'I have no serious doubt. Of course the rumors disturb one, but I have no doubt Dr. Devlin did as he said he would. I have no serious doubt about it.'

Before leaving Dr. Neilson announced that a cable had been sent to Major Biggar regarding the rations, suggesting that samples of the food be sent back to Canada. Another cable asked Lieut.-Col. Drury to report on the rations as they had been used. No answers had been received yet. He also said that Prof. Ruttan's analysis showed that the Devlin food had as much of proteids as that left from the Kingston test, given him by Dr. Devlin.

PROF. RUTTAN'S ANALYSIS.

Dr. Borden presented the result of Prof. Ruttan's analysis of three samples as follows: I, of the food alleged to have been left over from the Kingston test, N, of the sample taken from the Vitallin food sent from Halifax, and E, of the sample of Vitallin food on which Dr. Devlin got his contract.

The letter from Prof. Ruttan was addressed to the Deputy Minister of Militia and read as follows:—

'I beg leave to report that on Friday last, June 15, I received from Lieut.-Col. Neilson three packages marked, I, N and E. These three packages I have since examined and find on analysis that they consist of vegetable proteids and starch with a small quantity of fat. This quantity of fat has not yet been estimated, but it is present in such small amounts as to be partially negligeable, in estimating food value. I find sample E to contain 18.015 percent of proteids; sample N contains 15.375 percent, sample I contains 13.70 percent. These results are the average of duplicate analysis of each sample and this relative food value, so far as one can judge from chemical analysis would be directly in proportion to the amount of proteids.'

Dr. Neilson then appeared before the committee to make a statement in regard to some of the points on which he was examined yesterday. He had found some misapprehension as to the value of proteid in a ration. To his mind there was no necessity of its containing too high a percentage of proteid. He was satisfied with the sixteen percent of proteid in this food as a very useful ration. He would not care for an emergency ration of this nature with more than twenty-five percent of proteids.

As to the proposition that this vegetable ration would have to be sterilized in air-tight boxes and failing this it would not keep, he wanted to say that the statement was simply bosh. Whoever heard of ordinary flour being sterilized to keep it. Even the sample tins before the committee had been kept for more than half a year, often left open to the air and yet were seen to be perfectly sweet. Unless this tin were dropped into a stream and left there it would be impossible for much moisture to penetrate. As to the precautions taken by the department in the purchase of this, he wanted to say that there had been twice the precautions taken than any ordinary dealer of foods would take when dealing in them. Besides, as he had already stated, samples had been compared with the article supplied, and the two found identical.

Dr. Neilson stuck to his opinion under a close cross-examination.

FOOD ALL RIGHT.

Prof. Ruttan, of McGill University, was next examined, and gave it as his opinion that a man could live nicely on this sixteen percent Devlin food, if he got enough of it, about one and three-quarter pounds a day. A day's food should contain about twenty grains of carbonhydrates and four and a half ounces of pure proteids. He had made a private analysis of powders submitted to him by Dr. Devlin a couple of months ago, in appearance similar to those on the table, but did not think he should be called to say what the results were.

Ottawa, June 23.—Before the emergency rations committee yesterday afternoon Mr. M. Edson, manufacturing chemist, of Montreal, testified that he had ground the powder shipped to South Africa. Something over two thousand pounds were ground for a cent a pound. He received his instructions from Dr. Devlin and Mr. John T. Lyons.

Paul Bergeron, drug clerk, working for John T. Lyons, swore he worked day and night packing this food for South Africa. The boxes were all weighed to see that they contained four ounces each. Ten or twelve trunks full were put in the tins. Witness had never before heard of the Vitallin Company. A few boxes left in Lyons's store retailed at 75 cents.

Hospital Sergeant A. Cotton, of St. Johns, P.Q., was called and gave positive evidence that having gone through a test of Hatch's protose at Kingston for thirty days and subsequently a similar test of Devlin's vitallin at St. Johns for thirty days, he had found the food and effects identical.

He had lost 15 pounds during the St. Johns test. In Kingston he had taken two or three glasses of beer every day in addition to milk, butter, bread and beef tea. At St. Johns he had restricted himself to ten ounces of weak tea prepared by his wife, and milk. Witness stated it was positively the same food as he had received at Kingston, and had given a certificate to that effect to Dr. Devlin, after one day's trial. Two of his comrades in the Kingston test are now in South Africa and would recognize the food as the same. He received no pay for undergoing the test.

Dr. Neilson was recalled and said he knew nothing of the St. Johns test, while it was in progress.

In answer to Mr. Clarke he said he did not place much value on the certificate given after such a short test.

Mr. A. McGill, assistant Dominion analyst, was then recalled and said he had tested for starches with a microscope the (Devlin) food taken from the trunk, and had identified three kinds of starch, wheat, leguminous and oats. Presumptively, the proteids were vegetable, either pease or beans.

The committee adjourned till Tuesday morning.

THE PRINCESS ARIBERT

WILL RETURN HOME WITHOUT VISITING MONTREAL.

Ottawa, June 20.—The Princess Aribert of Anhalt will leave Ottawa this afternoon by the private car 'Montreal' for New York, where she will sail almost immediately for home. Her Highness took a trip down the river yesterday with their Excellencies, the party being attended by Captain Graham and Mr. Arthur Guise.



THE PRINCESS ARIBERT.

CANADA'S FIRST PRIZE FOR TIMBER AT THE PARIS FAIR.

London, June 21.—Canada has been awarded first prize for its display of timber at the exhibition, Paris.

COUNT MURAVIEFF'S DEATH.

St. Petersburg, June 21.—The Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Muravieff, died suddenly this morning.

Count Muravieff had just finished his morning cup of coffee and had ordered his lunch, when he fell in an apopletic fit and expired.



THE LATE COUNT MURAVIEFF.

Count Muravieff was about fifty-five years of age. He succeeded Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky, who also died suddenly at Kief on Aug. 30, 1896, while travelling with the Czar.

A NEW MINISTER.

Member for St. Hyacinthe Appointed to the Cabinet.

Ottawa, June 22.—Mr. M. E. Bernier, member for St. Hyacinthe, has been taken into the government as Minister of Inland Revenue and took the oath of office at half-past twelve o'clock to-day before Mr. Justice Taschereau.

The Order-in-Council which deposes Mr. T. W. McInnes from the Lieutenant-Governorship of British Columbia



SIR HENRI JOLY DE LOTBINIERE.

has been put through. The appointment of Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere as Lieutenant-Governor to succeed Mr. McInnes has been sustained by the Governor-General.

The full re-arrangement therefore in British Columbia and in the Federal Cabinet is now completed.

Sir Henri Loly de Lotbiniere is making his arrangements for an instant departure and Mr. Bernier enters upon his executive duties at once.

Ottawa, June 22.—The writ for the by-election in St. Hyacinthe has been issued. Nomination is fixed for July 4 and election July 11.

THE NEW MINISTER.

The Hon. Michel Esdras Bernier, the new Minister of Inland Revenue, was



THE HON. M. E. BERNIER,
The new Minister of Inland Revenue.

born at St. Hyacinthe in 1841 and was educated at the St. Hyacinthe Seminary. In June, 1867, he was admitted to practice as a notary and is a member of the notarial board of the Province of Quebec. He is interested in agricultural pursuits and for some years has been president of the St. Hyacinthe Agricultural Society. He was first elected to parliament in 1882, and was re-elected in 1887, 1891 and 1896.

DEATH OF LORD LOCH.

London, June 20.—Baron Loch (Henry Brougham Loch), formerly Governor of Cape Colony, and British High Commissioner for South Africa, is dead. He was seventy-three years of age.



THE LATE LORD LOCH.

Henry Brougham Loch was born on May 23, 1827, being the son of James Loch, of Drylaw, Midlothian. He served in the Royal Navy 1840-42, afterwards entering the Hon. East India Company's service in the Bengal Cavalry. He served in the Sikh campaigns of 47-49, and in 1854 raised a corps of Turkish irregular cavalry in Bulgaria. He was an attaché to the Earl of Elgin's mission to China in 1857, and was afterwards at headquarters of the army engaged in China. He brought the Treaty of Geddo to England in 1858 and also the Treaty of Tientsi and Convention of Pekin in 1860. He was Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man from 1863 to 1882, Governor of Victoria, 1884-89, and Governor of Cape Colony and High Commissioner for South Africa from 1889 to 1895. In the latter year he was created Baron Loch.

COMMERCIAL

WITNESS OFFICE,
June 25, 1900.

LOCAL STOCKS.

Bad Break in Stock Values This Morning.

PACIFIC DECLINES 2½ POINTS, MONTREAL STREET 7 POINTS, GAS 4 POINTS—OTHERS CORRESPONDINGLY WEAK.

The local stock market opened weak this morning, and under comparatively heavy liquidation, values went on declining until an almost unprecedented low point was reached. There were no signs at the close to show that the lowest point was reached, though the usual influx of bargain hunters may cause an improved demand to-morrow, which will put a stop to declines. Of course the local exchange only followed the lead of the three large markets, viz., New York, London and Berlin, but all stocks were affected, the local favorites suffering just as much, or more, than the stocks listed on other exchanges. Royal Electric lost a good seven points on sales of only seventy-five shares, and Richelieu went under par. The stocks which show the greatest liquidation are Pacific, Gas, Montreal and Toronto Street, and in each of these the loss is very material. The mining stocks were traded in some; but not as extensively as the standard stocks, and values were fairly well maintained.

This sharp break is no doubt due to the disappointment of holders in the trend of the market during the past few months, and now with the Chinese situation so acute there is looming up another period of scarce money, while the reported failure of the crops points to the beginning of another period of industrial depression. There is a probability, however, of the damage to the crops being exaggerated and it would be a daring prophet who would outline the course of the stock market during the next few weeks.

MORNING BOARD.

C.P.R.—75 at 86¼, 200 at 86, 100 at 85¾, 20 at 86, 300 at 85½, 325 at 85¾, 175 at 85, 50 at 85⅞, 50 at 86.

M.S.R.—25 at 249, 25 at 248, 100 at 245, 175 at 243, 100 at 242.

New M.S.R.—30 at 235, 10 at 232.

Mont. Gas—25 at 182, 20 at 181½, 25 at 180¼, 1,000 at 180, 450 at 180, 25 at 179¾.

Toronto Railway—25 at 96¾, 50 at 96½, 25 at 96¼, 25 at 96, 125 at 95, 25 at 95½, 25 at 95⅜, 100 at 95¼, 10 at 95½, 25 at 95⅜, 25 at 95½, 25 at 95⅜.

Virtue—1,500 at 60.

Twin City—75 at 58, 100 at 57½, 100 at 57.

Republic—1,500 at 85, 1,000 at 88, 6,000 at 87.

Payne—3,500 at 98, 1,000 at 97, 1,000 at 98.

Richelieu—50 at 99¾, 75 at 99½.

Royal Electric—25 at 191¼, 25 at 191½, 25 at 190.

Mont. and London—1,000 at 2¼½, 9,000 at 24.

War Eagle—3,000 at 145, 500 at 144.

Dominion Cotton—50 at 91, 10 at 92, 25 at 91.

Merchants Bank—39 at 150, 20 at 151.

Bank of Montreal—11 at 250, 1 at 250.

Union Bank—15 at 106½.

Bank of Toronto—5 at 237.

NEW YORK.

New York, June 25, Wall Street—With only a few exceptions prices were lower to the extent of a large fraction at the opening of the stock exchange. Losses extended to a point or over in prominent stocks in the group of industrials.

Reported for the 'Witness' by G. R. Marler, Banker and Broker, 1771 Notre Dame st.

	Buyers.	Sellers	Counter.
New York Funds	1-32 prem.	1-64 dis.	¼ to ¼ prem
Sterling, 60 days	8⅝	8 13-16	8⅞ to 9
Sterling demand	9⅜	9 7-16	9⅛ to 9⅜
Sterling Cable	9⅝	9 9-16	9⅝
Paris Cheques	5.15⅛	1-16	

MONTREAL STOCK REPORT.

(Furnished by Macdougall Bros. Brokers. Montreal, June 22.

Stocks.	Asked.	Bid
Canadian Pacific Railway	88⅛	87¾
Duluth Com.	4¼	3
Do. Preferred	16	12
Montreal Street Railway Co	250⅞	25.⅞
Montreal Street Railway New	242	....
Toronto Street Railway....xd	97¼	97
Halifax Electric Ry....xd	94	87
St. John Elec. Ry	120	115
Twin City	60	59¾
" pfd	....	....
Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co	105	101
Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co. new	....	....
Commercial Cable Co....xd	167	161
Montreal Telegraph	167	161
Bell Telephone Co.	182	175
Montreal Gas Co.	181	182½
Royal Electric Co ....xd	197	196
" " N.S	....	....
Halifax Heat & Light	....	....
Montreal Cotton Co.	140	134
Dominion Cotton	96	92¾
Colored Cotton Co.	84	80
Merchants "	....	....
Montmorency Cotton	110	....
War Eagle	$1.50	$1.46
Republic Mg. Co	$ .88	$ .87
Payne Mining Co	$ .98	$ .96
Montreal & London	.26¼	24
Virtue Mining	.66	.60
North Star	$1.10	....
Dom. Coal	....	....
" pfd	....	....
Intercolonial Coal	45	35
" " pfd....xd	75	....
Flemington Coke & Coal Co	....	22
Bank of Montreal	270	250
Molsons Bank	190	182
Merchants Bank	159½	150
Nova Scot'a Bank	....	....
Eastern Townships	....	....
Quebec Bank	....	173
Union Bank	90	....
Commerce Bank	150	....
Imperial Bank	....	....
Bank of Ottawa	210	205
Hochelaga Bank	135	....
Auer Light Co.	....	....
Land Grant Bonds	....	....
Loan & Mortgage Co	....	....
North-West Land pfd	58	....
Windsor Hotel	....	....
Com. Cable Coup Bonds	....	101
" " " Reg'd	....	....
Ht. & Lt., Halifax	65	....
Can. Colored Cotton Bonds	100	99
Dom. Coal Bonds	110½	....

GRAIN.

There is some reaction in the Chicago wheat market this morning, after the spurt on Saturday, but Manitoba wheat is well held. Sales took place on Saturday at 91c, and it is not likely that any reduction will be conceded to-day, unless there is a material break in Chicago during the afternoon.

Other grains are rather dull, with no change in prices.

Quotations, afloat Montreal, are as follows: Oats, 33c; peas, 71c; barley, 49c to 50c; rye, 63½c to 64c.

The Liverpool public cable quotes as follows: Spring wheat, 6s 7d; No. 1 Cala. 6s 10d to 6s 11d; corn, 4s 0¾d to 4s 4d; peas, 5s 7d. These quotations on wheat show a substantial advance.

Receipts to-day in Montreal are as follows:

	G.T.R	C.P.R.
Wheat	54,500	14,700
Peas	1,600	3,100
Oats	10,900	6,900
Barley	2,300	....

FLOUR AND FEED.

Millers report another advance in the price of flour, with a very strong market, and another advance may be made to-day or to-morrow. Feed is in fair demand, with no change in value.

Quotations are as follows: Manitoba patents, $4.60; strong bakers, $4.30; Ontario winter wheat patents, $4 to $4.25; straight rollers, $3.55 to $3.75, and $1.75 to $1.85 in bags.

Manitoba bran is quoted at $14.50 to $15.50 in bags, and Ontario bran at $14 in bulk; shorts, $15.50 to $16, and moullie at $19 to $21 in bags.

Receipts to-day were 4,175 brls. flour.

PROVISIONS.

The market is generally easier, with a better supply of hogs, and lower prices are expected during the present week. Dressed hogs are quoted at $8 to $8.50. Lard is in good supply, and stocks are accumulating so that a break in price is probable, but at present pure Canadian lard is quoted at 9c to 9½c, and kettle rendered at 10c to 10½c. There has been a good demand for bacon and hams, so that the stocks are not large, and prices are likely to be well maintained. We quote hams at 11c to 12½c, and bacon at 10½c to 12c; Canadian short cut mess pork is steady at $18.

Liverpool public cable shows some tendency to advance, but there is no material change in prices.

Receipts to-day were 26 pkgs lard, 990 pkgs meats and 387 pkgs hams and bacon.

EGGS.

The receipts are falling off, but the demand is also quiet, and the market is generally easy. Best eggs are quoted at 11½c in large lots, and 12c to retailers; seconds, 10½c to 11c, and culls at 9c to 10c.

Receipts to-day were 960 cases.

BUTTER.

The market is fairly steady on spot, but there is little probability of such high prices being paid in the country this week as were paid last week. Finest creamery is offering on spot at 20¼c to 20½c. Undergrades are in good demand at 19c to 19½c.

Receipts to-day were 1,225 pkgs.

CHEESE.

There is a material reduction in the price of cheese to-day from what ruled a week ago. On the wharf this morning there was little or no competition among buyers, and salesmen had to accept 9½c to 9¾c. For finest western on spot 10c is considered full value, and business may start in this week at a fraction under this.

Liverpool public cable is unchanged at 50s for both.

Receipts to-day were 16,400 exclusive of river boats.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ashes, unchanged and quiet at $5.25 per cwt for pearls, $4.55 for firsts, and $4.20 for seconds. Beans unchanged and quiet at $1.70 to $1.75 for handpicked, and $1.60 for primes. Honey steady at 8½c to 9c for white extracted; 7½c to 8c for dark in large tins. Hay is in good demand at $9.50 to $10 for No. 1; $7.50 to $8.50 for No. 2, and $6 to $7 for clover in car lots of bales. Maple products not enquired for. Syrup is nominal at 6½c to 7c in wood, and sugar at 9c to 9½c. Potatoes in plentiful supply at 30c to 35c per bag.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

From Montreal for week ending June 25:

	Cheese.	Butter.
Liverpool	19,066	2,255
Manchester	215	2,244
Glasgow	6,072	5,091
Belfast	462	....
London	21,146	....
Leith	5,200	....
Cardiff	1,288	....
Bristol	17,487	....
Total	70,996	9,590
Same week last year	98,425	18,814
Total to date	416,210	32,251
Same time last year	378,242	51,922

LIVE STOCK MARKET, June 21.

There were about 300 head of butchers' cattle, 200 calves and 300 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were present in large numbers, and there was an active demand and higher prices paid for good cattle, but the common stock and grasshopper cows were rather lower in price. Prime beeves sold at from 5¼c to 5½c per lb., and a few choice animals were held at higher figures; pretty good animals sold at from 4c to 5c per lb., and the rough half fatted beasts at from 3½c to 4c, while some of the lean grass-fed cows would not bring over 3c per lb. The best calves seemed to have been bought up before reaching this market, and very few were sold here at over $4, while some of the smaller ones brought only $2 each. Shippers paid from 3¾c to 4c per lb., for good, large sheep, and the butchers paid from 3½c to 4c per lb., for the others. Lambs sold at from $2.50 to $4.50 each. Fat hogs sold at from 5½c to 6c per lb., according to size.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, June 25.

There were about 400 head of butchers' cattle, 100 calves and 250 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were out in full force, and trade was brisk, with steady prices for all good cattle, but the common stock brought lower prices than on Thursday. Mr. G. Martel bought 19 prime cattle at 5½c per lb.; pretty good animals sold at from 4c to 5c per lb., and the rough half fatted beasts from 3½c to 4c, while some of the leaner old cows would not bring over 3c per lb. Good calves were scarce, and sold at from $6 to $10, while the common veals sold at from $2 to $5 each. Shippers paid 4c per lb. for good, large sheep, and the butchers paid from 3½c to 4¼c per lb., for the others. Lambs sold at from $2.75 to $5 each. Fat hogs sold at from 5c to 5½c per lb., for heavy, and from 5¾c to 6c per lb., for light weights.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—June 22.

There was a very large attendance of farmers and market gardeners at the market this forenoon, all the available space in and around Bonsecours market, and Jacques Cartier square being fully occupied with produce laden vehicles, and it required the presence of half a dozen policemen to prevent unpleasant stoppages in the street traffic. Oats were in very large supply, the asking price being about 70c the bag; buckwheat was much more plentiful than at any former market this season, and from $1 to $1.10 per bag were the asking prices; a few samples of green peas were offered at from $1.25 to $1.50 the bush. Potatoes were offered at from 25c to 35c the bag; green carrots, 25c to 35c the doz. bunches; rhubarb, 7c to 12c do., or from one-half to one-third of a cent per lb.; lettuce, 5c to 15c per dozen; radishes, 4c to 6c do.; American cabbages, $1.50 the crate; Montreal cabbages, 70c the dozen; cauliflowers are very plentiful, but the dry weather has caused them to 'button,' so that they are of little value. Those grown in the open air sold at from 25c to $1 the dozen, while those grown under glass bring from $2 to $2.50 the dozen. Montreal cucumbers are plentiful, and sell at from 30c to 50c the dozen. Green onions are 6c to 10c the bunch; spinach, 25c the basket; dead turkeys, 9c to 12c per lb.; fowls, 75c to 90c the pair; spring chickens, 40c to 60c do.; tub butter, 17c to 20c the lb.; print butter, 18c to 25c do.; fresh laid eggs in baskets, 17c to 22c the dozen; older eggs at 14c to 16c do. The supply of western strawberries was considerably smaller today than for some days past, and sold at from 8c to 9c per box; Montreal strawberries are getting plentiful, and sell at from 6c to 8c the small box; oranges are dearer, Valencias selling at $7 the case, and Californias at from $3 to $3.50 the box; good lemons are $3 to $3.50 do.; western tomatoes, 90c to $1 the box; bananas, 75c to $2 the bunch. The farmers have been bringing much more hay to market lately, but prices remain without change, or from $7 to $9 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $3 to $5 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

MONTREAL TRADE.

Dun's Bulletin of Saturday, June 23, will say of Montreal trade: With the advance towards midsummer there is some seasonable modifications of the trade movement, but country collections keep up very well, and should do so, considering the good prices being paid for butter and cheese. City retail dry goods business is good, and setting orders for light summer textiles are still reported in fair volume by the wholesale trade. The sugar refineries report quite an active demand for their goods buying being stimulated by the recent advances, and by the approach of the fruit preserving season. Some lots of German and Austrian refined sugars are coming to hand, being importations on the order of manufacturing confectioners placed early in season. Some anticipations are held of a higher tea market. The advance in currants, noted last week, is now reported to be due to a blight having attacked the vines. Hides, leather and shoes continue quiet; leather quotations are nominally about the same but there is a pretty strong feeling that dealers would be disposed to shade figures for fair lots. Metals tend to quietness, and some easing off in values is reported in black sheets, Canada plates, boiler plates and tank steel; ingot tin is fairly steady; copper and lead a little weaker; improved demand as reported for cements. Exports of cheese and butter are brisk, and there has been recent notable improvement in values.

The money market is easy at 5½ per cent for call funds, with expectations in some quarters of a lower rate.

A DROP IN WHEAT.

BIG FLUCTUATION IN CHICAGO MARKET—RAIN IN MANITOBA.

Chicago opened 1c lower this morning on July wheat, and for a time it appeared as though the bottom had gone out of the market as there was an extreme decline of 4¼c, but on reiterated reports of great damage to the crop, there was more buying and values went up 2¼c before the close. Corn lost 1c, and provisions were also weak; but the close showed improvement in all lines. In Manitoba the excitement was at a high pitch all day, and some wheat changed hands at 94c though the close was under this figure. A telegram from an agent to a Montreal firm yesterday stated that there would likely be no more of No. 1 hard than would furnish seed. To-day's report states that there is rain in some parts of the province, and that may have considerable bearing on the situation, but the extent is not yet known.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

The following table shows the range of prices in Chicago to-day and the closing quotations as compared with those of Saturday:—

	Saturday's Close.	To-day's Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—					
July	88	87	88¼	83¾	86
Corn—					
July	42½	42	42½	40½	41½
Oats—					
July	25½	25¾	26	24¾	25¾
Pork—					
July	12.65	12.50	12.55	12.10	12.32
Lard—					
July	7.07	6.95	7.07	6.87	6.87
Short ribs—					
July	7.15	7.05	7.05	6.95	6.95

A POOR OUTLOOK.

MANITOBA WHEAT CROP THREATENS TO BE A VERY SCANTY ONE.

Winnipeg, June 19.—'Manitoba will not have half a wheat crop this year should rain come in torrents,' remarked a leading grain man yesterday. The above remark is borne out by reports received from every part of the province excepting perhaps the extreme north-western portion. Some districts have been favored with intermittent showers, but still a great deal more is needed to insure a good crop that will pay for the reaping. In the south-western districts, the fields are very patchy, one will show up well while the next is almost bare. The chief causes of damage are the drought, and the heavy winds which came early in the season.

The hay crop will be short, thin and very late. A worse condition of drought is reported from the Dakotas over the boundary line, the damage there being more serious than in Manitoba, as their crop is earlier. Unless rain comes in large quantities at once there are thousands of acres in Dakota that will never see a binder this season.

From the North-West Territories, west of Indian Head, the crop reports give promise of an unusually heavy yield, particularly in the Prince Albert and the Edmonton districts. Heavy rains have fallen, and the outlook is of the brightest.

STATEMENT BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, June 21.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£888,000
Circulation, increased	19,000
Bullion, increased	1,006,852
Other securities, increased	690,000
Other deposits, increased	1,187,000
Public deposits, increased	352,000
Notes reserved, increased	94,000
Gov't securities	Unchanged.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 44.36; last week it was 43.96 percent. Rate of discount unchanged at 3 p.m.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Chicago, June 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 21,000, including 1,400 Texans; generally 10c lower; good to prime steers, $5 to $5.70; poor to medium, $4.40 to $5; stockers and feeders, $3 to $4.75; cows, $2.90 to $4.55; heifers, $3.10 to $4.75; canners, $2.25 to $2.85; bulls, $2.80 to $4; calves, $5 to $6.50; Texas grass steers, $3.65 to $4.20; Texas bulls, $2.75 to $3.40.

Hogs, receipts to-day, 40,000; to-morrow, 25,000; left over, 1,800; 2½c to 5c lower; top, $5.35; mixed and butchers, $5.10 to $5.25; good to choice heavy, $5.20 to $5.35; rough heavy, $5.05 to $5.15; light, $5.05 to $5.30; bulk of sales, $5.20 to $5.30.

MINING EXCHANGE.

Reported by A. W. Morris, Mining Broker, Canada Life Building, Montreal.

MORNING SALES.

Virtue—500 at 60.
Can. Gold Fields—500 at 6¾.
Deer Trail Con.—1,000 at 4¾.
Knob Hill—500 at 48, 500 at 47, 500 at 46, 500 at 45, 500 at 44¾, 500 at 43, 500 at 42, 500 at 40.
Payne—500 at 98.
Golden Star—1,000 at 15½.
Montreal and London—5,000 at 24½.
Big Three—500 at 2.
Black Tail—1,000 at 15½.
Oregon—500 at 17½, 1,000 at 18, 1,000 at 18½.

AFTERNOON SALES.

Big Three—2,500 at 2¼, 5,000 at 2.
Deer Trail Con.—2,000 at 5.
Republic—500 at 85½, 100 at 85½.
Oregon—500 at 18, 1,500 at 18½, 2,000 at 20, 1,000 at 21, 500 at 23, 500 at 24, 1,000 at 24½, 500 at 25, 500 at 26½.
Knob Hill—1,000 at 40.

TORONTO MINING EXCHANGE.

Toronto, June 25.—Sales:
Athabasca—500, 500, 500 at 21; 500 at 22.
Can. G.F.S.—500, 500 at 6¾.
Dardanelles—500 at 2¾.
Golden Star—500, 500, 500 at 15.
Ham Reef—500, 500 at 9¼; 500 at 9⅛; 500 at 9¼; 500, 500 at 9; 500 at 8⅞; 500 at 8⅞; 500 at 8⅞.
King—500 at 6¼; 500 at 6.
Deer Trail—500 at 4¾; 500, 2,000 at 5.
Fairview—500 at 4¾.
Virtue—500 at 59.
Waterloo—500 at 3.
White Bear—500 at 1½.
Rambler Cariboo—500 at 21½.
G. Star—500 at 14¾.
Deer Trail—500 at 4⅛.
Golden Star—500 at 14⅝; 1,000 at 14½, 1,000 at 14⅝.
Total, 24,000 shares. No board this afternoon.

CHEESE SALES.

Ormstown, June 20.—At our cheese board to-day offerings were 652 white cheese; 45 colored, and 51 packages of butter. All the cheese sold at 10¼c. Bids of 20¼c were offered for butter, but not accepted.

Woodstock, Ont., June 20.—There was a large attendance at the local board to-day, and 1,037 boxes of white and 1,170 of colored were offered. Some transactions at 10¼c to 10¾, salesmen holding.

Stirling, Ont., June 20.—At the cheese board to-day 665 boxes of white were offered. Bulk sold at 10 1-16c to 10¼c.

Picton, Ont., June 20.—Sixteen cheese factories boarded 1,605 boxes; all colored. Highest bid, 10 3-16c; no sales.

Napanee, Ont., June 20.—At the cheese board here to-day there were 680 white, and 960 colored boarded; 560 sold at 10⅝c, and 200 at 10¼c.

Russell, Ont., June 20.—Cheese boarded, 235 white and 220 colored. Ten cents offered for white and colored; none sold.

Brockville, Ont., June 21.—At the cheese board to-day 4,661 boxes were boarded, of which 3,134 were colored, balance white 10¼c was the best offer, but the salesmen would not accept and the board adjourned without any business being done. Later, the salesmen accepted 10c to 10¼c on the curb.

Kingston, Ont., June 21.—At cheese board to-day 422 white, 1,397 colored boarded. Sales, 292 white at 10 1-16c, and 115 at 10c, June make.

Madoc, Ont., June 21.—At the board to-day 1,135 boxes offered; 985 sold at 10c.

Barrie, Ont., June 21.—At the cheese board here to-day 610 boxes were offered, first half June make; 300 boxes sold at 10c.

Tweed, Ont., June 21.—Five hundred and eighty-five white cheese boarded; 200 sold at 10c; 55 sold at 9⅞c.

Chesterville, June 22. — At the cheese board, 742 boxes were offered, of which 263 were white; 10c was bid for both, but no sales were made; 10 boxes of butter were also offered, and got bids of 20c, but not sold.

Iroquois, June 22.—At the cheese board to-day 950 cheese were boarded; all colored; 680 sold on the board at 9¾c.

Finch, Ont., June 22—At the meeting of the Finch cheese board, only 9¾c was offered for both kinds; 1,543 cheese were boarded, but none sold.

Ottawa, June 22.—Cheese sold at 9¾c a pound at the Ottawa board to-day. The boardings amounted to 1,007 white and 1,462 colored.

Brighton, Ont., June 22.—At the cheese board meeting to-day 1,040 cheese were boarded; 415 sold at 10c.

Perth, Ont., June 22.—There were 2,000 white cheese boarded here to-day. The price paid for all was 10c.

Winchester, Ont., June 22.—At the meeting of the cheese board to-day 888 boxes of colored were registered; the highest bid to-day was 9¾c, with no sales.

Cowansville, Que., June 23.—At the meeting of the Eastern Townships' Dairymen Board of Trade to-day 66 factories offered 4,046 boxes of cheese. Total boxes sold, 2,185, at 9¾c to 9 11-16c.

Cornwall, Ont., June 24.—Despite the slump in the price of cheese every box offered on the Cornwall board here yesterday, except 49 Americans, sold on the board. The price paid was 9¾c for both white and colored. The total number boarded was 1,705, of which 1,199 were white and 457 colored.

Belleville, Ont., June 23.—Twenty-two factories offered 1,895 boxes of cheese, all white; 9¾c was bid for 885 boxes, and 9¾c for balance; only 250 sold.

London, Ont., June 23.—At to-day's market 16 factories offered 1,976 boxes June cheese; 671 white, 1,305 colored. Sales, 780, as follows: 650 at 10c; 80 at 10¼c.

Ogdensburg, June 23.—Twenty lots, 2,116 boxes, offered; 9½c was bid, with no sales. Later, on street, all sold at 9¾c.

Canton, N.Y., June 24.—Large cheese, 9¾c; twins, 9¼c. Butter, 19½c.

Watertown, N.Y., June 22.—Sales of cheese on board to-day, 7,500 at 9¼c to 9¾c. About 2,000 for Montreal at 9¾c.

New York, June 23.—Butter, firm; and creamery, extras, 16c to 19c; factory, 13½c to 16c; imitation creamery, 14½c to 17½c; state dairy, 15c to 18½c.

Cheese, dull; large white, 9¾c; large colored, 9¾c; small white, 9½c to 9¾c; small colored, 9½c to 9¾c.

The receipts of butter for the week just ended were 65,783 packages, and shipments 781 tubs. Cheese receipts during the past week aggregated 49,115 cases and shipments 26,685 cases.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKET.

New York, June 22.—Beeves—Receipts, 3,231; 21 cars on sale; market low, closing 10c to 15c lower; 3 cars unsold; steers, $4.40 to $5.70; tops, $5.80; bulls, $3 to $4.50; cows, $2.20 to $4.25; extra fat, do., $4.30 to $4.45. Cables, weak. Exports, $1.50 cattle; tomorrow, 994 cattle, 20 sheep and 9,106 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 412; slow and barely steady; all sold; veals, $4.50 to $6.65; choice, do., $6.75; buttermilks, nominal. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4, 735; 24 cars on sale; extremely dull; sheep lower to sell; lambs, 15c to 25c off; 15 cars unsold; sheep, $3.25 to $4.75; culls, $2.25 to $3; lambs, $5.50 to $7.50; extra, $7.75; yearlings, on sale; steady; mixed western hogs, $5.60; $5 to $6. Hogs—Receipts, 2,981; half a car State do., $5.70 to $5.80.

East Buffalo, June 22.—Cattle unchanged; calves in fair demand; choice to extra, $6.25 to $6.50; good to choice, 26 to $6.25. Sheep and lambs—Yearlings, choice to extra, $5.75 to $6; good to choice, $5.50 to $5.75; spring lambs, choice to extra, $6.75 to $7; sheep, mixed, $4.50 to $4.75; wethers, $4.55 to $7; fancy export wethers, $5 to $5.25. Hogs—5c higher; the general basis of $5.50 for heavy mixed Yorkers of good weight; pigs, $5.50; roughs, $4.70 to $4.90; stags, $3.50 to $3.75. The close was strong.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, June 22.—Western Cattle Market to-day: Hogs lower; export cattle easier; choice butchers' cattle firmer; common butchers' cattle weaker. Trade all round fairly brisk. Quality of fat cattle not extra good. A large number of fat cows were offered and sold at good prices. Run was light, 55 loads—800 cattle, 1,340 hogs, 600 sheep and lambs, and 50 calves. A few loads of grass-fed cattle were on the market to-day, but they could not command prevailing prices. The hog market was very unsettled and complaints from drovers were heard on all sides. Many did not expect a drop in price so soon, and consequently lost money.

Export Cattle—Only a few buyers were looking for cattle to-day. Quality of cattle was below the late average. The market was easier, but prices were maintained fairly well. Export cows sold at good prices.

Butchers' Cattle—Really choice butchers' heifers and steers were scarce and sold firmer again at $4.60 to $4.90 per cwt., and as high as $5 per cwt. for an odd bullock. Other qualities were steady, except common cattle, which were not in good demand.

Feeders—A few dealers are still looking for some good feeders, but offerings are very light. Prices range from $4.25 to $4.70 per cwt. for steers of 900 to 1,200 pounds, and $3.75 to $4.15 per cwt for weights of 700 to 900 pounds.

Stockers were rather weaker at $3.25 to $3.50 per cwt. Off-color steers and heifers sold at $2.50 to $3 per cwt.

Bulls—All grades of bulls sell well, according to quality and weight, and from $3 to $4.75 per cwt.

Sheep—Feeling is easy at $3.75 to $4 per cwt. for export ewes and $2.75 to $3 per cwt. for bucks.

Lambs—Fair demand cleared out offerings at $2.50 to $4.50 per head.

Milch Cows—About 20 milchers, generally of medium quality, sold at $30 to $50 per head.

Hogs—Selection of 150 to 200 pounds were quoted ¼c off at $6.62½ per cwt., and fats ¼c off at $5.75 per cwt. Lights were unchanged at $5.75 per cwt.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

Edinburgh, June 13.—Messrs. John Swan & Sons had a smaller show of fat cattle on offer yesterday. There was again a very large attendance of buyers forward, and all the stock on offer made a good selling trade. Prices very similar to the high rates of last week. Cows were a smaller show, and made a rather quieter trade. Bulls in very small numbers, and dear. Best polled bullocks sold to £26; others from £16 10s to £22; horned bullocks, to £25, and from £16 to £24 12s 6d; heifers, £19 15s; shorthorn cows, £21 12s 6d; Ayrshires, £17 10s; bulls, £29 17s 6d. Best beef, fully 8s 6d per stone. There was a considerable increase in the number of sheep and lambs on offer yesterday; trade throughout quieter, and prices all over, slightly lower, with heavy ewes decidedly cheaper than last week. Best half bred sheep, in wool, 44s 6d; do., clipped, 50s; greyfaced sheep, to 43s 6d; Cheviots, 41s 6d; half bred ewes, in wool, 49s; clipped, 50s; Cheviot ewes, 44s; blackfaced ewes, 33s; best lambs ran from 32s to 37s, and greyfaced lambs from 24s 6d to 31s 6d. Mutton, 9d to 9¼d clipped, and 10½d rough. There was a large show of calves, and they sold at lower rates. Pigs also were a turn cheaper. Numbers—345 cattle, 2,347 sheep, 109 calves and 57 pigs.

Newcastle, June 13.—Number of cattle yesterday, 1,846; sheep and lambs, 6,453; pigs, 700; calves, 140. Larger supply; similar prices. Prime heifers, 8s 6d to 9s; steers, 8s 3d to 8s 9d; second class animals, 7s 3d to 7s 9d; coarse and inferior, 5s 6d to 6s; pork, 5d to 8d; lamb, 9½d to 11d; veal, 5d to 8½d; mutton, 6d to 10d.

Salford, June 13.—At market yesterday: Cattle, 1,468; fair demand for choice. Sheep and lambs, 15,735; fair trade for lambs and choice sheep. Calves, 186. Quotations—Cattle, 5½d to 7½d; sheep, 7½d to 9¾d; lambs, 9d to 10d per lb.

BUTTER.

Manchester, June 13.—The arrivals of Danish, Swedish and Finnish amount to over 4,000 casks—a decreased supply of early 1,500. The demand yesterday ruled active for all grades, and a good clearance effected. Irish creamery sold readily at a smart advance on last week's rates. Finest Danish and Swedish, 105s to 107s; finest Finnish, 100s to 102s; Irish creamery, 94s to 96s.

Cork, June 12.—Firsts, 83s; seconds, 81s; thirds, 79s; fourths, 73s. Mild cured—Superfine, 86s; fine, 83s. Choicest boxes, 89s; choice, 81s. In market—289 firkins, 99 mild, and 8 boxes.

COUNTRY MARKETS.

London, Ont., June 23.—Grain, wheat, 67c to 72c; oats, 30½c to 32c; peas, 60c to 65c; corn, 42c to 47c, rye, 51c to 66c; barley, 40c to 48c; beans, $1.25 to $1.40; hay, moderate supply, at $8; butter, best rolls, 17c to 19c; best crocks, 16c to 17c; store lots, 14c to 15c; eggs, good demand from 11½c to 12c; dressed hogs easier, at from $7.50 to $7.75 per cwt.; live pigs numerously offered at $3 to $5; wool, prices were nominally unchanged from 15c to 16½c; Poultry, ducks, dressed, per pair, 75c to $1; fowls, per pair, undressed, 60c to 65c; dressed, 65c to $1; geese, each, 60c to 75c; turkey, per lb., 11c to 13c.

Guelph, Ont., June 23.—Flour, $1.90 to $2.15; white wheat, 66c to 68c; red wheat, 68c to 70c; bran, $12; middlings, $16; barley, 40c to 45c; oats, 28c to 30c; rye, 40c to 45c; peas, 63c to 65c; hay, $8 to $9; potatoes, per bag, 30c to 35c; live hogs, $5.50 to $5.75; sheepskins, 70c to $1; hides, $7 to $7.50; wool, 15c to 17c; butter, 14c to 15c; eggs, 12c to 13c.

Ottawa, June 23.—The large Saturday markets which every year prevail at this season, are keeping up this summer as big as ever. Predictions have been made for a long time that the Ottawa markets were going down in size, owing principally to the competitions of the railways. The size of this morning's market would tend to prove such predictions as incorrect, as there was a large attendance of both buyers and sellers. Prices showed almost no change. Both the wholesale and retail quotations for eggs and butter were the same as ruled last Saturday. In green vegetables, some of the prices were a little lower than usual owing to an increasing supply. Quotations are as follows: Print butter, 19c to 22c per lb.; pail butter, 16c to 19c per lb.; eggs, 12c to 13c per dozen; poultry, alive, 60c to 70c per pair; oats, 30c a bushel; hay, $8.50 to $10 per ton; lambs, 5c to 6c per lb. fronts, 6c to 7c per lb, hinds; strawberries 10c per box; rhubarb, 30c dozen; lettuce, 15c to 25c per dozen; potatoes, 50c per bag; savory, 25c per dozen; sage, 25c per doz.; cucumbers, 75c per dozen; cauliflowers, $1 dozen; cabbages, $1 dozen; poultry, dead, 60c to $1.10 per pair.

The 'Daily Witness' from receipt of subscription to end of 1900 to new subscribers for only one dollar. An opportunity to have the 'Daily Witness' with the war news, war maps, war illustrations, war correspondence and war articles.

MONTREAL NEWS.

St. Jean Baptiste day, June 24, was celebrated in Montreal this year in the churches, the day having fallen on Sunday. This was Bishop Bruchesi's suggestion, and it was carried out punctiliously.

H.M.S. 'Crescent,' Captain Colville, who is flag captain of the North American fleet, accompanied by the 'Indefatigable,' 'Psyche,' 'Tribune' and 'Quail,' will probably come to Montreal about June 30 or July 1.

The Montreal building inspector, P. Lacroix, who is a fugitive from justice, is at present declared to be a resident of Mexico, and pursuit of him will probably be now abandoned. His new name is said to be Boulanger.

Montreal's so-called reformers in the City Council are just now having their critics chide them for spending sixty dollars or more on champagne at the Mount Royal Park, instead of going about the park to find out where the public convenience is neglected.

The man who was drowned in the St. Lawrence last week, and who had been sent to jail on April 17 for drunkenness and carrying a dagger, turns out to be Hubert Rogers, from Manchester, N.H. He was thirty-one years old and had determined on suicide before he left the jail.

The Montreal Street Railway is having a somewhat severe handling from the recorder of the city for not keeping up the five-minute service on some of the city lines. Fines of ten and fifteen dollars were put upon the company last week, and it was warned, through the manager, to be more careful.

Simon Meloche, sixty-five years old, lighthouse-keeper on Lake St. Louis, at No. 1 lighthouse, was found at his post on Tuesday night last quite dead. He had been suffering from heart disease. He had lived alone in the lighthouse for over seven years, and though he married in California thirty-seven years ago he never brought his wife to Canada.

Last Tuesday morning, Dr. Denis, V. S., was buried in Cote des Neiges cemetery. He had been practicing in Richmond, Que., and was married on June 11. He came to Montreal on his honey moon trip with his wife, Margaret Burnside, and took pneumonia, which ended in his death so speedily. He was a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters.

Irish people of St. Mary's parish, in the east end, who have had control of their own school under the Roman Catholic School Commissioners of Montreal, are raising objection that the commissioners, after having expended ten thousand dollars for repairing the school and engaging to give fifteen thousand dollars more, seek control. They are afraid that, if this should come to pass the Irish character of the school would speedily become French.

Life's short span and the suddenness with which eternity is reached were illustrated twice on Wednesday. In the afternoon Mr. Francis Leithead, 13 St. Ignace street, dropped and died just as he stepped from the elevator at Gault Bros., where he was employed. Mr. J. B. Therrien, 380 St. Charles street, while out for a walk at noon on the same day, dropped down on the corner of St. Patrick street and Atwater avenue, and died instantaneously.

The notorious Jack Roach, who escaped punishment for his connection with the Napanee bank robbery, was destined to meet a sentence as severe as anything he could have had for that crime had he been proven to be the chief participator. He was convicted of having, along with another, held up and robbed Mr. Patrick Rooney of a hundred and tw

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.

BAZIN—On June 17, 1900, at 46 Richmond square, a daughter to Dr. and Mrs. Alfred T. Bazin. 25

HENRY—At 171 Stanley street, on Saturday, June 23, 1900, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. W. Henry.

HOPKINS—At 'Bonnie Place,' on June 18, 1900, to Mr and Mrs. W. P. Hopkins, a daughter. 25

LOCKERBY.—At 407 Burnside Place, on Saturday, June 9, 1900, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Colin A. Lockerby.

LOTHIAN—At Bryson, P.Q., on June 16, 1900, the wife of Wm. Lothian, of a daughter. 22

McCAW—On June 16, 1900, at 130 Bishop street, the wife of T. M. McCaw, of a daughter. 25

McROBERTS—At Chateauguy Basin, Que., on June 18, 1900, the wife of C. A. McRoberts, of a daughter. 19

SYMINGTON—In this city, on June 18, 1900, the wife of Mr. John Symington, a daughter. 25

WARREN—At the M.E. parsonage, Clark's, Nebraska, on June 20, 1900, a daughter to Mrs. (Rev.) G. B. Warren. 23

MARRIED.

ABERNETHY—PRICE—On Tuesday, June 19, 1900, at the residence of the bride's uncle, 13 Essex avenue, by the Rev. John Ker, D.D., Edith Maud, daughter of the late Alexander Abernethy, of Ayr, Scotland, to Frederick Frice, of this city.

AINSWORTH — VAN BLARICONE. — By the Rev. J. C. Wilson, on June 6, 1900, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. W. B. Ainsworth, to Miss Charlotte, daughter of Mrs. F. N. Van Blaricone, all of Brighton, Ont. 19

BAIN — McFAUL — At the residence of the bride's parents, Chatham, on June 20, 1900, by the Rev. N. Waddell, B.D., Mr. James Bain, to Miss Maggie McFaul, both of Chatham, Argenteuil Co., Que. 22

BALDWIN — BUCKLAND — At the residence of the bride's parents, Ayer's Flat, Que., on June 20, 1900, by the Rev. J. Holt Murray, Nora Elvesta, eldest daughter of W. F. Buckland, Esq., to Henry R. Baldwin, of Barnston, Que., son of the late Francis W. Baldwin, and brother of Mrs. G. B. Hall, of Barnston. 22

BERRY — COULTHARD — On Wednesday, June 20, 1900, at the residence of the bride's mother, 133 Bedford Road, Toronto, by the Rev. Mr. McCaul, Ellis Perry, of Beauharnois, Que., to Beatrice Mary, daughter of the late Rev. Walter Coulthard. 22

BUCHANAN — McKINNON — At North Sydney, C.B., on June 20, 1900, by the Rev. T. C. Jack, B.A., William H. Buchanan and Minnie McDonald McKinnon. 25

BURRELL—CALDWELL.—In Boston, on June 20, 1900, at the residence of the bride's sister, by the Rev. C. E. Davis, William G. Burrell, of Montreal, to Margaret Jean, daughter of Allan Caldwell, of Sydney Mines, Cape Breton, N.S. 21

BYERS — FORSTER — In the Methodist Church, Oakville, Ont., on June 20, 1900, by the Rev. John Kaye, John R. Byers, Phm.B., and Miss Agnes Heriet Forster, daughter of the late John Forster, Esq., both of Oakville.

CASS—KRUSE. — At Bondgate Church, Bishop-Auckland, Durham, Eng., on June 22, 1900, by the Rev. Mr. Nicholson, Amanda Bell (Minnie), second daughter of Julius Kruse., Esq., of this city, to Wm. Marley Cass, M.D., of Egremont, Cumberland, Eng. 23

CAVANAGH—ARMSTRONG — At the residence of the bride's parents, Bryce Hill, Proton, by the Rev. J. Morrison, on June 20, 1900, Mr. John Cavanagh, the youngest son of the late James Cavanagh (late township clerk), to Miss Agnes Jane, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Armstrong, all of Proton, Ontario. 25

CHEWETT—WARD. — At Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria, B.C., on June 9, 1900, by the Venerable Archdeacon Scriven, James H. Chewett, C.E., of Toronto, to Alice Isabella, youngest daughter of the late J. G. E. Ward, Esq., of Yatton Court, Herefordshire, England. 23

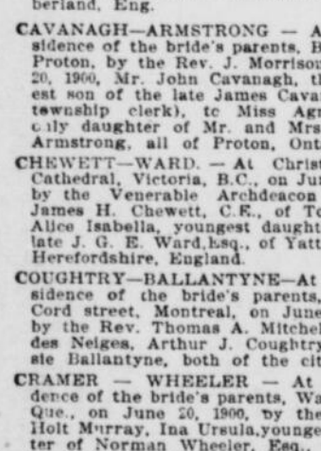
COUGHTRY—BALLANTYNE—At the residence of the bride's parents, 155 McCord street, Montreal, on June 20, 1900, by the Rev. Thomas A. Mitchell, of Cote des Neiges, Arthur J. Coughtry, to Jessie Ballantyne, both of the city.

CRAMER — WHEELER — At the residence of the bride's parents, Way's Mills, Que., on June 20, 1900, by the Rev. J. Holt Murray, Ina Ursula, youngest daughter of Norman Wheeler, Esq., to Edwin R. Cramer, of Way's Mills, Que., son of Levi J. Cramer, of St. Johnsbury, Vt.

DATE—GRIFFITHS.—On June 20, 1900, at St. Martin's Church, by the Rev. G. Osborne Troop, Florence, sixth daughter of Geo. T. Griffiths, to William Ernest, son of John Date, Esq., both of this city. 21

DEVENNY — ARMSTRONG — At the residence of the bride's parents, Lachute, Que., on June 20, 1900, by the Rev. N. Waddell, B.D., Mr. Charles E. Devenny, of Buckingham, to Miss Annie Jane Armstrong, of Lachute. 22

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DICKSON—SANGSTER.—On June 20, 1900, at the residence of the bride's father, Maple View Farm, St. Louis de Gonzague, Que., by the Rev. S. F. McCusker, B.A., assisted by the Rev. D. W. Morison, M.A., and the Rev. E. Wesley Halpenny, secretary of the Quebec Sabbath-school Union, John Dickson, of Ormstown, to Hannah, youngest daughter of William Sangster, Esq., of St. Louis de Gonzague. 21

EASTON—HOWLAND.—On June 6, 1900, at Interlaken, Switzerland, by the Rev. Henry Grasett Baldwin, Frank Edward Easton, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., London, of Devonport street, Hyde Park, son of the late John Easton, M.D., to Alice Muriel, eldest daughter of the late William Holmes Howland, and granddaughter of Sir William Pearse Howland, K.C.M.G., C.B., of Toronto, Canada. 23

FERGUSON—BROWN. — On Wednesday, June 6, 1900, at the residence of the bride's parents, 37 Metcalfe avenue, St. Henri, by the Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, B.A., John Ferguson, second son of Mr. John Ferguson, of Granby, P.Q., to Elizabeth Jane, daughter of Robert A. Brown, Esq. 19

GRACE—LEE.—On June 21, 1900, at the residence of the bride's parents, Bona Place, Quebec, by the Rev. Donald Grant, Nathaniel Grace, M.D., of London, England, to Mabel, second daughter of William Lee, Esq., of Quebec. 23

HAMILTON — BANFIELD — On June 20, 1900, at the residence of the bride's father, 262 Seaton street, Toronto, by the Rev. W. J. Smith, of Yonge Street Methodist Church, Albert J. Hamilton, of Kingston, formerly of Peterbore, to Ada Banfield, eldest daughter of W. H. Banfield. 23

HARTER — CLOY — On June 21, 1900, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. A. Cook, Presbyterian minister, Augustus F. Harter, of Chicago, Ill., to Jessie Lorne, youngest daughter of John Cloy, of Thorold, Ont.

HUNTER — CAMERON—At Knox Church, Goderich, Ont., on June 20, 1900, by the Rev. Robert Ure, D.D., Archibald C. Hunter, M.D., to Grace E. youngest daughter of the late Hon. M. C. Cameron, late Lieutenant-Governor of North-West Territories.

JONES—McGREGOR.—At the residence of the bride's parents, in the village of Caledonia, Ontario, on June 6, 1900, by the Rev. D. D. McDonald, Mr. Albert E. Jones of Rodney, Ont., to Maggie, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. McGregor, of Caledonia, Ont. 19

JONES—M'LAURIN.—In Vankleek Hill, Ontario, on June 20, 1900, by the Rev. C. J. Cameron, B.A., B.Th., assisted by the Rev. W. K. Anderson, D.D., at the home of the bride's parents, H. Carl Jones, editor of the 'Eastern Ontario Review,' to Lottie C., only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. Rufus McLaurin. 23

LOGAN — CHAMBERLAIN — On June 6, 1900, at the parish church, Solihull, Warwickshire, England, by the Rev. H. B. St. John, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, assisted by the Rev. Harvey Brooks, Vicar of the parish, Roderic Robert Walter Logan, M.R.C.S., of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, son of the late Alex. C. Logan, of Great Valley, Jamaica, to Frances Ethel, youngest daughter of Geo. K. Chamberlain, of Leamington House, Malvern Wells. 20

LUGSDIN—GREENE.—At the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. E. Naylor, Belleville, Ont., on June 19, 1900, by the Rev. V. H. Cowsert, Mr. Walter E. Lugsdin to Miss Flora Greene. 21

McCAIG—MITCHELL.—On June 14, 1900, by the Rev. George Mossop, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. John C. McCaig, accountant, of Ulverton, Que., to Miss Evelyn M. Mitchell, daughter of Robert Mitchell, Esq., of South Durham, County of Drummond, P.Q. 19

McCONNELL — HASLEY — On June 20, 1900, at Mountain Street Methodist Church, by the Rev. J. Henderson McConnell, B.D., assisted by the Rev. W. Jackson, D.D., Wesley McConnell, to Lily E., only daughter of John Hasley.

McCUIT—CAMELON.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Woodlawn, Ont., by the Rev. H. Ferguson, Ellen, daughter of Mr. John Camelon, to Henry McCuit, all of Woodlawn. 21

McLEOD — CAMERON — At the residence of the parents of the bride, on June 20, 1900, by the Rev. D. McColl, B.A., Donald J. McLeod, of Echo Vale, Compton, Que., to Helen, daughter of James Cameron, Esq., of Leeds, Quebec. 22

MONTGOMERY — ADAMS — At Huntingdon, Que., on June 20, 1900, Richard W. Montgomery, of Sawyerville, to Miss Edith Adams, daughter of the Rev. William Adams. 25

MOUNTAIN — RODGER — On June 20, 1900, at the residence of the bride's sister by the Rev. W. H. Stevens, George Mountain, to Lizzie Chalmers, third daughter of the late David Rodger, both of Montreal. 25

MUNROE — SPINK — At Montreal, on June 20, 1900, F. T. Munroe, of Winchester, to Miss Jennie Spink, of Maxville. 22

MURDOCH — LOVE — On Monday, June 18, 1900, by the Rev. W. D. Reid, David J. H. Murdoch, to Clara May, daughter of Mr. J. B. Love. 20

ORMISTON — McKELVIE — At the residence of the bride's father, on June 13, 1900, by the Rev. A. C. Reeves, B.A., Andrew Ormiston, of the Township of Haldimand, to Lottie J., eldest daughter of Henry McKelvie, Campbellford, Ont. 20

PARKER — KERR — At the Metropolitan Church, Toronto, on June 20, 1900, by the Rev. W. R. Parker, D.D., father of the groom, assisted by the Rev. Chancellor Burwash, Wm. Ruston Percival Parker of Osgoode Hall, barrister-at-law, to Ida Margaret, elder daughter of Geoerge Kerr, Esq., Toronto.

RICHARDSON — BOWES — On June 16, 1900, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Wesley Casson, of Toronto, assisted by the Rev. Geo. Richardson, of Milton, Wm. J. H. Richardson, of Whitby, to Frances McF., second daughter of Mr. George S. Bowes, of Milton, Ont. 22

ROBB — REDDICK — At the residence of the bride's mother, Aubrey, Que., on June 20, 1900, by the Rev. J. W. McLeod, Mr. Geo. A. Robb, to Miss Elsie Reddick, all of English River, Que. Belleville papers please copy. 25

ROSS — FENWICK — On June 20, 1900, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. G. Colborne Heine, assisted by the Rev. W. D. Reid, Charles Gilbert Ross, to Christina, daughter of Jas. Fenwick. 22

RYMILL—BERWICK—At Sherbrooke, Que., on June, 18, 1900, by the Rev. F. G. Lett, Alfred Chester Rymill, of Orford, to Cinderella Rose, daughter of Geo. Berwick, of Brompton, Que. 21

SIMPSON—RAMSAY—In this city, on June 20, by the Rev. Dr. Jackson, D.D., Hugh Simpson, to Miss Sarah E. Ramsay. 23

ST. GERMAIN — WHEELER — At Bowmanville, Ont., on May 15, 1900, at St. John's (Church of England), by the rector, the Rev. Richard Seaborn, A. H. St. Germain, of 'St. Germain Park,' North Toronto, to Miss Flora Wheeler, youngest daughter of George Wheeler, of Oshawa, Ont.

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MONTREAL.

WALTON — MACFARLANE — At the residence of the bride's parents, 113 Queen west, Toronto, on June 20, 1900, by the Rev. Dr. McTavish, Albert E. Walton, to Margaret Patterson Macfarlane, youngest daughter of D. Macfarlane.

WILSON — McDONALD — At Rosebank, Cedarville, Proton, on June 6, 1900, by the Rev. J. Morrison (uncle of the bride), assisted by the Rev. N. A. McDonald, B.A., Lr. William G. Wilson, Maple Grove, Proton, Ont., to Miss Kate McDonald, late of North Uist, Scotland.

WOODS — TOFIELD. — At Chalmers Church, Quebec, on June 20, 1900, by the Rev. Donald Tait, Laura B., eldest daughter of Alexander Woods, Esq., to Henry Alfred, eldest son of William Tofield, Esq. 23

WRINCH—BRECKON.—On June 16, 1900, at the residence of the bride's brother, H. C. Breckon, at Merton, Ont., by the Rev. R. W. Burns, Horace C. Wrinch, M.D., to Alice J. Breckon. 19

DIED.

BAKER—At Metcalfe, Carleton County, Ont., on Monday, June 11, 1900, 'Jay Carman,' youngest and dearly beloved son of John B. Baker, aged 11 months and 11 days.
'Safe in the arms of Jesus.'

BATTERBURY — On June 21, 1900, Elizabeth Batterbury, in her 78th year, relict of the late Robert Batterbury, of London and Bristol, England, and mother of F. R. Batterbury, of this city.

BEATY.—At St. Catharines, Ont., on June 16, 1900, Frances Gertrude, daughter of the late John Irving Beaty, Esq. 19

BURROW—At the residence of his mother-in-law, 725 Cadieux street, on Friday, June 22, Alfred James Burrow, aged 31, Toronto (Ont.) and Medford (Mass.) newspapers please copy. 23

BRYCE—At Mount Pleasant, Brant Co., Ont., on June 17, 1900, Catherine Henderson, wife of George Bryce, Esq., in her 79th year.

CAMPBELL.—At Norwood, on Monday, June 18, 1900, at the age of 79 years, Helen Gorrie, widow of the late Donald Campbell.

CORISTINE.—At Alexandria, La., on June 18, 1900, George R. Coristine, aged 41 years, son of the late John Coristine.

DAVEY—At his late residence, Todmorden, Ont., on June 17, 1900, Henry Davey, in his 79th year. 19

DONAGHUE.—In this city, on June 19, 1900, at 1082 City Hall avenue, of appendicitis, Hilands Ernest, youngest surviving son of John Donaghue, aged 8 years and 4 months.

DOUGLAS—At Trinidad, Colorado, on June 18, 1900, Lizzie, youngest daughter of the late James Douglas, merchant, Owen Sound, Ont. 21

FERGUSON.—At Chelsea, Que., on June 18, 1900, at the residence of her son-in-law, Chas. A. Dewar, Mrs. J. B. Ferguson, aged 72 years. 19

GNAEDINGER—On June 24, of appendicitis, Emanuel Kensington Gnaedinger, third son of E. L. Gnaedinger, aged 4 years 9 months and 4 days.

GORDON—At 88 Columbia avenue, Westmount, on June 21, 1900, Grace Dorothy, youngest daughter of John A. Gordon, aged 4 years and 5 months.

GRIFFIN — At 396 Wilbrod street, Ottawa, on June 20, 1900, Philip Joseph Geoffrey Griffin, youngest son of Martin and Harriet Griffin, in 24th year of his age.

HAMILTON.—At Sudbury, on June 17, 1900, of heart failure, Robert Raymond (Bert.) Hamilton, traveller, youngest son of the late John R. Hamilton, V.S., Moorview, Ont., and dearly beloved brother of Mrs. Dr. J. B. Cassidy of Sault Ste. Marie, in his 36th year, much and deeply regretted. 23

HARMAN — In this city, on Monday, June 25, 1900, at the age of 60 years, 7 months, Elizabeth Annett, beloved wife of Geo. Harman.
Liverpool, England, papers please copy.

HAY — In this city, on June 23, 1900, David Arthur Hay, youngest son of James Hay, aged 28 years and 3 months.
New York and Granby papers please copy.

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HUGHES—On June 1, 1900, at his home, George's Lake, Treadwell, P.O., Ont., John R. Hughes, aged 76 years.

KING—Accidentally drowned, on Lake Metapedia, at Cedar Hall, on June 20, 1900, James King, of Quebec, youngest son of the late Charles King, of Lyster.

LE PENCIER — At Burkitt's Rapids, Carleton County, Ont., on June 20, 1900, Peter Theodore Le Pencier, in the 86th year of his age. 23

LIGHTBOURN — At Toronto, on June 20, 1900, Ellen Mary Harvey, beloved wife of Alexander Harvey Lightbourn, aged 67 years.

LYSTER — At Ottawa, on June 22, 1900, Edith Hilda, beloved wife of Dr. Howard Lyster, of Hull. 25

MITCHENER—On June 2, 1900, John Mitchener, of Highlands, Thurlow Park road, West Dulwich, and Messrs. Rylands & Sons, Limited, London, England, aged 67.

PERKINS—At Mansonville, Que., on June 14, 1900, after a lingering illness, Abigail C. Nott, wife of L. A. Perkins, Inland Revenue Inspector.

POPE.—At his late residence, 452 Berri street, Montreal, on June 21, 1900, Gilbert Gordon Carmichael Pope, son of the late Edward Pope, of South-West Point, Anticosti, in his 26th year.

ROBERTS.—In this city, on June 22, 1900, at the age of 83 years, Mary Lynch, widow of the late Geo. Roberts.

SCOTT—At Brampton, Ont., on June 22, 1900, Mary Lawrence, beloved wife of Alexander P. Scott, aged 49 years. 23

SPARKS.—At Alameda, California, on June 19, 1900, Ellen Morrile, wife of Dr. Frederick E. Sparks, and daughter of Dr. M. Lavell, of Kingston, Ont. 23

STOBBS—On June 21, 1900, at 50 Bismarck avenue, Toronto, Eliza Taylor Stobbs, wife of the Rev. Thomas Stobbs.

STREET — At Brantford, Ont., on May 4, 1900, Joshua Hill Street, aged 72 years, formerly of Montreal. 23

URQUHART.—Suddenly, on June 21, 1900, J. Arthur, only dearly and beloved son of Arthur and 'Dovey' Urquhart, aged 2 years and 10 months.
'Safe in the arms of Jesus.' 19

WHITEAVES—On June 20, 1900, at No. 22 Gloucester street, Ottawa, Ethel Gertrude, youngest daughter of Dr. J. F. Whiteaves, of the Geological Survey Department, aged 21 years.

WOODS.—At her son's residence, 49 Arlington ave., Westmount, on June 22, 1900, Margaret Graham, in the 80th year of her age, daughter of the late Major W. J. Graham, R.A., Belfast, Ireland, and relict of Robert Woods.

WRIGHT.—In this city, on June 18, 1900, at 139 Leber street, David, eldest and beloved son of William Wright, aged 40 years.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

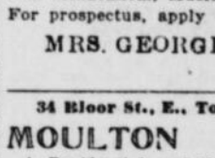
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SS. Kastalia (cold storage)	5,80) "	SS. Marina (cold storage).	8,50) "
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A FEW CHOICE YOUNG JERSEY Bulls and Calves from choice Cows, for sale cheap. CHAS. MACKEY, Thornbury, Ont. 18

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FOR SALE — THE PROPERTY of the late Daniel Galbraith, Almonte. For particulars apply to NORMAN STEVENSON, Almonte, Ontario.

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE UPON LIBERAL terms, for cash or unencumbered city rental or improved farm property, "Fir-Hurst," beautifully situated at west end of town of Trenton, Ont., overlooking town and Bay of Quinte; good boating and fishing; Montreal, Toronto and Rochester steamers calling regularly; buildings, brick and stone; hot air and water heating; grates, baths, etc., with extensive lawn and fruit garden; admirable summer residence or boarding, or for gentleman's permanent home. Apply to W. H. AUSTIN, Trenton, Ont., or to B. N. DAVIS, Barrister, Toronto.

VIRGINIA HOME FOR SALE.—ONE OF the prettiest and most desirable suburban homes in the thriving City of Danville, Va. Fronts 170 feet on Main street; beautiful shady lawn, good garden, orchard, grass lot, etc.; fine new house; twelve rooms besides cellar, closets, bath-room, etc. I offer a bargain in this property. For particulars address JOHN BUSTARD, 1432 North Main street, Danville, Va.

LARGE FARM FOR SALE, 640 Acres, complete section; near south-western boundary, Manitoba; over one hundred acres under cultivation; best district; no hailstorms; eight miles from railway village; three elevators; large two-story frame house, costing over one thousand dollars; stables, granary, wells; mostly rich loam soil; River Souris passes through farm; near coal supply; price three thousand. J. D. RONALD, Brussels, Ont.

Wanted.

GINSENG WANTED — LIVE PLANTS only; next fall; $1.50 per hundred for small; $3.00 per green pound for large ones. Write for particulars. W. E. SAUNDERS, London, Ont. 5

TEACHERS AND STUDENTS—WANTED, in every school district throughout Canada, to get up clubs for the 'Daily Witness,' 'Weekly Witness' and 'Northern Messenger.' Send for sample copies and circular. Address JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

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Miscellaneous.

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