# Montreal Weekly Witness

## and Canadian Homestead.

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## THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

### Session Opened on Wednesday with the Presentation of the Japanese Terms.

### THE ACTUAL NEGOTIATIONS WILL CONSUME SOMETHING LIKE FIVE WEEK'S TIME IF BASIS FOR PEACE IS FOUND.

Portsmouth, N.H., Aug. 9.—The first session of the Peace Conference between the Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries has been concluded. The meeting lasted about one hour, during which time the credentials of each mission were examined respectively by the other. The credentials were found to be entirely satisfactory.

The only other business transacted was the agreement upon a programme for future sessions.

After the conference the envoys spent some time in their respective offices, leaving the General Stores building shortly after noon. They returned to Newcastle by launch. Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira were the first to leave the Navy Yard landing. The Russians followed shortly afterward, the trip to the hotel landing being made by the Russians and the Japanese in separate boats.

The envoys have agreed that the English and French languages shall be used jointly, and that the official minutes of the meetings shall be recorded in both languages. The official details of the daily programme have not yet been made public.

On behalf of Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira, Mr. Sato handed the following official statement to the Associated Press regarding this morning's meeting:

'To-day's meeting was informal, for the purpose of settling the method of procedure, and in that meeting it was decided that formal meetings will commence to-morrow morning, at half-past nine. Meetings will be held twice a day, one from 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., and the other from 3 to 5.30 or 6 in the afternoon, subject to modifications as may be decided upon later. No serious business was transacted at this morning's session.

RUSSIANS ARE HOPEFUL.

The Russians do not hesitate to reiterate that they will have no trouble in reaching an agreement provided Japan's terms appear to be reasonable. 'But,' added a Russian to-night, 'Japan must remember that we have come to this Conference because of a real desire for peace, and not because we are unable or unwilling to continue the war indefinitely. It is thought that it may be possible to-morrow to exchange the fundamental basis on which the representatives of the two beligerent powers may be able to come to an understanding. It is only after an accord on these fundamental bases that an armistice will be considered advantageous by both parties. On one point the Russians are instructed not to yield—that regarding a war indemnity.

It has been estimated that if a basis of negotiation for peace is found, the actual negotiations will consume something like five weeks' time before a treaty can be perfected and signed.

JAPANESE PEACE CONDITIONS.

Portsmouth, N.H., Aug. 10.—The Japanese have handed the Russians the conditions of peace in writing.

Professor Takasugi, of the Imperial University of Tokio, in an interview, following a lengthy conference with Mr. Sato, who has been the spokesman so far for the Japanese Peace Commission, said that Japan's terms would include the immediate evacuation of Manchuria, the cession of the Island of Sakhalin and an indemnity of one billion dollars. Vladivostok will also be demanded. The indemnity, Mr. Takasugi said, might be reduced if peace can be brought about in no other way.

Mr. Takasugi said :—The Portsmouth conference will end in a treaty of peace.

RUSSIA'S REPLY.

Portsmouth, N.H., Aug. 11.—Russia's reply to the Japanese terms of peace will be delivered to M. Witte by Baron Komura at 9.30 o'clock to-morrow morning. The reply is written, there being two texts, one in French, the other in English. On the two crucial points, indemnity and the cession of the Island of Sakhalin, the reply is absolute non-possumus. Other points are accepted as basis for discussion, while still others are accepted conditionally. The reply is rather long, because in enumerating the conditions upon which discussion is admitted and those upon which consideration is declined, reasons and arguments are given. The Japanese plenipotentiaries are expected to ask for an immediate adjournment to examine and prepare their reply. M. Witte will probably intimate that the Russian plenipotentiaries expect the Japanese to display as much expedition as they (the Russians) have shown in the preparation of their response. Monday, therefore, is expected to be the day on which the real discussion will begin. Neither side wants to indulge in diplomatic sparring. The time for fencing is over and less than a week must decide whether a basis of peace is possible.

RUSSIAN UNANIMITY.

Japan's demands, as predicted, have served to array the Russian Government and people under the same banner for the first time since the beginning of the war, and it is evident that M. Witte will find almost solid support at his back in whatever answer he may make to Baron Komura's communication.

The Government permitted and encouraged the publication of the full Associated Press despatches containing the Japanese conditions, which, like a fiery cross, rallied Russia's disunited clans, reactionary, Conservative, Liberal and Radical. With scarcely an exception, every voice is raised urging the Government to hold out against Japan's principal demands.

PLENIPOTENTIARIES PESSIMISTIC.

To-night in the inner camps of both plenipotentiaries the deepest pessimism reigns. M. Witte, it is positively known, believes the prospects of an agreement are so remote as to be practically nil. He has no desire to prolong the agony and instead of fencing when the plenipotentiaries come together, after the Japanese have had the opportunity to examine the reply, there is strong reason to believe he will not only welcome but will insist upon an immediate discussion of all the proposed bases. So pessimistic is he that he has already been talking to his colleagues of his plans when the rupture comes. Before sailing for home, he contemplates a brief visit to Chicago.

That the Japanese terms, in so far as they touch the main points, will not be withdrawn or materially modified, is the opinion of the most competent authority on the ground, who will talk for publication, namely Julio Kumpei Matsumato, a member of the Japanese Parliament, who is here as financial emissary of Japan.

'The conditions in their broad outlines,' said he to-night, 'have been substantially dictated to us in Japan, and the Russians will be much mistaken if they imagine the Japanese will not insist upon the chief points—the indemnity and the cession of Sakhalin.

'To surrender either is impossible. If Baron Komura should yield on these points, public feeling in Japan would be so strong that he would be murdered on his return to Japan. We must be reimbursed for the cost of the war, and we have national claims to Sakhalin which we have never forgotten.

'Japan has no desire to humiliate Russia more than is necessary, and even now is seeking to avoid wounding Russia's susceptibilities, but public opinion in Japan is absolutely so firm on the main issues that no Japanese statesman could possibly dare to withdraw the terms which have been proposed as the basis of peace.'

WAR TO THE DEATH.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 11.—Japan's terms of peace, as reported this morning, correspond with expectations. They confirm the information derived from a high authority after the meeting of the peace envoys on board the 'Mayflower,' namely, that no common ground at present exists on which the belligerents can negotiate a peace.

The Japanese terms reached the public through the evening papers at two o'clock this afternoon. The appearance of the papers containing them created scarcely more interest than an ordinary issue.

Popular opinion is unanimous that this ends the incident, and that the Peace Conference will dissolve forthwith. M. Witte's action in immediately rejecting the demands for a war contribution and the cession of Sakhalin is universally approved. Any attempt to compromise these points would be resented by all classes.

There is no indication yet of what the official action will be, but a high functionary said to the correspondent:—'No, we shall have war to the death, and the country will be united on this point.'

RESPECT THE SABBATH.

Portsmouth, N.H., Aug. 13.—No progress has been made with the peace negotiations over Sunday. They stand exactly where they did last night. The session of the plenipotentiaries, which was to have been held this afternoon was postponed by mutual agreement out of reverence to the fact that it was the Holy Sabbath, which is universally observed in Russia, as a day of rest.

The Russians had not been anxious for a session to-day, and this morning the Japanese took the initiative, and through the intermediary of Mr. Pierce, it was decided to postpone the sitting until to-morrow morning. The situation therefore remains the same. It would, perhaps, be not too much to say that the general feeling is hopeful in spite of predictions made by men connected with both sides of the negotiations that before next Sunday the plenipotentiaries will reach an impasse where a rupture will become inevitable. This pessimistic view is based upon the fact that so far as known the big barriers in the agreement—indemnity and Sakhalin—remain as high and insurmountable as ever.

An intimation comes from a high source that very strong outside influences are at work on both sides, and that for the moment the effort is to gain time. The plan of having Russia practically satisfy Japan's claim for reimbursement for the cost of the war by the purchase of the Japanese military evacuation of Sakhalin contiues to be advanced. Such a solution would permit Russia to say she had paid neither indemnity, nor ceded a foot of territory.

The debate in yesterday's conference over the first condition—the recognition of Japan's 'predominating influence' over Corea, involving her right to control the administration of the hermit kingdom, use the littoral for strategic purposes, etc.—was of a remarkable character. Indeed, the position taken by M. Witte was sensational in the extreme. His attitude reveals plainly the Russian tactics. They propose to rise before the world the spectre of the 'yellow peril.' Russia claims that Japan's present purpose is to get a foothold on the Asiatic continent, from which to extend her influence and dominion.

M. Witte made no objection, but he declared words 'preponderating influence,' did not adequately describe what Japan proposed to do, and he insisted that the language used should show Japan's true purpose—which he contended is to make a Japanese colony of Corea. His argument might be summarized as follows:

'Russia has no objection to Japan taking Corea, but you must avow it plainly. If it is to be taken, it should be taken officially, so that the world will understand. You propose to take possession of the persons of the entire administration of the kingdom from the Emperor down to the smallest of the people.

All of which means Corea is to belong to Japan. So be it. Russia will not object, but Japan shauld avow a purpose which is against the interests of Europe and America—especially against the interests of the United States, China, and even your ally, England. If this is satisfactory to Europe and America, Russia raises no protest. You propose to destroy every vestige of the sovereignty of the Emperor of Corea, but you desire to employ a formula which will conceal your true purpose. The country which will suffer most in America, which will undoubtedly understand it in about ten years when it is too late.' To this argument Baron Komura dissented most vigorously; although in the most friendly manner contending that Japan sought only to secure for herself in Corea the commercial and industrial position to which she was entitled; to aid in its civilization and development, and to protect the kingdom from administrative anarchy.

The fact that the Corean question should be the first to be discussed in the peace conference is strangely fitting, as it was over Corea the long struggle between Russia and Japan, which culminated in the present bloody war, began.

ST. PETERSBURG VIEW OF MATTER.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 13.—It is considered here that both peace commissions, now in Portsmouth, are chiefly concerned how to make the failure of the negotiations the least offensive to the United States, and other neutral powers. Russia strongly desires to avoid damaging President Roosevelt's prestige inasmuch as she is really indebted to him for an immense service. Japan undoubtedly has the same desire, though it is considered in diplomatic circles that she rather suffers by the whole episode.

Some believe that the next session of the conference will be the last. Others are inclined to think that several more meetings will be held, if for no other purpose than in tribute to President Roosevelt's desires, and with a view to possible understanding on minor points, which will prove valuable when real peace negotiations are reached.

There is some sensitiveness in official circles over the charge that Russia has again shown perfidy in her diplomatic methods, which was the true cause of the present war, by disclosing the peace terms at Portsmouth in violation of the agreement with the Japanese envoys. It is even suggested at the Foreign Office today that the truth may be that the terms are much more severe than represented, and that the accepted version was allowed to leak out by the Japanese in order to conceal their more drastic character. On the other hand, it must be remembered that the present moment precisely suits the purpose of the Russian Government at the present stage of the domestic crisis.

RETICENCE AT TOKIO.

Tokio, Aug. 13.—As was expected, officials here are impenetrably secretive regarding the Japanese terms. No hint is obtainable as to the accuracy or inaccuracy of the reports which have been published purporting to give the terms. There is an increasing tendency to doubt if a settlement will be reached. The public is impatiently awaiting the renewal of operations in Manchuria

JAPANESE PRESS VIEWS.

Tokio, Aug. 14.—Japanese newspapers continue to take a pessimistic view of the results of the conference at Portsmouth. The 'Jiji' says :—

'It is not possible to place much hope in the outcome of the negotiations. It is patent to everybody that the best course open to Russia is the conclusion of peace, as it is now impossible for her to recover her lost prestige. Should M. Witte conclude a peace which means the acceptance of Japan's terms he will find himself confronted by a strong opposition which will cost him the confidence of the Emperor and of the Russian Government. If M. Witte is brave enough to subordinate his personal interest completely to the good of his country, he is in a unique position to render her a meritorious service. But it is too much to expect such a sentiment in any Russian statesman under the present form of government.

'There is every indication that the Russian delegates will decline to accept Japan's terms, and that a rupture will occur. Should a rupture occur, the degree of Japan's terms will not be responsible for the break.'

The 'Asahi' says :—

'We are inclined to pessimism because Russia is allowing herself to be influenced by a misunderstanding in regard to Japan's actual condition and strength. Russia thinks that Japan is solicitous for peace, thinking that peace alone can save Japan from a collapse in the near future. Russia still thinks she can exhaust Japan. As long as the Russian delegates allow themselves to be miskuided they will not accept Japan's terms, which are the lowest that Japan, as a victor, can accept. The Russian terms will not satisfy Japan; hence, there is little hope that peace will result from the conference.'

The 'Nichi Nichi,' this morning, says:

'Russia's sensitiveness and humiliation are natural, but the excess of such sentiment is likely to lead to greater humiliation and possibly to disgrace. Japan consented to open a peace meeting in response to the chivalrous efforts of President Roosevelt, who was supported by France and Germany. Should Russia continue her bluffing she will find herself isolated and alienated from the civilized powers.' The 'Nichi Nichi' further declares that Japan's terms are modest and that Russia alone will be responsible if there is a breach at Portsmouth.

TALK IN BERLIN.

Berlin, Aug. 12.—The newspapers this morning seem disinclined as a whole to express their opinion of the Japanese peace terms.

Russian utterances at Portsmouth and St. Petersburg, pronouncing the terms unacceptable, are treated here as signifying nothing. It is pointed out that the French talked the same way in 1871 concerning the cession of Alsace-Lorraine, but that they agreed to it rather than prosecute a hopeless war.

LONDON NEWSPAPERS.

London, Aug. 12.—The newspaper reports of the Japanese demands are accepted with reservation, owing to their lack of official endorsement, although here the alleged conditions are regarded as being near the mark. The terms are generally regarded as justifiable, if accurately given. Some papers consider that they are moderate. The 'Standard' thinks they are undoubtedly severe, but neither harsh nor exorbitant. The 'Morning Post' thinks that Russia's alleged refusal of the demand is discounted by the fact that M. Witte has not peremptorily rejected them, and regarding the objection to an indemnity, and the cession of territory, it declares that both claims are reasonable and legitimate.

The 'Telegraph' scouts certain foreign suggestions that Great Britain ought to influence Japan to moderate her demands.

The 'Daily News' remarks upon the astonishing directness of Japan's diplomacy, which is even speedier than that of America's. She has, the paper says, learned all the candor of the new diplomacy without its bombast and publicity.

The 'Daily Mail' says the terms are reasonable, and moderate. It is of the opinion that Japan conceivably will magnanimously forego fishing rights, and the limitation of the Russian navy in the Far East.

## THE SAKHALIN SURRENDER

### THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS INCREASING.

Tokio, Aug. 9, 5.30 p.m.—An official report from the Sakhalin army says:—'General Liapinov and five staff officers who surrendered at Hamdsa on July 31, was escorted to Rykoff, where they were met by our commander-in-chief in a church building. General Liapinov states that a detachment consisting of two officers and a hundred men who had been sent toward Nioro had been ordered by telegraph to come at once and surrender.

The number of prisoners is increasing. The convicts seem to have been released before our occupation, and it is apprehended that they will disturb the peace.

Tokio, Aug. 8.—The Navy Department announces that a force of Japanese landed at Port Imperator, a hundred and fifty miles south of Kastri Bay, Siberia, and captured the lighthouse-keeper, but released him and allowed him to continue in his duty. The lightouse guard fled inland without making any resistance.

When the Japanese first landed at Kastri Bay they captured two eight-centimetre bronze guns, with which the fleeing Russians were bombarded.

DOMINION PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS.

Winnipeg, Aug. 9.—The tenth annual convention of the National Association of Master Plumbers and Steamfitters of Canada convened here yesterday. A large delegation were in the city. Mr. Ross, of Toronto, the president, being ill, the vice-president, Mr. Hammond, is presiding. The secretary, Mr. Kirkham, was stricken with typhoid fever on Sunday, and his illness will seriously affect the arrangements.

## RUSSIAN RETREAT

### LINEVITCH REPORTS ABORTIVE OPERATIONS.

St. Petersburg, Aug 9.—General Linevitch in a telegram to the Emperor, dated Aug. 8, reports that the Russian forces operating in the eastward of the Mandarin road, advanced on Aug. 5 towards a defile near the village of Chagon, 24 miles south of Taulu. The Japanese assumed the offensive and turned both flanks, compelling the Russians to retreat to the northward. The Japanese followed in pursuit and again encountered part of the Russian forces which had halted in the Nadoulin forge, but after a hot fusillade they returned to the southward. The Russians in the Hailung cheng district, the general says, occupied the village of Yulangtse after a skirmish.

## THE KING

### HIS MAJESTY WILL MEET THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.

London, Aug. 14.—King Edward left this morning bound for Marienbad, where he will take the bath cure. On the way he will stop at Ischl, on the River Traiun, where he will hold an interview with the Emperor Francis Joseph.

## RECIPROCITY

### UNITED STATES EXPORT MERCHANTS OPPOSED TO POLICY OF GOVERNMENT.

New York, Aug. 14.—The 'Journal of Commerce' says :—The prominent export merchants of this city are opposed to the present attitude of the government towards reciprocity. An address has been prepared and will be presented to the national convention on reciprocity at Chicago this week, as follows :

'We, the undersigned export merchants of New York city representing the larger part of the export trade of this country hereby express our desire to cooperate with your body in any action tending toward renewal of reciprocal relations with foreign countries.'

Among the signers are the American Trading Company, New York Export and Import Company and many others.

The address will be taken to Chicago and presented at the convention by Francis Lowe, of the Coffee Exchange, on behalf of the exporters who have no regular organization. The Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' Association and Produce Exchange will all be represented by committees at the reciprocity conference. Efforts will be made by the local committees to have the east adequately represented in any action taken by the conference.

Interest was aroused to a high pitch by the action of Germany, last February, in drawing up a reciprocity agreement with Russia and drawing up a tariff which would discriminate markedly against American exports.

## THE NATIONAL DEBT

### INCREASE FOR PAST YEAR $5,928,471.78.

Ottawa, Aug. 13.—By the addition of $4,819,950.90 to the indebtedness of the Dominion during the past month, the total debt of Canada was brought up to $255,912,576.47 on July 31, as compared with $249,984,104.69 for the corresponding period last year—an increase in the debt for the past twelve months of $5,928,471.78.

Revenue and Expenditure on Account of Consolidated Fund.

| | Month of July, 1904. | Month of July, 1905. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue— | | |
| Customs | $3,063,293.92 | $3,200,643.28 |
| Excise | 853,214.75 | 892,532.53 |
| Post-Office | 330,000.00 | 370,000.00 |
| Public works, including railways | 422,622.88 | 461,579.94 |
| Miscellaneous | 92,150.70 | 50,328.20 |
| Total | $4,761,291.25 | $4,975,083.95 |
| Expenditure | $2,779,007.63 | $2,930,603.26 |
| Expenditure on Capital Account, etc. | | |
| Public works, railways and canals. | $54,863 93 | $79,934.38 |
| Dominion lands | ..... | ..... |
| Militia capital | ..... | ..... |
| Railway subsidies | 93,300.00 | 93,300.00 |
| Bounties | ..... | ..... |
| South Africa contingent | ..... | ..... |
| North-West Territories rebellion | ..... | ..... |
| Total | $148,163.93 | $173,234.38 |

SNOW IN MICHIGAN.

Newberry, Mich., Aug. 8.—This section has had its first taste of winter, one-half inch of snow falling. Some of the crops were badly damaged.

## RUSSIAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

### The First Since the Seventeenth Century

### WAS PROCLAIMED BY THE CZAR ON SATURDAY.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 14.—The Russian Assembly, the first gathering together of representatives of the Muscovite people since the Emperor Alexander Micnaelovitch, the second of the Romanoffs, summoned the last Zemsky Sobor, in the seventeenth century, was proclaimed on Saturday next.

The final session of the special commission which has been considering the project as drafted by M. Bouliguine, Minister of the Interior, and elaborated by the Council of Ministers, was held at Peterhof Tuesday. Its verdict upon the project as a whole was favorable, and at the conclusion of the session the Emperor Nicholas set the seal of his approval thereto. The sitting to-day continued from 2.30 until 8 p.m., when the Commission finished the labors upon which it has been engaged almost constantly for the past week. Several of the members in whom the Emperor reposes special confidence, were requested by him to return to-morrow to Peterhomf to assist him in the preparation of a solemn manifesto through which the summons to the representatives of the people will be issued.

The report that the Emperor Nicholas will go to Moscow, the ancient capital of the Empire, to proclaim this epoch-making change in the institutions of Russia, has been revived, and it finds credence.

It is known that special precautions have been instituted for guarding the railway between St. Petersburg and Moscow over which the Emperor would travel, and despatches last week announced the arrival in Moscow of two additional regiments of Cossacks. The same despatches told of the thorough search of Moscow and its environs for terrorists, whose headquarters were discovered, and the leaders captured last Sunday.

Though the project has undergone many changes during the various conferences at Peterhof, it is understood that its main outlines are substantially in accord with the project as it emerged from the Council of Ministers and described in these despatches from time to time.

In principle the National Assembly will be a deliberative and consultive body for the discussion of measures laid before it. It will have the power to force the withdrawal of ministerial propositions by a two-thirds vote, which gives it at least a negative control over legislation. It will be a large body, probably over five hundred members, chosen by a system of indirect elections, and the first session, it is understood, will be held in November. The elections will take place in October.

## THE PREMIER AT BATISCAN

The citizens of Batiscan and vicinity tendered a banquet to the Hon. Lomer Gouin on Saturday, and the reception given to the Prime Minister was most enthusiastic. All the parishes of the surrounding district were represented, and some two hundred persons sat at the tables which had been placed under an elegant marquee on the river bank.

Ex-Alderman Lebeuf presided, and among others who occupied seats at the table of honor were the Hon. Mr. Roy, provincial secretary; Messrs. J. O. Rousseau, M.P.P.; H. Marchildon, M.P.P.; P. Neault, M.P.P., and Dr. Fiset, M.P.P.

In his reply to the address presented to him, Mr. Gouin referred specially to the desire of his government to vigorously promote the cause of education, but deplored the fact that the provincial finances did not allow them to do all they wished in this connection. He remarked that while the population and expenses were always steadily increasing the subsidy received from the Federal Government was still limited to eighty cents per head, based on the population of 1861. Such a grant was not even sufficient to pay the interest due, and he must now repeat what he had said on previous occasions, that the Federal Government should, in justice, increase the subsidies to the provinces.

Taking up the remarks made by the Hon. Mr. Scott before the Senate, that the subsidies would be sufficient, if the ministers were less extravagant, Mr. Gouin maintained that the Quebec provincial expenses were kept down to as low a figure as possible, and after comparing the salaries of the provincial ministers with those of the members of the Cabinet at Ottawa, he declared that he and his colleagues were not jealous of their friends at the Capital, and if they asked an increased subsidy, it was not for themselves, but with a view to develop the resources of the province and prepare the rising generation for the battle of life. The Ottawa finances were in a most prosperous condition, and he could see no reason to further postpone a revision of the provincial subsidies. It was, of course, important to open canals, construct bridges and place a railway between the two oceans, but it was still more important to cultivate the minds of the children. He loved his party, but he had still greater love for his province, and he was disposed to make any sacrifice to promote its interests. He trusted that those holding power at Ottawa would, at last, do justice to the provinces and place them in a position to work for the prosperity of the country.

A number of other interesting speeches were delivered.

# NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

## ONTARIO.

Another oil well has been struck in Moore township. It is good for 40 barrels a day.

The New Ontario Ores Reduction company has been capitalized at half a million dollars.

Arrangements are about completed for an artillery camp to be held during October next at Petawawa, Ont.

The delivery of natural gas in Brantford begins in November, and the price will be 35c. a thousand feet.

Work has been begun on the extension of the Toronto and York Radial railway from Long Branch to Oakville.

West Lambton Liberals meet this week, at Sarnia to nominate a candidate for the commons in the place of late Dr. Johnston.

It is expected that next week tenders will be invited for the construction of a new riding school and other additions to Toronto drill hall.

In the three days' cricket match between the Marylebone cricket team and the Toronto cricket team, the Englishmen won by 385 runs.

An English syndicate, with a capital of $1,000,000, has purchased the Bruce Copper mines, and will proceed to operate them in the near future.

A report that there was smallpox at Dresden is emphatically contradicted by Dr. Galbraith, medical health officer of that town.

'Col.' Green, charged with stabbing a man named Robert Scott at Portland, has taken to the shores of Rideau Lake, where he is now in hiding, armed with a rifle.

Byron O. Lott, defeated Liberal candidate in North Hastings, who became prominent owing to the use of bogus ballot boxes, is said to be dying at the Pacific Coast.

The proposed by-law giving a twenty-five years' franchise to the Western Counties Power Company, has been given a two weeks' hoist by the Brantford City Council.

Of the 13 protests entered after the recent Provincial elections, in one only, Port Arthur and Rainy River, Mr. Kennedy, Liberal M.P., are active operations being made for bringing on the trial.

Mr. A. S. McGaw, president of the Lake Huron and Manitoba Milling Company, estimates that this year's wheat crop in the province will total 20,000,000 bushels. Last year's yield was 10,000,000 bushels.

The high pressure cylinder of the steamer 'Erin' exploded while the boat was aproaching the Pittsburg Coal Company's dock in Sandwich, killing the second engineer, Matthew Cadwell, of Glasgow, Scotland.

The provincial board of health is communicating with the Minister of the Interior, urging legislation from the Dominion Government excluding the importation of milk adulterants into the country.

Eight or nine men employed as body makers in Normandy's carriage factory at St. Catharines are on strike. They are being paid $1.50 a day, and they want $1.75. Mr. Normandy refused to grant the increase, and paid the men off.

Peter Jennison, a Swede, working for Giroux and Jamieson, contractors, for the James Bay Railway, was instantly killed by a tree being blown across a tent where he had taken shelter from a wind and rain storm near Gravenhurst, Ont.

Doty Webb, right fielder for the Blue Label baseball team, was hit on the head the other morning at Tecumseh Park by a pitched ball delivered by Pitcher Clark, and sustained injury which resulted in his death the same evening.

The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Ontario Grand Encampment, Independent Order of Oddfellows was held in Brockville last week, and over 100 delegates were present. It was presided over by Grand Patriarch Garbutt, of Picton.

Mayor Rutledge received a letter from Manager Morse of the G. T. P., stating no definite date was fixed for turning the first sod of the company's works at Fort William. He will endeavor to fix the date to accommodate Sir Wilfrid Laurier on his return from attending the inaugural ceremonies at Regina.

For the remainder of the current liquor license year, that is, until the first of May, 1906, there will be about one hundred fewer licenses in effect in Ontario than during the previous year. Sixty of these have been cut off by the commissioners or Municipal Councils, and forty have been abolished by local option.

Francis Ashford Jones, an elderly gentleman of fine appearance, who has been teaching music by the correspondence method, was run over and killed by an Illinois Central passenger train at Springfield, Ill. He was a native of England, and formerly resided in Toronto, and for eight years was a director of the Toronto Conservatory of Music.

Mrs. Margaret Hewson, a young woman, visited the Toronto morality department the other day and sought help in a search for her husband, Arthur E., to whom she was married on July 12 by the Rev. William Tucker, and who disappeared ten days later. The missing man is a native of Perth county, and claimed to be a MacTavish.

The Temiskaming Railway Commission has put a staff of prospectors on the town site of Cobalt, the title to which has been vested in it by the Ontario Government. As the site covers quite a large area right in the heart of the ore-bearing territory, it is quite likely that rich finds will be made, and the province's assets considerably increased thereby.

There is every indication of a fight between the Sarnia township council (backed by the Lord's Day Alliance) and the Sarnia Street Railway Company over the running of Sunday street cars. In running their cars to and from Lake Huron park or the lake shore it is claimed that the company are violating the terms of their by-law with the township.

The E. F. Clarke fund has reached an amount something over $21,000. Mr. E. B. Osler, M.P., who has had charge of this fund, after consulting with two old friends of the late Mr. Clarke, M.P., both members of prominent legal firms, arranged, with the concurrence of Mrs. Clarke, for a settlement of the fund upon trusts for the benefit of Mrs. Clarke and her family on the general principle of payment of the income to Mrs. Clarke for the maintenance of herself and children, the principal to be ultimately divided among the children, the Toronto General Trusts Corporation being appointed their trustees.

## QUEBEC.

The financial department of the Agnes post-office is now in charge of the Bank of Montreal (Megantic branch), Mr. Aitken, manager.

Two daughters of Mr. Elzear Phaneuf, Anna and Laurie, were drowned while out boating at St. Hyacinthe one evening last week.

None of the bodies of the victims of the Lake Aylmer drowning accident have yet been discovered. The patrol of the lake is still continued.

Lightning set fire to the house of Mr. Jobin, a farmer, at St. Augustin, during Wednesday night's heavy electrical storm and burned it to the ground.

Farnham has clinched the championship of the Eastern Townships Baseball League for 1905 by winning from Waterloo at Farnham on Saturday afternoon.

The crops throughout the province of Bonaventure have a splendid appearance and the fishing, which was poor in the early part of the season, is daily improving.

Mr. R. G. Fennell, of Ormstown, was presented by the citizens of that place with a gold watch, chain and pendant for saving the life of Miss Bessie Elliott, who was drowning.

Joseph Gosselin, of Levis, has received the contract for the construction of piers for the proposed new I. C. R. bridges at St. Leonard Junction and Mitchell. The cost will be about $180.000.

Two pot hunters who were out in search of game one night recently ear Lake Megantic, brought down a valuable colt in mistake for quarry. They were tracked by neighbors and their shot cost them $150.

An order-in-council has been passed at Ottawa expropriating land, five miles below Quebec on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, for a strong shore battery. The guns have already been purchased.

Deputy Coroner Biron, of Montreal, received a report from St. Hebert, Que., on Wednesday, to the effect that Huberdine Baillargeon, a young woman of that place, had committed suicide by drinking Paris green. It was stated that the young woman had been disappointed in love and had put an end to her existence.

Fire on Tuesday destroyed four barns, each full of hay, on the farm of Mr. Fred. Cromwell, a mile from Cookshire, on the Basin road. A team of horses belonging to Mr. Bowker, of Newport, which had been stabled there while the party went blue-berrying, were burned. a thoroughbred heifer, valued at a hundred and fifty dollars, belonging to Mr. Cromwell, was destroyed, and in addition three lumber waggons, a manure spreader, a horse rake and numerous other small farm implements were burned. Fully one hundred and forty tons of hay were stored in the barns.

## WESTERN CANADA.

The Grand Hotel in Nelson, B.C., was destroyed by fire on Wednesday, and four persons killed.

The town-site of Fielding, Sask., was opened for sale on Friday. Twenty lots were disposed of that morning. The right of way agent, Mr. Stovel, promised a new station there shortly.

Mr. Bawlf, president of the Northern Elevator Company, estimates the Alberta wheat crop at 25 to 40 bushels per acre, and says some of it is the finest wheat he ever inspected.

The foundation of the large warehouse recently erected by G. D. Wood & Co., on the corner of Princess and Sutherland streets, Winnipeg, gave way the other night, causing the walls to settle about four feet.

The 6th Regiment rifle team of British Columbia easily defeated an aggregation of the finest shots selected from the American troops of Washington State at the international match at the Richmond, B.C., rifle ranges, on Saturday.

It is stated that the town of Strathcona has received information from good authority that the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern will work together and construct a high, level bridge at Strathcona, and that the crossing at Fort Saskatchewan will not be made for some time.

Mr. F. W. G. Haultain, Premier of the North-West Territories, has issued a statement defining his position with regard to the government of the new provinces, and says he is convinced that in the recent legislation regarding education the Federal government has overstepped its powers.

The badly decomposed remains of a man named Hanson were found twenty-five north of Red Deer with his throat cut. He had been dead a week. He had considerable money on him when last seen. The probability is he was murdered. No clue to the criminals.

A sample of wheat and oats grown on Homer Delemater's farm at Oak river, and cut on July 28, indicates an average yield of thirty-seven bushels to the acre. It measures on the ground five feet eight inches, and is so thick that it stands like a jungle underbrush. The straw is bright and clear; indeed, it is an ideal sample of grain.

During an electrical storm a new building in Fort Saskatchewan occupied as a dressmaking shop, was struck by lightning and the whole business portion of the town was in danger from fire for a brief time. The mounted police, however, succeeded in getting it under control.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Perley, who own a large ranch near Calgary, set out on horseback on the morning of June 1 for Ottawa, Ont., where Mr. Perley's parents reside. They reached Winnipeg a few days ago, and left again the end of last week. After visiting the Toronto fair and their relatives in Ottawa, they will return home by rail.

Mr. W. B. Wilson has returned to Winkler from and eighty-mile drive through the district, and nowhere did he see signs of black rust. He saw traces of red rust, but farmers claim it will do the wheat no harm at this late stage of the growth. The increase in the yield will be fifteen percent over last year. The electric storm of Monday did no damage. The hay crop is saved and barley cutting is in progress. Wheat cutting will start in two weeks.

## MARITIME PROVINCES.

Cerebro spinal meningitis is epidemic in Lunenburg county, Nova Scotia. The majority attacked are children and there have been, up to yesterday, five deaths. The Sunday-schools have been closed.

While fruit growers in the Annapolis Valley report that the apple crop will not be more than one-third of the average, New Brunswick is in an even worse state, and this applies to practically all later varieties of fruit.

After a lapse of sixty-three years, and after having lost all trace of each other for over half a century, William Starkey, a well known tank builder of Moncton, and Mary Donovan, of Macomb, Miss., brother and sister, met in Moncton a few days ago.

The haying season in New Brunswick is nearly over, and while some districts say that the hay has been light, the general report is that it is the best crop in the past five years, and also that the weather has been more than usually favorable for haymaking.

From White Bay, the St. John's 'Herald' learns that owing to the enormous quantity of flies and mosquitoes in the woods this year, caribou have been driven to the water's edge in hundreds. The animals were so tame that they came among the houses and could almost be rounded up like cattle. They crossed the coves by scores, taking to the water, in their efforts to escape the flies.

The St. John's 'Telegram' is authority for the statement that the Government has secured the services of Mr. William Mair, who for some time has been assistant inspector of sea fisheries for Scotland, with the object of introducing a new system for packing and preparing fish for market. The high prices obtained for herring in Nova Scotia under the Scottish curing process has induced the Government to engage in a similar enterprise. It is presumed that the expert will direct his attention to other branches of the fishery with a view to stimulating them.

## MONTREAL NEWS.

Miss Oakeley, warden of the Royal Victoria College, has resigned and will go to Manchester.

A Polish immigrant in this city was robbed on Wednesday of $108 while near the Customs House.

The Parks Committee of the City Council has decided to ask the Finance Committee for an appropriation of $500 to fight the tussock moth.

The St. Henri Council has voted for annexation to the city, and the parish of Longue Pointe, which reports itself without debt, wants to come in also.

Rodolphe Paquette, twenty-one years of age, and very popular among his friends, is dead in this city, after two weeks' terrible suffering, a victim of cigarettes.

William Walker, sixty years of age, a resident of St. Lambert, was killed on Thursday night at 11.30 o'clock on the Grand Trunk Railway crossing at Aqueduct street.

At the celebration of the fourth centenary of the Royal College of Surgeons held in Edinburgh, July 21, the honorary fellowship of this ancient body was conferred upon Dr. F. J. Shepherd, professor of anatomy at McGill University.

Miss Hanna Louisa Aird, of 43 Prospect avenue, Westmount, a stenographer at the Bank of Montreal, dropped dead on Tuesday while at work in the office of the bank. The deputy coroner held an investigation, and decided that death had been due to natural causes.

Miss Huberdine Baillargon, nineteen years of age, who lives at St. Hubert Parish, between Longueuil and Chambly, poisoned herself on Monday afternoon by swallowing a large dose of Paris green. Medical aid was summoned, but all efforts to revive the sufferer were in vain.

Messrs. Hutchins & Margolese have entered an action in the name of Leon Lamarche, curator to Mrs. J. Lamarche, who claims $10,000 damages from the Dominion Cartridge Company on account of the death of her husband, who was killed by an explosion at the works of said company.

The central portion of the large brick block at the top of St. Denis street, near the C. P. R. track, and used as a warehouse by the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, was completely destroyed by fire last Tuesday. The loss is estimated at a quarter of a million dollars, and is covered by insurance.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has decided to change the names of its two ocean greyhounds now building on the Clyde for the Atlantic service, and instead of calling them the Empress of Germany and Empress of Austria, as originally intended, they will be named the Empress of Britain and the Empress of Ireland.

John Henry Hill, twenty-four years of age, who said he only arrived in this country two days previous from England, was arrested on Thursday night in Craig street by Detective Lebeuf. Hill was trying to sell razors in the second-hand stores. He had twenty of them in his possession, and Lebeuf, not satisfied with the explanation of how they came into his possession, arrested him on suspicion of theft.

## NEWS IN BRIEF.

Plans are on foot to merge the different street railway companies of Chicago.

The most costly tomb in existence is that erected to the memory of Mohammed.

The French Government wants the maritime nations to agree and fix steamship routes across the Grand Banks of Newfoundland.

The water is so clear in the flords of Norway that objects one and one-half inches in diameter can be distinctly seen at a depth of 150 feet.

A Missouri judge has decided that a husband's putting his feet on a chair during meals, and his shoes on the parlor table, is not a cause for divorce.

Renewed reports are coming of the resignation of Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, owing to the strain which his administration puts upon his health.

Mr. Wu Ting Fang, former Chinese minister at Washington, is out in a protest against the treatment of his fellow-countrymen by the United States.

A strike of Hebrew bakers in New York is attended with riotous proceedings in which scab-made loaves are thrown into the street gutters and scab shops wrecked.

The Independent Order of Foresters, in session at Atalntic City, N.J., have decided to reduce the age limit to sixteen years, and the maximum was made fifty-five years. Policies as low as $250 will hereafter be issued.

Samuel Fisher, a Polander, 40 years of age, was crossing Youville Square about 1 o'clock Thursday morning, when he was set upon by half a dozen men, who knocked him down, beat him, and robbed him of $105.

The Dominion Government is applying to the Imperial authorities for officers for the Artillery, Engineers and Ordnance corps, which will be required when their new garrisoning force is established.

One of the propositions to be voted on by the electors of New York this fall is to authorize the issue of fifty million dollars of bonds for the establishment of a system of highways throughout the state.

The International Supreme Lodge of Good Templars, in session in Belfast, Ireland, accepted an invitation to meet at Washington, D.C., in 1908. It was also decided to change the name of the organization to the International Order of Good Templars.

The Canadian surtax has sent $4,000,000 worth of German goods elsewhere. Their place has been filled by British goods. It would be good exercise for a statistician to trace out the places where the excluded German goods have filled the opening left by the imported British goods in the world's markets.

T. W. Burgess started on Wednesday morning from the coast guard station at Lydden, four miles north-west of Dover, in another attempt to swim across the Channel. He got within four miles of the French coast when the strong current commenced to carry him back, compelling him to give up the attempt.

There are no fewer than six hundred and nine labor unions in Great Britain, with a total membership of 1,905,116, of which number 122,644 are women. The aggregate income is about eight million dollars, and the expenses seven million dollars, so that a milllion dollars can be laid aside every year to swell the sinking fund.

The despatching of United States mail via the 'Virginian,' has caused attention to be called to the slow transit of mails from Great Britain to New York. Lord Stanley, the Postmaster-General, is to be asked if he can give the House of Commons assurance that he will endeavor to arrange for two fast reliable services a week.

Plans are maturing in the United States for a great interdenominational conference to open in New York on the 10th of November next and to continue for a week. Twenty-four denominations containing eighteen million communicants are to be represented. The subject of the conference will be the federation of the Protestant forces in the United States.

## MASTER BAKERS' ASSOCIATION.

On Thursday last the members of the Canadian Association of Master Bakers, who had been attending the annual convention in Ottawa, were the guests in Montreal of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited.

The delegation came to Montreal in a special train over the Canadian Pacific Railway, provided for their convevance by the Ogilvie people. During their stay here, they were shown through the magnificent mills of the company as well as their offices, bakery, storehouses and laboratories.

## HARVESTING THE WHEAT CROP OF THE GREAT WEST.

Latest advices from Winnipeg state that the wheat crop of Manitoba and the Canadian North-West will exceed all previous seasons. A great number of eastern laborers will be required to assist at harvesting, and farm laborers' excursions will be run on Sept. 8 from all stations in the Province of Quebec. Tickets will be sold to female as well as to male laborers, but will not be sold at half-rate to children. At Winnipeg the special trains will be met by farmers and by representatives of the Manitoba Government. Laborers may engage with them at Winnipeg, and the ticket agent will issue free tickets from Winnipeg to C. P. R. station where he has engaged to work. After a laborer has worked for at least thirty days, and has certificate signed by the farmer with whom he has worker, such certificate will be honored prior to Nov. 30, for a ticket to return to the starting point by the same route as on the going journey, on payment of $18. A hundred and fifty pounds of baggage, wearing apparel only, will be allowed on each ticket, and each piece of baggage checked should bear the name of the owner, and show his home address. It will be readily understood that some difficulty may be experienced in handling some thousands of pieces of baggage at one station. Therefore, when possible, baggage should be carried in hand grips, which passengers should take in the cars with them.

Further information will be supplied on application to any Canadian Pacific Railway ticket agent.

## ILE RONDE TRAGEDY

### MYSTERY STILL SURROUNDS THE DEATH OF DORION MITCHELL.

Events of the week have done nothing to clear up the mystery surrounding the death of Dorion Mitchell, whose body was found on Saturday week in Lake St. Louis near Ile Ronde. The only new fact stated at the coroner's inquest at Pointe Claire on Tuesday night was that the witness, Mrs. Girard, from a boat, saw Mitchell apparently swimming from Ile Ronde to a neighboring islet. It was near here that his dead body was found. But the doctors' evidence is that the deceased was unconscious when he entered the water. The jury recommended that Charles Kernick and his wife, Leocadie Kernick, and the latter's sister, Mrs. Girard, go before a criminal court in connection with Mitchell's death. Mrs. Girard, however, was on Wednesday discharged by the magistrate and the preliminary examination into the case against Kernick and his wife commenced on Friday at Montreal.

## 'VIRGINIAN'S' FAST RUN

### BEATS ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS BETWEEN MOVILLE AND RIMOUSKI.

All records between Moville and Rimouski have been beaten by the Allan line utrbiner 'Virginian,' ad mails from Liverpool reached Montreal on Friday mornig i two hours quicker time than was ever accomplished before. It is two and a half hours quicker than the experiment of taking off the mails at Sydney, though a special was employed to make the run over the Intercolonial to Montreal.

Leaving Moville at 3.20 p.m. last Friday, the 'Virginian' reached Rimouski on Thursday at 8.42 a.m., establishing a record of five days twenty hours and twenty-two minutes for the run, surpassing her previous fastest passage by over two hours. This in spite of the fact that the vessel was detained seven hours by fog. From the time the mails left Moville to the time of delivery in Montreal was six days twenty hours and twenty minutes.

The 'Virginian' had the largest number of mail bags which ever crossed the Atlantic by one steamer. In addition to the Canadian mails she also carried those destined for the United States. The number of mail bags transported amounted to 858, and 230 bags are to be carried to United States cities. It is scarcely likely that they will reach New York in quicker time than would have been made by the White Star liner 'Majestic.'

## CANADIAN CONVENTION

### CANADIAN ASSOCIATION HAS ITS ANNUAL MEETING IN MONTREAL.

The annual convention of the Canadian Horticultural Association was held in Montreal last week, and extended over three days, during which the numerous delegates were well entertained.

The officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:—President, Mr. Wm. Fendley, Brampton, Ont; first vice-president, Mr. Wm. Hunt, Guelph, Ont.; second vice-president, Mr. J. Walsh, Montreal; secretary, Mr. A. H. Ewing, Woodstock, Ont.; treasurer, Mr. Hermann Simmers, Toronto. Executive committee—For two years, Mr. E. Dale, Brampton, Ont., and for three years, Messrs. J. Suckling, Truro, N.S.; John Eddy, Montreal, and John Campbell, Simcoe, Ont. It was decided that the convention of 1906 be held at Guelph.

A number of well written papers were read, and there were helpful discussions on subjects of interest to the trade.

Mr. George Robinson, the retiring president, suggested the establishment of a registration bureau, where new varieties of plants or flowers, whether raised or brought into this country, could be judged and registered.

The retailers who took part in the discussions had a good deal to say upon the best varieties of flowers for the market, and they also spoke of the great need of much more extensive cultivation of such popular flowers as roses and carnations by Canadians. Mr. Philpott, a retailer from Winnipeg, said his bill for cut flowers ran into some fifteen hundred dollars a week, and quite half of that went to United States growers, notwithstanding the heavy duty upon cut flowers, simply because Canadian growers could not supply the demand. His remarks were supported by Mr. A. H. Stolper, also of Winnipeg, who said not only had he to import large quantities of roses from the United States, but those which he did import were far superior to many produced by home growers. He did not see why roses could not be grown in Canada of the quality and quantity required. At present thousands of dollars went to the United States for flowers every week.

## A GLENGARRIAN IN THE WEST.

('Winnipeg Free Press.')

R. R. McLennan, ex-M.P., for Glengarry, Ont., an old time Winnipegger, is at the Queen's. 'Like most westerners, I have great faith in this country,' said Mr. McLennan, 'and I'm much pleased to see the progress being made everywhere. I was in Winnipeg in 1874. I have a few interests scattered throughout the west, and I'm going to look them up.' Mr. McLennan was a contractor on the C. P. R. construction.

## MR. HAGGARD'S PROPOSALS

### MR. PRESTON'S ADVICE TO COMMISSION OF INVESTIGATION.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 8.—Mr. W. T. R. Preston, Canadian Immigration Commissioner, appeared to-day before the Commission, of which Lord Tennyson is chairman, appointed by the Balfour Government to consider the emigration proposals in the report of Mr. Rider Haggard. All members of the Commission asked questions regarding the Canadian emigration propaganda, and were very solicitous about the development of the Dominion and the advantages claimed by Canada for successful settlement. Mr. Preston declined to advise the Commission that the colonization proposals outlined by Mr. Haggard would work out successfully, but advised that prospective colonists should first have one year's experience in Canadian farming before engaging in operations on their own account. Mr. Preston said the Canadian government would welcome any additional agencies with a view to securing desirable additions to the Canadian population. He laid before the Commission a large volume of correspondence from successful British immigrants who had started life in Western Canada with less capital than the amount proposed by Mr. Rider Haggard. He also expressed the opinion that if transportation facilities or assistance could be given desirable British emigrants of the right class, a larger number could be assisted than under the proposal submitted by Mr. Haggard. He assured the Commission that Canada could easily absorb a quarter of a million addition to its population annually. The examination lasted two hours.

Mr. Preston was thanked heartily by Lord Tennyson for the interesting information.

## DESTRUCTION OF NIAGARA.

### PROTEST FROM THE LONDON 'TIMES.'

London, Aug. 9.—The 'Times' engineering supplement says, in reference to the industrial development at Niagara Falls, that it does not appear that much regard is paid to considerations affecting their spectacular value. The supplement quotes as a contrast the outcry which greeted the proposal to utilize the falls of Fcyers, Scotland, for the production of electric current. The company was compelled to furnish most ample guarantees that the natural beauties of the falls would not be lessened or interfered with in any way.

## MONTREAL CARPENTERS.

A meeting of the union workmen called in support of the striking carpenters and plasterers have resolved to form an alliance of all the building trades to resist the contractors who insist on the unions becoming incorporated before they will agree to adbitration in respect to the demands of the workmen. It was further decided to call a general strike, if necessary.

## POWER AND LIGHT FOR BRANDON.

Winnipeg, Aug. 8.—A syndicate composed of Canadian and American capitalists intend developing the water power on the Assiniboine at Brandon. The intention is to erect a large power house and plant at Currie's Landing. The company promise in the event of securing all the necessary power to give the townspeople power and light at half the present cost.

## ILLNESS OF ALD. NELSON.

The condition of Ald. Nelson, who has been lying seriously ill at his summer residence in Dorval, shows no signs of improvement, and is causing his relatives and friends the greatest anxiety.

## BURNED WHILE CURLING HER HAIR.

Toronto, Aug. 9.—Miss Alice Smith, a telephone operator employed by the Bell Company, is lying at the Emergency Hospital in a precarious condition. While dressing at her home, 45 William street, about two o'clock yesterday, her light skirts became ignited from a paper with which she was testing the heat of a pair of curling tongs. Before the flames were extinguished she was frightfully burned about the arms, legs and back. When her injuries were being dressed she showed remarkable pluck and endurance.

## NEW CARNEGIE LIBRARY IN GALT.

Galt, Aug. 9.—Last night the new Carnegie library was formally opened with appropriate though not elaborate ceremonies. The building is of brick, with artificial stone dressing. It has been three years in course of construction, and now in its finished state presents an imposing sight. Its interior is a model of beauty, and the equipment is perfect. The total cost will be about $25,000.

## OLD WRECK ON SABLE ISLAND.

Halifax, Aug. 9.—The steamer 'Havana' returned yesterday from Sable Island with Captain Farquhar, where he had gone exploring for wrecks. He located a wreck, presumably the 'State of Virginia,' lost twenty-six years ago. She was, of course, broken up, but her engines were still standing. He secured a ton of copper, but owing to the rough weather was obliged to leave.

## MAUDE GONNE SECURES SEPARATION.

Paris, Aug. 9.—The civil tribunal of the Seine to-day pronounced a judicial separation in the case of Major John MacBride, who was a prominent member of the Irish Brigade of the Boer army in the South African war, and his wife, formerly Maud Gonne, the well-known Irish agitator, who has been called the 'Irish Joan of Arc.' Mrs. MacBride retains the custody of their child, whom the major will be permitted to visit periodically. The question of an absolute divorce will be discussed at a future sitting.

*Advertisements.*

**Scrofula**

**Makes its presence known by many signs,—glandular tumors, bunches in the neck, cutaneous eruptions, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, catarrh and wasting diseases.**

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

**Effects permanent cures.**

## AUSTRALIA AND CANADA.

### Antagonism Reported to be Developing.

OVER AUSTRALIA'S EFFORTS TO ASCERTAIN, FOR PURPOSES OF TAXATION, THE REAL VALUE OF ARTICLES FROM CANADA.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 9.—A Melbourne despatch states that antagonism between Australia and Canada has been rapidly developing during the last few months. During an acrimonious debate in the House of Representatives last night, Sir William Lyne, Minister of Trade and Commerce, referring to his reassessment of value of Canadian harvesters, caused a sensation by producing a letter from the Dominion Customs Department flatly refusing to allow Canadian officers to make enquiries enabling the Commonwealth to ascertain, for the purposes of taxation, the real value of articles sent from Canada to Australia. Sir William Lyne hinted that the Dominion was unwilling to give any assistance in establishing a fair customs revenue. The Australian press is continually publishing articles depreciating Canadian progress and asserting that Australian development is on a sounder basis. Commercial men dread any form of preference which would strengthen the position of their Canadian rivals.

London, Aug. 10.—The 'Pall Mall Gazette' says it is surprising the amount of pique that seems to have been engendered by the commercial rivalry between Australia and Canada, and the result has begun to have its effect even in the tone of communications between their respective governments. The Melbourne 'Telegram' describes a curious instance of this unfortunate antipathy. Australia is preparing a new tariff, and desired information as to the value of certain Canadian machinery to be dealt with in the schedules, but on application to the Canadian Government a letter was received flatly refusing to allow its officers to obtain the information desired by the Commonwealth authorities. This attitude does not seem likely to render the tariff more lenient. While there must be abundance of other sources from which the Australian Government can get the particulars required, it strikes the mind as a typical instance of the obstinacy which injures only its practitioners.

Ottawa, Aug. 9.—The Australian customs returns show that importations of Canadian goods into the Commonwealth during 1904 amounted to £222,064, a decrease of £130,875 as compared with the year before. Mr. D. H. Ross, Canadian commercial agent in Melbourne, maintains, however, that these statistics are misleading, and that sales of Canadian goods in Australia are increasing at a fair ratio. The Comonwealth's total importations during 1904 from oversea countries totalled almost thirty-six million pounds. Mr. Ross reports that the 'Gwalia State Hotel,' which was started by the Government of Western Australia, 'to get over the difficulty of sly grog selling and to protect the miners from inferior ales and spirits,' is proving a financial success, having earned eight and a half percent profit. The methods followed by this model hotel have, it is considered, resulted in increased sobriety in the districts it serves.

### SYNOD OF RUPERT'S LAND.

Calgary, N.W.T., Aug. 9.—The Rupert's Land synod of the Church of England in Canada opened here to-day, Archbishop Matheson of Winnipeg presiding. Seventy delegates are present, representing all the country west of Ontario and the lakes. Many questions of more or less importance will be disposed of incident to the approach of provincial autonomy.

### STATUE OF SIR OLIVER MOWAT.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 9.—An order-in-council has been passed by the Dominion Government permitting the entry into Canada, duty free, of the statue of Sir Oliver Mowat, which is now being cast in New York.

## FRANCE AND CANADA

### THE CANADIAN COMMERCIAL AGENT IN PARIS GIVES AN ADDRESS.

The monthly bulletin for June of the 'Union du Commerce et de l'Industrie pour la Defence Sociale,' of Paris, contains a very interesting address delivered at the May gathering of the association by Mr. Anatole Poindron, commercial agent of the Canadian Government in France.

Mr. Poindron spoke on the commercial future of Canada, and after giving a lucid synopsis of the immense resources of the country, called the attention of his hearers to the great advantages to be derived by them from closer commercial relations with their old colony. He also mentioned the fact that France owed a debt of graitude to the French element of Canada, for having preserved their primitive language, and added that the Canadian Confederation now ranked with the nations, and the British and French composing it vie with each other in wishing the full realization of the 'entente cordiale' between the two great European powers, which must benefit humanity as a whole. Mr. Poindron concluded that, for all these reasons, the business men of France should turn their efforts towards trade with Canada.

### G. T. R. CONTENTION UPHELD.

Advices received from Commissioner Donald, Central Passenger Association, who presided over the meetings last week of the managing and passenger officials, confirm the understanding then reached for a settlement, effective Aug. 20, of the rate difficulties which have prevailed for several weeks past. The contention of the Grand Trunk as to the character of the arbitration required should differences of opinion arise hereafter was fully sustained and arbitration on a broad basis has been provided for. This is the principal feature of the settlement, although the Michigan Central Railway has agreed to withdraw the application of all differential fares over their line from Chicago to Buffalo. They will also use differential fares from Chicago to New York and Boston only over differential lines east of the Niagara River in the sale of tickets from Chicago, but are to be privileged for the present to tender to lines west of Chicago differential fares via New York Central to New York and Boston. The recent arbitration, to which the Grand Trunk was not a party and objected to from the outset, gave the Michigan Central the right to use the fares of differential lines and tender them to western connections over the New York Central from Chicago to New York and Boston.

### HUMANITY TO ANIMALS.

At the eighty-first annual meeting of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which was held at Victoria Hall, Strand, London, the resignation of Mr. John Colam, the secretary of the society for the past forty-five years, was regretfully accepted. Among the many testimonials to the good accomplished through his agency, which were presented and recorded in the 'Animal World' for Aug. 1, was a message from the Canadian Society, sent by Mr. Geo. Durnford, the secretary, at the request of the executive committee, which was as follows:—'I am desired by this society to convey to you their full appreciation of your services devoted to the protection of animals. This society is glad that the Royal Society will continue to have the benefit of your advice and experience, they hope for many years; and they congratulate you on the great work accomplished by you. It must be an immense satisfaction to you to see the improvement in the treatment of animals since you first entered the society.'

## PROF. LYMAN RESIGNS

### LEAVING CONGREGATIONAL COLLEGE TO TAKE A POSITION IN BANGOR.

The Rev. Eugene W. Lyman has resigned his position as professor of systematic theology and philosophy of religion at the Congregational College,

PROF. E. W. LYMAN.

having accepted a similar post in the Theological Seminary at Bangor, Maine. His resignation has been accepted with regret, for he did good work during the short time that he officiated at the Congregational College, and his presence undoubtedly added to the strength of the institution. He came to Montreal from the Carlton College, Northfield, Minnesota, a year ago. He will take up his duties at Bangor at the commencement of the next session.

## STORAGE CHARGES

### ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS.

Ottawa, Aug. 9.—The Canadian car service bureau after conversation with representatives of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Ontario Lumbermen's Association, the Dominion Millers' Association and the traffic officer of the Railway Commission has drafted a new set of rules for submission to the Railway Commission in regard to storage charges on Canadian railways. The new rules would be considerably more favorable to shippers than the rates now in force.

## A DASTARDLY TRICK

### STONE THROWN AT A CHINAMAN, SERIOUSLY INJURING HIM.

Wing Wau Lee, a Chinaman, who conducts a laundry business at 82 Richmond street, Point St. Charles, was the victim of a dastardly trick recently. He was busily engaged at work, when a large stone was hurled through the open door by some unknown person. It struck the Chinaman on the side of the head, and rendered him unconscious. When his fellow-workmen made a brief examination, they found he had sustained a severe scalp wound. Dr. Sharpe was immediately called, and attended the injury. Wing Wah Lee regained consciousness, but shortly after the doctor's departure he was seized with fainting fits, and his alarmed companions telephoned for the ambulance of the General Hospital. The police have not yet found out who threw the stone, but several small boys are suspected.

### INJUNCTION REFUSED.

Victoria, B.C., Aug. 11.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Duff to-day, on the renewed application for an injunction in connection with the salmon traps at Sooke, gave a decided opinion that it was ultra vires of the province to grant leases of the bed of the foreshore waters. He held that section 41 of the Land Act as amended in 1901 did not give this power, even assuming that the province had the right question, which was not before him for determination. A session of the legislature will have to settle the question.

## QUEBEC SHARP SHOOTERS.

### Results of the Annual Matches At Pointe-aux-Trembles

STRATHCONA CUP CAPTURED BY WATERLOO MAN—REMARKWORK OF ROYAL SCOTS IN MILITARY MATCHES.

The thirty-fifth annual meet of the Province of Quebec Rifle Association on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of last week was by long odds the most successful in the Association's history, both in attendance and the quality of the shooting. A continuous 'left front' wind blew across the ranges, however, which made quite a difference in several of the scores. The extra large number of green shots who participated was especially gratifying to the Association, while the men were quite satisfied with the shoot.

The Scots did some phenomenal work in the military matches, winning in the skirmishing match with the splendid score of 92 hits and a score of 320. There were ten teams in the competition, composed of five men each (regulars), and four men each (tyros). At the command 'advance' the whole body moved forward from the 600 yard range ready at any moment to shoot. The targets were hidden from view until Col. Ibbotson, suiting his fancy, gave the order through the 'phone, and the targets were then suddenly exposed for fifteen seconds. Each team was allowed to fire ten shots, advancing, and 10 retiring. The advance was kept up until the 300 yards range was reached. The skirmishing was followed by independent firing, where the men were placed at 400 yards range, and allowed to fire when they chose, with the condition that each man fire five shots in one minute. In this the team of the 53rd Regiment won first place with 24 out of 25.

The Governor-General's silver medal went to Col.-Sergt. A. G. Gardiner, of the 53rd Regiment, Sherbrooke, with a score of 94.

Pte. G. Copping, of the 3rd Vics., won the bronze medal, with 91.

The Lieutenant-Governor's silver medal went to Sergt. W. Sadler, of the 8th Royal Rifles, Quebec, with a score of 67.

The bronze medal went to Capt. E. Pelletier, of the 65th Regiment, Montreal.

Among the good work done by the Vics. was the winning of the Carslake Trophy, in the Bankers and Subscribers' match. This trophy, which is looked upon as one of the finest in the meet, is valued at $500.

One of the surprises was the winning of the Strathcona match at 1,000 yards, by a tyro shot, Capt. W. L. Savage, of the 7th Hussars, Waterloo. Capt. Savage made a score of 41. The next best was 38, made by Sergt.-Maj. W. A. Fraser, of the 2nd Canadian Artillery.

Col.-Sergt. Gardiner, of the 53rd Regiment, Sherbrooke, captured first place in the Merchants match at 500 and 600 yards, 7 shots each, with a score of 62; Sergt. Sadler, of the 8th Royal Rifles, Quebec, being second, with a similar score. F. R. Bishop and F. R. Hooker, of the Dudswell Rifle Association, were first and second among the tyro, with scores of 60 and 59. There were 21 prizes. The team prizes were captured by the 53rd Dudswell R. A., 1st Prince of Wales Fusiliers, 5th Royal Scots, R. C. G. A., and 4th Field Company Canadian Engineers. Gunner E. Davidson, R.C.G.A., and Pte. W. J. B. Fraser, 8th R. R., were the top men for the green prizes with scores of 44 each.

Mr. E. C. Shaffer, C. P. R. R. A., captured first place in the tyro match, open to all members of the active militia or any regularly gazetted rifle association or club of the Province of Quebec who are members of the association, who have never won a prize of or exceeding five dollars, in any former year at any provincial, Dominion or National Rifle Association match, with 46, and Capt. W. L. Savage, 7th Hussars, second, with 45.

The Association match was won by Staff-Sergt. J. J. Bell, 2nd C.A., with 66, Major C. L. McAdam being second with 64. J. H. Bishop, Dudswell R.A., and Sergt. D. McKay, 5th R.S., being first and second in the tyro section with 61 and 60, while W. L. Wright, Aubrey R.A., and A. N. Lindsay, 8th R.R., were the leaders among the green men with 48 and 47. The silver challenge cup and purse of $15, offered for the highest team score in this match was won by the team of the 3rd Victoria Rifles, with 280.

Private J. Drysdale won with 98 out of a possible 105. Last year the match was won by Pte. C. L. Morrice, Montreal's sole Bisley representative, with precisely the same score as that made by Pte. Drysdale. Major McAdam, R.O., won second place with a score of 96.

The Transvaal Cup, presented by Capt. Bell, former A.D.C. to Lord Minto, for the highest score made each year by any South African veteran resident in Canada, was shot for by the veterans in conjunction with the active militia match. Highest place was won by Capt. Chas. Fraser, of the 53rd Regiment, Sherbrooke, and in connection with the win it is interesting to note that the cup last year was won (in Quebec) by Lieut. Swift, who was lieutenant under Capt. Fraser, with Col. Otter, in the first Canadian contingent. Capt. Fraser's score was 95. This score will stand in the event of Capt. Fraser not shooting at the Dominion meet in Ottawa, and if his score is not excelled at that meet he will take the cup for the year.

The Bankers' and Subscribers' prize fell to Lieut. R. N. Blair, C.F.G., with 95, Col.-Sergt. G. A. Gardiner, 53rd, being second with 91. C. A. Macdonald, Granby R. C., and C. B. Hugman, 3rd Vics. were first and second among the tyros with 84 and 83, and N. Martin, R.C.G.A., and Col.-Sergt. J. Connell, 53rd, led the 'greens' with 65 and 64. The team prizes were won by the 3rd Vics., 53rd, Chemists' and Druggists' R. A., 5th R.S., and the 8th Royals. The winning tyro teams were the 53rd, R.C.G.A., P. of W. F., Dundonald R.A., Dudswell R.A., 53rd 2nd team, 5th R.S., 8th R.R., 7th Hussars, 4th Engineers and Granby R.C.

In the Strathcona cup match, Capt. W. L. Savage, 7th Hussars was first with 41, and W. A. Fraser, 2nd C.A., second with 38. C. A. Mansur was first among the tyros with 38, and L. Clarke 2nd with 36. Col.-Sergt. McAuley, 5th R.S., captured the green prize with 30, and Sergt. D. McKay, 5th R.S., was second with the same score. The team prizes went to the 5th R.S., Chemists' and Druggists', P. of W. F., 53rd and 3rd Vics., while the tyro teams won as follows:—53rd, Dudswell R.A., P. of W. F., and 3rd Vics.

In the Active Militia Match, Pte. Drysdale, 3rd Vics., was first, with a total of 98, and Sergt. W. Sadler, 8th R.R., second with 95. The first and second places for tyros were captured by T. Gundry, Aubrey R.A., and S. L. McCann, 1st P. of W. F., with 91 each. F. R. Hall, Dundonald R.A., was first in the green shots with 78, and D. Miller, P. of W. F., second with the same score.

The Battalion match was won by the 5th Royal Scots, with 92 hits and a score of 320. The 3rd Victoria Rifles, second, with 87 hits and a score of 241; Dudswell R.A., captured first for tyros, and the 1st Prince of Wales Fusiliers second.

### HOW MORRICE LOST KING'S PRIZE.

Private Morrice, of the Prince of Wales Fusiliers, and Montreal's representative on the Bisley team, returned on Friday on the R.M.S. 'Virginian,' in company with Captain Forrest, Lieutenant Boult, Sergeant Hughes, Privates Phillips, Eastcott, Wilson and Kelly. Mr. Morrice got a great reception from his friends, many of whom belonged to his regiment. While the customs were examining his effects, Mr. Morrice said that when he reached the thousand yards range a score of forty-seven would have tied him for first place, and with forty-eight he would have won the King's prize. 'With the trial shots,' said Mr. Morrice, 'I got the range and the wind gauged very accurately but just at that moment His Majesty, accompanied by Lord Roberts, came to where I was shooting, and the King sat down a short distance behind me. Naturally I wanted to see His Majesty and also Lord Roberts, and I turned around to watch them. During that minute or two the wind varied and when I came to shoot I had four straight misses.'

## MISSIONARY NUNS

### NEW RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY FORMALLY INSTALLED.

His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi presided at the formal installation of a new religious community, the foundation of which has just been authorized by the Pope.

The new convent is situated at 27 St. Catherine road, Outremont, and was started a few years ago by the late Rev. Abbé Bourassa, under whose direction a number of young ladies having at their head Miss D. Tetrault, started a school for boys and girls under the name of 'Ecole Apostolique.'

### DEATH OF MISS AIRD.

Suddenly, on Aug. 7, in this city, there entered into rst Miss H. E. L. Aird, eldest daughter of the late Geo. E. Aird, one of the pioneer lumbermen of Ottawa. The deceased had for the past eight years been on the staff of the head office of the Bank of Montreal, and resided with her aunt, Mrs. Wm. Falconer, at 43 Prospect street, Westmount. She was an earnest Christian, and a loyal worker of the Church of England, having been a member of St. Alban's, Ottawa, and of the Church of the Advent, Westmount. She will be greatly missed, for her unselfish devotion and ready sympathy had endeared her to a large circle of friends, both in Canada and in England, where she resided for some years. She leaves a brother, Mr. Geo. Aird, Ottawa, and two sisters, Mrs. Donald Barrett, of this city, and Mrs. S. Sherwood, Westport, Conn. Funeral services were conducted by the Rev. G. Bruce, at the Church of the Advent, Westmount, and at the grave by the Revs. Canon Lowe and A. W. Mackay. The interment took place in the family plot at Beechwood Cemetery, Ottawa.

## TEMISKAMING

### MINISTER OF COLONIZATION FEELS JUBILANT OVER THE REGION.

The Hon. Mr. Prevost, Minister of Colonization, has returned from his official visit to the Temiskaming district, and was at the government offices

Speaking to a group of journalists the Hon. Mr. Prevost expressed his thorough satisfaction with what he had seen, and commented on the great prospects of that section of the country. The Temiskaming region, in the opinion of Mr. Prevost, is one of the finest of Canada and from an agricultural point of view, it is even superior to New Ontario. He was greatly impressed with the mineral wealth of the whole region, and referring to the success of Mr. Timmins, on the Ontario side, who has refused $5,000,000 for his silver mines, and turns out tons of the most valuable ore every week, said that the people on the Quebec side have the greatest expectations from their mineral lands, and on the whole the prospects are most encouraging in every direction.

While satisfied with and proud of what has been done so far in the way of colonizing that rich district, the Minister realizes that there is still much to be done, especially in the way of connecting the different sections of the country by railway lines; and speaking to a meeting of settlers at Villemarie on Sunday last, he told them that he would make the study of this subject the special practical result of his visit.

Mr. Prevost also declared yesterday that he was more than ever decided to protect the bona fide settlers against speculators, and put them in a position to derive all the benefit possible from their industry and energy.

Next week Mr. Prevost will visit the Lake St. John district.

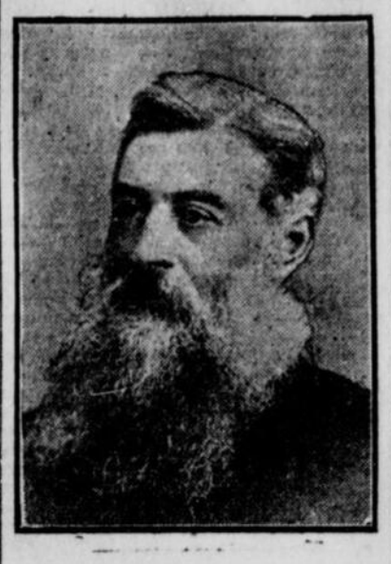
## AN OTTAWA VALLEY PIONEER

### MR. S. L. BRABAZON, OF PORTAGE DU FORT, HAS PASSED AWAY.

To the great regret of many friends throughout eastern Canada, Mr. Samuel Levigne Brabazon of Portage du Fort, Que., has passed away in his seventy-seventh year.

Mr. Brabazon was one of the pioneers of the Ottawa Valley. He was the son of the Rev. James Brabazon, rector of Almoritia, Mullingar, Ireland, and was born at Livington Park, Westmeath County, Ireland, the home of his grandfather, Sir Richard Levigne, on March 29, 1829. He belonged to a good old Irish family, members of whom since the twelfth century have been prominent in the history of their country.

Educated at Trinity College, Dublin,



THE LATE MR. S. L. BRABAZON.

Mr. Brabazon became a Dominion land surveyor and civil engineer. He came to Canada in 1854, where he practiced his profession and was one of the pioneer surveyors on the government surveys in the Canadian North-West.

He is survived by a widow and family of four children: Two sons, Gerald H., who represents the County of Pontiac in the House of Commons, and A. J., a Dominion land surveyor, who is at present in charge of a party on the Alaskan boundary; two daughters, the Misses Harriet and Mary, who live with their mother.

Mr. Brabazon visited Montreal occasionally, and when in the city was the guest of Mrs. James Nelson, of 47 Mark street.

## A CURIOUS LETTER

### A JEWISH MOTHER IN RUSSIA HAS LOST HER SONS IN MONTREAL.

A curious letter this week reached the 'Witness' Office, addressed to 'The Northern Messenger,' c.o. John Dougall & Son. It was from Windau, in Russia.

The address was written in English, but the letter, which was dated July 10, 1905, was inscribed in strange, spidery, staccato characters that could not at first be recognized.

A Russian to whom the letter was shown was frankly puzzled. An official at the Russian Consulate instantly pronounced the writing Jewish, but could get no farther. A Russian Jew said, 'Yes, it was Jewish, but it was so illiterate that he could not make head or tail of it. At last a Jew was found who would at any rate make out the meaning of it.

Windau is a Russian seaport, with a population of about 6,000, in the province of Courland. The letter was from a woman there of the family name of Grin, and she wrote for herself and her husband to her sons, who she supposed were in Montreal.

'I have sent three letters,' she wrote, 'but I have had no reply. You say you have not heard from me, but I have sent three letters. I have received the $15 which you sent. We were hoping to be in America by this time, but my dear children, you did not send enough money for us to come.'

The writer sent her kind regards to her brother-in-law and sister, whose family name was Girsbovitz.

### THE CHAUTAUQUA SUMMER SCHOOL.

A correspondent writes with reference to the Summer School at Chautaugua: 'All honor to the institution which for thirty-two years has not only held its own, but in spite of all prediction to the contrary, and opposition, has, with each succeeding year, increased in popularity, and in attendance, until to-day it is veritably a city in the woods, and is known throughout the world as the mother of all summer schools, and their name is legion. For two months each year, July to August, Chautauqua is the centre of attraction from all parts.

'Bishop Vincent, the venerable and beloved founder, is present this year to lend the charm of his presence.

'"Old First Night" has become a part of each year's programme, and intended as it is, to commemorate the birthday of the institution, is fraught with interest and tender memories of days and people long since passed away. This year's report of that occasion says:—"The stars were out and looked down through trembling leaves upon a goodly, well-wrapped company, who sat in a grove. No electric lights brought platform and people face to face that night. The old-fashioned pine fires, on high wooden structures, covered with earth, burned with unsteady flickering flame. The white tent and rude cottages were very beautiful in that evening light."

'The contrast between 1874 and 1905 supplied the need to those who would guage the growth of this Chautauqua movement, and all that it means to the national life to-day.

'One feature of this year was a new rendering of the Chautauqua salute. There were distributed on one side of the vast amphitheatre, filled to overflowing, hymn papers of blue, on the other side, red, and through the centre, white; when the salute was called for, these papers were waved, forming the "red, white, and blue"—a wonderful patriotic effect. It was a success, but it not likely to take the place of the old time "blooming of the lilies," which must be seen here to be fully understood and appreciated.

'This season is the best yet in numbers, the interest is keen, and there is "more to follow," for August is always the best.

'The lectures and classes are well attended by enthusiastic students.

'Chautauqua Lake is indeed beautiful for situation, so easy of access, and visitors to its shores, whether for health, pleasure, or profit mental, spiritual or spiritual, will be well satisfied.'

## NEWS FROM LABRADOR

### BROUGHT BY A TEACHER WHO IS IN MONTREAL JUST NOW.

A gentleman, who for many years has been engaged in teaching and lay missionary work in the Canadian Labrador, has lately returned to Montreal. He states that whale fishing, which had not been engaged in for a generation has again within the last four years become a lucrative occupation off the Labrador coast. The last man prominent among the old whalers was the well-remembered Captain Tripp. The new whalers are propelled by steam. The bombs used by the up-to-date whalers when fired at the whale generate a kind of gas which keeps the carcase floating, thus facilitating its final disposal. Under the old method, as soon as the whale was killed it was inclined to sink. Labrador fishermen believe that the revival of whale fishing is detrimental to cod fishing as they think that whales when numerous drive the cod nearer the shore. They also believe that the large quantities of oil spilled in the water near whale factories drives away the fish. Besides the oil, and whalebone, the use of which has increased lately, whales are much valued now for the supply of guano which they afford.

The price of fur has again gone up, to the satisfaction of the hunters and trappers. The skin of the silver fox, which a few years ago would command a price of only from eighty to a hundred and fifty dollars, has now gone up near the old figures of from five hundred to seven hundred dollars. Mink and Marten has also gone up in price.

The mail service in the Canadian Labrador needs readjustment badly. Mails could be conveyed much more speedily by the Newfoundland route than by that now taken via the lower St. Lawrence.

In Newfoundland much dissatisfaction is felt by the fisherman in their inability to sell bait to United States vessels, thus driving this profitable sale away from them, and placing it in the hands of the Saint Pierre-Miquelon fishermen.

The poor railway service also affords ground for much complaint: trains are slow, and the service is only tri-weekly each way. The rolling stock is of poor quality, and the engines old, and inefficient, so that they have occasionally to stop in order to get up steam.

### FOREST FIRES NEAR NELSON.

Nelson, Aug. 10.—Very bad forest fires surround the city on all sides, and an immense amount of timber is being destroyed. The situation threatens to get dangerous if the fires spread further.

## CANADIAN MILITARY RIELE LEAGUE

### RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS PUBLISHED.

Ottawa, Aug. 9.—The results of the competitions of the Canadian Military Rifle League have been published. In the first series, for city corps of infantry and garrison artillery, the 13th Regiment of Hamilton was first, with a score of 3,821; 7th Fusiliers, London, second, with a score of 3,686; 6th Vancouver, B.C., third, with a score of 3,657; 10th R. G., Toronto, fourth, with a score of 3,637; 43rd, Ottawa, fifth, score 3,629; 6th Royal Engineers, Halifax, sixth, score 3,618; and 91st Highlanders, Hamilton, seventh, score 3,959. There were only seven prizes. The next in order were the G. G. F. G., of Ottawa, and 90th, Winnipeg. Lieut. A. Pain, of the 13th Hamilton, and Pte. F. Hanes, of the 91st, tied for the championship. The next in order was S. Freeborn, 13th, Hamilton.

In the second series, for units of the active militia other than city corps of infantry and garrison artillery, No. 4 Company, 74th Regiment, Moncton, N.B., was first, score 3,749; 69th Regiment, Round Hill, N.S., second, score 3,663, and 77th Regiment, Dundas, Ont., third, score 3,454. There were three prizes. The next in order was the 12th Dragoons, Brandon, Man., and No. 7 Company, 30th Regiment, Erin, Ont. Pte. E. O. Steeves, 74th, Moncton, got the championship prize.

In the third series, for civilian rifle associations, Moncton, N.B., Rifle Association was first; Prescott, Ont., second; Montague, Prince Edward Island, third; Truro, N.S., fourth; Belleview, South Port, P.E.I., fifth; Waterloo, Quebec, sixth; Calgary, N.W.T., seventh; Radford, Shawville, Quebec, eighth; Vancouver, ninth; Amherst, N.S., tenth; Winnipeg, eleventh; Bridgetown, N.S., twelfth; Hespler, Ont., thirteenth; Tilbury, Ont., fourteenth; Bowmanville, Ont., fifteenth; and Yukon, Dawson City, sixteenth. There were sixteen prizes. W. J. Kennedy, Belleview, South Port, P.E.I., was champion of the series. The next in order was A. Jardine, Moncton. The best single score was Sergt. G. Mortimer, of the G. G. F. G.

### ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. Abbé J. Gauthier has been appointed vicar at St. Michel de Napierville, and the Rev. Abbé H. Lecourt, vicar at St. Johns, Que.

## SECOND CRUISER SQUADRON

### In Command of Prince Louis of Battenberg, Arrives in Quebec.

### THE ANCIENT CAPITAL THRONGED WITH VISITORS FROM CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

FULL PROGRAMME OF FESTIVITIES.

Quebec, Aug. 11.—The Second Cruiser Squdron, consisting of six of the mightiest ships of the British navy, H.M.S. 'Drake,' 'Essex,' 'Berwick,' 'Cumberland,' 'Cornwall' and 'Bedford,' under command of His Serene Highness Prince Louis of Battenberg, reached port at 4 o'clock this afternoon, anchoring in the stream opposite the King's wharf. The fleet was delayed several hours on account of a heavy fog down the river, and was due here about 5.30 p.m.

The Admiral left the flagship and came ashore, landing at the King's wharf, which was handsomely decorated, and was received by a guard of honor from the R. C. G. A. present, under command of Capt. Ogilvie, Colonel Wil-

HIS SERENE HIGHNESS PRINCE LOUIS OF BATTENBERG.

son, commander of the fortress. Lieut.-Col. Roy, D.O.C., and Col. Buchan, of Montreal, were present on the wharf when Prince Louis landed, accompanied by an A.D.C., and was greeted by a salute from the citadel. The Admiral inspected the guard of honor while the band played. After the ceremony he proceeded in the Governor-General's carriage to the Citadel to call on His Excellency, Capt. Newton, A.D.C., accompanying him together with his own A.D.C. Later he dined with Earl Grey.

The Admiral is a fine specimen of a British naval officer, being tall and handsome, and many of the streets through which he drove on his way to the Citadel were lined with people, who gave him a cordial greeting. Prince Louis appeared much pleased with his reception from all classes of the population.

The flagship has four funnels, while the others have but three, and all are painted drab, the regulation fighting color of the British navy. Shortly after rounding the point a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the flagship, which was answered by a similar salute from the Citadel. All vessels came to anchor at the same moment. This is the first time such a fleet has visited Quebec. The city is crowded with people from all points of Canada and the United States to witness the festivities which will take place during its stay of some twenty-three days. The city is splendidly decorated with flags and bunting in honor of Prince Louis, the terrace presenting a gay appearance in its holiday dress of flags strung from one end of the railing to the other, and colored electric lights. Flags are flying from public buildings, stores and many private dwellings, while some have resorted to electrical illuminations. An elaborate and extensive programme of entertainment has been prepared, and naval visitors are promised a gala time while in port. The programme of amusement includes the provincial government ball on Aug. 14, presentation of civic address on Aug. 15, unveiling of the soldiers' monument on the Esplanade on Aug. 14, garden party at the Garrison Club on Aug. 15, Governor-General's ball on Aug. 16, cricket match, Marylebone C.C. vs. Quebec C.C., on Aug. 16 and 17, smoking concert in the Drill Hall on Aug. 17, naval and military sports at the Skating Rink on Aug. 18, lacrosse match, Montcalm vs. Sherbroke, Q. oA. A. A. grounds on Aug. 19, cricket match, fleet vs. Quebec C. C. on Aug. 19, Governor-General's dinner on Aug. 19, regatta on river on Aug. 21, cricket match, fleet vs. Quebec C. C. on Aug. 26, regatta and Fete de Nuit at Lake St. Joseph on Aug. 26, Turf Club races King's plate) on Aug. 31 and Sept. 2, grand pyrotechnic display on city walls, naval ball, tennis matches, rifle matches.

Many of Quebec's residents have returned from the seaside and resorts in order to participate in several functions to be carried out. Mayor Parent has proclaimed Tuesday, Aug. 15, a civic holiday, when the unveiling of the monument in honor of Quebec's sons who died while fighting for the Empire in South Africa, will be unveiled in the afternoon. The monument is placed in a prominent position on the Esplanade.

The presence of the sailors from the second cruiser squadron will add great interest to the event, and there promises to be a very large turnout of the local militia organizations. The Governor-General, who will perform the ceremony, will, it is expected, be accompanied by His Serene Highness Prince Louis of Battenburg and a very distinguished party. Among distinguished people in town to greet Prince Louis are Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier and the Hon. Charles and Mrs. Fitzpatrick.

THE SHIPS.

The following are the names, tonnage and captains of the British Second Cruiser Squadron:—

Flagship 'Drake.'—H. M. S. 'Drake' is a twin screw armored cruiser of 14,100 tons and the flagship of the Second Cruiser Squadron, in command of Rear Admiral H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, G.C.B., G.O.V.O.

H.M.S. 'Bedford.'—A twin screw armored cruiser of 9,800 tons, belonging to the First Cruiser Squadron, but recently ordered to join the Second Cruiser Squadron, Captain Richard H. Pierse, M.V.O.

H.M.S. 'Berwick.'—Twin screw armored cruiser, 9,800 tons. Captain, Charles Dare, M.V.O.

H.M.S. 'Cornwall.'—Twin screw armored cruiser of 9,800 tons. Captain, Charles H. Robertson, C.M.G., M.V.O.

H.M.S. 'Cumberland.'—Twin screw armored cruiser, 800 tons. Captain, Herbert G. King Hall, D.S.O.

H.M.S. 'Essex.'—Twin screw armored cruiser, 9,800 tons. Captain, Richard B. Farquhar.

THE PRINCE'S CAREER.

His Serene Highness Prince Louis Alexander of Battenberg is a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath, a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, personal aide-de-camp to the King, and a Rear-Admiral, and has been a director of Naval Intelligence since 1902. He was born at Gratz (Austria), on May 24, 1854, being the eldest son of Prince Alexander of Hesse, and grandson of Louis II., Grand Duke of Hesse. In 1884 he married his cousin, Princess Victoria, daughter of Louis IV., Grand Duke of Hesse, K.G., and of Princess Alice, her late Majesty's daughter. Prince Louis is a Protestant. He became a naturalized British subject, and entered the Royal Navy as a naval cadet in 1868. He was made sub-lieutenant in 1874, lieutenant in 1876, Commander in 1885, Captain in 1891, and was subsequently promoted to Rear-Admiral. He served in the Egyptian War in 1882, and was awarded a medal and the Khedive's star for his services. He has no property in the United Kingdom, but owns the Heiligenberg castle and estate in Hesse, Germany. His heir is Prince George, who was born in 1892.

GREETING FROM MONTREAL.

The 'Canada' extends a welcome to Prince Louis of Battenberg, in the following terms: 'As a member of the royal family, and as one of the leaders of the powerful British navy, His Serene Highness will please accept our most respectful compliments and the assurance of our loyal attachment to the British Crown, in the person of His Majesty King Edward VII. The French-Canadian subjects of His Majesty feel happy to greet on their shores the relative of their Sovereign representing the naval power of England, at a moment when Britain is honoring at Portsmouth the fleet of France, their former mother country, and to be thus enabled to unite in one same acclamation the two countries dearest to their heart. They wish to express their ardent wish that the entente cordiale between France and England, of which they have for a long time set an example in Canada, may be perpetuated for the greatest glory and prosperity of both nations, and for the greatest advantage of humanity.'

IS IT A FAKE?

St. Catharines, Aug. 8.—In the village of Port Dalhousie, on Sunday, a straw hat was found by a villager floating in Martindale Pond, on the border of the Royal Canadian Henley course. Tucked beneath a red band on the hat was a slip of paper bearing the word 'Look,' while on the opposite side appeared the following: 'Good bye, I am tired of life. Whiskey did it. Whoever finds my body please notify my mother. (Signed) C.C.' The missive is now in the hands of John Howe, the village constable. Further than this, nothing has been found to throw any light on the matter. It is an after-regatta discovery, but whether a tragedy has been enacted, or some fake sensation attempted, is not known. The hat was not in bad repair, and the hand writing is clear, neat and uniform, written in pencil.

STRANGE OCCURRENCE IN WETASKIWIN.

Wetaskiwin, Aug. 8.—A peculiar and somewhat startling story has just leaked out. The facts of the case are as follows: About two weeks ago the grave digger of Wetaskiwin dug a grave in the pauper quarter of the cemetery. In the first excavation he discovered a skeleton, and hastily covered it over and dug another hole near by. In this case he succeeded in laying bare the side of a coffin. He, however, finished the grave and left it ready for the next day's interment, but on going his rounds to see that all things were in proper order in the morning he was surprised to find a coffin in the grave. It is not known how it got there, nor yet what body it contains. It is surmised that the coffin was taken to the cemetery some time after midnight and that the burial party became scared at their uncanny work and so hurried off, leaving the coffin uncovered. There is considerable talk over the affair.

GAULT INSTITUTE, VALLEYFIELD.

The announcement for the next school session of the Gault Institute, Valleyfield, has just been issued in the form of a neat booklet giving a history of the institute, a description of the building and equipment, a list of the numerous scholarships, medals and prizes offered, and a detailed account of the courses of study provided. The institute has done remarkably good work since it was founded in 1895 by the late Mr. A. F. Gault, for many years president of the Montreal Cotton Company, whose object was to put a thorough education within the reach of all the Protestant children of Valleyfield. The institute is well equipped and well-staffed, and its course of instruction covers the whole period of school life from the kindergarten stage to the matriculation for McGill University, with which it is affiliated. The next session begins on Sept. 5 and will end on June 22. It is divided into two terms, the first being from Sept. 5 to Dec. 22, and the second from Jan. 9 to June 22.

## TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY

WORK ON EASTERN DIVISION TO START NEXT SPRING.

Halifax, Aug. 8.—The Hon. H. R. Emmerson, Minister of Railways, and Mr. M. J. Butler, Deputy Minister of Railways, visited Prince Edward Island and inspected the government system of railways. Mr. Emmerson said that surveys on the eastern section of the National Trans-continental Railway would be sufficiently advanced to call for tenders in November or December, and construction would start in the spring. There seems to be little doubt here that the road will go via the interior of New Brunswick, as that route is both shorter and less expensive.

Halifax, N.S., Aug. 9.—At to-day's meeting of the Sydney Board of Trade the resolution passed by the Halifax Board protesting against any attempt to divert or lengthen the eastern section of the Transcontinental Railway, and calling upon the government to carry out the spirit and letter of the contract, which is to provide the shortest route possible between Quebec and Moncton, was unanimously endorsed. A committee was appointed to prepare information for the tariff commission.

WESTERN TERMINUS.

A despatch from Victoria, B.C., says the most conclusive and positive evidence yet offered in substantiation of the announcement that Kaien Island, twenty-five miles south of Port Simpson and facing Tuck's Inlet, is to be the site of Laurier City, the western terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, is found in the contents of the minute of council of the provincial government attached to the grant of ten thousand acres of land, exclusive of Indian reserves, upon the island, just made to the company at a price of one dollar per acre. Four thousand acres in all, are classed as suitable for town site purposes, and it is understood upon the best authority that the grant is made conditional upon the selected site being made the permanent western terminus of the new railway, with divisional offices, shops, round houses, etc., and that construction of the railway and works at the Pacific end be commenced prior to June 1, 1906, and completed within two years thereafter. The terms of this grant would appear to end the multitude of conjectures that Port Simpson was the ultimate objective, and Kaien a merely temporary road end for speculative purposes, such as Port Moody was to the C. P. R.

SCANDINAVIAN IMMIGRANTS.

Mr. W. Jeanson authorized special American correspondent of the Swedish Associated Press, who is in this country for the purpose of acquiring information as to the prospects for a large immigration, desires to correct certain statements which have been made in the press in regard to his mission and opinions. Mr. Jeanson states that he never said that the Dominion was getting the 'riff-raff' of the Scandinavian people; also, he denies that he advocated the immediate abolition of the payment of bonuses to immigrants, although he actually holds that bonuses are detrimental to the quality of immigrants who come out under such provocations. Mr. Jeanson thinks that a bureau of information situated in a central position in Europe would have an illuminating and beneficial effect, especially in respect of the quality of immigrants coming to this country.

## BANKS OF NEWFOUNDLAND

FRENCH GOVERNMENT WISHES AN AGREEMENT AS TO ROUTES.

Paris, Aug. 9.—The ministries of Foreign Affairs and Marine have addressed an appeal to the governments at Washington, London, Berlin and The Hague, requesting an agreement with reference to the sea routes followed by ocean liners traversing the Banks of Newfoundland. This is intended to protect the French fishing vessels in that vicinity during fogs. France proposes either the general adoption of the French Transatlantic Steamship Company's route or the calling of an international conference to consider the question.

FIRE INVESTIGATION IN WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, Aug. 8.—Investigation into the competency of the fire brigade as a result of the big fire which destroyed the Scott Furniture Company's warehouse two months ago, opened yesterday. When the commission met not one solitary critic of all those who have been demanding the investigation through the press appeared to condemn the efficiency of the brigade or equipment. Only one witness appeared, and all he could do was to describe how a bolt of lightning struck the building. Of the competency of the brigade or otherwise he knew nothing. The underwriters had no criticism to present.

PILGRIMS ROBBED.

Two robberies are reported at Ste. Auee de Beaupre, on Sunday last. A lady from Cleveland, Ohio, was relieved of her purse, containing $250, and another pilgrim from Montreal was robbed of a sum of $750 in one of the local hotels.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FISHING.

Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 7.—Mr. Justice Duff refused the injunction sought by the Capital City Canning Company, against the Anglo Canning Company, in connection with its salmon traps. The Court held that the Provincial Government is not vested with authority to issue licenses under which both companies are doing business. This point was not raised by either party to the action. Justice Duff's view that the entire salmon fishing industry of Vancouver Island is being illegally prosecuted is said to rest upon the fact that the provincial Fisheries Act has never been brought into force by proclamation although the chief commissioner has, by virtue of his authority, been issuing licenses in numbers at $100 each, collecting royalties and framing and enforcing regulations.

## CANADIAN CABLES

(Canadian Associated Press Cables.)

London, Aug. 9.—The fifty-first report of the Postmaster-General gives an estimate of the weight of letters, post-cards and other articles exchanged by the United Kingdom with Canada and Newfoundland during 1904 as follows: Letters and post-cards outward, 130,000 lbs.; circulars, newspapers, etc., 1,237,000 lbs.; inward, letters and post-cards, 118,000 lbs.; circulars and newspapers, 550,000 lbs.

London, Aug. 9.—Paragraph 249 of the report of the Royal Commission on food supplies in time of war says:—'We also regard the present variety of sources from which our supplies are drawn as likely to contribute to our advantage in time of war, since their wide geographical distribution must tend to minimize the risk of effective interference with our imports. From this point of view the recent decline in exports from the United States and its effect upon our imports is of considerable moment. It may also be said that the more numerous neutral powers supplying our wants the less probable is the violation of international law by our enemies. There is, therefore, a certain advantage to us in the fact that the supplies of our principal foodstuffs are drawn in a greater proportion from foreign countries than from British possessions.'

Commenting on this paragraph the 'Westminster Gazette' says:—'We look in vain in minority reports to find this position seriously challenged. It is a most cogent imperialist argument against a policy of colonial preference.'

London, Aug. 9.—Lord Cheylesmore, chairman of the National Rifle Association, who sails to-day for New York, on the steamer 'Baltic,' may very likely be present during the Dominion Rifle Association meeting at Rockliffe.

London, Aug. 10.—A Board of Trade return, issued to-day, shows that between Dec. 31, 1904, and July 31, 1905, 57,249 persons of British origin emigrated to Canada, an increase of ten thousand over the number of British emigrants during the corresponding period last year.

London, Aug. 10.—The Pacific Cable report, just issued, recommends that express provision should be inserted in the Australian Commonwealth agreement to substitute one agreement for the separate agreements of different states, to make it impossible to revive these separate agreements after the Commonwealth agreement has expired. Members of the conference also consider that the Commonwealth Government should immediately take steps to grant the Pacific Cable equal facilities with the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company as soon as required. The majority consider a terminal rate of fivepence a word as excessive and urge the Commonwealth to reduce it. They recommend that any question affecting the Pacific Cable should be submitted to the board and the various governments before any final action be taken.

A Melbourne despatch states that partly in the interest of the Pacific Cable, the Commonwealth refused to allow the linking of the Herbertshole, German, New Guinea, Port Moresby, British New Guinea with Cooktown, Queensland, by German cable.

London, Aug. 10.—The Calgary and Edmonton Land Company has declared a second interim dividend of two shillings per share for 1905.

London, Aug. 11.—So far sixty-seven guineas have been subscribed in this country towards the price of the plate for the man-of-war 'Dominion.'

London, Aug. 11.—The 'Evening Globe,' commenting on the Pacific Cable report, says that what at one time was regarded in some quarters as a costly and hazardous experiment, has commercially justified the hopes of its promoters. Strategically, of course, it was beyond cavil from the first.

London, Aug. 12.—Glasgow shippers and ship-owners, the Canadian Associated Press understands, are complaining of the excessive cost of handling cargoes at Montreal, and also that the wharf facilities are far from being up to date.

London, Aug. 13.—Sir William Mulock, who, since the close of the Pacific Cable conference, has been in Glasgow studying the municipal telephone system, sailed to day for New York on the steamer 'Campania.'

London, Aug. 12.—Lord Strathcona today is present in his official capacity at a dejeuner given by the members of the House of Lords and House of Commons to the French naval officers at Westminster Hall.

THE DROWNING RECORD.

Ogdensburg, N.Y., Aug. 9.—The wheelsman and the second engineer of the Canadian tug 'Nellie Reid,' of Montreal, were drowned in the St. Lawrence river here yesterday. They were crossing the river from Prescott to Ogdensburg in a skiff, during a heavy wind, and their boat capsized. Their names are Valois and Brassoi, both of Montreal.

Ottawa, Aug. 8.—Oswald Lachance, aged nine years, son of A. R. Lachance, stonecutter, of 144 Church street, was drowned this afternoon while bathing in the Ottawa river just below the Ottawa Rowing Club's quarters.

Regina, Aug. 8.—A school teacher named Harvey, aged twenty-two years, who was teaching school at Kennel, was drowned in the Qu'Appelle river on Sunday. He was out bathing with two friends, and it is supposed he was taken with cramps. His parents live at Ivanhoe, Ont.

St. John, N.B., Aug. 9.—Hundreds of people stood yesterday afternoon at six o'clock on the suspension bridge which crosses the St. John river at the falls, above the city, and saw Charles Lord drown in the whirlpool. He was a youth of seventeen, who, with an older lad, were going up through the falls in a boat to pick up drift timber. They were caught in a whirl and the boat upset right under the highway bridge which crosses nearly a hundred feet above the water.

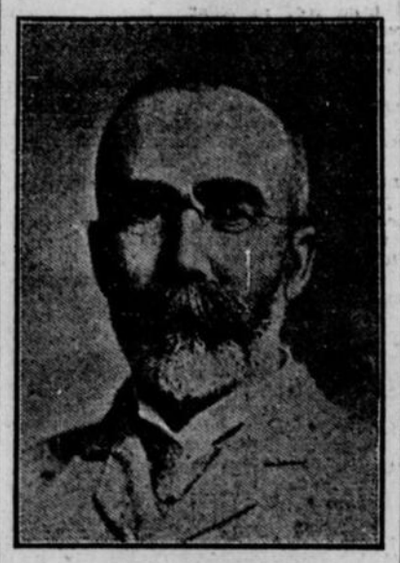
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Aug. 12.—The list of drowning accidents was increased by one yesterday afternoon when Miss Dolly Watson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Watson, of Tagona, a western suburb of the 'Soo,' met death in the river above the rapids. Miss Watson and a friend named Miss Thompson, and a younger sister, were canoeing, and desiring to change positions in the canoe, drew alongside a boom log. Miss Thompson got on the log and when it began to roll with her, Miss Watson reached to assist her. Both fell into the water. Miss Watson sank almost immediately, but men who were working in the vicinity rescued Miss Thompson. The body was recovered thirty minutes later, and though resuscitation was attempted, life could not be restored.

The deceased young lady was eighteen years of age and had been employed as clerk in the Lake Superior Corporation's saw mill office. She was well known and popular.

## MR. JOHN FRASER

THE NEW AUDITOR-GENERAL.

Ottawa, Aug. 8.—Mr. John Fraser, the new Auditor-General, is a native of Glengarry, who has for many years held an important position in the Finance



MR. JOHN FRASER,

Department here. He was appointed to a clerkship in that branch of the federal service by the Mackenzie Administration, and has for some time past been known as chief Dominion bookkeeper. He is fifty-three years of age.

## GOVERNMENT FISCAL YEAR

WILL BE CHANGED TO END IN MARCH INSTEAD OF JUNE.

Ottawa, Aug. 9.—The government has decided to change the fiscal year of the Dominion so that instead of the Federal accounts, trade statistics, etc., being calculated each year up to the end of June, they will be made up at the end of March. The ministers think the beginning of spring is a better time to open their fiscal year than the present date, especially from the point of view of trade returns. The change to the first of April will allow of the department reports being printed in time for Parliament to meet in October, beginning with 1906.

## THE CANADIAN SOO.

SOLICITOR-GENERAL IMPRESSED WIT HITS RECENT DEVELOPMENT.

The Hon. R. Lemieux, Solicitor-General, who has just returned from the Sault Ste. Marie celebration, expresses himself as simply amazed at the progress and development of the Canadian side of the great double thoroughfare, and he feels confident that in ten years the traffic through the Canadian canal will equal that of its neighbor. Mr. Lemieux mentions with pleasure the remark of Congressman Morton who said that the united annual volume of trade of these two canals was so vast that if the freight were put in box cars the train would be so long that a locomotive starting from New York with this train and proceeding around the globe, would be back to New York before the rear car had left that city.

The Solicitor-General seems to have unlimited confidence in the progress which the great enterprises of Mr. Clergue must secure for that section of the country. For instance, he feels that the four thousand men now employed will no doubt very soon see their number increased to ten thousand, and the new industries will be the marvel of the North-West.

Mr. Lemieux says that the growing importance of the Clergue works will soon require the construction of hundreds of coke ovens. Although no duty is imposed upon coke, ther is a temptation to build those ovens on the American side, but it is understood that Mr. Clergue looks upon the works as a Canadian enterprise from beginning to end, and all things being equal he would like to see the coke ovens with the rest of the plant.

CATTLE PLAGUE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Brockfield, Mass., Aug. 9.—The dreaded cattle plague known as Black Leg, a form of murrain, has broken out in Brookfield, three cows having died from it. The bodies of the dead animals will either be cremated or buried deep and covered with lime. Black Leg is said to be a disease much more to be dreaded than the hoof and mouth disease, which created such havoc in Massachusetts three years ago.

## EMIGRANT SHIPS.

### Captain of an Austrian Liner Arrested.

CHARGED WITH PROVIDING INSUFFICIENT ACCOMMODATION FOR STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

New York, Aug. 8.—Through the arrest of Capt. Romaldo de Paravich, of an Austrian line steamship, charged with bringing over 600 steerage passengers for whom there were not regulation accommodations, it has developed that ten secret service agents are travelling for a time in the steerage of in-coming steamers. Capt. Paravich was held in cash bail yesterday before a United States commissioner.

Customs Inspector Longstreet alleges that the ship commanded by Captain Paravich was deficient in the accommodation for eating for the immigrants, that there were no tables, as the laws require. If this is proved the captain may not only be fined $500, but be imprisoned for six months.

## DESTITUTION IN SOUTH AFRICA

Ottawa, Aug. 8.—Canada's commercial agent in South Africa, Mr. Kittson, in a private note to the Department of Trade and Commerce, says that he has seen much destitution in South Africa among Canadians out of employment. Work is very difficult to obtain and hundreds of natives are on the verge of starvation. Many have applied to the commercial agent for relief. In his regular report Mr. Kittson says that there is a market for forty million dollars yearly in foodstuffs in South Africa. It is one of the largest markets in the world. In regard to the size of the population it is not rivalled by Great Britain as a market for foodstuffs. Britain takes five pounds per head while South Africa buys from eight to ten pounds per head. Not including importations by Delagoa Bay and Beira there was imported in foodstuffs last year to South Africa £8,355,200. The commercial agent at Leeds, England, urges that all Canadian produce should be branded 'Canadian.'

The Bristol agent says that inferior fruit is not wanted in England.

## I. O. O. F.

Brockville, Ont., Aug. 14.—The Grand Lodge of Ontario, I.O.O.F., was in session in Brockville lasta week. The report of E. B. Butterworth, grand master, referred to the establishment of associations of Oddfellows in large centres, whose objects are as well to promote the principles of the order as to bring into mutual intercourse socially, as well as in the lodges, members of the order resident in these cities whose home lodge is elsewhere. Under the new law all lodges are now compelled to bond their treasurer and the two secretaries through the Grand Lodge. The returns for the years 1902, 1903 and 1904 showed that the I. O. O. F. was gradually overcoming the yearly loss heretofore sustained through suspensions. The increase in membership this year is 1,843, due to the assistance given by P. G. R. Blackeby and his staff of outside workers. The Grand Master recommended that the proposed resolution, making it legal for state grand bodies to adopt a law authorizing the institution of lodges upon the petition of five third degree members in good standing, or upon the application of twenty persons eligible to membership in the order, be passed. Satisfaction was expressed with the Relief Association, whose membership was now 18,400, and would be 20,000 next year. Regarding missionary work, for which $500 had been appropriated, the Grand Master reported that the Relief Association, through A. H. Blackeby, superintendent of agencies, would work in conjunction with the Grand Lodge in developing new territory and share equally in the expense. During the year ten new lodges and four new Rebekah lodges were instituted.

The report of the grand secretary, J. B. King, showed that the bonds issued for lodge officers amounted to $137,580. The cost to the lodges bonded was $304.64. It pointed out that subordinate lodges are now permitted to charge an admission fee to members who may be accepted on deposit of card. The Oddfellows' Home was reported in a satisfactory condition. The sum of $1,947 had recently been received from lodges and individuals, thus placing the home in good financial condition. The receipts were $6,594.73, and expenditure, $6,353.67, leaving a credit balance of $241.67. The assets amounted to $20,586.47. The general receipts were $15,966.48, and expenditure, $14,069.58. During the year 230 veterans' jewels were issued.

The following officers were elected:—Grand patriarch, G. C. Mortimer, Toronto; grand high priest, Jos. Powley, Kingston; grand senior warden, R. N. Jennings, Palmerston; grand scribe, M. D. Dawson, London; grand treasurer, Edmund Beltz, London; grand junior warden, J. C. Spence, Brantford; grand marshall, R. Lee, Walkerton; grand inside sentinel, R. Ketcheson, Belleville; grand outside sentinel, J. F. Brush, Forest; district deputy grand patriarchs:

No. 1.—T. H. Wigle, Ruthven.
No. 2.—R. Logan, Morrisburg.
No. 4.—W. R. McCormack, Brantford.
No. 5.—J. A. Burwash, Jarvis.
No. 6.—R. R. Albertson, Niagara Falls.
No. 7.—A. B. Dykeman, Galt.
No. 9.—Wm Luscombe, Sarnia.
No. 10.—C. Fraser, Parkill.
No. 12.—R. N. Taylor, Exeter.
No. 13.—L. J. Elliott, Wingham.
No. 14.—G. B. Moog, Waterloo.
No. 16.—Jos. Bell, Toronto.
No. 17.—L. Rogers, Oshawa.
No. 18.—Jno. Douglass, Walkerton.
No. 20.—Alf. Matthews, Belleville.
No. 21.—C. A. Bunt, Kingston.
No. 22.—M. T. Pinkerton, Ottawa.
No. 23.—A. C. Miller, Brockville.
No. 30.—C. M. Teakle, Quebec.

## THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

### President Roosevelt Tells How Americans can Only Hope to adhere to it.

ADDRESS BEFORE TEN THOUSAND PEOPLE AT CHAUTAUQUA.

Chautauqua, N.Y., Aug. 11.—President Roosevelt arrived here this morning and delivered an address before the Chautauqua Assembly. When he appeared on the platform he was greeted by ten thousand people and was given an ovation.

President Roosevelt spoke, in part, as follows:—To-day I wish to speak to you on one feature of our national foreign policy and one feature of our national domestic policy. The Monroe Doctrine is not a part of international law. But it is the fundamental feature of our entire foreign policy so far as the Western Hemisphere is concerned, and it has more and more been meeting with recognition abroad. The reason why it is meeting with this recognition is because we have not allowed it to become fossilized, but have adapted our construction of it to meet the growing, changing needs of this hemisphere. Fossilization, of course, means death, whether to an individual, a government, or a doctrine.

It is out of the question to claim a right and yet shirk the responsibility for exercising that right. When we announce a policy such as the Monroe Doctrine we thereby commit ourselves to accepting the consequences of the policy, and these consequences from time to time alter.

Let us look for a moment at what the Monroe Doctrine really is. It forbids the territorial encroachment of non-American powers on American soil. Its purpose is partly to secure this nation against seeing great military powers obtain new footholds in the Western Hemisphere, and partly to secure to our fellow republics south of us the chance to develop along their own lines without being oppressed or conquered by non-American powers. As we have grown more and more powerful our advocacy of this doctrine has been received with more and more respect; but what has tended more to give the doctrine standing among the nations is our growing willingness to show that we not only mean what we say and are prepared to back it up, but that we mean to recognize our obligations to foreign peoples no less than to insist upon our own rights.

We cannot permanently adhere to the Monroe Doctrine unless we succeed in making it evident, in the first place, that we do not intend to treat it in any shape or way as an excuse for aggrandizement on our part at the expense of the republics to the south of us; second, that we do not intend to permit it to be used by any of these republics as a shield to protect that republic from the consequences of its own misdeeds against foreign nations; third, that inasmuch as by this doctrine we prevent other nations from interfering on this side of the water, we shall ourselves in good faith try to help those of our sister republics, which need such help, upward toward peace and order.

'I do not want to see any foreign power take possession permanently or temporarily of the customs houses of an American republic in order to enforce its obligations, and the alternative may at any time be that we shall be forced to do so ourselves.'

In the interest of justice it is as necessary to exercise the police power as to show charity and helpful generosity. But something can even now be done toward the end in view. That something, for instance, this nation has already done as regards Cuba, and is now trying to do as regards Santo Domingo. Santo Domingo has now made an appeal to us to help it, and not only every principle of wisdom, but every generous instinct within us bids us respond to the appeal. The conditions in Santo Domingo have for a number of years grown from bad to worse, until recently all society was on the verge of dissolution.

Fortunately just at this time a wise ruler sprang up in Santo Domingo, who, with his colleagues, saw the dangers threatening their beloved country, and appealed to the friendship of their great and powerful neighbor to help them. The immediate threat came to them in the shape of foreign intervention. The previous rulers of Santo Domingo had recklessly incurred debts, and owing to her internal disorders she had ceased to be able to provide means of paying the debts. The patience of her foreign creditors had become exhausted, and one foreign nation was on the verge of intervention, and was only prevented by the unofficial assurance of this government that it would itself strive to help Santo Domingo in her hour of need. Of the debts incurred some were just, while some were not of a character which really renders it obligatory on, or proper for, Santo Domingo to pay them in full. But she could not pay any of them at all unless some stability was assured. Accordingly, the executive department of our government negotiated a treaty under which we are to try to help the Dominican people to straighten out their finances. This treaty is pending before the Senate, whose consent to it is necessary.

In the meantime we have made a temporary arrangement which will last until the Senate has had time to take action on the treaty. Under this arrangement we see to the honest administration of the customs houses, collecting the revenues, turning over forty-five per cent to the government for running expenses, and putting the other fifty-five per cent into a safe deposit for equitable division among the various creditors, whether European or American, accordingly as, after investigation, their claims seem just.

### REGULATION OF GREAT CORPORATIONS.

In regard to effective supervision and regulation of great corporations doing an inter-state business, President Roosevelt said much of substantial value had been accomplished, but further legislation was advisable. Many corporations showed themselves honorably desirous of obeying the laws; but, unfortunately, some corporations, and very wealthy ones at that, exhausted every effort which can be suggested by the highest ability, or secured by the most lavish expenditure of money, to defeat the purposes of the laws on the statute books. Future legislation along these lines may be more drastic, he continued, but it must be understood that it will be because of the acts of the great corporations in seeking to prevent the enforcement of the law as it stands.

## CANADA CUP RACES.

Charlotte, N.Y., Aug. 15.—The Canadian challenger 'Temeraire' won yesterday's race for the Canada cup in a stiff breeze, defeating the Herreshoff boat, 'Iroquois' by fully a mile. Saturday's race was captured by the American.

## CATASTROPHE IN ALBANY

### Big Departmental Store Collapses

Albany, N.Y., Aug. 8.—Three hundred persons employed in the large departmental store of the John C. Myers Estate, at 39 to 41 North Pearl street, had just gone to work this morning when the whole centre of the building collapsed from roof to cellar. Nearly a hundred men, girls and children were carried down in the wreck. Thirteen of them were dead when recovered.

The Myers Estate has been making extensive repairs on its building. This morning a gang of Italian workmen started to remove an iron pillar that supported the main floor. Evidently they had failed to brace the floor properly, for scarcely had they loosened the post when down came all three upper floors within a radius of fifty feet from the fatal pillar. The wreck crashed through to the cellar, burying the workmen and carrying down those who happened to be working in that portion of the building.

The members of the firm of the John C. Myers Mompany announce that they will rebuild, and although more than half of the old structure remains it is likely that it will be torn down and replaced by an entirely new one. The firm now estimates its loss at half a million dollars.

The two daughters of the late John G. Myers, founder of the business, whose husbands, George P. Hilton and H. King Sturdee, are senior partners in the enterprise, have asked that the public benefit subscription be discontinued, declaring that they personally would care for all employees and their families.

## LAWLESSNESS AT COBALT

### ROUGH ELEMENT BEGINS TO MAKE THINGS UNPLEASANT.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 15.—The desperado element in the new Ontario mining town of Cobalt has begun to cause trouble, and the attorney-general's department will take energetic steps to impress the population, which is composed of prospectors and miners from every part of the county, that lawlessness is not permitted in this province.

A despatch, received at the Parliament Buildings yesterday, stated that there was a riot in the town the previous night, and that the respectable portion of the people were in terror of their lives for a time. The row started in the home of a questionable character, but soon spread and for most of the night the town was practically in the hands of the roughs.

Acting Attorney-General Dymond wired the Crown Attorney at North Bay to proceed at once against those implicated in the trouble, and the department is determined to stamp out anything like hoodlumism as soon as it shows itself. These reports of general lawlessness incident to new mining towns are corroborated by several persons returning from the Cobalt district.

### FATAL STORM IN JAPAN.

Tokio, Aug. 10.—Severe storms are prevailing throughout Japan. At one place six passenger cars were overturned and thirty-seven persons were wounded. At Takefu two cars were derailed, and many persons were wounded, including Captain Walter B. Barker, of the quartermaster's department of the United States Army, who subsequently died from the effects of his injuries. His body has been sent to Nagasaki for shipment to America.

## ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.

### CLOUDS MARRED ITS OBSERVATION IN MONTREAL.

Cloudy weather marred observation of the partial eclipse of the moon last night in Montreal. The slight shadow was first observable about nine o'clock, and the eclipse was at its highest at 10.41.

At that time about one-third of the moon's diameter was darkened. The effect was curious, though not sufficiently so to attract attention, except from those who were on he lookout.

The official notice of the eclipse was as follows:—

Moon entered penumbra 8.08 p.m.; entered shadow 9.39 p.m.; middle of eclipse, 10.41 p.m.; left shadow 11.43 p.m.; last contact, 1.14 a.m. 15th Magnitude of eclipse, 0.292.

Though for an hour the moon passed steadily into the shadow, and then gradually moved out again, there was little diminution of light. The darkened part did not show a sharp cleavage, as might have been the case had the air been clear of a thin veiling of clouds, which gave to the phenomenon a greater degree of mystery.

## FRENCH IN LONDON.

### Scenes Unprecedented in British Naval Ports

ADMIRAL CAILLARD AND HIS OFFICERS PASSING NELSON'S MONUMENT RAISE THEIR HATS IN SALUTE.

Portsmouth, England, Aug. 9.—The King celebrated the anniversary of his Coronation to-day by reviewing the combined French and British fleets, aggregating some seventy ships. As a spectacle, the event was somewhat marred by gloomy and showery weather, but the enthusiasm of the crowds, occupying every vantage point ashore and afloat, was undiminished. Enormous masses of people thronged both shores, and there was a fleet of excursion boats filled to capacity. The review lasted an hour. Later, the King proceeded to the battleship 'Massena,' the French flagship, where he was the guest of Vice-Admiral Caillard at luncheon.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught accompanied His Majesty.

The French fleet then weighed anchor and entered Portsmouth harbor.

Portsmouth, Aug. 9.—As the French fleet passed into Portsmouth harbor yesterday Nelson's flagship, the 'Victory,' from the peak of which the Tri-color was flying, saluted them in turn, while bands massed on her deck played the 'Marseillaise.' The Frenchmen replied to the salutes of the 'Victory.' As soon as the ships were docked, the civil and military officials paid formal calls on them, which were later returned by the French officers. Portsmouth is brilliantly decorated.

The French officers were banqueted at the naval barracks. Speeches were made by the Prince of Wales, Admiral Caillard and Admiral Sir John Fisher. Toasts to President Loubet and the Prince of Wales were enthusiastically honored.

Portsmouth, Eng., Aug. 10.—Scenes unprecedented in British naval ports were witnessed here to-day. The French sailors for hours fraternized with the British tars, the sailors of the two nations parading the streets arm-in-arm, singing the 'Marseillaise' and the British National Anthem.

London, Aug. 10.—Vice-Admiral Caillard, commander-in-chief of the French fleet, and eight of his officers, arrived in London to-day and were welcomed with every demonstration of good will. The weather was fair, and animated throngs lined the beflagged route from the Victoria Station through the main streets to the Guild Hall, where the visitors were guests of the Lord Mayor and Corporation at luncheon.

Everywhere the heartiest cheers greeted the visitors. The Guildhall was reached about one o'clock. The Lord Mayor and aldermen, who wore full state robes, welcomed the guests. Eight hundred sat down to luncheon.

The scene at the Guildhall was a brilliant one. The toasts were full of cordiality.

After luncheon the procession was reformed and proceeded to the French embassy, where Admiral Caillard gave a reception to members of the French colony. The passage of the procession across Trafalgar Square was marked by an incident that met with hearty cheers from the spectators. As Admiral Caillard and the other French officers came abreast of the Nelson column they slightly turned towards it, and looking at the bas-relief depicting the death of Great Britain's national hero, on board the 'Victory,' raised their hats to the salute.

The provincial papers continue to speak enthusiastically in their editorials on the entente cordiale, many of them even printing their editorials in the French language.

### FRENCH FLEET SAILS.

Portsmouth, England, Aug. 11.—The French fleet sailed for Brest to-day amidst great demonstrations of good will. Farewell salutes were exchanged between Vice-Admiral Caillard's flagship, the 'Massena,' and Lord Nelson's flagship, the 'Victory.'

## OBITUARY

### MR. JOSEPH BROWN.

A wide circle of friends in the city will learn with regret of the death of Mr. Joseph Brown, which occurred early on Friday morning, at his residence, 662 St. Lawrence street, corner of Prince Arthur street. The primary cause of death was pneumonia.

Mr. Brown was born in Montreal in 1842, and early in life entered into the wholesale fruit business. He established the present firm of Joseph Brown and Sons, and was the senior member at the time of his death. He was one of the original promoters of the Montreal Fruit Auction Company, and by his death the office of president of that company becomes vacant. The deceased gentleman was a Presbyterian, and a member of Chalmers' Church. As a business man he had the unbounded confidence of his fellow merchants and his customers, and to his sterling character his success in business may be attributed. Among his more intimate friends he was known as a man of most kindly, lovable and charitable nature. He married, in 1870, Emily Benn (daughter of the late Mr. Robert Benn, of Montreal), by whom he is survived. He leaves also five sons, Robert B., J. Edward, and Sydney, who are members of the firm; Arthur, and the Rev. Albert V. Brown, who is now in charge of a mission station in the North-West.

### ARCHBISHOP CHAPPELLE.

New Orleans, Aug. 9.—Archbishop Chappelle, of the Roman Catholic Diocese of New Orleans, died this afternoon of yellow fever.

### MRS. GEORGE HAM.

After an illness of over a year, Mrs. Ham, wife of Mr. George H. Ham, advertising manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, died at her home, 4123 Western avenue, on Friday. Mrs. Ham had many friends, who will be deeply grieved to learn of her death. The announcement was received at the general office of the C.P.R. with genuine regret, and sympathy for Mr. Ham, who himself is just recovering from a serious operation.

Mrs. Ham, before he rmarriage, was Miss Martha Blow, of Whitby, Ontario. She leaves a son, Mr. Norman Ham, secretary of the Railway Commission; and two daughters, Mrs. W. B. Burley, who resides in Manitoba, and Mrs. Lomer Bear, of Montreal.

Brockville, Ont., Aug. 9.—George Nimmo, one of the members of the Pittsburg, Pa., Fishing and Hunting Club, who came to Charleston late on Monday with a party of 25 others, died suddenly yesterday. He had not been feeling well when he reached the scene of the camp, and gradually grew worse. Mr. Nimmo was about 65 years of age. His body was despatched to Pittsburg to-day for interment.

Port Hope, Aug. 8.—George Wilson, publisher of the 'Daily and Weekly Guide' is dead, in his 80th year. He was born in Langton, Yorkshire, England, in April, 1825, and resided in Port Hope for thirty years. He first went to Toronto by one of the Durham boats when it was Muddy York. Deceased was a life-long Liberal. He is survived by a family of seven—Chas. A. Wilson, proprirtor of the North Ender Publishing Company, Toronto; S. Frank Wilson, proprietor of the Wilson Publishing Company, Toronto; Geo. H. Wilson, proprietor of the 'Daily and Weekly Post'; Lindsay; Frederick M. Wilson, proprietor of the 'Daily and Weekly Guide,' Port Hope; Mrs. Charlotte E. Reid and Mrs. Henry Hamly, Toronto.

Halifax, Aug. 10.—Wm. E. Peters, prothonotary and county court clerk for Cape Breton, died at Sydney on Tuesday night. He had undergone an operation in New York last week, but it was unsuccessful. When he arrived back on Monday evening he was unconscious. Mr. Peters was one of the best known residents of Cape Breton. He was born in Sydney sixty-six years ago last June, and came of Loyalist stock. Ten years ago he wasappointed prothonotary and county clerk for the County of Cape Breton. He leaves a widow and two married daughters.

## PARLIAMENT PROROGUED

### The King's Speech Refers to the Defence of Halifax and Esquimalt

London, Aug. 11.—The King, in his speech in the House of Lords, proroguing parliament to-day, said: 'My Government has received from the Dominion of Canada a most patriotic offer to assume the entire administrative and financial responsibility for the defence of Halifax and Esquimalt, and that offer has been cordially accepted. The transfer of control will take place at an early date, under arrangements in regard to which my government has been fortunate enough to obtain the fullest and most appreciative co-operation of the Dominion Government.'

The session produced two measures of sociological interest—the Aliens Act and the Unemployed Workmen's Act, the latter creating facilities for the providing of work and wages for all able-bodied applicants—and the conflict between the Scottish churches was also settled. Otherwise the work of the session was mostly of a routine character.

Not more than fifty members of the House of Commons assisted at to-day's closing scene. The Black Rod summoned them to the House of Lords, where there were only two peers besides the three Royal Commissioners.

The Lord High Chancellor, the Earl of Halsbury, read King Edward's speech, the most interesting clause of which, from an international point of view, referred to the peace negotiations and the crisis in Sweden and Norway.

Regarding the peace negotiations, the speech says:—

'Negotiations, due to the initiative of the President of the United States, are about to be entered upon between the Russian and Japanese governments for the purpose of terminating the deplorable conflict still proceeding in the Far East. It is my earnest hope that they may lead to a lasting and mutually honorable peace.'

Concerning the Swedish-Norwegian situation, the speech says:—

'A dissolution of the union between Sweden and Norway apparently is imminent. I am confident that, by the exercise of wise moderation on each side, a settlement will be arrived at which will be acceptable to both countries, and that it will be of such a nature as to enable my government to maintain with the people of the Scandinavian Peninsula the same friendly relations which have prevailed in the past.'

The speech refers to the continued friendly relations with other powers, and 'cordially hopes' that the outcome of the Conference summoned by the King of Italy to consider the establishment of an International Institute dealing with agricultural information 'will be of service to agriculturists both at home and abroad.'

Parliament was nominally adjourned to Oct. 30, when it will be further adjourned.

## A BRAVE LITTLE GIRL

### TWO CHILDREN FOR TWENTY-FOUR HOURS IN AN OPEN BOAT ON LAKE ONTARIO.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 10.—After being at the mercy of wind and wave in an open boat on Lake Ontario for over twenty-four hours, Annie and Irene O'Connor, 14 and 10 years of age, respectively, the children of Edward O'Connor, of Hamilton, were picked up in the lake, eight miles from Port Dalhousie, by the steamer 'Lakeside,' this afternoon. Passengers on the 'Lakeside' noticed a little girl standing up in a boat under a glaring sun, and waving a skirt tied to the end of an oar. When the steamer came up to the boat another child was found lying in the stern exhausted. There was considerable water in the boat, which was leaky. The two children were carefully lifted out of the boat and put to bed on the 'Lakeside,' and on the arrival of the steamer in Toronto sent home to their parents. The two girls were at a picnic at Grimsby Park yesterday, and getting into the row boat were blown out into the lake, where they drifted about all night. Annie, the elder girl, tried to row, and when taken out of the boat her hands were torn and blistered. During the night she had taken off her skirt and wrapped it around her sister to protect her from the chill night air. The passengers on the 'Lakeside' made up a purse and presented it to Annie as a testimonial to her bravery.

## ROYAL ARCANUM

### RAISING OF DUES BY GRAND COUNCIL DENOUNCED AS ILLEGAL.

Syracuse, N.Y., Aug. 7.—Representatives of eighty-seven up-state councils of the Royal Arcanum assembled in this city this afternoon, and by resolution denounced the action of the Grand Council in raising dues as 'wholly unnecessary, inequitable, illegal and uncalled for.'

Restoration of the old rates is demanded. The resolutions will be reported at a special grand lodge convention, to be held in Buffalo to-morrow.

Buffalo, N.Y., Aug. 8.—The New York State Grand Council of the Royal Arcanum, at a special session here to-day, passed a resolution instructing its fifteen delegates to the meeting of the Supreme Council at Put-In-Bay, Ohio, on Aug. 30, to cast their ballots to rescind the action of the Supreme Council, which, in session at Atlantic City in July, ordered the rates increased on Oct. 1.

The resolution is practically the same as that passed by the councils of Massachusetts and other states. Delegates here to-day expressed themselves in favor of increased rates of some sort, but not as proposed by the Supreme Council.

Toronto, Aug. 10.—With but one dissenting voice forty representatives of the subordinate lodges of the Royal Arcanum to-day after a conference with the grand executive council regarding the advanced rates which were to have gone into effect on Oct. 1, next, passed the following resolution:—'That a permanent readjustment of rates be submitted to each subordinate council for consideration at least six months prior to final action by the Supreme Council, and that such new rates do not come into force and effect until Oct. 1, 1906, and that in the meantime the necessary funds for payment of benefit certificates that become claims be raised by using the emergency fund, and by special assessments if necessary, and that any plan to reduce the amount named in the benefit certificate or of assessing present members in order to accumulate a large reserve for the benefit of the present and future members of this order is beyond the scope of this co-operative fraternal association and ought not to be adopted.' This resolution practically kills the proposal to advance the rates in the meantime.

## THE SCRIP ENQUIRY

### EVIDENCE ALL IN.

Killarney, Aug. 9.—R. C. Macdonald was again on the stand when the scrip commission opened yesterday. In evidence he pointed out that only some ten out of seventy-five petitioners had attended the commission, and many of them had said they had no complaint. Fully sixty-five of the petitioners had gone home last week, when told what the petition contained. He described the method of procuring contracts, but little of interest was developed.

Killarney, Man., Aug. 10.—Evidence in the scrip enquiry is all in and the case will be argued in Winnipeg on Friday. Eugene Couture, notary public, and Alfred Plant, storekeeper at Maga, fully corroborated Macdonald's evidence of Tuesday regarding payments to half-breeds, and the giving of full explanation of the papers in every case.

## BOUNTY ON STEEL

### APPLIES ONLY ON STRUCTURES, NOT RAILS.

Ottawa, Aug. 11.—Two sessions ago parliament authorized the payment of a bounty to help in the establishment of a structural steel industry in Canada. The customs protection on this material is only about ten percent and it was represented that with a little encouragement a stable industry could be built on Canadian soil. Some time afterward the Algoma Steel Company, which had begun the manufacture of steel rails at the 'Soo,' claimed that they were entitled to the bounty on rails they were turning out. The matter was referred to Mr. A. B. Aylesworth, K.C., for a legal opinion, and after the latter had admitted that under the wording of the act the Algoma Steel Company claim was valid, the latter were paid sixty thousand dollars. As the government, though, had never intended that the bounty should apply to rails at all, an order-in-council has since passed making this point clear and shutting off any further claims of a like nature. The Canadian rail mills enjoy a customs protection which the government considers high enough to give them all the chance they require.

Ottawa, Aug. 10.—It is understood that steps will be taken the end of this month to organize the Central Statistical Bureau in connection with the Agricultural Department, for which parliament provided last session. Mr. Archibald Blue, who directed the taking of the last Dominion census, will be given charge of the bureau. Mr. George Johnson, who has for many years filled the office of Dominion statistician, will likely be superannuated.

### THE ALASKA CABLE.

The United States Government cable has been laid to Seward, Alaska, and business for that place is now accepted by the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company.

## IMPERIAL DEFENCE

### An Australian Writer Protests Against the Numerous Speeches Advocating Increased Subsidy.

DECLARES THEY ARE EXCEEDINGLY BAD TACTICS FROM AN IMPERIAL STANDPOINT.

London, Aug. 7.—(Canadian Associated Press Cable).—Mr. Richard Crouch, writing to the 'Daily News' from Parliament House, Melbourne, referring to a speech by Admiral Fanshawe, commander-in-chief of the Australian station, who said that the Commonwealth should not create its own squadron, says speeches advocating increased subsidy by governor's general, governor's and admiral's delegates to the Navy League is a continual beating of tom-toms to relieve the Imperial exchequer, which these gentlemen regard as their first and sometimes their only duty—and their unwelcome intrusion into local affairs proves exceedingly bad tactics from an Imperial standpoint. It also seems to the Australian mind, which looks at things fro man Australian standpoint, unusually suspicious, particularly as it is accompanied by no proposal for joint control. Contribution without control is not far removed from taxation without representation. If any such increased grant is to be made, it will come as a result of internal conviction that its acceptance will not be as a consequence of exotic manifestations.

The intrusion into Australian politics of Imperial officers like Fanshawe will do more harm than good, particularly as a feeling is current that they are approved, if not encouraged, by the Colonial Office. Might I also point out that in the same issue which contained your report of Admiral Fanshawe's speech, you also report a meeting of the British Empire League (surely a loyal body) at Toronto, Canada, in which it was urged that the principal should be endorsed of a central body having control over the expenditure of the Empire before calling upon the colonies to contribute to the defence fund.'

## KING OSCAR

### RETIRES FOR A TIME AND THE CROWN PRINCE IS AGAIN APPOINTED REGENT.

Stockholm, Sweden, Aug. 9.—King Oscar is leaving the capital in search of quiet and rest, and Crown Prince Gustave will again be appointed regent.

### NEW DUTCH CABINET.

The Hague, Aug. 7.—A new cabinet was formed to-day under the premiership of G. A. Van Hamel, professor of Philosophy at the University of Amsterdam. Jonkheer R. De Marees Van Swinderen, Minister at Washington, has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.

### A BRAVE MAN.

Kenora, Aug. 9.—J. R. Deacon, manager of the Manitoba Iron Works, rescued the young son of G. Smith from drowning to-day by jumping from his buggy over the railing of a high bridge into twenty feet of water. The child had gone down three times.

### CANADIAN PRISONERS IN URUGUAY RELEASED.

North Sydney, N.S., Aug. 7.—Mrs. Ryan, wife of Captain Ryan, of the sailing schooner 'Agnes G. Donahue,' has received word that satisfactory arrangements have been completed between the Canadian authorities and the Uruguayan Government. Captain Ryan and the schooner should have reached Monte Video on Saturday and by this time the captain is at liberty and his vessel released.

## TROUBLE IN AFRICA

### PORTUGUESE VILLAGE RAIDED BY NATIVES AND INHABITANTS MASSACRED.

Cologne, Aug. 8.—The Cologne 'Gazette' prints a despatch that the Cuanahmas recently made an attempt on several Portuguese village located to the northward of German South-west Africa, on Portuguese territory. Most of the villagers, according to the report, were massacred, and all their homes burned.

Three French missionaries were carried away by the tribesmen, but succeeded in making their escape. The massacre occurred in the same region where a body of Portuguese troops suffered a serious defeat last year.

### THE PHIPPS SHOOTING AT BEAUFORT.

Edinburgh, Aug. 8.—An indictment has been found against H. C. and J. S. Phipps, sons of Henry Phipps, of Pittsburg, charging them with firing with loaded guns upon men who were working on a lake at Castle Beaufort, destroying the sight and permanently injuring one of them, John Allan Fraser.

### ST. THOMAS CHURCH TO BE REBUILT.

New York, Aug. 9.—Announcement that a new $500,000 church edifice, almost an exact duplicate of the fine St. Thomas Episcopal Church, which was destroyed by fire yesterday in the heart of New York's fashionable residential section, will be built immediately on the old site, was made to-day by the pastor of St. Thomas' the Rev. Ernest M. Stires. Contracts have already been let to build on the same site, a $2,500 temporary structure, over the roof of which the new church will be raised. Large sums of money for the new edifice have been offered to the Rev. Mr. Stires. One cheque alone was for $50,000.

# LETTERS FROM READERS.

## ONE VIEW OF ZIONISM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Your recent editorials treating of the Zionist Congress and the aims of that movement demonstrate the possession in the writer of keen insight and sound logic. There are very few Christian writers that thoroughly understand Jewish temperament and peculiarities sufficiently to criticize the actions or conduct of individuals or aggregations of the 'chosen people.' The attempt that the Zionists are now making at this late period in the history of the Jewish people to provide a national home for those of their brethren that are persecuted, is, when that matter is thoroughly considered, hardly possible of success. Zionism does not appeal to the commonsense of the Jew, but to his emotions and prejudices. That is why we find so large a number of educated Hebrews in Great Britain and the United States indifferent and almost hostile to Zionism. To prove the soundness of this statement I need only refer to the Congress's rejection of the Uganda offer. The most ardent supporters of the Zionist cause are men and women of ingrained orthodoxy, and to such the proposition that Uganda or some other country be substituted for Palestine is blasphemy. It does not say much for the humanity and race patriotism of the Congress, when instead of taking advantage of an offer that would enable them to immediately succor large numbers of their oppressed co-religionists, they let it pass for sentimental reasons. And that, sir, is the source of all the trouble. Zionism is a sentimental movement whilst the average Jew, with his centuries of developed commercial ability is, in his every-day life, very practical. A movement of the nature of Zionism would have had more chances of success if it had been started during the years that the inquisition lived and the alliance between church and state was at its utmost strength; but to-day, when the Jew in many lands is the political, industrial and social peer of his Christian fellow-citizen I fail to understand how he can be induced to sanction and support a movement that would keep alive traditions and customs that he is fast leaving behind him. True, Zionism aims to make a home for the persecuted Jews of Russia and other European countries, but it must not be forgotten, that the better and more intellectual element of Russian Jews, instead of devoting their time and energy to making a propaganda for a narrow national movement, work to secure for all nationalities in Russia, irrespective of creeds, that political emancipation that will permit millions to strive towards a grander and nobler life. And I would therefore ask: who are more deserving of encouragment and certain of ultimate success, those that wish to foster outgrown beliefs in a special people being divinely favored or those that cast aside prejudice and labor in the interests of liberty and our common humanity? Sociological students know that residence and association bring about very remarkable changes. The American-born offspring of Jewish parents undergo considerable mental modification that results in charging their thoughts and conduct. The American or British-born Jewish boy has very little sympathy for any agitation or organization that does not deal with home problems. And this is only right and natural. The persecuted Jews will not suffer less by knowing that Zionism seeks to acquire Palestine. It may possibly make their lot a little easier to bear, but it will not make their conditions of existence at present any better. They only exchange the hope of the coming of a personal Messiah for the wish that Zionism may be successful. No, I am afraid, notwithstanding my sympathy for the persecuted of all lands, that Zionism will bear no fruit.

I shall now explain what I think is the cause for all such schemes culminating in disappointment. There is going on to-day amongst the peoples of the earth a process of international assimilation in thought. We see this exemplified in the desire of so many different and heretofore antagonistic nations, for peace and the abolition of war. The Jew in all countries where a constitutional form of government obtains is rapidly assimilating himself to the conditions of his environment. Instead of holding himself aloof from participation in the political and industrial affairs of his country he is eager and ambitious to win renown in both spheres. He recognizes that sorrowing for one's ancestral home is foolish and unpatriotic. When the Gentile has broadened to the extent of not having in the depth of his heart contempt and hate for the Jew the sons of the latter will mate with the daughters of the former. One potent example has been made in the case of Israel Zangwill and Miss Ayrton. The problem of the Jewish persecution will be solved when the inevitable changes that education and agitation bring in their van take place. When the masses of those countries that now persecute, rob and massacre the Jew are sufficiently enlightened to see the impurity of discrimination because of race and religion, persecution will cease The separation of church and state, with the introduction of public schools, where only secular subjects are taught, would make the Russian persecuted Jew more of a patriot and his Gentile neighbor less of a human tiger and blood shedder.

If, when Russia eventually adopts a constitutional form of assembly, a wise and humane legislator should introduce an act making it a serious penal offence for a clergyman or other person to preach and foster the intensification of religious differences a long step would be made in the direction of religious and racial amalgamation.

BERNARD ROSE.

## THE ZION MOVEMENT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Permit me to offer a few remarks on the 'Zion Movement,' in your valuable paper, in which you have given several important articles. I regard the Zion movement of to-day one of the most providential signs of the times. Two years ago I wrote Dr. Herzl, the head of the movement, and asked if he were willing to receive aid from the Protestant churches. He wrote me to say they could not get on without them and hoped for our earnest help. He also sent me his photograph from Vienna. Shortly after he passed away, leaving his followers as orphans. But God will raise another Moses to lead them to their Father's inheritance. Last year, when a delegate to the World's Sunday-school Convention in Jerusalem, I studied the movement from all sides, with Orthodox and Reform Jews, and am fully convinced that the Orthodox movement is the true one. Should the Reform Jews form a colony in Africa in the Uganda colony, and the Orthodox in Palestine, will not that fulfil the prophecy in Isaiah, chapter xvii? The Orthodox with whom I conversed want the Protestant churches to help in the purchase, and the Protestant powers to assist, in the arrangement for them to come under the protectorate of Great Britain and America. Even the Moslems, who fear the fall of the Sultan, would like this arrangement, for they talk of England's work in India and Egypt, and the American schools and missions in Syria, Egypt and Turkey. And with England in Cyprus, Egypt and Arabia, that is what is going to come. Russia's power is broken in Palestine, by the Japanese war; Germany's has also failed, and of all the powers Great Britain is the first and only one that offered them a home. Perhaps before this is in print the results of the Peace Commission in Portsmouth, N.H., may lead to that event. May God hasten the day.

Yours truly,

JAMES SHAW.

Bloomington, Illinois, Aug. 8, 1905.

## THE ASS AND THE COLT.

(Matt xxi., 1-8.)

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In Matthew xxi., 1-8, we read: . . . 'Then sent Jesus two disciples saying unto them, go into the village over against you, and ye shall find an ass tied, and a colt with her: loose them, and bring them unto me. . . And the disciples went, and did as Jesus commanded them, and brought the ass and the colt, and put on them their clothes, and they set him thereon.'

Mark, relating the same incident, says: 'And when they came nigh to Jerusalem, he sendeth forth two of his disciples, and saith unto them, go your way into the village over against you, and as soon as ye be entered into it, ye shall find a colt tied, whereon never man sat; loose him, and bring him. And they said unto them (that stood there) even as Jesus had commanded; and they brought the colt to Jesus, and cast their garments on him; and he sat upon him.' (Mark xi., 1-8).

The parallel passage in Luke xix., 28-36 is about exactly the same as that of Mark.

The Gospel of John has only this concerning the ass: 'And Jesus, when he had found a young ass, sat thereon; as it is written: Fear not, daughter of Sion: behold, thy king cometh, sitting on an ass's colt.' (John xii., 14, 15).

Now, Mr. Editor, your correspondent Samuel Ridout, in the face of all those passages, maintains that the 'account given by Matthew is absolutely accurate, and verbally inspired, in every one of its details.' And the reason he gives for his assertion is that 'there would be nothing grotesque or unatural in thinking that our Lord may have ridden for a time upon each (of the two) animals (which it mentions). He even says that there would be no difficulty in supposing that he really sat only on one animal, although he had expressly ordered two, and although Matthew says: 'And the disciples brought the ass and the colt, and put on them their clothes, and they set him thereon.' Do you not think then, Mr. Editor, that these affirmations of Mr. Ridout, in the face of the above-stated facts, amount to more than common contempt of truth, and contain the greatest irreverence possible towards the Bible and towards God? How could the Holy Ghost make Matthew say that Jesus on the above occasion commanded the disciples to bring two asses, and at the same time inspire Mark and Luke to say that Jesus commanded his disciples to bring only one? Does Samuel Ridout think that he shows himself a very good Christian and servant of God, when he makes that God contradict himself? Well, says he, I know that Matthew tells the truth, because I know in advance that he is inspired. But to that, conscience and common sense constrain me to answer: I cannot believe that Matthew is inspired (at least by God) whenever and wherever it is proved that he does not tell the truth. If Matthew is right in the narrative above mentioned, then Mark, and Luke, and John are wrong, and whatever you do, the theory of plenary inspiration of the Bible is upset by that single incident of the riding of Jesus into Jerusalem.

Now, if you ask me which of the four evangelists is wrong here in his report, I will say unhesitatingly: it is Matthew. And his error or mistake consists in his misapprehension of the words of Zechariah ix., 9, which he has in view, and which he quotes. Zechariah, for any one who knows the Hebrew language, never meant by the words quoted by Matthew to speak of two beasts, but only of one. The prophet, writing in a poetical style, repeats the neme of the animal in two symmetrical lines, according to the law of parallelism, but undoubtedly has in view only one and the same animal. Zechariah ix., 9, should be translated in our modern languages as follows: 'Rejoice. . O daughter of Zion. . . the king cometh. . . riding upon an ass, upon a colt, the foal of an ass,' without the conjunction between the "ass" and the "colt."

The writer of John's Gospel understood it well, and that is why he quotes Zechariah simply by the folowing words: 'Fearl not, daughter of Sion; behold thy king cometh, sitting on an ass's colt.'

N. GREGOIRE.

## PREDESTINATION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your last edition is a letter from Sandy, to which I would say that if my letter and his were put side by side any candid reader would at once see that he has not dealt fairly by me, in quoting and applying my illustrations. That about the two men I thought embodied a self evident fact, namely, that every man had a right to do as he pleased with his own property. As God is a debtor to no man, and his grace is his own, to which men have no claim, he can give it to whom he pleases, and no principle of justice can be perverted. (Titus iii., 4, 5.) That my illustration was designed to show that predestination came between two anxious sinners before God, causing the rejection of one and the acceptance of the other, I utterly deny. The thought never entered my mind, nor do I believe it, for Jesus said: 'All that the Father giveth me shall come to me, and him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out. (John vi., 37.) The reference to Scotland and China as to conditions that existed 300 years ago is a matter of fact, and that it was designed to be so inferred from the fact that it was so. The way Sandy applies it is not fair, and on no other subject but religion would men argue thus. That I infer that anything is right because it is done by one Almighty puts a false gloss on what I say, but when justice, truth, goodness and knowledge to equal extent accompany almightiness whatsoever that being does must be right, and if the purpose of God can be inferred from actual facts, it must be conceded that all men are not dealt with alike, either in providence or grace; neither would I argue that because some of Scotland's sons were saints and heroes they all were. Present facts show previous purpose. As 'Sandy' gives no hint as to how the divine perfections harmonize in the working out of a sinner's salvation, and he seems to believe that men have a claim on the mercy of God, it appears to follow as a matter of fact that men have a right to be saved; which idea does away with the thought of mercy altogether, and salvation is by the worth and works of men, which is contrary to the apostle's argument. (Rom. xi., 6.) God claims a sovereign right to have mercy on whom he pleases, and the apostle concedes the claim. (Rom. ix., 15, 16.) And that mercy is never refused to a sinful, helpless, penitent sinner.

The fact of the matter is that if all men will reason without prejudice they must believe in predestination either on the one side or the other. The Confession of Faith sets forth predestination as the exercise of the sovereign good pleasure of God. This is the Calvinistic view, but if the Armenian view be pushed as far as it will go, it will stand thus: God foresaw who would believe and repent, and therefore predestinated them to be saved, leaving the others to the consequences of their sins. Now, faith is the gift of God to whoever has it. (Eph. ii., 8.) And so is repentance. (Acts v., 31.) Therefore, in my judgment, the view of the Confession of Faith is the Scriptural one, for I do not see how foreseen faith and repentance can influence God's predestination of his people when those graces are his gifts. It would appear to me that the real secret of 'Sandy's' opposition to predestination lies in the fact that he does not believe in the total depravity of man before God. (Ps. li., 5; Jer. xvii., 9; Eph. ii., 1; I. Cor. ii., 14.) For this makes salvation depend on the mere grace of God which a man receives but can never deserve. It seems to me that 'Sandy' evades no difficulty in his attack on the Shorter Catechism, for the question might as easily be asked, and would be as hard to answer: Why did God allow sin to enter into the world at all, that any should perish; and also why did God allow angels to fall that there should be any devil or sin in heaven and earth. (Pro. vi., 4; Rev. iv., 11.) It might be the pleasure of God to show how wonderful is his grace in rescuing unnumbered millions from irrepairable ruin, and on the other hand to leave the various forms of sin to work out their legitimate consequences in all countries and ages, thereby showing the destroying nature of sin and proving his ability to counteract its power. 'Sandy' is mistaken in his supposition that Calvin learned his doctrine from the monk, Augustine, for the Augustine that Calvin studied was bishop of Hippo Regius, in North Africa, who died A.D. 430, and was in his line one of the mightiest intellects the world has ever seen. The monk was hardly worthy to carry his shoes.

Let a man reason logically with the Bible as his guide (not his own feelings) and he must endorse the Confession of Faith. This is what Dr. Fyfe, Professor of Divinity at Woodstock, used to call the logical scheme, and though he did not follow it himself he could see that every truth fitted into every other truth with precision. That the bottom should fall out of many of Mr. Forsyth's plans is only natural, he is only a man; but that by no means infers that the bottom falls out of God's plans, nor does it affect the argument at all, he still plans and purposes before he does anything. That Webster's definition of predestination is exhaustive I deny, and that a man can be as holy as an angel and yet be lost, if not predestinated to heaven, or be as sinful as Satan and yet be made an heir of heaven, is a caricature of the doctrine rather than the statement of a fact which will be seen by a reference to Eph. i., 4, 5, 6, etc. Those predestinated are as much predestinated to faith, repentance and holiness as to heaven; and as to holiness, the Holy Spirit sees to it that they are holy, for 'Without holiness no man shall see the Lord.' (Heb. xii., 14.) Jesus in his prayer taught God's predestination. (See ohn xvii., 2, 3.) Paul taught it. (See Eph. i., 11 to 14), and Peter taught it. (I. Pet. i., 2, 3), and those other good men followed their teaching, declaring a predestination that made provision for the holiness of its objects as well as their salvation from hell. No doubt Mr. McFarland preaches a similar predestination. And here let me assure 'Sandy' and Mr. Forsyth that absolute, unconditional predestination never did and never can stand in the way of an anxious soul coming to Christ for salvation, for men are as much predestined to the means of salvation as to its end. (Matt. i., 21), that they be holy as well as be saved. Three things mark a man that is sure to find salvation a heartfelt consciousness of sin, a similar consciousness of inability to save himself, and heart consciousness that none but Jesus can do a helpless sinner good or save him. (Rom. x., 10; I. Tim. i., 15; Luke vii., 40, 41, 42; Matt. xi., 29 to 30.) No doctrine drawn from Scripture can be by any possible means in the way of an anxious soul, whether it be foreknowledge, predestination, limited atonement, or the perseverance of the saints. Old Dr. Jetu, in Virginia, used to say that a limited atonement saved all that believed, and a universal atonement saved none but those who believed; so that in result they came to the same thing.

FRANK DANN.

## OMINOUS SIGNS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The writer entered on the sixty-first year of business, and recruiting amidst lovely scenery at Cambria, near to St. Jerome, will be pleased if you publish a letter drawing the attention of your large clientele to some present conditions in our country. It struck me that, on secular matters the letter in your issue of July 15, from Mr. F. S. Mitchell, J.J., of Edmonton, was most comprehensive, and specially so where he pointed out the large extra cost of railways owing to customs tariff on imported steel rails and enormous double bounties taken direct out of the pockets of our strenuous working community. Do our farmers know that these impositions total up to fourteen dollars per ton. Thus adding millions to the cost of the Grand Trunk Pacific, which requires eight thousand miles of parallel track. Any sensible reader of the 'Witness' must see the absurdity of these exactions, which will result in heavier railway freights for farm produce. The fact seems to show that the producers of iron and steel keep demanding unjust privileges for their limited number, at the taxpayers' expense, and, unfortunately for our country, the manufacturers, generally, consider they are 'the whole thing.' Just fancy the manufacturers claiming creameries, and milkmen's establishments in the percentage of their industries! These are strictly agricultural and unprotected. All truly patriotic politicians know that dominating and dictating by temporary majorities are inimical to the advance of our country, and one would, in conclusion, ask your attention to Mon. Maeterlinck's reply to an invitation to take part in Belbium, at a function for celebrating the seventy-fifth anniversary of the expulsion of the Dutch. (1830.) He says: 'I mean to take no part in the celebration of a fallacious independence, which, at the present moment, afflicts us with a government which is the most retrograde in Europe, and the most opposed to all ideas of justice, and freedom, excepting only those of Russia and Turkey. There are a few of us that are waiting for this state of things to pass, and who hope that we shall some day be able to rejoice over the achievement of a true independence.' I often wonder, Mr. Editor, whether this Dominion is a part of the British Empire, and to what extent we are loyal to the Motherland. With the prevalence of corruption in federal, provincial and civic governments, one naturally asks 'Is this Canada the land of liberty it is constantly claimed to be by the press, and in business and private circles?' The writer questions it.

D. C. BARKER.

Montreal, Aug. 7, 1905.

## WONDERS OF THE SAGUENAY.

Sir,—A few days ago as I was enjoying a trip on the justly-famed Saguenay River, as the steamer swung in under the shadow of that stately cliff, Cape Trinity, and as, from the steamer deck, you gazed up at the heights above you and tried to grasp the magnitude of the picture before you, you were overcome with awe and the thought 'How mighty are thy works, oh, God,' flashes across one's mind. As we swung further around the foot of the cliff into the picturesque little bay that nestles at the base of this majestic rock, I was, so to speak, struck in the face by a large advertisement on the face of the cliff setting forth the merits of a certain cigarette. Imagine yourself standing before a beautiful picture, a masterpiece of art, and as you try to drink in its beauty someone steps up with paint brush in hand and suddenly smears the picture with an unsightly daub, or imagine yourself listening to the strains of a beautiful harmony and a sudden discirdant note jars on your ear, leaving only in your memory a predominence of discord, with only a faint echo of the beautv it contained. Even these illustrations do not express the resentment I felt that the hand of man, through the sole motive of lust of gain, should mar so beautiful a picture, so noble a scene.

You cannot get near to nature without getting nearer to God. How then can we dispute the fact that the 'marks of modern enterprise' are demoralizing in their effect?

Can no legislative operation be performed that will remove these repulsive scars from the beautiful face of nature or prevent the disfigurement of so divine a gift that has delighted the eye and moved the heart of man for ages?

NORMAN LAMBLY.

Tadousac, Que., Aug. 7, 1905.

## ENCOURAGEMENT APPRECIATED.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Allow me to thank the readers of the 'Witness' who have kindly sent me literature and encouraging messages in response to my letters in your columns. If any who had hitherto been repelled by the statements of traditional theology have come to realize that human imperfections in the Bible form no obstacle to faith in Christ, let me urge them to show their faith by loyal acceptance of him as Saviour and Lord. His church is liberal enough to give them fellowship. And whatever new light higher criticism may throw on the structure of the Bible, or whatever may happen to the theory of verbal inspiration, this will remain forever a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners.

Yours, for the salvation of the whole world.

EDWIN HOBBS.

320 West 65th Street, Chicago.

## MAN'S INHUMANITY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—What has destroyed the human instinct in our veterinary surgeons? How can they excuse themselves from the cruel performances, in surgery, at their convention held last week at the Ottawa exhibition grounds? Why should it be left to a layman, instead of one of the veterinarians themselves, or one of the considerable number of physicians then present, to lift up his voice in behalf of the dumb brute? Why, for instance, should that black horse, with the exostosis of the jaw, have been operated upon without an anaesthetic being exhibited? What tied all our tongues at such horrors of pain as that miserable, bound animal was subjected to? Is military and cowardice, can be the only answer.

The horse being bound and thrown, the operator began his butchering. See him, excise like dead meat, that skin and flesh the size of a silver dollar from the lower jaw, the object in view being to drill through the jaw-bone and drive the tooth out from beneath. The brute only shivered. Then the operator proceeded with a solid steel chisel, about half an inch wide, and a large wood mallet. The blows resounded fully a block away—the poor creature struggled and uttered low sounds of pain—the chisel was pried and the pieces of bone would break away. Within twenty or thirty minutes the jaw-bone was broken through, the tooth-fangs broken off and the bottom of the tooth exposed to view. The next thing to be done was to drive the tooth out into the mouth cavity. The small end of the steel punch provided was too small for the purpose, so the head of the punch was introduced into the hole of flesh and bone, and placed against the exposed bottom of the tooth. A vigorous blow with the mallet upon the small end of the punch drove it into the mallet, into which it stuck. A common nail hammer was then fetched from one of the buildings, and with this the tooth was driven clean out—a hole about the size of a man's thumb appeared, leading through skin, flesh, bone and the tooth cavity into the mouth—and the skilful operation was done, by one of New York's best veterinary surgeons, in this advanced year of our Christian civilization. But in justice to the operator let it be stated, that though chloroform was exhibited only once during the day, he expressed willingness to use it, but the association voted in favor of operation without anaesthetics, giving as their reason that they wished the operations done in their 'natural' way.

SPECTATOR.

## THE MILK QUESTION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Being somewhat familiar with the milk problem and a sufferer from the unsatisfactory nature of that most important factor in our food supply, I venture to call the attention of your readers to a few facts and to make a few suggestions of a practical nature, looking towards the amelioration of a condition of things, that has well nigh become intolerable.

First of all, it is a well-known fact that at least fifty percent of the milk shipped to Montreal is poured into cans at once after milking, and without cooling, much less refrigeration, and is closed up and hurried to the trains that take it to the city; and not only is this so, but it is also a fact that much of the milk drawn the night before, merely cools from the night air, without the aid of ice, and with the uncooled morning's milk is shipped in uniced cars for longer or shorter distances to the city, where it often stands for hours in the sun before it is called for by the middlemen who distribute it.

Again, usually it has been the practice of milkmen to return the empty cans in an unwashed condition. These cans, with sour milk dried on, often, as Dr. Laberge has stated, are put off at the stations and sometimes stand on the platforms until next morning before they are called for by the farmer, when he brings a new supply to the train. I have often examined these empty cans and have found them fairly rotten and emitting a nauseating stench. So long as such a state of things is permitted, so long will mothers bewail the loss of helpless infants, and typhoid will fatten on the strength of adults.

I take it for granted that it is generally known that very little milk is delivered to customers until it is twenty-four hours' old and that more than half of it is more than thirty-six hours old when the customer receives it. What, then, must be the condition, when it stands in a hot tenement for even a few hours, where ice is often an unknown quantity? Where ice is at hand, such milk often turns sour before it can be used in the household, as I well know to my sorrow.

Another matter that should be looked at by our city fathers is the percentage of butter fat demanded by them as the standard. This percentage is much too low, as every one at all acquainted with the composition of good milk knows. This low percentage permits the milkmen to remove a large amount of cream and yet keep up the standard required. Thus the consumer is robbed of a part of the cream, for which the dealer charges 25 cents or 30 cents a quart, while it has cost him but twelve or fifteen cents a gallon, according to the time of the year. I was once told by a milkman that the practice of removing a part of the cream was universal, and this was his warrant for his act. I am unable to vouch for the truth of his statement, but I do know that most milkmen sell cream and yet keep up to the requirements of the law.

A word regarding the delivery of milk in sealed bottles. This I consider a snare and a delusion, unless the milk is sealed in the presence of inspectors, and none otherwise sealed allowed to be sold to our people. I may mention but one fact to show that those who think a sealed bottle is a guarantee of purity are trusting to a slender reed. I have seen in our streets milkmen filling empty bottles received from customers, from the cans in their waggons, to serve others, and who is to say that such bottles had been properly washed and sterilized? The dirtiest milk that ever came into our house in twenty-five years, came in some of these much-lauded sealed bottles.

I now make a few suggestions as to a remedy for a condition of things that is striking at the health and happiness of our homes.

And, first, I would suggest that every can be carefully inspected before it is allowed to leave the city. This would secure a measure of cleanliness of cans as a first step.

Next, I would suggest that it be demanded that all milk be delivered on the day on which it reaches the city. This would save consumers at least a part of the cream that is now removed from the milk, and would prevent the delivery of milk 36 hours old.

Next, I would suggest that all farmers sending milk to the city be compelled to keep the night's milk on ice, the entire night, and to aerate and refrigerate the morning's milk at least one hour before sending to the train.

Next, I would suggest that the percentage of butter fat be raised to a standard somewhere near the true percentage in pure milk. This would at once raise the standard of our milk supply and do away with the present incentive to keep milk over a second day before delivery.

Then I would suggest frequent inspection of dairies, at unexpected times, and heavy fines for any delinquency on the part of those who hold our health so much in their hands, with a loss of the right to ship on second conviction; and this brings me to my final suggestion, and that is, that shippers be compelled to take out a license from the Board of Health of the place to which they ship. This need be but little more than registration of name, name of dairy, if any, and locality, for a fee would be unnecessary; but it would keep the health officer in touch with shippers, and from the fact that loss of license for a longer or shorter period might result from carelessness or dishonesty, it would immediately do away with many of the complaints that are now so justly made.

I firmly believe that compulsory delivery of milk on the days of its reception, daily inspection of outgoing empty cans, and license from, or registration with, boards of health, with inspection of dairies in the country, would solve the present milk problem and save the lives of the thousands of helpless infants who are now annually sacrificed upon the altar of greed or carelessness.

WHILOM FARMER.

## THE AUTOMOBILE AND THE HORSE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The most crying grievance in the rural parts of the country is the automobile. Those who favor this means of locomotion say it has come to stay, and we who own and use horses must face the situation. What is the situation? Country roads—unlike the city streets—are narrow—very narrow in many places—barely wide enough to admit of two vehicles passing one another, and are flanked by either deep ditches, where the nature of the soil will admit of digging, or by large stones and boulders. In the cities the horsemen may give a wide berth to the approaching auto—in the country, he is up against it, so to speak, he must pass close to it or leave the highway (he leaves the highway and drives on to the grounds adjoining when he can do so, and the new king of the highway gleefully passes on with a contemptuous glance at the subservient horseman, and a sarcastic remark to his companions. The despotic monarchs of ancient times were more considerate of those who used the highways than these modern despots. In the cities horses readily become accustomed to street cars, automobiles, etc., from the frequency with which they are met. There are also a thousand and one other diversions for a horse which readily accustom him to the general excitement and bustle, and he pays little attention to the auto. In the country the contrary is the case, everything is quiet; there is nothing to divert the horse's attention from the approaching auto. The sound of the horn arouses his nerves, and he contemplates the sneaking stealth of the machine as it approaches with increasing terror, and he turns completely round in the road, or takes to or across the ditch or into the rocks, with dire consequences in any case. This is not so always, but it has been so in far too many cases, and the result is that one never meets an auto without the fear of a smash up. Many villagers are selling their driving horses, and such a thing as ladies going alone for a drive to do shopping is becoming almost a recollection. Driving is no more an unmixed pleasure, there is always the danger of

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meeting one of these hideous things, with the above results. Our roads have been constructed by the proprietors of the land through which they run, and were, and are, adapted to the use for which they were constructed. They are wide enough and safe enough for our citizens if horses are the motive power used—they are not wide enough and they are not safe if automobiles are used and driven according to the present practice. I do not advocate the prohibition of automobiles on our country roads—I quite approve of them when driven with due regard for the rights and safety of others—but what I wish to ask is who should have the preference, if preference there should be, and I maintain there should be, the driver of the horse or the driver of the auto? The horse is an absolute necessity to the inhabitant of the rural sections of the country, and is one of the greatest of the limited sources of pleasure to many who do not require him for business. Without the horse agriculture, the chief industry of the province and country, would be impossible unless we return to the ox team, and those who could afford the luxury of an automobile would have to take their outings on foot. Surely every preference and every protection should be given to those to whom the horse is a necessity, and to whom the auto is at present a crying menace.

A law was placed upon our Statute Book in 1903, which regulated the speed of all such motor vehicles, and which required them to stop at the signal of a horseman in order to lessen the danger of passing, but this law has been, and is, almost universally ignored. What more shall, and must be done, to assure the safety of our people in the legitimate use upon our highways of an animal which is an absolute necessity, and the breeding and raising of which has received, and is receiving, national encouragement? Those who have not been personally up against this question, do not realize how serious it has become. Surely the safety of those who use horses should outweigh the mere pleasure of, and inconvenience to those who ride in motor vehicles. I certainly am of that opinion, and as one of the representatives of the people, I consider it my duty to exercise such powers and influence as I possess to assure to the mass of our population the protection which they are entitled to. I solicit from the general public personal communication of their experiences and opinions upon this problem.

My excuse, Mr. Editor, for trespassing upon your valuable space, is that I know that a very large number of your readers are vitally interested in this question, and I thank you in anticipation for the insertion of this communication.

J. C. McCORKILL.

Sweetsburg, Que., Aug. 7, 1905.

### THE LABOR PROBLEM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have read with interest your editorial in the 'Witness' of Aug. 1, on 'Labor Counsels.' I do not here wish to enter into a defence of either of the parties whom you consider 'inseparably yoked,' i. e., capital and labor. Will you allow me, however, to refer to the following sentence of your editorial:—'We do not see any immediate way out of so distressing a state of things so promising as the distribution of the stock of the companies among the workers.'

'How would you suggest distributing this stock? Would a certain portion be allotted each month in part payment of wages? If workers, under the present system got control of the stock in a big industrial concern would it not be their policy to so direct the operations of the company that the wages paid would be increased and the worker thereby get greater advantage than the mere capitalist stock holder? On the other hand, if the controlling stock was held by non-producers would not the tendency be towards squeezing a greater balance of profit out of the producers? To my mind, the friction would not be lessened, no matter which class had control.

The greatest coal mining company in Canada is the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, operating in the rich coal fields of Cape Breton. The company has practically in sight many milions of tons of coal, and is mining it at the rate of four millions tons per year, employing over seven thousand men. How would it solve the labor troubles here if your scheme of stock distribution amongst the workers were carlried out?

In the first place, it is quite safe to presume that the more energetic and economic amongst the miners would be the men who would acquire stock. The shiftmen, laborers, loaders and the more poorly paid classes can, with the wages they get, merely maintain an existence which enables them to work from day to day. The skilled men, with mining certificates, do much better and while work is brisk shotfirers, machine runner on contract, make what, in these days, can be considered big wages. Every month sees mechanical improvements in mining, and the Dominion Coal Company takes advantage of every improvement. It is outside the limits of my space to here trace the tremendous increase in coal output without a corresponding increase in men—modern machinery does it. The big pay men are rapidly getting less and the great mass of labor is being forced down to a mere existence level. The company is not to blame, the development is natural and by it we are accustomed to measure what we consider our country's progress.

Suppose, now, that the company should distribute a certain quantity of its stock amongst its workers, who would get it? You must admit that the class of labor now receiving more than a bare living wage would be the only class able to do so. And the result? These men would want profits. They would to the extent they owned stock become capitalists and endorse every move to grind greater profit out of the ever-increasing mass of common labor.

I am afraid, Mr. Editor, that the stock scheme you propose would not work in this mining district, nor would it make more smooth the paths of either our Provincial Workmen's Association or of the Dominion Coal Company.

For nearly a score of years I have read the editorials of the 'Witness' with an interest which I can never attach to any other Canadian newspaper, and feeling as I do towards your paper, and believing there are thousands more like me, I would suggest that you continue the discussion of labor problems.

P. F. LAWSON,

Editor 'Provincial Workman,' official organ, P. W. A.

[We should like very much to hear the wisdom of others on this question.]

### LONG-SUFFERING FARMER.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I feel that the time has come when every farmer from the Atlantic to the Pacific and every lover of British fair play should raise their voices against the iniquity and high-handed robbery that has been perpetrated by our representatives at Ottawa. I refer to the salary grab. Now, Mr. Editor, is it not wonderful, does it not almost fill you with admiration, at the unanimity of our representatives, both government and opposition? Even the Senate did not have any objections or amendments to offer. If it had been any matter that had been brought up to benefit the farmers you would read of long-winded speeches from one to three hours in length, both pro and con. and then probably it would have to lie over for another session, or until a general election came off. But when it came to voting money for their own pockets they rushed it through with an alacrity that would have done credit to a government composed of Yankees. I am not against paying a fair wage for a fair day's work but I think you will agree with me that they were receiving ample pay for what they were doing, and that there are hundreds of men in the country to-day who are quite willing and quite as capable of representing us at Ottawa as those who are in power and who would be quite satisfied with fifteen hundred dollars a year. Then the idea of pensioning men who had received large and ample pay for their services while in office; giving them thousands of dollars a year for the rest of their life is preposterous, and if this thing is let run on unchecked, there is no knowing where it will end. I think the best way to remedy the evil is for the farmers and citizens from the Atlantic to the Pacific to get up petitions and send them to Ottawa demanding the repeal of the iniquitous law which was passed in the closing hours of the past session just at the dusk of the evening, as it were, so that on one could object to what they were doing, which gave them the power to commit that bare-faced robbery. I was glad to see that you did not approve of their doings, and I think the independent press of the country should speak out boldly in defence of right and justice.

T. J. WIGGINTON.

Bridgetown, P.E.I.

### THE PAST SESSION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have been a careful reader of the 'Witness' for some years, and of late more particularly of the parliamentary reports from Ottawa, and I must say that reading them does not tend to reassure the hopes of an old Canadian for the future of his country. In the first place I have always been accustomed to think that if we wanted to find the purest and firmest loyalty to the British throne and empire the best place to look for it would be among the members of the House of Commons and Senate at Ottawa. But are they all loyal? How do such words as these sound from a member of the Canadian parliament. Henri Bourassa, member for Labelle: 'Let not England fondly think that she is always going to lead the world,' and again: 'Autocratic England. Is Edward VII. an autocrat? If that man were a loyal Briton, would he speak in that manner of a nation in the parliament of whose dependency he sits. Although a Protestant, and living in Alberta during the past thirteen years, I have no fear, if the Protestants are true to themselves, for the working of the school clause of the autonomy bill, but still it is difficult to overlook the dubious and underhand work that has been practiced in the framing and bringing before the House of this much-discussed clause. I think that the proceedings of parliament for the past three or four months should make every true and loyal man realize the truth of the words of Edmund Burke: 'Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.'

AN ALBERTA LIBERAL.

### THE CANADIAN FLAG.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—A young couple, setting up housekeeping, must have a 'house,' and a young nation must have a flag. And your efforts for flags among the young people—especially a flag for every school—are most praiseworthy. The scholars are always pleased to think that in some way they are related to their country. I remember, as far back as 1849, when teaching on Maus's Plains, Dumfries, Ont., we got word that the 'Captain,' would like the use of the schoolhouse next day, for the muster of his Militia Company. So, at 4 o'clock, the girls swept and dusted the school, and the boys got green maple branches to festoon the walls and windows, and the 'master' chalked an elaborate 'Lion and Unicorn' on the big blackboard. We had a formal message two days after, from Capt. Nelles, telling how pleased the Company and himself were, at the 'kindness, loyalty and taste' of the teacher and scholars. And it did the boys and girls a world of good. We had not one of your flags, or we would have had it draped over the blackboard!

But I wanted to talk about the 'form and style' of our flag. I don't like the nondescript 'patch' on the red. A codfish, and a beaver, and what not? all jumbled into the shape of a shield, and 'added' to the British ensign. It offends the eye; and it does not convey to the mind of the beholder any definite idea. 'What is it?' 'Well, it is the Canadian coat of arms, added to the British flag.' I don't know that there is any 'authority' for using it. If there is, the sooner it is rescinded the better.

After Confederation in 1867, Sir Sandford Fleming proposed a seven-rayed white star, on the 'fly' of the Union Jack, as the distinctive Canadian flag. If Ottawa had had any 'gumption,' it would have been adopted. For we do, most decidedly, claim a kind of pre-emption right to the Pole Star. It was the palladium of the poor fugitive slave in the old days, as he steered Northward for liberty; it is our Northern boundary now. And the white over the red—so distinctive and so conspicuous, would have been, all over the world, the 'British flag, with a difference.' I have been told, however—I presume it is correct—that Australia, or some one of the states there, has assumed the White Star on their flag; and we could not mix up matters by putting it on our flag. So much for purposeless delay.

Now, the next best thing we can do, is to have the broad single maple leaf on our flag. Let the leaf be large, and let the shade of green be light. Or if, in some instances, the gaudy tints of the 'languorous Indian Summer, be preferred—as one of our Canadian poets has it,

'Where the green was mellow, almost yellow,
And the yellow was ruby, almost red.'

Why, so much the better! This would be distinguishable from any distance—the light green and the red being beautifully 'complementary' to each other; and would be a flag we should take pride in. Let us get rid of the present 'patch' on the British ensign.

What do your readers, and what do the authorities think?

WILLIAM WYE SMITH.

St. Catharines, Ont.

The maple leaf would, under heraldic rule, have to be yellow or else white. The first would be preferable. Green would in any case be harder to see.—Ed.

### POSTMASTERS' PAY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I was pleased to notice in your issue of July 22 a letter from 'A Country Posmaster,' and I think it is high time that something was done by the government in the direction he points out. His letter is perfectly true and I would like to give a little of my own experience in the same line. When there was a three-cent rate on letters my salary was $60. After the two-cent rate came in it was reduced to $40, where it has stuck ever since, in spite of my protestations to the department. I have therefore been robbed of twenty dollars per annum to help give the public a two-cent rate. I have been told from the department that there has been a twenty-five percent raise all round, but I myself have seen nothing of it. With me it has been 'work increased,' 'salary decreased.' I presume most of the postmasters have had to pay for that two-cent rate in like proportion. I think when members of parliament can conscientiously vote themselves an extra $1,000 for six months' work (and most of them do not actually need it), if they have any sense of justice at all, they can hardly refuse to grant to a poor postmaster, a like amount for perhaps twenty, thirty or even forty years work! But I suppose a suggestion of this sort is only fit to be treated in Russian style. Anyway, if we cannot get generosity, let us at least have justice, and in this regard I will venture to make a few suggestions:

1. Let every postmaster that has held office ten years be recouped in a lump sum the total amount of which he has been robbed yearly by the inauguration of the two-cent rate.

2. Let the basis of computation for salaries be raised from forty percent to seventy-five percent.

After these acts of justice are performed we can then wait to see the amount of generosity parliament bears to its poorly paid servitors, or, rather, the difference in that quality as shown to themselves and the poor country postmasters.

ANOTHER COUNTRY POSTMASTER.

### EGGS BY THE DOZEN.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Old customs are hard to change, and interference with them is sure to be unpopular, and yet it cannot be denied that they are liable to outlive their proper limits, and became unprofitable, and that is about where we place the method of marketing eggs by the dozen—well enough in its own day, but not strictly in keeping with wages of our day, as all other farm produce is forced to the scales—and Government inspected at that. Eggs, however, are clapped in a side-show, and counted one by one. If poultry raising is ever to become a thorough success, it is worthy to have a free hand in raising the most paying breeds, for all purposes, the same as farm stock generally, instead of being confined to breeds that excel in the number of eggs they produce, at the least cost to their owners, which has a strong tendency to diminish the size of the birds kept, and thus fight against true progress.

OBSERVER.

## BRITISH NEWS.

### ENGLISH.

A death-mask of Oliver Cromwell was sold for eighty guineas, in London, lately.

A new hotel has been built on the summit of Snaefell Mountain, the highest point in Manxland.

A young married woman named Elizabeth Ann Lister, of Colne, has died of lockjaw, after having several of her teeth extracted.

During morning service in St. Michael's Church, Moniton, a sheep was found asleep near the choir-stalls and was turned out by the church wardens.

Last year the fare-boxes of the Halifax tramways, which cannot give change, collected fifty-two half-crowns and 200 florins, given in mistake for pennies.

Two women at Penzance were sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and a third was fined, for obtaining nearly £50 from a single woman on pretence of 'ruling the planets for her.'

The King has accepted a type-written portrait of himself, presented to him by Mr. T. M. Linsdale, of Clapham, 'the champion typist of the world.' The portrait contained over 100,000 marks from the keys of the typewriter.

Two full-grown swans fought to the death on the Wyck stream, a tributary of the Thames. They could not be separated, and continued until one died of exhaustion. The other was severely injured about the neck.

The Press Association says that at the instigation, and under the auspices of the King and Queen, it was recently decided that a new Red Cross Society be formed to co-ordinate all those existing societies which are concerned with the succor of the sick and wounded in war.

When Mr. Roper, of Ellistown, Leicestershire, was attacked by a cow the other day, he acted on the general idea that if an umbrella were opened suddenly the animal would be frightened. The cow ignored the umbrella, however, bundled him into a hedge, and then tossed him over it.

An invalid's carriage chair has been placed in the House of Commons for the use of members who may be taken ill and require to be removed. The want of an ambulance has been experienced on two or three occasions, the last being when Mr. O'Doherty was seized with fatal illness.

Several Birmingham suburbs have suffered from an extraordinary visitation of mosquitoes, whose victims have had to be attended by doctors. One medical man had thirty cases of bad stings in one day. Near the Manchester Ship Canal mosquitoes have also been plentiful.

The chief constable at Denbighshire Police Court told the magistrate that the Welsh revival had had a very great effect on the lives of the people, and that the decrease in drunkenness had principally taken place in the Ruabon district, where the revival had been most pronounced.

A commodious red-brick building, which will be opened in Commercial-road, London, in a few weeks, will be used by the United Synagogue as a court house, in which the Chief Rabbi and other members of the 'Beth Din' will sit daily to hear Jewish disputes brought before them for adjudication.

A parliamentary paper gives particulars of the working of the Wireless Telegraphy Act for the first three months of the present year. The total messages sent amounted to over 1,700—111 handed by the general public to the Post-office for transmission to ships at sea and 1,655 messages received from ships at sea and transmitted to places at home or abroad. Only 21 messages failed to be delivered.

The county architect, Mr. F. Whitmore, reported to the Essex Education Committee that the buildings of the National School at Leigh-on-Sea are gradually slipping down a hill. The premises occupy a peculiar position on the face of a steep hill. The old fishing village lies below and the extensive new town stands above. The committee decided to vacate the premises and erect a temporary building pending the acquirement of a new school.

A Reigate family has been evicted by bees. A large swarm of about thirty thousand, settling in the chimney of a house at Wray Park, stung all the occupants so severely that they left the house, and passed the night with friends. The next day the services of a local beekeeper were enlisted, and he bagged the swarm, as well as another of 20,000 which had lodged in a neighboring house.

A pair of wrens built a nest in the arm of a man's old jacket which was hanging in a shed at Downley Bucks. On a railway line in Hampshire a pair of wagtails built their nest in a heap of iron chairs—the sockets in which the rails are laid. A cuckoo found the nest and laid an egg in it, and the wagtails are now bringing up the young cuckoo.

It is said that Mr. Pierpont Morgan has now virtually retired from the pursuit of his costly hobby of collecting pictures. His agents in London are no longer in the market bidding for him, having received instructions that he is no longer to be consulted about purchasing pictures and objects of art. The only qualification is that he is to be informed whenever any extraordinray work of art is in the market.

Michael Glenn, the Pittsburg man who astonished Bradford people by depositing two bags, each containing £324, with the Craven Bank and with the local police, without demanding a receipt, has withdrawn his money and left Bradford. He told Mr. Wilson, the manager of the bank, that Bradford was not so go-ahead as he expected, and that his money would be of no use to him there. He declared that he was going back to America at once, and it is supposed he took the first train for Liverpool.

An inn, said to be more than five hundred years old, is being demolished at Little Ealing, and during the operations the workmen are said to have discovered a secret chamber, lavishly furnished in oak. The house was formerly kept by Dick Turpin's grandmother, and the idea is that that notorious highwayman was in the habit of concealing himself in the secret chamber when closely pursued by his pursuers.

A well-dressed, middle-aged lady was charged at Brentford with being a suspected person. The accused was discovered at a garden party given by the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, and as she had not been invited, was taken into custody by a constable. A solicitor, on behalf of the accused, said she was an artist and had gone to the party in the hope of seeing some pictures. She was extremely sorry, but had no felonious intent. The magistrate, in discharging the lady, said the police were quite justified in their action.

So successful has the Cross-Channel service of turbine steamers proved between Dover and Calais that a similar service has been inaugurated on the somewhat longer passage between Folkestone and Boulogne. The 'Onward,' the third of the new line of steamers, in her trial trip crossed from Folkestone in one hour and twelve minutes, the fastest passage on record. A party made the journey from London to Boulogne in three hours, and after luncheon and speeches on French soil were back in London in eight and a half hours from the time of starting.

Some hundreds of Manchester unemployed are determined to march on London in the autumn should the government fail to satisfy their demands as set forth in the Unemployed Bill. In a manifesto issued by the committee it is argued that, while members of parliament retire to the Riviera, Monte Carlo, etc., living upon the fat of the land, the unemployed may starve in their hovels. One of the leaders of the unemployed asserts that they are going to dump large numbers of the unemployed in London, who will make themselves such a nuisance that parliament will be compelled to deal with the question.

The Rev. Forbes E. Winslow has invented a 'stop orator,' which, he claims, will be efficacious in stopping too discursive preachers and speakers. It is an ordinary clock, but instead of the usual dial there is a movable one, divided into six compartments of ten minutes each, which are colored consecutively white, red, blue, yellow, and black. Over this movable dial is a stationary one with a triangular slit, through which the passage of the colors can be seen. The speaker decides how long he will speak, and impresses on his mind what color will represent his limit. He starts the clock at white when he begins to speak, and when his color begins to disappear, if he is a wise man he does the same.

The salmon-fishing at Topsham, Devon, has been a failure, and great distress is threatened. Topsham, with its population of 4,500, has over two hundred fishermen, who rely solely on the result of the salmon-fishing season for their living. Instead of each man earning, as has hitherto been the case, on an average £1 weekly, barely 3s. has been earned this season. Several old fishermen said they could not remember such a disheartening season. iMany times this season twenty-two boats, with 120 men aboard, have been out and returned without having caught a single fish, whereas in past seasons one boat party has been known to land 225 fish. It was hoped a week or two ago, when twenty-three salmon were landed, that a better time was in store for the fishermen, but the hope has not been realized, and it is more than probable that, unless a change takes place very shortly, salmon-fishing will be suspended before the end of the season.

### SCOTLAND.

Leith proposes borrowing money to construct a new graving dock.

It is said that the government is purchasing land near the Kyles of Bute for military purposes.

At Ayr it is proposed to have a Corporation bowling green at the north end of Newton Public Park.

Provost Mathieson, Innerleithen, has received from Mr. Andrew Carnegie £59 for library purposes.

During the week ending 15th ult., ten tons of strawberries were dispatched every morning from Ormiston.

Owing to the long drought the river Forth has not been so low for years as it is at present at Stirling.

The Carnegie Trustees have agreed to pay the class fees of Scottish students attending university vacation courses.

Quite a number of seals were observed off Dunbar recently. One of them was seen to have a salmon in its mouth.

The late Sir John Neilson Cuthbertson has left a year's wages to each of his employees who have had three or more years' service.

Miss Lizzie Lamb, who won the girls' dux medal of Stranraer Academy the other day, was the third member of the family to merit that distinction.

Anthrax has broken out on the farm of Danshot, near Pollokshaws, where a herd of cattle is being grazed. Eight cows have already succumbed to the disease.

Caulkerbush is booming an enormous rhubarb plant in the garden of Mr. J. Dickson. It has a stalk of 10 inches in girth, and the leaf measures 17 feet 6 inches in circumference.

At no time during the past ten years has the storage of water in the Edinburgh reservoirs been so low as at the present time. The quantity of water at the present date is 509,000,000 gallons less than at the corresponding date in 1904. The threatened water famine is by no means improbable.

Glasgow Corporation, following the example of Huddersfield, has agreed that the medical officer of health be empowered to give a fee of a shilling for each birth reported to him within forty-eight hours, in certain districts of the city. As soon as the notification is received a woman sanitary inspector will visit the parents and instruct them in the care of the infant.

The Marquis of Linlithgow, Secretary for Scotland, has received a memorial from trawl owners in the Scottish ports urging that, inter alia, the territorial waters of the Moray Firth should be open to British as well as to foreign trawlers. The memorial is signed by the representatives of 280 boats, with 2,500 men employed at sea, an approximate capital of £12,000, and affording employment on shore to 25,000 men and women.

### IRELAND.

Lady Dorothy Howard, the youngest daughter of the Countess of Carlisle, has taken her degreee in Dublin University.

At Scotstown, Monaghan, there is a man named Owen Smith, who has reached the age of a hundred and ten years. His trade as a tailor, which he still follows to a limited extent, brought him into contact with Daniel O'Connell over eighty years ago, when he mended the 'Liberator's' coat.

The total tonnage of vessels entering the port of Belfast from Jan. 1 to July 15, 1905, was 1,315,887, of which 1,058,575 tons were cross-Channel and coastwise, and 257,312 tons foreign. This shows, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, an increase of 85,028 tons in cross-Channel and coastwise, and a decrease of 22,294 tons in foreign, or a net increase of 62,734 tons.

One evening Mr. John Edward Hussey, J.P., of Edenburn House, Gortatlea, County Kerry, met with an accident which subsequently proved fatal. Mr. Hussey, who was staying with his wife and family at Inch Strand, near Aunascaul, County Kerry, was at the time walking along the edge of a cliff which overlooks the strand, and which is about seven feet above the road running directly underneath. He was talking to some friends on the strand who were fishing, and when stooping apparently for the purpose of picking up a pebble he suddenly lost his balance, and toppled over, falling on his head on the hard road and fracturing his skull.

With a view to the encouragement of Irish, and more particularly Dublin, industries, the Irish Agricultural Organization Society has placed a window in Lincoln place at the disposal of the Dublin Industries' Association. This window will be at the disposal of various manufacturers in turn, each manufacturer having the sole use of it for one week. It is understood the first week will be devoted to the products manufactured by Messrs. Barrington & Co., soap and candle manufacturers. The idea is an excellent one, as in addition to showing what can be done at home, it also gives Irish manufacturers an opportunity to develop an important art which up to the present has been rather neglected; that is, displaying their goods to the best advantage. The move made by the two societies is thoroughly practical and in the right direction, and anyone within a reasonable distance of Lincoln place should be on the look-out for the exhibits.

### DISILLUSIONED ENGLAND.

('Times of India,' Bombay.)

The Englishman is prone to read other national types of character by the light of his own. British policy is always in a measure idealistic and sentimental. It is keenly susceptible to impulses of philanthropy, and it is regulated by certain standards of integrity and good faith which are inseparable from its self-respect and self-confidence. We 'play the game,' so to speak, and are ingenious enough to suppose that others are doing the same until we are brusquely confronted with some disconcerting piece of evidence to the contrary. It is a series of disillusionments of this character in connection with the courses of the Kaiser's government that have got so uncomfortably upon the nerves of English opinion.

### KING EDWARD'S SMILE.

The geniality of King Edward is not as some of the many different uniforms and garbs which he has at various times to assume. He does not wear it at one time and not another. It is invariably characteristic and was very markedly visible last week when the eye of the camera caught the King's pleasant smile as he drove from the Royal Agricultural Show's grounds at Park Royal. At the same moment an excellent portrait of the Queen was secured. One of the pleasantest incidents in connection with the show was the visit of Prince and Princess Arisugawa of Japan. The Royal visitors happened to encounter one of the heavy rainfalls of last week, but notwithstanding seemed to be very interested in the various sights in the ring. Their habitual calm gave way to pleasant smiles when one of the little Shetland ponies was bodily lifted up for their closer inspection.—'Tatler.'

*Advertisements.*

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

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

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**SAMPLE COPIES.**

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


## PREMIUMS AND CLUBS.

New High Arm, Drop Head, Ball-Bearing Sewing Machine, given to 'Witness' subscribers for $40 worth of new subscriptions to the 'Witness' at full rates.
For Sale, including the 'Daily Witness,' one year, $29.00, or including 'Weekly Witness,' one year $27.00.
The People's Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine Doctor, for one new subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00. For sale, post-paid, to 'Witness' subscribers, 75c.
A Fountain Pen given for two new subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00 each, or three renewals at $1.00 each, or ten renewals at 80c each. The pen for sale post-paid to subscribers, $1.60.
Weekly Club Rates are: Three copies, separately addressed, $2.40; four, $3.00; ten, $7.00.
Postage extra to Great Britain and other Postal Union countries; also, Montreal and suburbs.
Pictorial Testament for two new subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00 each, or three renewals at $1.00 each, or eight subscriptions at 80 cents each.
Bagster's Long Primer Bible for three subscriptions to 'Weekly Witness,' two of which must be new, or a list of six renewal subscriptions at $1.00 each, or ten subscriptions at 80 cents each. For sale to 'Witness' subscribers, $1.50.
None of the above premiums can be claimed solely on one's own subscription, new or renewal.

## EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

**AUGUST, 1905**

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

### TWENTY YEARS PENALTY.

Winnipeg, Aug. 12.—Special detectives of the C. N. R. secured the conviction of a man named Springsteel, at Warroad, Minn., for placing obstruction on the track. He tied heavy timber to the rails. His object is unknown, but he says he wanted to throw off a handcar. The minimum penalty in Minnesota for the offence is twenty years.

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

# The Witness.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1905.

The Montreal city council has passed a by-law forbidding the keeping of cows in the city, although horses are allowed to be kept. This may be a wise and necessary regulation, but there are two sides to it. The family that had its own cow could at least have fresh and clean milk, whereas, now, the milk is liable to be a greater source of danger than ever the stable was. It is plain at least that the city which has forbidden the keeping of cows is bound to see to the certain supply of pure and normally rich milk. It may cost money to do this, but it is a duty the neglect of which is murder, considering the ignorant and filthy ways of some of the milkmen. Our correspondent 'Whilom Farmer' dwells on the fact that the milkmen make a practice of plundering the milk of its cream, and that this contemptible swindle is justified in their minds by the low minimum of fat required by our regulations. The regulation was, no doubt, constructed with the honorable purpose of condemning nobody who might, by no dishonesty of his own, have watery milk; but the standard seems to have been set so low that it is possible, and, as this correspondent believes, customary, to plunder the milk before selling it, and to this end to keep the milk till it is old enough to skim. A nastier crime still, charged against our milkmen, is putting the milk into filthy cans. 'Whilom Farmer' says he has positively seen the much vaunted sealed bottles being filled from cans in the street. It would seem from all this that the householder has little guarantee of his milk but in the honesty of the farmer and middleman, if such there be. But how is the average consumer to have any such intimate acquaintance with all who have to do with his supply? One suggestion of our correspondent that seems to have a practical value is the licensing of milkmen, thus limiting the business, at least, to persons with whom the city is in touch, and with whose sources of supply it is acquainted. It is plain that our public authorities owe more to the public safety than they are at present doing for it.

New Orleans was so long free from visitations of yellow fever that its citizens imagined themselves immune, and were surprised and terrified when it suddenly reappeared. Though not as virulent as some previous epidemics of the same disease, its rapid spread and the high percentage of deaths to the number stricken created dismay and caused an exodus from the city of all who could get away. As usual in such cases of plague, outside places objected to the coming of people from the infected city and much cruelty, downright inhumanity in some instances, characterized the reception given the refugees. Such occurrences were not unknown here in Canada at the time of the cholera visitation in 1832, and the immigrant fever in 1847-8. It does not appear from the despatches that Archbishop Chappelle contracted the disease while attending on the sick. His death shows how liable we all are to attack when an epidemic is abroad. Here in Montreal at the time of the ship fever, the deaths of Roman Catholic priests, who devoted themselves to the sufferers, were very many, about eighteen, if we remember rightly. At Toronto, Bishop Power died from the disease, which he contracted in the immigrant sheds. Mr. Mills, mayor of this city, was another distinguished victim taken in the same manner. In our climate, we are less liable to epidemics than seaboard cities farther south. But we have with us constantly diseases which could, and ought to be, eradicated. Because these diseases do not assume epidemic form they are unheeded by the public, but they are a constant, deadly menace, to which, as sad experience has proved, the most carefully-guarded homes are exposed. There is no safeguard save absolute cleanliness in all parts of the city.

The award of the arbitrators appointed to fix the amount of compensation to French fishermen for having to abandon the shore of Newfoundland, is a small matter compared with advantages which will accrue to the colony from the getting rid of claims that hampered its development and were a constant source of irritation, arising not only from fishing rights but the contraband trade in whiskey. The value of the French rights has dwindled so much in recent years that the original purpose of the concession, that of drying and curing codfish, had almost ceased to be of any value. Two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars will furnish fortunes to any sufferers there may be, such as they never could have hoped for. The value of the emancipated territory to the colony is much greater than any such sum can measure, but that was not within the scope of the arbitration, which had merely to decide the amount of compensation due to the French fishermen. The territorial claim—for it never was a right—was settled by the British Government conceding a vast strip of land in Nigeria to France. The two small islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon still unfortunately remain French possessions. Their chief legitimate value consists in their being harbors where the fishermen from France can refit and obtain stores while pursuing their calling on the banks of Newfoundland. A large part of their industry, however, has been smuggling.

The designer commissioned by Sir Thomas Lipton to model a new challenger for the 'America' cup, has declined the commission, on the ground that the conditions of the race give British designers no chance of success. This may or may not induce the New York Yacht Club to reconsider its position. At present, the yachts are merely racing machines, everything of use having been eliminated from them. The yachts built on this side are so lightly made as to make it risky for them to go out of sight of land, while the British boats are handicapped by having to be built strong enough to cross the ocean. Perhaps, the recent transatlantic race, from Sandy Hook to Sheerness, may stimulate the building of real yachts, which can stand all sorts of weather; at any rate, the only real purpose of yacht racing should be to discover the models of boats best fitted for practical use in winds and waters. Since the cup has been on this side, the conditions have never given the British boat a fair show, and it is time that the New York Yacht Club set about altering the conditions so that real boats shall race in the future and upon as nearly as possible equal terms. When the cup was won by the United States yacht 'America,' in 1851, against fourteen rivals, round the Isle of Wight, the competitors were real sea-going craft and not 'match-boxes and flimsey.' It is time that freak racing gave way to open-sea contests. As the United States won the German Emperor's transatlantic prize that country would no doubt welcome the manlier sport of open-sea racing.

The announcement that Mr. Edison has perfected a storage battery for the electric propulsion of auto vehicles, in which the problems of weight and leakage are solved, will be received with delight. For, though the public mind has long been kept in expectancy by futile announcements of the practical solution of electrical problems in a way to revolutionize mechanics, no one doubts that these problems will be satisfactorily solved. No one doubts that the all important achievement of the storage of electrical power in a way that will serve practical ends will yet be reached, and no one doubts that the automobile will yet take the place of the horse in heavy traction in the streets. It is claimed for the new battery that it will drive a two ton truck at the rate of thirty-three miles an hour with half the weight of the old method, and propel an ordinary automobile one hundred miles without recharging. Under the most favorable conditions one hundred and fifty miles can be covered at a speed of twenty miles an hour. Greater performances than these are claimed, but alone they will work a revolution. We may look forward to the final abolition of heavy trucks and drays drawn by horses in the streets of cities. The snow problem which crops up in this province in connection with every traction proposition remains to be solved, but should not prove insoluble. Such motors will probably have wheels which will rather improve the streets than wear them, enormously reducing civic expenses in the matter of paving, and the disappearance of the horse will mean clean streets and a great reduction in the sources of atmospheric impurity and insect pests.

The French-Canadian press of Montreal has expressed its unbounded delight in the visit of the French fleet to British waters. The 'Canada' says that the drawing together of the two great countries is complete, that the 'entente' is sincerely cordial, and that the people of this province regard with fond emotion the spectacle of their two great mother countries fraternizing. It is a 'friendship that will bear fruit for the peace of the world and the advancement of humanity.' The 'Presse' considers that, as regards Canada, the coming closer together of Great Britain and France is providential, as it will serve more heartily to entwine the two races called upon to develop the resources of our great country. The French-Canadians, declares the 'Presse,' feel specially happy because of the present understanding, which will give them more courage and love for the advancement of public affairs. 'Sentiment goes far with us,' says the 'Presse,' 'and the more contentment we feel in our work, the stronger will be the ties of our loyalty to Great Britain.' The 'Patrie' rejoices, too, not only on account of the powerful ties that now bind each of the two great powers, but also because this coming closer is calculated to make us hope that peace will reign, and for a long time, throughout the whole world. Edward VII., says the 'Patrie,' will go down to history as the great peacemaker of the twentieth century, and it concludes, 'Let us cry out with the British and French sailors, "Hurrah for France! Hurrah for England!"' We have quoted these opinions of the French-Canadian press because we know that they chime in with the opinions of our readers. The greater the friendship between France and England, the greater will be the friendship and unity of purpose among ourselves.

The government announces that the bounty of three dollars a ton on steel rails will be discontinued. The makers of steel rails naturally grumble, because what has once been enjoyed is hard to give up. The Dominion Iron & Steel Company, at Sydney, and the Lake Superior Company, at Sault Ste. Marie, have been receiving five dollars and ten cents bounty on every ton of steel rails manufactured, in addition to a duty of seven dollars a ton. As the two companies between them have been manufacturing some eight hundred and fifty tons of rails a day, it is clear that they have been receiving daily in bounties some $4.335, which will now be reduced to $1,835 daily. This bounty-giving business on pig iron, steel ingots, steel billets, puddled bars, and structural iron consumed to the end of the past fiscal year, since 1884, some five million dollars of the people's money. Only a small part of this yearly tax will now be discontinued. One effect of the bonusing has been that Canadian manufacturers have been able to undersell English manufacturers with money that has been taken out of the earnings of our people. This will not be affected by the cutting off of the three dollars a ton steel rail bonus. None need fret on the steel rail manufacturer's account, as he will still be protected to the extent of seven dollars a ton, plus two dollars and ten cents bonus, or nine dollars ten cents altogether. Besides, he has the further advantage of having the market for the supply of rails to the Grand Trunk Pacific all to himself, the government in its wisdom having forbidden the use of foreign rails on that road, unless the native mills cannot supply them. That will add considerably, of course, to the cost of the railway, which again will add to the traffic charges. And so we go on paying, paying, paying. We now give bounties on fishing, petroleum, silver production, steel, manilla fibre, lead, and pig iron, and why not on ships and sheep's heads?

### PEACE PROSPECTS.

On the first day of the peace negotiations we received news from Russian sources that the Trans-Siberian Railway is closed for commercial purposes, as its resources will be entirely required for the large numbers of troops that are about to be forwarded to the seat of war. From the Japanese side we had the publication, as though a mere minutiae of routine, of a report that one squadron has been despatched to Kamchatka and another to Okhotsk, 'and that they are now engaged carrying out their instructions in regard to the work to be performed at their respective destinations.' This publication looks very like saying to the Russians, while you are discussing at Portsmouth, we are taking possession of a territory overagainst Alaska, immensely larger, and of at least equal value. We don't care about your knowing it as you cannot possibly do anything to prevent it, and the knowledge may encourage you in coming to terms. The points mentioned are on the Pacific shores of Siberia, one on the Sea of Okhotsk and the other on the Behring Sea, but taken along with Nikolaievsk, at the mouth of the Amur, which the Japanese seem already to command, though it has not been occupied, they command between that coast and the Arctic a hinterland on latitudes parallel to the Canadian North-West and about as extensive, though, on the average, far less hospitable.

Then came the Czar's turn to bluff. The Japanese presented their terms without delay. The Russians asked forty-eight hours to consider them. As soon as these terms were telegraphed to the Czar he started out at midnight with his mother and the Czarina to dine with the stay-at-home officers at Krasnoe-Selo, and there solemnly toasted the Imperial Guard, an act of which we are told every one present understood the significance. We are also told that war feeling is rising in Russia at a tremendous rate, and has been, ever since the nation realized actual humiliation at Mukden and in the Japan Sea—that indeed it would be the death warrant of the House of Romanoff if the Czar were to sign a peace treaty just now. We are told also that the whole object of Russia's consent to the present negotiations was to elicit from Japan conditions of peace that would throw the sympathy of the world on the side of Russia, and to forestall by the failure of present negotiations any interference on the part of the powers when the Russian armies shall have been again defeated, and when Vladivostok shall have been surrendered. These looked for events, the Russians say, will only be the beginning of the war in earnest, Russia not having yet fully awaked to the fact that she has a serious struggle on her hands.

We have columns and columns of discussion over the terms Japan is alleged to have offered and the reporters tell us about the wiles they use in trying to get the diplomatists to break their word of honor by assenting to or denying these. We are actually told how someone said, 'Somebody has been talking,' and how somebody else said. 'If such were the conditions he would not be long at the Newcastle,' and so forth, and so forth; all of which may be passed over as meaning nothing. It would seem to be agreed, however, that the silence that is being observed has been imposed by Japan and is contrary to the wishes of Russia, whose object is to win the sympathy of the world to her martyrdom, and to arouse her own people to resentment. Russia perhaps counts a little too much on the outer world looking on those demands as unreasonable, which seem unreasonable to her. She also probably counts too much on the terror of the world at the possible ascendancy of Japan, coupled with China, on the western Pacific. That certainly contains possibilities which will put all Europe and all Christianity on their mettle. But these are more or less balanced in the eyes of the western powers by the far more troublesome and threatening aggressiveness of Russia, which, since the powers knew her, has been going up and down on the earth seeking whom she might devour. What seems more to be hoped for, from the point of view of the Russian war party, is that the Japanese terms may be such as will unify the Russian people for defence. The strongest ground for hoping for peace is the attitude of the financial world, which has been gathering its treasures with a view to a peace loan, but which is strongly set against a war loan. It may be that Rothschild and Kuhn and Loeb and other such hold the Jew-hating empire with its pride in the hollow of their hand.

### THE ROOSEVELT DOCTRINE.

It is a peacock's feather in the cap of Chautauqua that President Roosevelt has used its rostrum as a pulpit from which to speak ex cathedra to the ages. He announces that the United States has at last discovered, what all other countries always saw, that the Monroe doctrine involves responsibilities—that, if the United States is going unconditionally to warn other nations off American soil, it is for her to see to it that the republics over which she spreads her motherly wings do their duty by the European and other powers. Such a championship transfers the quarrels of those not always responsible governments to the United States and lays on their self-appointed champion the odium of their unreasonableness, rendered all the greater by that champion's unassailable strength. In fact, without Mr. Roosevelt's now admitted corollary, the Monroe doctrine made the United States into a big unreasoning bully. With that admission, the other countries may, he informs us, at least hope to obtain, through the United States, restitution which they are not allowed to exact direct. There is a limit however, to the restitution they may hope for. The United States will take upon herself to judge how far any claims made upon her dependencies are just and will enforce those claims no further.

President Roosevelt does not allege that the republics over which he spreads his aegis are grateful for having all need of self-protection thus gratuitously removed. He tells us of one very wise man in San Domingo who has invoked the intervention of the United States to deal with the hopeless conditions into which that disturbed and incompetent and irresponsible little state had fallen. There will, no doubt, in every case, be such a wise man whose view of things will harmonize with that of the United States, and who will find himself in the highest favor at the court of Washington for being so wise. There was such a man for Cuba. There were such wise men in Hawaii. They were, however, United States citizens and not genuine Hawaiians. Still, it may fairly be assumed, that the Roosevelt doctrine, to whose full plump rotundity the Monroe doctrine was but a shadow, will not be received by the nations of America with anything but abhorrence. The doctrine of Mr. Roosevelt simply forbids them to exercise any foreign policy as independent nations and adopts them as vassals of the great northern imperial overlord. Within certain bounds, of course, they may exercise independence. Like Canada, they may have tariffs of their own, and may make commercial treaties, but when it comes to any question of quarrel, they must refer the matter to the United States, which will, enquire into the justice of their attitude and either maintain it or force them to make amends as she sees to be right. In fact, the United States says to the disunited states, 'Be good boys and I won't whip you.'

In one point it will be observed that Mr. Roosevelt has gone much beyond any position the United States has formulated before. Hitherto, it has been the soil of republican America which has been declared sacred from monarchical alienation. The European powers bowing to that doctrine have still thought they could collect debts by taking possession of custom houses, as they have actually done in Venezuela and elsewhere. The United States had to permit this or adopt whatever quarrel dishonest peoples might force upon her. Hitherto, she has permitted it, but Kaiser Roosevelt has told the world she will do so no more. The agreement with San Domingo, which he counts on the Senate sanctioning, will be a precedent for another course. Henceforth, if there is to be any seizure of custom houses, it must be the United States that will do it. Indeed, we presume the speech at Chautauqua is a sort of demand upon the Senate not to allow its treaty-destroying habit to spoil the biggest land grab that ever was made on the face of the earth. For once it is pretty certain that the Senate will approve a treaty. It is a very little treaty indeed, with a very little power, or rather with a very wise man where most are foolish; but, though little, it speaks great things. How the great republics of Argentina and Chili and Peru and Mexico will look upon this announcement we can only imagine by trying to imagine what we would think of it if we had achieved that independence to which some of our recent prophets aspire, and were forbidden to act for ourselves in any foreign matter or even to invoke the good will of our mother country.

### MR. HAULTAIN'S STATEMENT.

Alberta and Saskatchewan will be full-fledged provinces on Sept. 1, and Mr. Haultain has prepared a statement in which he holds that Federal party politics should have no place in the political systems of the new provinces. In these provinces, governments are wanted, he says, which will be quite independent of Ottawa, whether Liberals or Conservatives are in power there; provincial governments, which, when western interests are involved, will work with a single eye to those interests. Mr. Haultain's statement is due to the fact that a Liberal convention has decided to work provincial politics on federal party lines, as a Conservative convention has decided to do some two years ago. Mr. Haultain has always opposed such movements. He holds that to divide on Dominion party lines in the local legislature has always appeared to him to be undesirable, unintelligent and unnecessary. Mr. Haltain seems to be eminently right in declaring that party names and differences which may have some meaning at Ottawa, when applied to the business to be done there, have no meaning at Edmonton or Regina when applied to the business done by the provincial legislatures. This is certainly a true ideal if it were only possible. It is Mr. Haultain's honorable boast that partyism has been excluded from the North-West for fourteen years under his leadership. He has probably the great majority of the people with him, while, as is natural, he seems to have the politicians against him. These having their party machinery all in shape, naturally want to apply it in every sphere, and as the people largely leave politics to the politicians, there is very little hope that they will contrive to keep out of their toils.

Certainly, the new provinces will have plenty to do for the next few years, and would doubtless do it better if party politics were not allowed to interfere with local questions. As Mr. Haultain says, departments will have to be reorganized, and new departments will have to be formed; the questions of public institutions, higher education, a more comprehensive system of roads and bridges and other local improvements, transportation, the development and encouragement of agriculture, the administration of the criminal law, and a hundred and one other things which have to

be attended to in setting up housekeeping. As all know, Mr. Haultain considers that the new provinces have not been given the full rights of self-government which properly belong to them, but he denies that he has threatened to keep up a racial and religious agitation in the west. In passing the separate school clauses of the autonomy bills, he contends that the Federal Parliament went beyond its powers, and he wants to get a decision of the Privy Council upon this question. The fact that he wants this proves his own conviction and as many others hold it, it is obviously lesirable to have it settled whether that part of the constitutions of the new provinces will hold or not.. In seeking this, however, he seems to look for vigorous opposition from the Liberals of the new provinces, and he evidently wishes to make it an election cry. If the Liberals should accept this challenge, the local elections would show how much or little the people of Alberta and Saskatchewan themselves are interested and concerned with this question, about which so much ink has been spilt in the other provinces, which caused a minister to resign, and which occupied the time of parliament for a very long while. So far as we have had any indications up to this time the people who should be most concerned seem to have concerned themselves very little.

## THE 'ENTENTE CORDIALE.'

The glorious reception given by the French fleet and populace to the British fleet at Brest, in Brittany, has been reciprocated at Portsmouth, where the French fleet was received with salvoes of welcome. All the town was en fete and Portsmouth resolved to give Vice-Admiral Caillard and his gallant sailors what enthusiastic youth would describe as 'the week of their lives.' A hundred years ago, on Oct. 21 next, the redoubtable battle of Trafalgar was fought by Nelson and Villeneuve, and it is cheering, indeed, that, in this anniversary year of a great sea battle, descendants of the former combattants should be linked together in amity, which promises to be enduring. We read with a glow of delight that the French ensign has flown on Nelson's flagship, the 'Victory,' which is perhaps the most striking mark of the change for the better that a hundred years have brought. The present splendid understanding and sympathy between France and England is nowhere more appreciated than in this province, and we may indeed take modest credit to ourselves, French and English-speaking Quebeckers alike, for having helped to bring it about. M. Cambon, the French ambassador, at the dinner given by the King on the royal yacht 'Victoria and Albert,' frankly told King Edward, 'Your Majesty has exercised a 'preponderating influence in bringing 'about the rapprochement, which we will 'never forget.' That King Edward's influence was great in accomplishing this beneficence has always been understood and he has been so credited in the press of both France and England and this and other countries. But to be told so by M. Cambon, and on such an occasion, must have been as delightful as it was certainly unprecedented. But while every one will cheerfully accord to the King the credit that is his meed, the services of Lord Lansdowne will not be forgotten. Lord Lansdowne left the War Office a discredited man, and it was generally supposed that Lord Salisbury would get rid of him. But Lord Salisbury was not the kind of man to desert a friend under such circumstances. Instead, he promoted him to the Foreign Office, the highest post in the cabinet after that of Prime Minister, and the most responsible. The appointment was received with grave doubts, but it has been abundantly justified. Lord Lansdowne's reputation as a foreign minister is secure, even if it should rest solely on the Japanese alliance and the 'entente cordiale.' When we remember how near France and England were to war about Fashoda, and the unpleasantness during the Boer war, the present good feeling looks all the more charming and the desire that it may never be interrupted grows.

## THE CANADIAN ARMY.

In undertaking to maintain the garrisons at Halifax and Esquimalt the Dominion government finds it difficult to secure the requisite number of men of a desirable class to fill the ranks. In these prosperous times the opportunities for a young man of ordinary education, intelligence and ambition to get on in the world are too frequent and alluring, in comparison with the attractions of military life, to lead to the choice of soldiering as a career. There certainly are men in every community who are almost incapable of steady occupation when adventure offers, and Canada has her full share of these. Were any actual fighting work on hand the ranks of Canadian regiments would, at least at the outset, fill up with surprising rapidity, but such attractions are the very reverse of the dull routine of barrack life, with no prospects at the end of it, while the discipline of the army is a thing for which a Canadian upbringing peculiarly unfits a man. Subordination and respect for superiors are things which the young Canadian, to his own great disadvantage, is very ineffectively taught, and these are the most galling to the very class which is most greedy of adventure. There remain those who in every community have not the knack of picking up a living for themselves. For such as these army life is at once a refuge and a bracing education. The pay is small, but it is sure, and there is no danger of being thrown out of work by hard times or by strikes in good times. The soldier gets his rations, clothing, shelter, medical attendance and many amusements free. If he is correct in his habits, sober, respectful and diligent, promotion is sure, with the certainty of provision for old age after he has served the required number of years. Canada gives her soldiers in the permanent corps higher pay and treats them better than the soldiers of the United States are paid and treated, though the United States claims to lead the world in this respect. The prizes in a British soldier's career may not be great, but a man who is willing to conduct himself properly is at least secured from want.

It is not as a life service, however, that our Canadian military system is likely to attract many of our people. For that there would need to be higher openings for ambition than a narrow hope of becoming a sergeant-major. If the service is to be sought by any who are not in that degree of desperation which has always led to the acceptance of the King's shilling, it will need to be one which will make a career possible. There is no reason that we know of why a military force should not be made into an academy that would fit a man, either for a commission, should his talents lead that way, or for the higher walks of life after his term of service expires. Let every one who enlists for three years leave the ranks a gentleman and a scholar and there will be no lack of aspiring young men to take advantage of such an excellent opportunity of fitting themselves for better things, and no lack of material when occasion arises out of which to create an efficient army. The great evil of barrack life is the large amount of idleness and park-strutting that have been counted its principal attraction, the result of which is notably demoralizing. It is this sort of thing which more than any other feature of the soldier's life has made militarism a curse and degraded the very name of soldier. Let it be understood that the lad who enlists has gone to college for three years. Let his military tasks, his studies and his sports occupy his time and his powers and he will be the pride of all his friends and his graduation will be looked forward to as the entrance to such a career as he would have been otherwise unable to aspire to.

## THE AUTOMOBILE AND THE HORSE.

In former days, in Japan, when a daimio with his two swords hove in sight upon a highway, it was the part of all common people such as farmers and merchants to get off the road and prostrate themselves in the ditches without so much as lifting their eyes. It is something very like this which, according to the Hon. Mr. McCorkill's very important letter, has supervened in Canada upon the introduction of the automobile. The ordinary wayfarer in Canada is not a pedestrian. He drives in a buggy. When he sees an automobile coming he knows not what to do. The roads, as a rule, afford a problem for even the passing of two carriages, and a good deal of friendly give and take is often called for in the accomplishment of even so ordinary a feat of engineering. It is on those occasions the carriages which create the difficulty, not the horses, who are helpful and friendly. But when the tooting automobile comes along the problem is entirely changed. In the first place, that vehicle itself leaves less space to spare on the roadway. Even if its breadth of beam were no more than that of the carriage, it cannot do its fair share of ditching. What is worse, it often does not mean to. Automobilists are frequently of the daimio class. Their vehicles go at a speed and with a momentum to which the ordinary traffic is quite unused, and are of a weight to assert themselves against the frail buggy. Many drivers who are the reverse of ungentlemanly have too keen a delight in the speed which the new power in their hands renders possible, and are no more reckless for others than they are for themselves and their passengers. But though the electrical Jehus were ever so urbane and considerate, there remains the fact that the majority of rural horses are terrified by such a rencontre, and, even when the horse has no suspicion of any danger in the tooting far behind him the driver is generally greatly disturbed by it, and communicates his terror unconsciously to his horse, and both are in a demoralized condition when the thunderbolt draws near, with the most distressing results. The driver's terror is not due to the fact that automobiles are essentially more dangerous than horses or harder to control. They, at all events, cannot take fright. It is due rather to distrust on the one hand of how his horse will take it, and on the other, to distrust as to how far the driver of the novel vehicle is master of his somewhat straining task.

Mr. McCorkill wisely says that he is not going to recommend the banishment of the automobile from the country roads. People are too thoroughly convinced that the automobile has the future to offer it a challenge. The buggy knows that its cause is a losing one. But Mr. McCorkill certainly does set forth a great wrong when he shows that the rural people are largely debarred from the use of the roads they have made for themselves by invaders, who, for the most part, are consulting rather their pleasure than their necessities. The question is, how this problem is to be met in the meantime, while the conditions are those adapted to the buggy and not adapted to the automobile? We have a law which Mr. McCorkill quotes, which seems to meet the problem as well as any law could, but unfortunately the law is not known, either by the offenders or by those whom it was enacted to protect. The discussion which he invites will probably go far to place the two sections of the public in a right relation to each other. The terror caused by the automobile will largely disappear as horses become acquainted with it and as it ceases to be a toy in the hands of daring novices, whose chief delight is in its novelty. But we do want wider and better roads.

## IS ZIONISM A DREAM?

We welcome the letter of Mr. Bernard Rose deprecating Zionism, because it states the case of the more practical among the Jews with great ability and clearness; but we cannot say that its abnegation of distinctive national aspiration appeals to us. As a general rule we welcome every obliteration of race lines as a step towards the consummation in which we have faith, when a universal human brotherhood will reign over every more narrowing sentiment, and it is pleasant to find this breadth of humanism among the Jews. But there is in us all a respect for the minor sentiment of race, especially when that is associated with 'the thrilling memories of a thousand years.' If there is a race of men in the world entitled to hold this race sentiment strongly, it is the Hebrews, whose chronicles go back far farther and with much more precision and certitude than those of any other people, and whose distinctive preservation and universal dispersion has gone far to the fulfilment of the premonitions of their ancient seers that their people should come to universal influence if not to universal sway. If ever there seemed warrant for race exclusiveness and race pride and for the tenacity of race aspirations to the very letter it is surely here. It seems simply impossible that a people whose whole religion is one of separatism impressed on them from their birth, whose whole literature is one continuous looking forward to the future of Mount Zion, should be able to say good-by to the hopes which those sacred writings have instilled into them. Nor could we find it in our hearts to bid them do so.

Mr. Rose very truly says that the persecuted Jews will not suffer less by knowing that Zionism seeks to acquire Palestine, though that hope may soften present affliction. We find ourselves forced to go further still. No matter how natural that national aspiration, and no matter how much it may be sympathized with by every man with a human soul in him, it has to be remembered that Zionism is a national sentiment, and it has to be acknowledged that in proportion as that sentiment holds a place in the hearts of the Jews they are denationalized in the countries in which they live. We feel this even in Canada, where many peoples for the most part have a common aspiration, and can only be historically clannish. We realize that just in as far as they exalt 'nationality' they belittle the nation. If, however, to this mere tribal solidarity were added diverse aspirations towards other allegiance, there would be the reverse of that good will towards fellow-subjects which nationhood implies. The Jews do not intermix with their fellow-subjects, as Mr. Rose evidently wishes they would, and have therefore the more to outlive and overcome in their amiable wish to be accounted as countrymen in the countries where they live, but Zionism necessarily does not work to this end. The Jew is commonly looked upon as a cosmopolite, living, it is true, in one country, but belonging everywhere. Should Zionism enter into the world's consciousness of the destiny of the race, or at least as the destiny toward which it aspires, this common view of his being essentially an alien would be increased.

This seems to be a disadvantage inseparable from the movement. But in the movement itself there is nothing that is not worthy of esteem. Nor is it so unreasonable as an aspiration as to be treated as a mere piece of romance. Notwithstanding a scaling off from the Jewish stock, which has gone on from the days of Esther till now, the race remains what it has always been, more solid and persistent than any other human group. It never multiplied faster or occupied a larger place in the world's economy than now. For ages dispersion has prevented common action. Though there have been Jews in all lands intercommunication was in former days difficult. But in these days men separated by half the globe are, as it were, forced into each other's arms. It only needs that this great people should have a common heart to accomplish anything it wishes to. It is to be remembered, too, that the place to which their hearts clung is largely derelict. True, there are many and great peoples that take the same sort of interest in it that they do, but the interest that others take is so bound up with them as a people that their presence there would only enhance it. There are, indeed, very many Christians who look upon their restoration to their old inheritance as a prospect fraught with hope for all men. The best solution of the many contesting claims of a religious sort for the guardianship of the shrines might be the one offered by this movement. Such a solution does not for the moment appear proximate, but who will say that things may not be moving towards it and who will question the strength of the forces which are working in that direction.

## SALARIES AND PENSIONS.

It is assumed by writers and speakers that the ex-Cabinet ministers who have served five years in a cabinet, and have now been voted a retiring pension of three thousand five hundred dollars a year, will get the pension whether they continue active members of parliament or are in retirement. Such appears to be the case, and the pension would only be hung up in the event of the ex-ministers returning to power, or accepting any office of emolument under the crown. This differs from the practice in Britain. The idea there has been that it would not be dignified, or good public policy, for a former cabinet minister, a speaker, a lord chancellor, or one who has held other high office in the service of the country, to be exposed to poverty and its shifts in old age, or ill-health, or in the hundred and one vicissitudes that might arise between holding office and death. Cabinet ministers availing themselves of the legal pension, have at all times been few, and it was never meant to apply to those who were not actually in need of it. At the present time, there are only four British ex-cabinet ministers on the pension list. The indiscriminate granting of pensions, whether or no the receiver of the gratuity is in want or is wealthy, places the matter on a different footing, and there is a very lively protest arising against contributions being taken from hardly-earned and modest incomes toward the pensions of rich men like Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. Clifford Sifton, and many others, who have done pretty well out of politics already.

There is, moreover, something incongruous in the popular mind about giving retiring allowances to people who have not retired at all. Sir Mackenzie Bowell is leader of the Opposition in the Senate, and is now to get $2,500 for life as a senator. He is also now entitled, it would seem, to draw another four thousand dollars a year for life as a former prime minister. Messrs. John Haggart, George E. Foster, John Costigan and Clifford Sifton are now drawing $2,500 a year as members of the House of Commons, plus railway mileage (which they never pay). In addition, they are now entitled to receive $3,500 a year as ex-cabinet ministers. Besides the increase of nearly seventy percent in the indemnity of members of parliament, the prime minister's salary is increased to twelve thousand, which is much less than the planners of the measure set down to him, and generally conceded to be little enough for the position. The amount urged upon the Premier was very much larger, but he refused it, and the amount put down to him was only accepted on condition that fitting provision be made for the leader of the Opposition. It seemed to him, and it will seem to many, only fair that if the Prime Minister receives salary or indemnity as a parliamentary leader over and above what he would receive as a departmental chief, the leader of the Opposition, who is considered equally necessary to our parliamentary system, and who has like duties of party and parliamentary management, should be likewise indemnified.

There are no doubt difficulties in this case which are not slow to suggest themselves. Apart from the fact that the present leader accepts this bounty at the hands of a majority he was elected and sent to parliament to oppose, there is a greater indefiniteness about his position. Why, it is asked, should not Mr. Foster and Sir Mackenzie Bowell also be paid something? It is urged that the Opposition might easily split up into two or more sections, each with a leader, and that, in that case, two or more leaders of the opposition would require to be paid or none at all. Supposing, for instance, that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman were to receive a salary, would it not be unjust to deprive Mr. Redmond of a salary? Mr. Redmond leads a large cohesive party in opposition and no one can contend that his work has been ineffective. Then there have been temporary secessions, such, for instance, as the Cave of Adullam in England, and the Mugwumps in the United States, though the latter were a party in the country rather than in Congress. The Adullamites were the reactionary Whigs when the government of Lord Russell and Mr. Gladstone attempted to extend the franchise in 1866. There was also the 'fourth party,' so called because it consisted of four members, including Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Balfour, and which offered very effective criticism to the government of the day, and had just as much right to exist as the larger body from which it had seceded.

In our own politics, if, as is threatened, the Conservative party should split into two, who would be entitled to the salary, Mr. Borden, or, shall we say, Mr. McLean, or both? Another case is put by objectors. In the event of a coalition, as in the case of the Liberal Unionists, of a part of the nominal Opposition with the government, the Opposition leader might or might not be a party to the coalition. One sees that in such an event, the complications might be amusing, embarrassing, or rancorous. Again, it is asked, why not pay the leader of the Opposition in the Senate as well. Poor Sir Mackenzie Bowell is only drawing about seven thousand or so out of our plethoric pocket just now, for all his valuable services, past and present, and another seven thousand would doubtless have come quite handy. But poor Mr. Bowell was 'left out in the cold.' He has had a hard time, what with 'the nest of traitors' and other matters, and now this new slight has come upon him. And if the Federal Opposition leaders are to be paid, why not the provincial? some inquire. Either Mr. Flynn, or Mr. Pelletier, or both, is or are leader of the party at Quebec, but nobody seems to think they should be paid for their onerous services. The worst of the contingencies we have enumerated is that they would frequently create conditions in which the Opposition leader would be financially at the mercy of the government, which it is his function to oppose and which, under the new arrangement, the country pays him for opposing.

Unfortunately, with such added financial rewards, politics is liable to be more of a game than ever. What hard cash temptations there will be to get into parliament and to office by hook or by crook; and what, to many politicians, irresistible temptation there will be to hang on to office for five years, no matter what the consequences to the country or the right or wrong of the matter. There is also reason to fear that less than ever in the future shall we find that elections are won by prayers. This must be the 'next year' predicted by Mr. Tarte, which, he said, would be such an eye-opener for the country to see. Mr. Tarte did not happen to be in the government to see; but he can now see $3,500 a year outside. Whatever comes of it, it leads away from the ideal of Benjamin Franklin. A century and a quarter ago, when England was as corrupt as the United States is to-day, Richard Price, the philosopher, seeking a remedy for the disease, discussed the matter with other famous men of the time, often and at great length. Price had an idea that legislation could be passed which would effect the purification of public life, but Franklin was of opinion that the true cure was only to be found in rendering all places, as offices, unprofitable, and the King too poor to give bribes and pensions. 'Till 'this is done,' he declared, 'your nation 'will always be plundered and obliged to 'pay by taxes the plunderers for plun-'dering and ruining.' What Franklin would have said with the vast added parliamentary experience of another century we can only surmise. The extra indemnity to members of parliament and senators, the pensions payable, the additional salary of the Prime Minister and the salary of the leader of the Opposition come altogether to the considerable figure of $344,000 a year, which is the interest at three percent on about eleven and a half million dollars.

## JEROME K. JEROME.

London, Aug. 8.—Jerome Klapka Jerome, actor, journalist and author, will leave in the autumn for the United States, where he is to deliver a series of lectures.

## ZIEGLER RELIEF EXPEDITION

### RETURNS WITH ALL BUT ONE SEA MAN.

Honningsvaag, Norway, Aug. 10.—The Arctic steamer 'Terranova,' which went to the relief of the Fiala-Ziegler Polar expedition, has rescued Anthony Fiala and all the others connected with the expedition, with the exception of one Norwegian seaman, who died from natural causes. The ship 'America,' which took out the expedition, was crushed in the ice early in the winter of 1903-4, and lost with a large part of her coal and provisions.

The thirty-seven members of the expedition who returned to safety are all in good health, despite their privations trying experiences, and their prolonged imprisonment in the Arctic, the expedition having been severed from all communication with the outside world since July, 1903.

Anthony Fiala, of Brooklyn, N.Y., the leader of the expedition, in a brief statement, says: 'The rescue was most timely. By my order the 'America' wintered in Neplitz Bay, where early in the winter of 1903-4 the ship was crushed in the ice and became a total loss, together with big quantities of coal and provisions.

'Supplies of stores left at Franz Josef Land by various relief parties saved us from very serious privations.

'Three attempts to reach high latitude failed. The scientific work, however, as planned, was successfully carried out by Wm. J. Peters, of the U.S. Geological Survey.

'Our rescue was due to the splendid effort of Wm. S. Champ (secretary of the late Wm. Ziegler), commanding the relief expedition, who, owing to the terrible weather, failed to reach us last year, and to the untiring zeal of Capt. Kjeldsen and his Norwegian officers and crew, who for six weeks persistently forced their way through solid floes of ice, and finally reached us.

'An abundance of stores had been left in the Franz Josef archipelago by the expedition commanded by the Duke of Abruzzi, and the Andrée relief expedition, so that we did not suffer serious difficulties on that score.'

A cablegram was received at the office of the Ziegler Estate, confirming the Associated Press despatch from Honningsvaag and stating that three attempts northward on the part of the expedition were made without success. The scientific work, however, was successfully carried out.

## CANNIBALS

### SAID TO HAVE EATEN EIGHT GERMANS AND TWO THOUSAND NEGROES.

Antwerp, Aug. 8.—Passengers from the Congo Free State, who arrived by steamer to-day, state that a report is current in the colony that a tribe of cannibals known as the Niems, have killed and eaten two thousand negroes and eight German colonists.

## 'WORLD WIDE.'

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

### ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The Destruction of the Baltic Fleet—Extracts from an article by George Kennan, Special Correspondent of the New York 'Outlook' in the East.
The Fleets of Two Nations—By L. Cope Cornford, in the 'Outlook,' London.
A Russian Monastery—The Life that Appeals to the 'Great White Czar'—H.F., in the 'Westminster Gazette.'
Japan's Banking System—National Specialization Apparent in High Degree—The New York 'Times.'
Russia in the Twentieth Century—The 'Globe and Commercial Advertiser,' New York.
An Interview with King Oscar—The 'Morning Post,' London.
Before the Crisis—An Impression of the English House of Commons—By C. F. G. Masterman, in the 'Daily News,' London.
The Need of Personalities in Politics—G. K. Chesterton, in the 'Daily News,' London.
A Wonderful Climb—A Journey to No Man's Land—By Allister Crowley, in the 'Daily Mail,' London.
An Unnoticed $60,000,000 War—The 'Sun,' New York.

### SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

The Solesmes Plain Song—The 'Musical News,' London.
Iona Cathedral—The Manchester 'Guardian.'
Artists on Their Critics—The 'Westminster Gazette.'

### CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

The Fanatic—Poem, by H. Belloc, in the 'Speaker,' London.
Stevenson the Poet — By Alfred Noyes, in the 'Speaker,' London.
Howell's Last Novel—From an English Point of View—The 'Spectator,' London.
Old Papers from Old Houses—By Stoddard Dewey, Correspondent of the New York 'Evening Post.'
Richard Jefferies in London—By A. L. S., in the 'Academy,' London.
Unfinished Works of Genius—The 'Weekly Scotsman.'

### HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Health Congress in London—Some of the Speeches—The 'Daily Telegraph,' London; 'Morning Post,' London.
Health and Education—The Manchester 'Guardian.'
Edison Expounds New Storage Battery — The 'Globe and Commercial Advertiser,' New York.
The Problem of an Intra Mercurial Planet—By Mary Proctor, in the New York 'Times.'
Scientific Wonders—'Truth,' London.
Frenchman's Sliding Seat—The 'American Inventor.'
A Masai Legend of the Creation.— The 'Manchester Guardian.'
Science Notes.

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

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

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# THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

### RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Another death has taken place in Dr. John Paton's family. Mrs. Fred Paton died at Malekula, in the New Hebrides, on April 28. Mrs. Paton was a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Robertson, the well-known missionaries to Erromanga.

The tenth international congress against alcoholism will be held at Budapesth, Sept. 11 to 16, when papers will be read in English, German, French, etc., by eminent scientists and temperance leaders.

The Rev. W. Carlile, founder of the Church Army, announces that a scheme has been formulated for the expenditure of £100,000 in establishing five 'Labor Colonies' in different portions of the United Kingdom.

The death has occurred of the Rev. Thomas H. Clark, for many years a missionary of the London Missionary Society, in Jamaica. Born in 1819, Mr. Clark went to Jamaica in 1840. In 1880 the whole of the society's work in the island was placed under his supervision, but ill-health caused his return to England after three years' service in this position.

Ceylon is undergoing a remarkable temperance revival. Mr. P. A. DeSilva, a talented young Singhalese, became an abstainer, and at once formed a total abstinence society. As a result of his agitation, about fifteen thousand people, mostly Singhalese, have signed the pledge. The movement is having the hearty support of the governor, Sir Henry Blake.

Protestant workers in Manilla have sent an urgent appeal to American Christians, showing the need of taking immediate advantage of the religious crisis in the Philippines. They say: 'The acuteness of the revolt against Rome, the curiosity to hear the American, the attractions of novelty are all of necessity abating. The churches already formed need a trained native ministry, material for which is abundant, but the teachers and money are lacking. Now is the time for salvation for the Filipinos.'

The American commission, which has just reported its conclusions on the sale of opium in the Philippines, says that in Japan the opium user would be socially a leper. A Japanese may get drunk every night in the week on saki without losing caste, but woe betide him if he resort to the seductions of opium. The Japanese to a man fear opium as we fear the cobra or the rattlesnake. They look upon it as a menace to the national life. They refuse absolutely to deal with the opium question in its commercial phases; they look only at its moral and social aspects.

### IN THE LOURENCO MARQUES COUNTRY, SOUTH AFRICA.

(By the Rev. F. R. Bunker, Missionary of the American Board.)

As the East African traveller enters the great low-banked Delagoa Bay and rounds Reuben Point, high and red above the sea, he finds the Portuguese town of Lourenco Marques tucked away on the sloping bank of a wide inner bay. The town, which used to be like a rotting carcass cast up on the seashore ten years ago, has, by the new life injected into it from its relationship with Johannesburg, the Golden City, become a smart town with fine wharves, modern buildings, beautiful avenues, electric railways, and modern improvements, not least among which is an improved, though far from perfect, system of sanitation.

One of the prominent landmarks of the town is an immense Swiss cross on a large building near the top of the hill in the centre of the town. Those travellers who give thought to the Kingdom of God, as well as to the marvels of this busy, pushing, political world, will be interested in learning the significence of this great white cross. A short walk up the central avenue, or, what will be easier in the hot sun, a ride on the familiar electric railway, but with unfamiliar names and money charges, will bring you to the mission premises of the Swiss mission—Mission Romande. Here you will see two fine mission residences, a large brick church, and a large iron school building, and you will meet a most cordial and pleasant welcome from as heroic a band of missionaries as the history of missions affords. The mission has a Presbyterio-Congregational policy, dividing control between a synod and the congregation. It is evangelical in doctrine, and a very efficient agency for spreading the pure Gospel.

This mission began its work in the Transvaal in 1875, where it still has a successful and very interesting work in hand. Its workers had previously labored with the French mission Basutoland. In 1882, through a native evangelist, it began a most significant work among the despised and degraded Tongas in the then neglected Portuguese territories near the ocean, at an outpost named Antioka, eighty miles north of Lourenco Marques. In 1887 an approach was made to within eighteen miles of Lourenco Marques, and in 1889 the town itself was occupied. This extension of operations followed the line of repeated awakenings among the people under the preaching of consecrated native evangelists. Door after door opened, and God's providence beckoned and His servants responded.

Lourenco Marques was known as the 'White Man's Grave,' and it was not inaptly named. But God made it necessary for a white missionary to enter the field, and M. and Mme. Paul Berthoud gladly responded. M. Berthoud had been the pioneer in the Transvaal field, and in fact was one of the two students whose call to be sent to the heathen led to the organization of the mission in Switzerland in 1869. It was the writer's privilege to be entertained by these noble workers at their home in 1891. There had already been wonderful quickenings among the people of the town, and great congregations gathered every Sunday. There was a great early morning meeting of converts and catechumens, and at the midday service a great throng of people came swarming like bees to the mission church. M. Berthoud had just built and dedicated a large corrugated iron building, which would seat, on the floor, some five hundred people, and it was full to overflowing. The people were packed in so closely that all had to rise and sit down en masse. It was a sight not soon to be forgotten.

Then the stories of conversion were wonderful. One woman who had a wineshop and thirty girls, an emporium of vice high in favor among the Portuguese, had given up her large profits and important standing in Satan's kingdom to become a lowly follower of the Christ. Incident on incident followed, until one felt transportated to Pentecostal times. The work has grown mightily during all these years. Sickness has been faced as an hourly experience night and day during all the years. Several have paid the supreme price of consecration to the Master in laying down their lives for His dear sake, among them that gracious and beautiful lady, Mme. Berthoud. Opposition from rulers and people have alternated with seasons of favor and popularity. The opposition has been endured as a part of the day's work, and the favorable seasons have been utilized to get a fine site and permission for the erection of building after building of the present fine mission premises. Charges of inciting the people to rebellion have alternated with times when the missionaries have been the trusted counsellors and friends of the governors of the land. Discouragement has knocked at the doors, but met with no welcome from this band of brave men and women. Misunderstanding on the part of the Home Committee has changed to entire confidence and excellent support. An illustration of this change stands on the mission site. Side by side stand the large iron building (which M. Berthoud was forced to erect with his own funds, because the committee feared that he was too sanguine in his expectations), and the lofty and large beautiful church, worth $20,000, which was recognized as necessary to the growing work.

One significant feature in the building of this new church was the fact that the native congregation assumed the payment of $5,000 of the expense. This church will seat twelve hundred people, and it is a fine sight to see the usual congregation of seven or eight hundred people on Sunday filling the main audience room. The men sit on benches without backs, on the right, and the women and children sit on the floor on the left and in front.

The New Testament and hymn-book in Tonga, translated by the missionaries, are in the hands of the people, and there is a large body of intelligent children and young people who can read and sing well. The singing, as I heard it last Sunday morning, was fine. As one of the American Board deputation to Africa said on his return to America, 'The African congregational singing is the finest in the world.'

There have been times of great trial and burden-bearing as well as times of quickening. During the war many of the people went to Gungunyanas country, and there learned to make and drink a very intoxicating native beer. When they came back they continued the custom, and it soon became apparent that the church members were sadly affected by the new custom. Finally, on investigation, the missionaries found that a radical work must be done with the church, and last year nearly the entire church membership was suspended for six months; but genuine repentance took the place of sin and disobedience, and now M. Pierre Loze, the missionary in charge, has the joy of welcoming back into restored fellowship the entire membership freed from its sinful customs.

The work has extended in all directions through the district, until there are now five main stations, with forty-eight outstations. There are 1,063 church members, and 1,517 catechumens, with 1,067 scholars in the schools. There are nine male and twelve female European missionaries engaged in the work in the Lorenzo Marques district, and about fifty lay preacher's. Their work lies 'where Satan's seat is.' Rum and prostitution are neither prohibited nor frowned upon by the authorities.

For seventeen years these faithful workers have labored amid the 185,000 Tongas, the most despised tribe of East Africans, who, with their faces scarred and hearts seared with dreadful sins, both of heathen and civilized origin, have gradually seen the light dawn upon them. As I looked into the bright faces and eyes of the school children this morning, I thanked God for His power, manifested through the lives of these consecrated servants of His, so fruitful in joy and blessing to this poor, despised race.—'Missionary Review of the World.'


# MANITOULIN CAN DO HER PART

## Showing the Good Work Dodd's Kidney Pills are Doing.

**Mrs. Thomas Rumley one of the many who Found Health in the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.**

Silver Water, Manitoulin Island, Aug. 11.—(Special).— Every part of Canada seems to be testifying to the good work Dodd's Kidney Pills are doing and there is no reason why Manitoulin Island should not do her part. Many a man and woman here blesses them for aches relieved and health restored. Take, for instance, the case of Mrs. Thomas Rumley. She says:

'I doctored for years and did not seem to get any better. It seemed to be my kidneys that was the trouble, so I thought I would try Dodd's Kidney Pills and they helped me very much.

'I cannot say how many I have taken for my house is never without them, and whenever I don't feel right I take a few. My husband also takes them once in a while. I find them a splendid medicine to have handy.'

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the greatest family medicine of the age. They can be taken by young or old with perfect safety. They cure all kidney ailments, and nine-tenths of the sickness of the present day springs from bad kidneys.


### DR. BARNARDO.

('Christian Herald.')

The magnificent work which Dr. Barnardo has been doing for forty years among the nation's waifs and strays received remarkable recognition at a meeting held at the Mansion House, London, England, on Dr. Barnardo's birthday. Early in the meeting the following message from the Queen to Dr. Barnardo was read: 'The Queen wishes you every success in your endeavor, and God-speed in your good work.' The Lord Mayor presided. Between him and the Lady Mayoress sat the Duke of Argyll. On Sir John Pound's right was the benign, fatherly little figure of the good doctor himself, tears dimming his kindly eyes the splendid ovation he received. Grouped around these central figures were eminent people representing many different spheres of life. The object of the meeting was to raise £120,000 as a birthday gift to Dr. Barnardo, to wipe out the liabilities of his great institutions, which have accumulated during several years of deficient revenue. The Rector of Whitechapel's opening prayer for 'the child of this great city' must have been an inspiration to Dr. Barnardo, for he followed immediately with such an outburst of passionate pleading for the drift child of England and the hall rang with the fervency of it, and the audience was spellbound.

He told how, in forty years of work, he had been able to feed, clothe, educate, launch in life, and subsequently exercise a fatherly supervision over no fewer than 60,000 'unwanted' and destitute children. The rounds of cheers amid which Dr. Barnardo sat down were followed by laughter as the Duke of Argyll described him as 'the most successful little father in the world.' It was announced that several of the children who had gone out into the world from the Homes had sent their mites towards the £120,000, A few lads in Canada had clubbed together and sent £8. A resolution was carried calling the attention of the general public to the Homes, and urging the City Guilds to extend their aid. About £7,000 has already been raised, and the subscriptions promised amounted to several thousands more.—Address donations to Dr. T. J. Barnardo, 18 to 26 Stepney Causewey, London, England.

### AN ALL-EUROPE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION.

The second Christian Endeavor convention for all Europe, which was held in Berlin from July 8 to 13, was a distinct success. The attendance was excellent, reaching more than six thousand at the Sunday services, and rarely falling below two thousand; the representative character of the convention was evident; the spiritual tone of the convention was of the highest, whilst in matters of organization the convention marks a distinct step forward in the history of Christian Endeavor in Europe.

Saturday, July 8, was the opening day of the convention, and all day long parties were arriving from different quarters, being met at the stations and escorted to the convention headquarters.

The accommodation provided was of the best, everything desired being found at the Berliner Stadt Mission, where all the meetings with the exception of the Sunday services were held. At the entrance of the street approaching the convention buildings was a great notice announcing the convention, with 'Hearty Welcome' inscribed upon it in many different languages.

On Wednesday evening Dr. Torrey spoke from five till six o'clock on the 'Secret of entire consecration.' The address was very impressive, and then followed one of the most remarkable of all the convention assemblies. Pastor Paul, the president of the German Union, was in charge of the meeting, which proceeded to prayer. But prayer, once commenced, was not to be restrained, and for a full hour the meeting went of its own accord, prayer following prayer, two or three praying at the same time, until almost half the entire audience were praying audibly at the same time, confessing their sins and seeking fuller blessing. Time and again the meeting would swell up into song, prayer being continually renewed as a verse closed. Many had been praying that the convention might be the centre of a great revival which should spread over the entire Continent, and there can be no doubt that the convention will have an immense influence upon the whole Christian life of those who were present, reaching out into the lands from which they came.

That the convention was a representative one may be gathered from the fact that of a committee of forty persons elected at the convention, representatives of all Europe, to carry forward the work, thirty-seven of these were actually present at the meetings. Educationally the convention was of greatest value in Christian Endeavor matters and through the broadening influence of contact of fellow workers from other countries, speaking different languages, yet one in Christ and in Christian Endeavor. Spiritually the convention must have a far-reaching effect.

Next year the third European convention will be held in Geneva, from July 28 to August 1, this being also a World's Convention. Christian Endeavorers in all Europe extend the heartiest of invitations to Christian Endeavorers in all the world to meet with them, and we can promise a time of greatest blessing to all who come.—'The Christian Endeavor World.'

### SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND. MOULMEIN.

('Baptist Missionary Magazine.')

The school for the blind in Moulmein, Burmah, is the only institution in that country for the more than eleven thousand unfortunates of this class. The Buddhists believe that a blind person is accursed, and that whoever assists him also partakes of the curse. Hence no provision is made for their education or comfort. It remained, therefore, for a Christian to inaugurate a work which, although only five years old, has already brought cheer and brightness into many lives.

Maung Pe Gyi was a student in Rangoon Baptist College. Through an accident in youth he had lost the sight of one eye. A physician attempted to restore the injured eye, but the effort proved disastrous, rendering the patient wholly blind. By this sad calamity he was obliged to abandon his cherished hope of becoming a teacher in the mission; but his heart was drawn out in sympathy for the multitudes of others in Burmah who were similarly afflicted and he determined to do something to help them. In this he was assisted by the missionaries, especially by Dr. Ellen K. Mitchell and Miss S. E. Haswell, also by government officials who promised to aid him financially. A public subscription list met with encouraging response. Finally a course of study and of manual labor was laid out, apparatus secured and a small beginning of a school made in a private house. Pe Gyi adapted the 'Braille' system of raised letters to the Burmese, invented the necessary type, and has prepared books. A primer, the first, second, third and fourth readers, a part of the Gospel of John and some Christian hymns have been put into print.

The boys attend the Burman church at Moulmein and already a number have indicated a desire to be baptized. The noble founder's life has thus been enriched instead of impoverished.

### THE KHASSIA HILLS, ASSAM.

(The 'Christian.')

In the Mawphlang district the revival has spread to villages two and three days' journey from the mission station, and the work of the Spirit has been powerfully felt in little villages, where there is neither pastor, evangelist, or even an elder to guide the people. This has silenced the taunts of certain enemies who said that the revival was "simply a new device of the missionaries.' At Lafbyrtun, a village about twenty-five miles from Mawphlang (where the missionary lives) some wonderful scenes have been witnessed. A church was established here about fourteen years ago, but the work went on very slowly and amidst great difficulties. The statistics for last year show that at the end of the year there was a Christian community of fifty-nine only (including children and enquirers). The revival began here very suddenly on a Monday night, after the return of the Christians from the Marngor preaching services. When they reached Lawbyrtun, they seemed to be hungering for the blessing, and before long a number of them began to wend their steps to the chapel to pray secretly, but when they found others of the same mind, they joyfully united in prayer. The leading men of the church were trembling with emotion, as they called upon God.

The prayer-meeting in the evening was attended by all the Christians and by a large number of the heathen. The prayers were remarkable for their fervor, there was a general confession of sin before the Lord, and many were silently weeping. Among those who were very deeply moved was one of our most respected women, who seemed to realize as never before how sinful she had been, and her prayer to Jesus for forgiveness was most pathetic.

On Sunday, May 7, the whole day was devoted to prayer. After the early morning service, seven of the brethren remained behind to pray, they felt that they could not leave the place without the blessing which they sought. They prayed one after another, and then they were so overcome by their feelings that they found themselves all praying aloud at the same time. The heathen living near the chapel heard and came running in, and the place was soon filled. They had glorious services all day. When all the meetings were over and the congregation had departed, nine Christians remained behind again for more prayer, and strange to say others came running back, so that the chapel was again crowded, many non-Christians being present. The whole place was in apparent confusion, some praying aloud, others confessing their sins, many of the heathen in agony appealing to God for pardon, some even fainted, so great was the power. It was a pleasure to hear some of the elder Christians praising God and shouting, 'The Church now lives! The Church now lives!' The whole village was roused.

### A CHINESE GIRL.

('Christian Age.')

In the bed of a hospital in Peking lay a poor Chinese girl, suffering from an incurable malady. Left an orphan by the Boxer troubles, she had been brought from her far home and placed in school; but her health failed, and she had gone to the hospital for treatment. She had little idea of the seriousness of her trouble, and cherished almost unbounded faith in the skill of the physicians of the mission hospital. It was a sad day for her when they told her she could never be strong again, and that all hope of completing her school work must end.

For a few days she wept out the bitterness of a grief that seemed to have no relieving feature. Then she called her teacher, and asked her to tell her truly just how long she could live, and how much of strength she might hope to possess. The teacher told her that she might live for several years, but that the time could not be very long.

'Do not fear,' she added. 'The mission will not leave you friendless. We will care for you as long as you live.'

'I have made up my mind to go back,' said the girl. 'My uncle will care for me while I live. It would be wicked for me to stay here, where I cannot recover, while more people are pleading to come in than you can take. I will make room for someone who can take my place and who may be healed.'

'But,' said the teacher, 'we cannot let you go. We will do the best we can for those outside, and treat them in the dispensary as well as we can. We will not desert you. Your father and mother died defending the missionaries, and the missionaries will keep you till God takes you.'

But the girl was resolute, and insisted on her decision. The teachers communicated with the uncle, and he agreed to care for his brother's daughter. Missionaries along the way were charged to give her rest and care. So, in a jolting cart, over rough roads, she set out on her four days' journey.

'It is a great disappointment,' she said. 'I hoped to learn so that I could go back to my old home and teach my relatives about the good God of whom I had learned. But this may be God's way of helping me to do what I desired. My uncle's people will care for me, and will listen to me; and I will tell them of the love of God and the kindness of his people.'

The missionaries stood silent before the faith of this young convert. Where could they find a faith more serene, a devotion more full of the Christian spirit? They gave themselves anew to God in the contemplation of her devotion, and helped her on her way.

She is living her last months of life in her uncle's home, and is doing the work she hoped to do. From her faith and fortitude her people are learning to know the God she loves.

### A FISHERMAN'S NOTIONS

#### ODD METHODS OF PREVENTION AND CURE IN LABRADOR.

In one of his letters, written on board the 'Strathcona,' Dr. Grenfell says: The queer superstitions of men of the sea were illustrated in two instances to me last week. While putting on one man a pair of new mittens, sent so kindly by various lady friends, to prevent sea boils on the wrists, the onlooking fisherman said, 'Oh, I never get sea boils.' 'Indeed, how is that?' 'Well,' he said, 'I always cuts my nails on a Monday, and so I never has any.' Another man, however, capped it by giving a rational way that he had for preventing them. He said, 'Well, nor do I, because as soon as ever we goes to take the first fish out of the trap I cut off the sleeves of all—oil frock, shirts and guernseys. They all has to go. The water only seems cold at first, and then there is nothing left to chafe them.'

While stripping a patient's chest for examination, I noticed him remove from his neck what appeared to be a very large scapular. I asked him what it could be. It turned out to be a haddock's finbone—a charm against rheumatism. The peculiarity of the fin consists in the fact that it must be taken from the water, and the fin cut out before the fish touches anything whatever, especially the boat. Any one who has seen a trap hauled knows how difficult a task this would be with a jumping, squirming fish. In the feat probably lies the virtue.

### GIFTS FOR LABRADOR

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

#### THE COT FUND.

| | |
|---|---|
| A Friend, Bowmanville | $5.00 |
| A Friend, Guelph | 5.00 |
| S. McMillan, Earlswood | 1.00 |
| J. Mackay, Melbourne | 1.00 |
| L. Mackay, Melbourne | 1.00 |
| Interested Reader, Mitchell | 1.00 |
| Matie MacFarland, Hockley | 1.00 |
| In smaller sums | 3.10 |

#### GENERAL FUND.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. R. Robinson, Warwick | $5.00 |
| A Friend, Mainstick | 2.00 |
| B. Wallace, Wilsonville | 1.00 |
| Mrs. J. McMurtrie, Superior, Wis. | 1.00 |
| A Friend Otterburn | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Rice, Brandon Hills | 1.00 |
| M. F. A., Wilmot | 1.00 |
| M. Barton | 1.00 |
| Masp | 1.00 |
| Mrs. R. B. Irwin, Souris | 1.00 |
| Miss M. Ferguson | 1.00 |
| Total previously acknowledged | $833.88 |
| Total received for this mission up to Aug. 11 | $867.98 |

### THE KING AND QUEEN

#### AT THE OPENING OF THE HOME FOR SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' FAMILIES.

The King and Queen drove to Wimbledon the other afternoon to open Queen Alexandra's Court, the charming homes which have just been erected by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association for the widows and daughters of Army and Navy officers, says an English paper. They were attended by Princess Victoria, the Countess of Gosford, the Duke of Sparta, Earl De Grey and the Hon. Sidney Greville.

On arriving at the new home at Parkside, they were received by the chairman, Colonel Sir James Gildea, and the committee, comprising Lady Clark, the Hon. Lady Fremantle, Mr. Henry Cavendish, R.N., Mr. Hayes Fisher, M.P., and Major-General Sir Stanley Clarke.

From the first the Queen has taken a most sympathetic interest in this sadly-needed provision for officers' widows, The Coronation gift of £10,000 given to her by Mr. Lucas Tooth, a wealthy Australian, headed the subscription list; she supplemented this handsome gift with £5,000, and Sir James Gildea received another munificent proof of the Queen's continued interest.

After she had opened the little wicket-gate leading to the upper lawn with a golden key, the Queen smilingly handed a little white envelope to Sir James Gildea. Not until after the royal visitors had gone did Sir James open the Queen's missive. A cheque for £6,000 fluttered in the air, and in the Queen's own handwriting the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association secretary read:

'I have much pleasure in announcing to you that I was left, through the kind generosity of the late Mr. Charles Lear, £6,000, which I now divide equally between these homes for officers' widows and daughters and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association.'

Before leaving the upper lawn the Queen planted a copper beech close to the flagstaff where waved the house flag, displaying the Imperial Crown over her own monogram; while the King chatted genially with the ladies on the lawn. He looked quite pleased with a gentle, white-haired old lady in lavendar and lace—Lady Aylesford—congratulated him on the birth of his latest grandson.

Followed by Princess Victoria and the Duke of Sparta, the King and Queen led the way to the quadrangle, where a round of calls was to be made.

The widow of an officer of the Black Watch, who won the Victoria Cross in the Crimean war, was the first to have the honor of a royal visit.

'How very pretty!' was the Queen's exclamation on entering the pleasant little drawing-room, colored a restful shade of green, with picture-rail, mantel-shelf and wainscoting of fumed oak.

The Queen was told that, as not one of the sixty ladies in residence was in a position to keep a servant, £100 being the maximum income of each resident, the kitchen had been provided with many labor-saving devices, such as a chute for cinders and refuse, and a gas-cooker, in addition to the ordinary range.

Before the royal visitors left, the King planted a golden beech on the lawn, and the King and Queen entered their names in the Alexander Court visiting book.

The King's consideration for others was manifested on the lawn. He noticed that several of the men, who were, of course, uncovered, were suffering from the heat, and at once directed that they put on their hats.

## FLAGS for the SCHOOLS.

### OUR OFFER EXTENDED

#### POINTS OF INTEREST IN OUR MAIL-BAG.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Our Flag Department is glad to deal with any school or person wanting one of these fine flags, and will try to meet any special circumstances that may exist. It does not close for vacation, but is ready to give prompt attention to any schools that wish to utilize their holiday in winning a fine flag for the early autumn. If the teacher has already left for other parts, some of the older pupils, or a trustee, could set the thing going. The large shipments of flags recently received from Britain gives us a good supply of all sizes. The three and four yard flags are especially fine, and will repay the extra effort put forth to secure them. Where a flag is going to do duty for years, it is best to get one now that will still look large enough when, perhaps, a new school-house replaces the present one. Floating from a good, high flag-pole, a flag looks smaller than it really is, and schools should bear this in mind. Where a community is small, and only the lower sizes are possible, the quality of our flags will make these premiums highly satisfactory, as the enthusiastic letters received from those who have won them show.

We will promptly send any school the samples and cards desired if they will drop us a post-card stating what they wish, and we will be glad to reply to any question not fully covered by our various announcements.

Sunday-schools, clubs or individuals may work on the same terms as schools. Our aim is to circulate the flag. See our advertisement on another page and write at once to our 'Flag Department.'

Butchers at Putney, England, have a new device for killing cattle, which is like an ordinary single-barrel pistol of large calibre, but instead of discharging a shot, it drives out with great force a bolt, which has occupied the full length of the pistol barrel, and this, entering the skull of an animal, produces instantaneous stupefaction, without lodging a shot in the brain-pan to lessen the sale value of the head.

# Agricultural.

## RAISING POTATOES

An 'Old Subscriber' writes asking 'Which is the best way to plant potatoes to get the best crop; to plant in drills, set twelve, fifteen or eighteen inches apart is best for the largest crop, and what distane is best between drills, two and a half or three feet. How do the best growers grow potatoes and also what is the best machine that the large growers use the most.' He also wants to know 'What countries grow most potatoes. I am getting up a machine for saving a great deal of labor in raising potatoes, and would like you to give me all the information you can and you will oblige, etc.'

Answering the last question at once we may say that Germany produces about a fifth of the total potato crop of the world, which amounts to about four billion bushels.. Russia, Austria and France each produce about a twelfth, the United States and the British Isles produce each about a sixteenth and Canada a little less than a hundredth part, or about thirty-five million bushels.

Regarding the distance apart that potatoes should be planted to produce the largest crops. If the soil is in proper condition as to fertility and cultivation, to plant the potatoes in hills less than thirty inches apart each way will produce a larger crop than if planted further apart.

About machinery for planting and raising potatoes, Mr. W. Sinnamon, of Pointe aux Trembles, who grows some forty or fifty acres of potatoes yearly, and who has tried nearly all kinds of machines for planting and raising potatoes, states that with a common drill plough and two smart lads to drop the seed, he can do better and more satisfactory work than with the latest improved potato planters. If the soil is nice and dry and finely pulverized, then the patent planter will do the work more speedily and about as well as when done with the drill plough, and the two lads dropping the seed, but if there are stones or clods, or in heavy damp land, the work done by the patent planter is much inferior to the work done in the old way.

Mr. Sinnamon has tried four or five different machines for digging the potatoes and finds that the cheapest is also the best. It consists of a very short plough with a point about twelve inches wide to which is attached a number of iron prongs pointing backward at an angle of about twenty-five degrees, which raise all the potatoes to the surface, except when the land is stony, when he uses the common drill plough, to be followed with a fork.

At the present time when the potato tops are green, Mr. Sinnamon removes the colter from a common plough that has a wide point, and with this he turns over the drills. The point of the plough going under the potatoes throws out all the potatoes which are still sticking to the roots of the stalks. A man then follows, taking hold of the stalks and shaking off the potatoes, which are then picked up by hand. RUSTICUS.

## SHOEING FARM HORSES

('Practical Horseman.')

We studied the trade of a practical horse-shoer in connection with a reading course in veterinary medicine, and while I do not keep a forge to fit shoes, I do most of the 'moving' of shoes on our horses A shoeing kit does not cost much when compared with its value to a farmer; ours, consisting of hammer, rasp, knife and nippers, costing about $2, says an exchange.

A shoe should not remain on a young or growing horse more than four weeks, nor on any horse more than eight weeks. Most shoeing smiths have several bad faults. Many farmers insist on the smith earning his money, and want to see him trim the hoof down real thin, 'and do a nice neat job of rasping down the front of the hoof.' Pretty soon the smith enters into the spirit of the thing, and, despite the fact that he knows he is doing wrong, cuts away every bit of horn, sole and frog that he possibly can without laming the animal. Keep the knife away from the bars and sole of the foot, and any other further than to remove bits of detached or ragged horn, and never allow a rasp to touch the front of the hoof.

As a rule, too heavy shoes are used, and in a great majority of cases the nails used are much too large. I never use a nail heavier than No. 6, and nearly always No. 5 on my own horses, and they do some very heavy pulling on hard roads. Calks or toes are not to be thought of during the summer, and in winter we have them very low and sharp.

A horse on the farm, now fourteen years old, was 'foundered' at three years, resulting in chronic laminitis. At five years he was thought to be worthless, when I took him in hand. His shoes were removed and he was put to work ploughing, oiling his hoofs once a day with machine oil. When his services were needed on the road he had an old set of shoes driven on, the shoes being removed as soon as the road work was done. We kept the hoofs trimmed down pretty well, and kept up the oiling once a day for nearly a year. He was kept shod during four months of winter, and only a few days at a time during summer for four years and is as good a horse to-day as any of his age I know of.

Attend to the colt's hoofs when they are on pasture, and if they get too long trim them down. I have seen colts' feet get so long that the horn broke off up to a sensitive part, and in one case knew a good colt to have deformed hoof from it.

## SPROUTING CORN AS STEER FEED.

(J. L. Greff, in 'Prairie Farmer.')

John Kammer, a stock feeder in Lake County, Illinois, has expended several thousand dollars in an effort to demonstrate that it pays to feed sprouted corn to cattle for fattening purposes. He has contrived a plant for the preparation of the food, and the feeding of it to steers. Twenty-five head are now being fattened in this plant. They are brought in from the Western ranges, tied up to a feed and watertrough, and not liberated until they are ready for the market.

Mr. Kammer claims that a bunch of steers is fattened in sixty days by keeping them on the ration that he prepares, and that the gain in twenty-four hours is from 4½ to 4 3-4 pounds.

It has been known for some time that a process like that to which Mr. Kammer resorts, increases the efficiency of a given amount of corn for producing gain on cattle and other live stock, but up to this time the cost of increasing the efficiency has in almost every instance counterbalanced the advantage. Whether Mr. Kammer will be able to show that his method will pay out, has not been settled in the minds of practical feeders, but a great deal of interest has been aroused.

The inventor has contrived a large cabinet about twelve feet long, seven feet high, and about two feet wide. A number of drawers two feet square and about six inches deep fit into the cabinet. This big nest of drawers is located in a building with a concrete floor several feet below the surface of the earth, and there are fixtures and equipment for supplying dampness and chemicals to each drawer in the cabinet.

The drawers are filled with shelled corn and closed, the corn being left there from three to four days. By that time the grains have produced sprouts over an inch long, and the grains and sprouts are in a mass that closely cling together. In this state the corn is fed to the steers in an adjoining portion of the building.

A one day's feed for the first thirty days consists of ten pounds of corn in three rations, one of which is fed at 4 a.m., another at noon, and the other at 7 p.m. During the next thirty days the quantity is increased to fifteen pounds. With each daily feed is added about seven pounds of chopped hay, the latter being mixed with the corn to afford roughness.

Mr. Kammer claims that this plan saves the quantity of corn grains that pass through the animal system undigested. He is holding to the theory that nature intended that life should feed on life, and that the efficiency of the feed is increased by being taken into the system in a live rather than a hard, dead state, the whole of the ration being digested. He contends that such a fattening process will render beef more solid and give it the 'marbled' appearance that is looked for in cuts of meat, and that it will be both juicy and tender.

The feed has been tried on old and run-down horses with satisfactory results. A forty pound lamb when fed thirty days weighed sixty pounds, and the same preparation in ground form has been fed to poultry with like results.

The plant occupies about thirteen acres of land, and is connected to the main line of the Wisconsin Central tracks by a switch. Plans are now being made to increase the plant from twenty-five to one hundred and fifty head.

## TO KILL LICE ON HOGS

(By Mrs. W. M. Knoer.)

Having a lot of hogs that were nearly covered with lice I tried various remedies to get rid of them for several months but some way or other I could only check them for a while, but soon they would have millions of them again. Some of my hogs who had them had already died from the effects of the 'nasty pests.' Neighbors suggested first this and then that, but all with the same results. One day a new neighbor moved on a farm adjoining us. Seeing our hogs, he said, 'Did you ever try tar?' I told him 'No,' but I guessed I'd tried everything else until I had lost hopes of anything being of much good, but I straightway went and got the tar, mixing it with a third as much coal oil. We washed those hogs from the tip of their nose to the tip of their tail, including legs and feet, being very careful not to get it in their eyes. One application was sufficient, and before long our hogs were in a fine condition. The tar stays on them until the hair comes off, which is very much the same as they would shed it off in the springtime. In this way all those that hatch out later are done away with too.

No second application needed. We have used it every year since with the same results. Never use it on horses, as it takes off al ltheir hair at one time, but it is very good for sores on any stock. In the south here all kinds of stock get lousy, and one must watch always.

## SWEDISH METHOD OF RAISING CREAM

This is simply setting the milk at or near the temperature at which drawn and quickly reducing it to 45 degrees. Milk when drawn is at the temperature of about 98 degrees, and the nearer it is to that temperature when set, the better the results will be. But if it is not allowed to fall below ninety degrees, before setting, the results will be satisfactory, if prompt and proper reduction of temperature of the milk is produced.

It must not be understood that all, or practically all the cream, cannot be raised if the milk is allowed to drop to a lower degree than 90 before setting, for it can be done. But in such practice it may be necessary to cool it to a lower temperature and perhaps a little longer time allowed for the cream to come up.

By practically all the cream is meant all but a trace of butter fat. Some of the very smallest of butter globules are of no practical value, and they are the last to come up.

Failures to secure all the cream by the practice of the Swedish system, or attempt to practice it, have resulted only when it has been improperly practiced. And the most common cause for such failures has been the lack of proper reduction of temperature.

Many seem to think that if the water is at 45 degrees, that is all that is required. Now the water in which the cans of milk are set may be at the start 45 degrees, but as soon as it has an equalized temperature with the milk its power for cream raising has been expended, and it cannot accomplish more in that direction. The only thing, then, to be done is to either change the water or put in ice. It would be better to do either a short time before the two fluids equalize temperature. If ice is used it is, of course, better to put enough of it in at the start to reduce the milk to 45 degrees.

The Swedish system of cream raising can be practiced in any kind of a sheet metal can the diameter, or width, of which is not too great—about eight and one-half inches should be the limit of diameter for a round can, or width of one oblong in form. But for cans of the latter form, a width of seven inches are practical, while round cans of the usual height, twenty inches, would not be convenient to clean, of a less diameter than eight and one-half inches.

The cans may be set in a common box or tank made water-tight or even in a half section of a barrel.

At the North the item of ice is anything but a serious one so far as cost is concerned and there is no excuse for a farmer not to store it. There is no denying that the Swedish system can be more properly practiced if ice is used than it can be without it, this as a rule. With its use there will never be any trouble in getting all the cream between milkings and, in fact, in a much shorter time than the limit—say, three to five hours. And when a vessel of very small diameter, or width, is used, it can even be accomplished in two hours. To test the truth of this statement fill a glass fruit jar with milk just drawn, and set it in a vessel containing water, and plenty of ice broken fine. If the milk is from a cow fresh in milk you will be very apt to see a distinct cream line in forty minutes and have all the cream to the surface in less than double that number of minutes. This is an experiment that any one can easily make and it will prove an educating one.—'Rocky Mountains News.'

## HOMEMADE $50 SILO

(L. M. Griffiths, in the 'New England Homestead.')

Several years ago I became convinced of the value of silage by reading dairy and agricultural papers, but being badly in debt hesitated to build a silo because of the supposed cost. However, feeling the need of one more and more, I decided it was 'nothing venture, nothing have,' so, during the winter of 1903-04 I looked over the files of papers, carefully studying the articles on the erection of silos, and finally decided I would venture to build a round, stave silo twenty-six feet in height and twelve feet in diameter.

Enough hemlock timber was cut in the woods and drawn to the mill to saw the necessary number of staves, which were to be two by four inches, and in two lengths, twelve and fourteen feet. Four timbers, four by six inches and twenty-six feet long were also sawed to be used as posts. Three acres of silage corn was planted, one acre Leaming and two Mastodon. Being engaged in market gardening somewhat, work was so pressing that ground was not broken for the silo foundation until late in August when the senior partner of the farm, with the help of a day laborer, excavated a place four feet in depth and thirteen feet in diameter at the east end of north side of barn. The work of the junior partner, who is of the gentler sex, was confined to doing errands and helping with the planning.

The only silos in these parts being two or three square stone ones, we had to rely entirely on what we had learned from printed papers; the carpenter engaged knew nothing about them so could be depended on only for manual labor. The foundation being dug, the mason came and the senior partner now became mason's helper. A wall eighteen inches wide was laid around the inside of the excavation and extending about ten inches above the surface of the ground. Stones picked up about the farm were used in building it. The inner side of the wall was faced and was kept in a true circle by sticking a stub in the exact centre of the excavation and attaching an eleven-foot scantling to the top so it would revolve.

On either end of the scantling was nailed, perpendicularly, a narrow board fifteen or eighteen inches long. This scantling was kept turned to one side while a stone was being laid and was then swung around to the stone to see if the circle was being retained. When laid the wall was given a thick coat of cement to insure a perfectly smooth surface.

The silo was to be hooped with ten five-eighth-inch iron hoops, each hoop in two pieces with nuts and washers. The first hoop was six inches above foundation, and the second twelve inches above the second and so increasing the distance between hoops six inches each time, the top hoop being twelve inches below top of silo.

As the hoops were to pass through each of the four twenty-six-foot posts, the first work of the two carpenters (one of whom was the senior partner) was to prepare these posts by boring the holes through which the hoops were to pass. The posts were then placed in position on the foundation at equal distances apart and stayed in place and work began on the staves by sawing a slit one and a quarter inch deep through the wide way of one end of each stave in which to place a piece of band iron four by two and a half by one-eighth inches. The lower row of staves was then placed in position, using alternately the fourteen and twelve-foot staves in order to break joints, each stave having a spline inserted one-half its depth in the slit in upper end. One sixty-penny nail was driven through each end of a stave into the one next to it.

The upper staves were then raised to position the slit end down, which was driven over the spline placed in lower stave, making a firm joining of the two staves which were used in preference to one twenty-six-foot stave, which would be awkward to handle. Four doorways, twenty-four by twenty-eight inches, and three feet apart were provided by sawing partly through one of the staves on a bevel, at the top and bottom of where each door was to be and after all the staves were up the doors were finished by inserting a saw in the places sawed in the stave and sawing through enough staves to make the width of the door twenty-eight inches. Two pieces nailed across to hold together the staves sawn out completed the doors.

The hoops were placed and drawn tightly and the silo was then filled, leaving the roof and passage way into barn to be completed later. The actual cash outlay for materials and help was: Cutting and rawing logs to mill, $4.37; saw bill, $7.50; digging foundation, $1.12; cement, $3.00; mason, $4.75; hoops, $19.10; splines, $1.89; nails, $1.55; carpenter, $8.50; total, $52.38. Of course, if all the lumber must be bought and costly help hired to build the silo, the outlay would be very much more, but with us it was 'keep the cost down to bed-rock or no silo.'

No provision is made in above for materials for the roof (which is octagonal), for the short passage way from silo into feeding alley or for painting. The silage kept splendidly and in spite of the severely cold winter did not freeze to any extent around the edges, although some prophesied it would freeze solid. We find silage as a feed all we expected of it, our only regret being we have not enough of it to give two full feeds a day from Nov. 1, when we begin feeding, until April, when the last is usually fed.

## LAWN FERTILIZING

Some recently-published notes on lawn-fertilizing experiments from the famous Rothamstead Station, in England, show the striking influence of fertilizing on the character of a lawn, and at the same time afford valuable hints to agriculturists and graziers.

Forty-seven years ago twenty plots of about one-half acre each were marked off on an old lawn at Rothamstead, and these areas have been subjected to various schemes of fertilization, practically without change of programme ever since. It is said that a glance at these grounds now would give one the impression that the different plots had been brought in from different countries, so varying is their vegetation.

On the unfed or underfed plots the herbage is scanty and is largely composed of weeds. Plots heavily fed with complete fertilizers show abundant herbage, but of only a few species. In fact, the entire composition contains chiefly three or four kinds of grasses, clovers and weeds being almost entirely absent. Plots treated with potash and phosphoric acid, but receiving little or no nitrogen, on the other hand, have run to clover. Noteworthy differences were found, also, in the results given by different forms of nitrogen. Sulphate of ammonia encouraged the shallow-rooted grasses, such as sheep's fescue and sweet vernal, while nitrate of soda proved more favorable to deep-rooted species. This is said to be because the nitrate of soda dissolves rapidly and leaches down deeply into the soil, while the sulphate of ammonia remains at or near the surface.

From the above results a few conclusions seem warranted:

1. Lawns require liberal fertilizing. Many Canadian lawns are underfed.

2. Liberal feeding is the best antidote for weeds. Abundant moisture and plant food furnish conditions for a luxuriant growth of grass, which will crowd out almost all kinds of weeds.

3. It is very important, in establishing a lawn, to choose soil originally deep, fertile, and in good physical condition.

4. Fertilizers rich in nitrogen and poor in potash give the most grass and the least clover; they are, therefore, preferable for tennis courts, greens and similar situations.

5. Clover follows potash: it is also favored by lime, because lime sweetens the soil and liberates potash.

6. On a lawn sour and mossy, with failing herbage, use lime and potash (there is no better potassic fertilizer than unleached wood ashes). This will bring in a liberal growth of clover, which can afterwards be largely supplanted with grasses, by withholding the mineral fertilizers and using one or two hundredweight per acre of nitrate of soda.

7. Remember that a vigorous growth of clover is a good thing because it enriches the soil in nitrogen and humus, rendering it in the very best condition for a succeeding crop of grass.

## THE SMALL FRUIT GARDEN

The small fruits are as much entitled to a place in the garden as the vegetables. A quarter of an acre might well be set off for this purpose. That much ground should produce from twenty-five to fifty bushels of fruit, which should be enough for a family of the average size when the season is poor, and leave a surplus when the crop is good.

First in the season come strawberries. Fifty each of half a dozen varieties would make a bed of fair size. The best varieties would depend upon the locality. The Haverland is one of the sweetest, and a general favorite where it does well. The Warfield is rather tart for dessert, but good for canning. One of the best for a late berry is the Gaudy.

Next come the raspberries. Set fifty of these. The Cuthbert is still the most widely planted variety, but is being superseded by the Loudon. A few Marlboro may be planted for early.

Most people will find half as many of black raspberries as of the red ones an ample supply. Palmer for early, Nemaha for medium, and Gregg for late, make a good selection. Either the Cumberland or the Kansas may be substituted for the Gregg.

The purple-core varieties are preferred for canning. Shaffir's Colossal is a safe variety, though the Columbian is taking its place. Twenty-five of these will not come amiss.

Blackberries follow closely after raspberries. Forty of these should yield an abundance. Snyder and Minnewaski are good varieties. The Erie is large, but somewhat tender.

Fifty currant bushes should furnish enough of this fruit. The Cherry is large, Fay and Prince Albert are good kinds, but the Red and White Dutch are found most everywhere, perhaps because they are productive even when neglected.

Those who have a liking for gooseberry pies or tarts may set a dozen Houghtons or Downings.

The fruit of a dozen grape vines will come in nicely for fall and winter use. Moore's Early is one of the first. It is a strong pollenizer, and may be set by the side of the Concord, which is inclined to be sterile, as is the Brighton. These three, with the Worden and Niagara, make a good selection. To these may be added the Salem, of high quality, but needing a good fertilizer, the Delaware and the Catawba where the season is long enough.

The black currant is little cultivated in America. If it were better known it would have a place in many gardens. The Black Naples is considered the best.

If some extra large, fine fruit is desired a dozen dewberries might be set. Their trailing habit is the chief objection to them, but this need cause little trouble if the vines are tied to a trellis of wires. The Lucretia is the standard variety.

Provision should be made for half a dozen quince bushes. This is a fruit which should be found in every garden. The bushes will last many years, if cared for, and are very productive.

This list will be sufficient for a quarter of an acre if planted at the usual distance. It is intended merely to suggest what can be done on that amount of ground.

## THE ONION

Genealogy ought to count for something, even in the case of the pungent onion, for he is second cousin to the lily. Once upon a time they grew from the same seed, and had neither beauty nor odor. Their separation, doubtless, was due to a disagreement as to which of these qualities was most to be desired, and each by independent evolution has met with much success.

The much despised onion has far outstripped his haughty relative in the matter of usefulness. If you eat fried onions for breakfast, onion sandwiches or onion salad for luncheon, and onion soup for dinner, you are guaranteed never to have a cold in the head. Evidently there are those who prefer a cold in the head.

'Without onions in soups, salads and entrees, what should we do?' asks a writer in 'Table Talk.' The mild Spanish onions make a salad that many can eat who are not able to eat the coarser kinds of onions raw. They should be sliced, and placed in ice water for several hours, and the water changed once or twice. Then have them served with French dressing.

Potato salad can be made without the objectionable raw onion by cooking an onion with the potatoes for the salad. Some take pickled onions or the vinegar from the bottle for pototo salad because they dislike the raw onion or find it indigestible.

The Pennsylvania German method of serving onions and cucumbers sliced together is to use a dressing of sour cream and vinegar with salt and pepper. The vinegar is beaten into a larger bulk of cream until the mixture is frothy, then it is turned over the prepared onions and cucumbers.

Lyonnaise potatoes are delicious, yet it is quite uncommon to get them cooked properly; 'fried white' and not broken, yet done through and red hot. Sweet potatoes may be prepared in the same manner with onions and fried apples may have a small admixture of onions when wanted for an appetizing winter dish. Onions may be stuffed with sausage meat and baked. Pickled onions are nice for picnics and travellers' lunch baskets. Choose always the best brands of the smallest onions.

No Frenchman could live without garlic, chives or leeks. He uses the leeks for soups, or sometimes boiled for a vegetable; the tender green chives he uses for salads, or rubs the bowl with garlic, or gives the garlic flavor by tossing a chapon of bread, which has been made strong with garlic, into the salad.

The Spaniards make 'gaspacho,' a dish of bread and vegetables strong with onion, and serve it cold. The Russians and Irish are fond of onions, but the Germanic people care far less for them.

Exclude onions if you will, but the onion pattern you are sure to cherish on your blue and white dishes, and often the same design is copied in emboidery for a centre piece for the luncheon table. Hence you may receive it in this form, and cannot then disdain the lowly onion, when art approves of it.

## THE CULTIVATION OF TOMATOES.

(E. R. Jinnette, Illinois.)

The cultivation must be of the intensive kind, to secure a good crop. The plants should be cultivated both ways, at least once a week, and after a rain, to prevent a crust forming. In time of drought, the cultivation must be frequent enough to keep the soil covered with a dry earth mulch.

If the vines are staked and tied up, the cultivation should be continued until the fruit begins to ripen. As the vines grow and branch out, great care is necessary in cultivating to avoid dragging them with cultivator or singletree. Carelessness at this point may cause the young fruit to drop off.

This is an expensive job, and many growers have quit it. Some phenomenal crops were grown here last year without staking. The anti-stakers claim that more fruit will set on vines not staked. The other fellows say that this may be true, but that the loss from rotting where the tomatoes lie on the ground will more than overbalance the gain by a larger set of fruit. The only sensible way to settle this question is by a series of experiments extending over several seasons. This can be done by leaving a part of the crop unstaked each season and carefully noting the result.

If stakes are used, they should be four or five feet long, and as near as may be one and a half inches square. The best time to do the staking is right after planting and before the first cultivation. If the plants are very tall, they should be tied to the stakes at once. Otherwise a wind may break them or whip off the first blossoms.

## COOLING MILK

At the Guelph Dairy School last spring experiments were conducted to ascertain the value of cooling milk to different temperatures. The first was a comparison of the effects of cooling milk to 40, 50 and 60 degrees, and also a comparison with pasteurizing at 140, 150 and 180 degrees, then cooling to 40, 50 and 60 degrees. The milk cooled to 40 degrees on April 18 and maintained at that temperature was still sweet and good on April 25—one week later. The samples pasteurized and cooled to 40 degrees were sweeter, containing about .08 percent less acid at the end of the week. The samples cooled to 60 degrees—both pasteurized and unpasteurized—were sour in two or three days. At 50 degrees they kept sweet for a week though showing slightly more acid than did those cooled to 40 degrees.

## THE NOON HOUR SPELL

Six years ago there were 200 experimental rural tree delivery routes in the United States. Now the 30,982 routes serve 15,000,000 people with a daily mail, and in some cases with more than one. The rapidity with which this great improvement has been introduced is a fair example of the American style of doing things.

Farmers in the towns in certain sections of Rhode Island are much disturbed over the reappearance of the army worm, after an absence of seven years, says the New York 'Tribune.' Considerable damage to crops has been done already, and such crops as can be harvested now are being taken in as quickly as possible.

In an address before the meeting of the South Dakota Sheep-breeders recently, Mr. Frank Cronk said: 'In buying your ram get one as nearly perfect as possible. Don't be afraid to spend a few dollars in finding him. When I started in the sheep business I wrote a noted Canadian breeder, describing the ram I would like to buy. He replied: "If I had as good a ram as that I would use him myself."'

Electric power is now being applied to the currying of horses in Chicago and New York. To the ceiling of the stable are secured two small dynamos. From each long, flexible tubes depend, and attached to each of these is a small brush buzzing around in a dizzying whirl. All the men have to do is to keep moving the brushes about, and with the invasion of each new portion of the animal's anatomy, dirt and dust are sent flying from the hair of the horse.

A temperance egg-nog is sometimes acceptable for those who must take nourishment as well as refreshment with their beverages. Beat the whites and the yolks of the eggs separately and very thoroughly, and add sugar in the proportion of two tablespoonfuls of this and half a cupful of iced water to each egg. Beat all together with a wire egg-beater, whip in the frothed whites, a tablespoonful of lemon juice and a very little of the grated rind. Turn into glasses, and heap whipped cream on top of each glass.

For the ten months ended May 1, 1905, shipments of wool from all Australia aggregated 1,517,545 bales, an increase of 223,400 bales or 17 percent over the same period of the preceding season.

Do not get the notion that beekeeping is a good thing for the lazy man or woman, or for one who has made a failure of everything else. You cannot sit at your desk with a telephone near at hand and keep bees like some men run their business, by proxy. The successful beekeeper must be on the ground in person, and look after every detail himself. Beekeeping is not like the real estate business, fitted to those who have developed a great sitting capacity. To succeed you must be up and doing.—'Canadian Bee Journal.'

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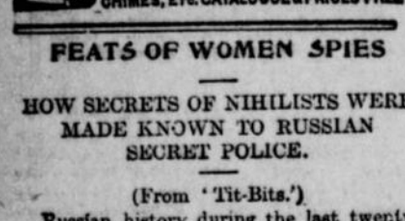


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## FEATS OF WOMEN SPIES

### HOW SECRETS OF NIHILISTS WERE MADE KNOWN TO RUSSIAN SECRET POLICE.

(From 'Tit-Bits.')

Russian history during the last twenty or thirty years would not have been what it has been if there had been no Vera Sassulitch, of whom nothing is heard in these days. When the famous General Trepoff was only at the beginning of his career she was his invaluable assistant.

Trepoff was the detested enemy of the Nihilists, and he was very anxious to obtain inside information as to their doings and their plans. Suddenly, one day in 1878, he was fired at while driving through the streets of St. Petersburg by no other than Vera Sassulitch. She was at once seized by the soldiery and was charged with the attempted murder of Trepoff, being tried in the ordinary manner, but to the amazement of the public she was acquitted.

On her release the Nihilists gathered about her, desiring to admit such a friend of the people to their closest acquaintance. In this way she was admitted to all their private circles and was made acquainted with their secrets. These she at once communicated to the Russian Government. The truth was that the whole business, including the attempt on his life, was faked by Trepoff himself, and it was simply a clever ruse to get from the Nihilists what could not be got in any other way. Thereafter Vera Sassulitch played the part of government spy on innumerable occasions.

There succeeded her as the Czar's chief spy one Emma Bellomo, who became the Countess della Torre. She was a woman of great mental ability and boundless ambition, and when her husband died she offered her services as special secret agent to the Czar and soon became indispensable to the Russian court. Whenever a document had to be secured she secured it, and she allowed nothing, not even a life, to stand in her way. By one remarkable and dramatic coup early in her career she obtained the unbounded confidence of the Czar. Information had been received by the Russian secret police that a plot against the monarch was being hatched conjointly in Rome and in Paris. It was suspected that the plot was to be carried out through the instrumentality of a high official of the Czar's household, but all efforts to identify him failed.

Thereupon this woman spy was put on the scent, and she at once went to Rome, where she ingratiated herself with the Nihilists, and at last found out the name she wanted. She returned in haste to St. Petersburg and informed the Czar of what she had discovered, but he refused to believe her, as the man named was one of his closest attendants and most intimate friends. 'Then,' exclaimed the Countess, 'I must prove to Your Majesty that what I tell you is true. In half an hour I must crave permission to see you again.'

When she left the Czar she at once sought out the officer in question and handed him a package of papers, impressing upon him that on no account must he allow them to leave his person. 'Keep them with you,' she said. 'On your noble person they are safe, in my hiding place they may be found.' Her fascinations were too much for the officer and he agreed. She then returned to the Czar and at once said to him:—'I beg that Your Majesty will now at once summon this gentleman to your presence, and that you observe closely the Count's deportment and features when he sees me at your side.' A few minutes later the officer entered the apartment, and when he saw the Countess with the Czar he realized the state of affairs and turned pale with terror.

'It is as I informed Your Majesty,' said the Countess. 'If you will search him you will find the proof.' It was found in one of his riding boots. The Czar ordered that he should be exiled to Siberia for life, but there was a general impression that he was murdered in his cell.

## ARE THE ENGLISH GROWING DARKER?

(The 'Outlook,' London.)

It is often, though perhaps not commonly, observed that the English are growing darker. Blonde skin and golden hair and blue eyes were more often seen in the boyhood even of the middle-aged than now. Here and there, in this village on the East Coast, in that village in Sussex, the traditional Saxon or Scandinavian type is constant, but in the great centres, and above all in London, it would seem to be rarer every year. It is a sort of matter on which it is easy to be deceived, and it is as well to accept the observation as a hypothesis only until it is more fully investigated. But so accepting it, it is not uninteresting to speculate on the causes of alteration in color and on the parallel effects of those causes. For the purposes of a brief article we shall assume the gracious consent of messieurs the anthropologists to our using some popular terms which express a truth of history without inquiring nicely into their perfect accuracy.

Several rough explanations are given. One is that we are increasingly mixed with Jews, mainly dark in color. That does not go very far. There are, of course, more Jews in the country, and the remark that we are growing darker may be easily made in the stalls of a theatre on their account; and, as we all know, there are districts in the East End and other places where the population is almost entirely Jewish, and therefore dark. This only means, however, that a few thousand distinct people in the midst of us are dark; the blood-mixture with us is so far very slight, and could certainly not account for any general appearance of darkening. Another explanation is climatic; our blonde ancestors came originally from high mountains, and grew darker in the plains. That is very dubious, unless we differentiate sea-coasts from other low-lying country—for it is among fishermen that the fair type remains most purely—and even so a racial explanation would cover the same ground. Another is that facilities for migration have mixed us all up, so that small dark communities among us have spread their blood. Yet another is that the Celt is working up generally. That assumes a dark Celt, with dubious accuracy, and brings us to a more probable and certainly a more interesting theory.

When the Aryans—whether rightly so-called, or whether coming from the Caucasus or Scandinavia, boots not for the moment—when the Aryans spread over Europe they overcame a race of small, dark, brachycephalous men. It is this race, according to our present theory, which is working up. The Celts, in so far as they were allied in race, as their language is allied, with other Aryans, must have been originally fair. All Aryan traditions, the Sanskrit not excepted, tells of fair-haired conquerors and a fair-haired aristocracy. It may be through the Celts exclusively, however, that the older race has worked, since there had been time enough for the assimilation when Saxons and Danes entered, and the Celts may have been and probably were growing darker all the time. We see, surely, the fair Celt and the mixture with the dark pre-Celt in the Highlands of Scotland, where big fair men and small dark men have lived since historical memory. All Scots tradition calls the 'black Scotsman' Pict, and not Celt. In Celtic Wales the dark type seems always to have prevailed. In Ireland we have both types, with a tendency to a dark predominance. The subject is speculative, and it is plausible enough to argue that the fair type throughout these islands is Saxon or Dane, and the dark Celt; but then that is to give the Celtic name to a non-Aryan stock. In that case the dark type represents something before the Saxon invaders, and something very different from them, and this dark type is working up through them, and whatever the true anthropological explanation of it may be, the process is being greatly assisted by modern facilities of travelling and emigration.

The question which next occurs is what we are to expect, if the hypothesis of our changing color is true, in the way of changing qualities. If you are a mixture of two races you may have the coloring of one and the mental qualities of the other; cases so extreme as that of a blend of negro and white man, showing coloring and mentality quite distinct, have occurred. It is altogether probable, however, that a change of color over a large number of men must imply some change of mental quality. An investigator recently made an exhaustive study of the portraits in the National Portrait Gallery, and as a result produced an elaborate theory of 'pigmentation.' So far as we remember, he came to the conclusion that a fair color went with a sanguine, practical temperament and a logical mind; a dark color with a dreamy, poetical, imaginative nature. How far a correspondence in such qualities, predicated of a limited number of exceptional people, may apply to the general run of people, is another question. One observation, however, often made of late years about our countrymen, it may not be entirely fanciful to connect with a changing color. We are credited with being more easily excited and more demonstrative than was the case before. 'Mafeking Night' is adduced, and other examples of increased excitability. The connection may not be entirely fanciful, but we are bound to add that it may be and that it seems to us very dubious indeed. We come back to the original question. Is the 'Anglo-Saxon,' with the blue eyes and the fair hair, the immemorial mark of the conquering Aryan race—is he disappearing? And then, will his practical reason, his self-control and his strong initiative disappear likewise? It is at least an interesting speculation.

## THE COLOR OF GOLD.

(Philadelphia 'Record.')

The idea that gold varies somewhat in color according to the locality in which it is found is widely prevalent even among miners and money changers and handlers in the gold producing districts, but such notion is, on the authority of experts at the Philadelphia Mint, wholly erroneous.

Pure gold—that is, gold without any alloy or other impurity—is of one unvarying, unchanging color. Few people, however, see such gold. All the gold of commerce used either as money or for jewellery has alloy in it after it is manufactured into the desired article. Even the nugget of gold, which is sometimes quite pure, is covered with dirt and stains on the outside that conceal its true color, and all gold dust which is melted at the place of mining contains impurities which go into the bar. This is the reason why Mexican gold, for instance, has a redder tinge than that of California, and the same is true whether it be a piece of money or of jewellery. The red tinge is caused by the presence of copper and the paler tinge by silver, and in the mints of the different countries the amount and kind of alloy used differ sufficiently to give different tints to the money.

## WHICH ARE THE MOST CHARMING WOMEN?

'Which are the most charming women in the world?' asks the 'Cricket on the Hearth' in the 'Leisure Hour' for July, and he answers the question partly by reference to Dr. Emil Reich, the author of 'Imperialism,' who plumps for Ireland.

'If English women in the country,' remarks Dr. Reich, 'cared more for their fowls and poultry than for social advancement, England might very well produce the eggs for which now over ten million pounds are paid annually to Denmark and France alone. In consequence of this neglect of poultry English women have lost their spontaneity and naiveté. But the Irish ladies, because they are domesticated and raise eggs, to say nothing of delicious Cork butter, retain their beauty and fascination. They are preeminently the femmes dangereuses, in that they captivate men both by their physical beauty and by their intellectual vivacity. In their feline grace there is something uncanny; and their vibrating voices overflow their words, as the sea does the shells on the beach.'

The intelligent foreigner finds the English woman intensely modest, meek, yielding, reserved, and full of quiet dignity. Further, when a girl she does not attempt to brow-beat men by displays of cleverness, and in England one may still meet women, says Mr. Reich, 'who never speak of their knowledge or riches, both of which they frequently possess in a high degree.' That's something. The English woman's fault, it seems, is her frightful conventionality. She has a horror of being natural or spontaneous, and a consuming ambition to be considered 'genteel' and 'lady-like.'

The American woman hustles rather too much for Mr. Reich. To begin with, she is deficient in true womanhood as developed in Continental, and largely also in English women.' The trouble seems to be that the American people set themselves the gigantic task of building a great empire in a generation. A tremendous expenditure of natural grace has thereby been entailed, for the universal law is that in some way or other nations, like individuals, must pay for all they get.

The payment in the case of American women appears to be very heavy. Take this for instance: 'As American men have been bound to pucker up their nature, so to speak, into a few hard-worked bundles of nervous energy, otherwise their immense task could never have been done in so short a time; even so American women were compelled instinctively to drop a goodly portion of that feminine tenderness, naiveté, spontaneity, charm, and modesty which were of no use whatever in the one task that their men had set themselves.

Regeneration of society and the world, concludes the writer, is a dual affair. It needs a very mellow and mature taste, in man or woman, to preserve the charm of simplicity which still characterizes the Irish. Perhaps, after all, it is a matter of butter and eggs, of bounded domestic interests, of naturalness, of naiveté in a word. It is because she is unspoiled by luxury or the sordid ambitions which vex the rest of the world that the Dark Rosaleen, as the poet fondly calls her, retains her charm unimpaired in an age of motors and gramophones.

## CENTRAL PARK'S SQUIRRELS.

(From August 'Century.')

I cannot express the real delight it gave me, after the absence of many years, to find in Central Park, New York, the gray squirrel familiarized. It was such a tribute to the spirit of humanity as I had not looked for from our matter-of-fact population, and made me more than ever regret that my fortune had led me into other parts of the world while this bloom of the better civilization was coming on. In England I have not had evidence of a single town or city in which the beautiful and interesting native squirrel is cared for, though in some of the great German Crown woodlands the killing of them is forbidden.


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CLARK, J. G., Woodroffe Farm, Ottawa.
OWENS, HON. W., Montebello, Que.
STEPHEN, W. F., Box 101, Huntingdon, Q.

ABERDEEN ANGUS.
SHARP, JAMES, Rockside, Ont.
YARCOE, Lt.-Col. Jno. A. S., Carlow, Ont.

GALLOWAYS.
McCRAE, D., Box 200, Guelph, Ont.

SHORTHORNS (Cattle.)
BIRRELL, D. & SON, Greenwood, Ont.

CHESTER WHITE (Swine.)
CLARK, ROBT., 41 Cooper street, Ottawa.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.
ENGLISH, AUSTIN C., Cobourg, Ont.

SCOTCH COLLIES.
GANTON, D. G., Elmvale, Ont.

YORKSHIRE PIGS.
OWENS, HON. W., Montebello, Que.

YORKSHIRES.
CHAPMAN, F. M., Audley P.O., Ont.

DORSET HORN SHEEP.
HUNTER, JOHN, Wyoming, Ont.

## Live Stock.

THOROUGHBRED COLLIE PUPS FOR Sale. King Edward Collie Kennels, 7 Concord avenue, Toronto.

FOR SALE — PATCHED FOXES. ANY one wishing to start fox farming would do well to communicate with B. I. RAYNER, Alberton, P.E.I.

## Situations Vacant.

RELIABLE CANVASSERS WANTED. You do not have to talk a leg off to secure a regular customer for our goods. Experience unnecessary. ALFRED TYLER, 255 Clarence street, London, Ont.

MEN WANTED—IF YOU ARE NOT SATisfied with your present position in life, and are reliable, write us, and we will start you, local or travelling, tacking up show-cards and generally advertising our goods at $840 a year, and expenses $2.50 a day. For particulars, write SALUS MEDICINAL CO., London, Ont.

WANTED, A RELIABLE LADY IN EVery town where we are not represented, to take orders for our tailor-made costumes and other specialties. DOMINION GARMENT CO., Box 209, Guelph, Ont.

## Agents Wanted.

AGENTS WANTED, TO TAKE ORDERS in all parts of the Dominion for our Superior Custom Made-to-order Clothing. We are putting a very attractive line of samples on the market and want good pushing agents everywhere. Liberal commission. THE ROYAL TAILORING CO., Guelph, Ontario.

AGENTS WANTED TO SOLICIT ORDERS for Ladies' Custom-made Suits, Coats, Skirts, Waists, Rain Coats, etc. New Samples and Catalogue for Fall and Winter. Liberal Commission and a splendid outfit. THE CANADIAN SKIRT CO., Guelph, Ontario.

MEN WANTED — RELIABLE MEN IN every locality throughout Canada to advertise our goods, tack up show cards on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places; also distributing small advertising matter. Salary $900 per year, or $75 per month and expenses $2.50 per day. Steady employment to good, reliable men. No experience necessary. Write for particulars. EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED FOR 'WORLD WIDE' in every City, Town and Village. Large commission allowed, netting Agents five dollars a day—often more. If no Agent has called on you, you may conclude your district is not being worked—and you have your opportunity. Address, at once, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

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

## Earn Over $10 a Day.

Agents Wanted all over the world. Experience not necessary. Ten dollars a day easily earned taking subscriptions for 'World Wide.' Write for full particulars and our hints for easy canvassing. Address, the publishers of 'World Wide,' Montreal, Canada.


## READABLE PARAGRAPHS

First Artist—'Well, old man, how is business?' Second Artist—'Oh, splendid! Got a commission this morning for a millionnaire. Wants his children painted very badly.' First Artist (pleasantly)—'Well, my boy, you're the very man for the job.'—Glasgow 'Evening Times.'

'By Medicine Life May be Prolonged.'—So wrote Shakespeare nearly three hundred years ago. It is so to-day. Medicine will prolong life, but be sure of the qualities of the medicine. Life is prolonged by keeping the body free from disease. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil used internally will cure coughs and colds, eradicate asthma, overcome croup, and give strength to the respiratory organs. Give it a trial.

'Is your wife one of those women who look at their husbands and say, "I made a man of him?"' asked the impertinent friend. 'No,' answered Mr. Meekton. 'Henrietta is very unassuming. She merely says she has done her best.'—The Chicago 'Journal.'

Why go limping and whining about your corns when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them? Give it a trial and you will not regret it.

### AN EDITOR GETS WISE.

When you go to the city and see the multitudes of people you wonder how they all live, but after the city fellows get through with you the mystery is not so great—Jewell, Kansas, 'Republican.'

The Flagging Energies Revived. — Constant application to business is a tax upon the energies, and if there be no relaxation, lassitude and depression are sure to intervene. These come from stomachic troubles. The want of exercise brings on nervous irregularities, and the stomach ceases to assimilate food properly. In this condition, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will be found a recuperative of rare power, restoring the organs to healthful action, dispelling depression, and reviving the flagging energies.

### A BARGAIN.

Nell—'Isn't she a peculiar girl? She wouldn't look at him when he was rich, but now, after he's lost all his money, she accepts him.'

Belle—'Well, you know how crazy every —'Catholic Standard and Times.'

Very many persons die annually from cholera and kindred summer complaints, who might have been saved if proper remedies had been used. If attacked, do not delay in getting a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, the medicine that never fails to effect a cure. Those who have used it say it acts promptly, and thoroughly subdues the pain and disease.

### ROOM FOR A DOUBT.

'Is he a law-abiding citizen?'

'I don't know,' was the reply. 'He is a trust promoter and owns an automobile.'—Washington 'Star.'

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant to take; sure and effectual in destroying worms. Many have tried it with best results.

### THE RIGHT THING OCCASIONALLY.

Down in Missouri the other day a crowd set upon a man who rocked a boat and mauled him in fine shape. The right thing is done once in a while—Chicago 'Chronicle.'

Sleeplessness.—When the nerves are unstrung, and the whole body given up to wretchedness, when the mind is filled with gloom and dismal forebodings, the result of derangement of the digestive organs, sleeplessness comes to add to the distress. If only the subject could sleep, there would be oblivion for a while and temporary relief. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will not only induce sleep, but will act so beneficially that the subject will wake refreshed and restored to happiness.

### THE SMARTER SET.

Members of the New York smart set have been paying tribute to a smarter set.—Washington 'Post.'


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


A certain debating society is discussing the question as to which is the angrier, the husband who goes home and finds that dinner is not ready, or the wife who has dinner ready and whose husband does not come home. It is believed that the debate will end in a draw.


# CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

*Advertisements.*

**To make the best Bread you must have the best Flour.**

When the dough is flat, sour, heavy, will not rise,—when the bread is soggy, tasteless, indigestible—then you have cheap and inferior flour.

You may use pure fresh yeast, faithfully adhere to the old-time successful bread making traditions, the methods usually successful—but the baking turns out badly—simply because you have not used the right kind of flour.

Royal Household Flour is purified and sterilized by electricity, it is therefore uniformly pure and wholesome.

And because it is thoroughly purified it will yield a sweet, wholesome, light sponge that will bake into flaky, deliciously flavored, nourishing bread or pastry.

It is really the only absolutely pure flour you can get.

Guaranteed by its makers and Branded

**Ogilvie's Royal Household Flour.**

## LITERARY REVIEW.

### RUSSIA AND BUTTER.

'I am much more of a merchant than a maker of maps,' is the frank statement of Mr. Samuel Turner, F.R.G.S., who tells his experience of the Altai mountain region during some really cold weather, in a very readable book called 'Siberia: a record of travel, climbing, and exploration.' (T. Fisher Unwin, London.) Yet he added some details to the map of Siberia in a casual, holiday manner. Having occasion to attend to business connected with the trade in dairy products, which would take him as far as Bysk, he decided to go farther and climb the highest known mountain in the Altai range. He was used to the Alps, but had apparently no idea of the dangers of winter weather in a cold country. Everyone who knew the region tried to dissuade him from making the attempt in March, but as that was the time he happened to be there, he persisted, in spite of difficulties, and gained a higher point on Belukha mountain than had been reached before. This mountain is said to be about the same height as the Matterhorn. The Altai range is composed of very soft stone, and offers interesting features to the explorer. But Mr. Turner does not fail to tell also of the butter industry in which as a business man he was chiefly interested. The Russian government, far-seeing at least in this, is encouraging emigration from Russia to Siberia and making that colony one in which prosperity and contentment are possible. By means of systematic instruction and other aid, it has developed the creamery business phenomenally within the last six years, in spite of the superstitious objection to machinery at first entertained by the peasants.

It so happened that the year in which the dairies were opened was also the first of the three years of famine. Towards the end of that time the peasants broke into the creameries, and having captured the separators, threw them into the nearest river or pond. Several of the Danish dairymen were obliged to defend their creameries at the muzzle of the revolver. As is so often the case, a coincidence to convince the peasants of the justice of their accusations, for the year after the crusade against the separators the harvests showed a marked improvement.

The 'succulent grass of the steppes, richer than that of any Canadian prairie,' and the fact that the Siberian laborer's wage is at present just a twelfth of the Canadian's, makes the English butter-merchant turn his eyes eastward with hope. Six or seven hundred million pounds of butter are now produced annually for export by Siberian creameries, and this amount should, of course, be greatly increased when skill and cleanliness become more general.

Canada is certain to drop out of the butter-making business and use her milk in the manufacture of cheese, unless indeed she is assisted by an occasional opportune drought, like the one that occurred in Germany during the current year. New Zealand will be obliged to follow her example, more particularly in the case of the dairies producing the poorer kinds of butter . . . . The Siberian peasant will thus before long be able to get as much out of his land as any farmer in the world.

The English citizen of credit and renown who reports these things is naturally grateful to the government that gave him the opportunity. It is not without a smile that one reads how he named three of the Altai peaks Faith, Hope and Charity, with the wish that Russian subjects should exercise these virtues toward the Czar. He points out what is being done for Siberia, and says these things should be dwelt upon instead of exaggerated stories of the horrors of exile, but he seems to forget that the improvements are of very recent date.

'Russia under the Great Shadow,' by Luigi Villari. (T. Fisher Unwin, four shillings), records 'a traveller's impressions of Russia during the war, giving special prominence to the economic side of the subject.' The book is large and well illustrated, covers a good deal of ground, and seems to present things in just proportion. Ekaterinoslav, a manufacturing town of importance, is described with careful detail as typical of the transition stage in which an artizan class is being formed out of the rather primitive material at hand. The Russian peasant can be trained to work well, but it takes time.

One of the causes of the failure of so many foreign industries in Russia is, that the foreign capitalists thought that as wages were low, labor must be cheap. But the enormous majority of the artisans were utterly untrained and ignorant. The productive value of the Russian workman is far below that of the Englishman or the German, and a larger number have to be employed, to produce the same amount. The calling out of reservists has been a misfortune to the factories as well as the families deprived of their bread-winners. Trade with other countries has naturally suffered from the same cause, both in Russia and Siberia.

Formerly such trade as there was in Siberia was carried on either by caravan, or in summer time, partly by river. But since the completion of the railway, the old system had been abandoned, and the old organization for caravan transport had ceased to exist. On the outbreak of the war the line was at once monopolized for military traffic, and only goods of small bulk could be transported as far as Irkutsk. . . . Arrangements were made to facilitate the transport of dairy produce.

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The Canadian National Park is the largest national park in the world, the great Yellowstone being only a little more than half its size. Banff, the headquarters, is well known, but the vast beauties of the larger part of the park are only by degrees coming to the knowledge of the world. 'The Canadian National Park' is a sixty-page pamphlet, just issued by direction of the Hon. Clifford Sifton, late Minister of the Interior, with illustrations on every page, and many full page colored plates. These latter are rather crudely colored, as is the cover especially, and could be much improved. There is little suggestion of atmosphere in them or gradation of distance. Among the bits of description is an enthusiastic one of the Duchess of York, now the Princess of Wales, asking to be driven faster down the switchback of Cascade Mountain. Detailed information of the park is given and most of it seems correct, but one paragraph is as highly colored as the plates and covers. In referring to the North-West Mounted Police it is explained that their duties 'are less exciting and much easier than a few years ago when there were laws in force against the sale of whiskey in the Territories, and when a very large proportion of the population attempted to smuggle stimulants, which they regarded as necessary to stave off the rigors of a severe climate. The thirsty inhabitants of Banff met with some success, though in the process many bottles were smashed, and many barrels were rolled into the Bow River. Whiskey is easily obtained by every one now, however, for the law has been altered for years, and it being so easily obtainable the people have accordingly lapsed into temperance.' This statement is amazing. Why men who sell liquor for a living are so anxious to make it easy for men to get it when this very ease of access makes their customers no longer desire their wares the Minister of the Interior does not explain.

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### ALSO RECEIVED.

Romance of Lohengrin, by Bernard Caper. T. Fisher Unwin: London. 2s. 6d. Pen Pictures of Early Pioneer Life in Canada, by a Canuck of the 5th Generation. Wm. Briggs: Toronto. Magazines—The Celtic Review, Norman McLeod, Edinburgh; Leisure Hour, Sunday at Home, Boys' Own, Girls' Own, Chambers's Journal, Bird Lore.

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## LITERARY NOTES.

In a book more or less for scholarly tastes, entitled 'The Mythology of the British Islands,' by Mr. Charles Squire, the author has made an interesting attempt to reconstruct the mythology of Ireland and England out of material gathered by Celtic scholars from the ancient records at their disposal, as well as from traditional tales and legends. The work would, no doubt, be more authoritative for readers, and certainly easier and more satisfactory to the author, had he understood the Gaelic sufficiently to read the original documents and draw his own conclusions, rather than to depend entirely upon those of others. It has been said by students that much of the contents of the ancient manuscripts is merely imaginative literature written by monks to while away the wearisome hours of life in the monasteries, and, indeed, Mr. Squire makes clear that history and mythology on his chosen ground have become so entangled in the passing centuries as to require considerable ingenuity and nice scholarship to separate fact, or what stands for fact, from fiction,—but whether true or not, portions of it form extremely interesting reading. The reviewer of the New York 'Times,' quoting Mr. Squire, says, in part:—

The mythology of the British Isles is of course Celtic. It has little of the 'heavy crudeness that repels in Teutonic and Scandinavian story.' It is as graceful as the Greek, and its gods are the 'natural inhabitants of British landscapes, not seeming foreign in a scene where there is no vine or olive, but 'shading in with' our homely oak and bracken, gorse and heath.' In the West of England, in Wales, and in Scotland, and especially 'in legend-haunted Ireland,' the hills and dales 'still keep memories of the ancient gods of the ancient race.' For centuries they lost their rule, though they were still remembered; the Greek and the Roman gods usurped their places in English literature. Yet popular fancy rehabilitated them; 'they still lived on in legend as Kings of Britain reigning in a fabulous past anterior to Julius Caesar—such were King Lud (in the 'Morte d'Arthur' King Lot of Orkney), founder of London; King Lear—Llyr, the British sea god Neptune—whose legend was immortalized by Shakespeare; King Brennus, who conquered Rome. They still lived as long-dead saints of the early churches in Ireland and Britain, whose wonderful attributes and adventures are, in many cases, only those of their original namesakes, the old gods, told afresh. And they still live on in another and yet more potent way. Myths of Arthur and his cycle of gods passed into the hands of the Norman storytellers, to reappear as romances of King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table. Their primal poetic impulse is still resonant in our literature; we need only instance Tennyson and Swinburne as minds that have come under its sway.' . . . .

It appears says Mr. Squire, that the Celtic state worship was solar. Its gods were in two camps; just as the Olympians fought the giants, so among the Gaelic gods was conflict between those of light, day, life, fertility, wisdom, and good, and those of night, darkness, barrenness and evil. 'There seems to be no doubt that the Celtic worship centred round the four great days in the year which chronicle the rise, progress, and decline of the sun, and, therefore, of the fruits of the earth. The nature of the rites performed upon these days can be surmised from their pale survivals. May Day (Beltaine) celebrates the waking of the earth from her Winter sleep, and the renewal of warmth, life and vegetation. This is the meaning of the Maypole. The opposite of it was Samhain, a sad festival, the beginning of the Celtic year, and omens for the future might be extorted from dark powers by uncanny rites.'

The latter still survives in the remoter districts of Scotland and Ireland as Hallowe'en, and in Germany, Walpurgis Nacht—at which seasons all the evil spirits are released to work their will—and each country has its own curious superstitions and customs. The August festival (Harvest Home) is still observed in farming districts, but that of midsummer has lost much of its ancient significance. The bon-fires customary in Britain and Ireland on those days have long been recognized as relics of the old sacrificial fires, and in some parts of Protestant Scotland until comparatively lately, Beltaine (Gaelic: 'Bel' or Baal and 'taine,' fire, e. g., fire of Baal), fires which had inadvertently gone out might not be lighted in the usual way, but must be replenished by glowing peats brought from a neighbor's house. Such customs as passing a sickly infant through a burning hoop, with expected advantage to its health, have been looked upon as the survival of the 'fire of Moloch,' while another relic is the only recently extinct custom of sacrificing cattle to avert the cattle-plague. Mr. Squire identifies Beltaine (May Day) as sacred to Bilé, god of Death, but the day has, in the Highlands of Scotland at least, been held to commemorate the worship of Baal (supposed to have been that of the Druids), who with his priests was held in abhorrence by the ancient prophets of Israel. The most persistent survival, however, is the worship of water—especially wells—and this has naturally come down from the expediency of the primitive missionaries. The Christianizers of the British Islands thought they knew better than to tell their would-be converts that all their ancestors and gods were condemned to perdition—and, indeed, the risk involved for the missionaries is never fully appreciated in such cases—instead of doing so they adopted the gods with all their holy places into Christianity. As a consequence, holy wells are very numerous throughout the country to this day, changed from what might be compared to the Greek fountains of the nymphs into springs sacred to the Virgin and the saints, and exploited under the direction of a branch of the Church of Christ.

('The Mythology of the British Islands,' by Charles Squire, may be imported from England through any bookseller).

A short biography of George Borrow, says the New York 'Tribune,' is in course of preparation by Mr. C. K. Shorter. A quantity of Borrow's MSS., comprising poems, prose and letters, have been procured by him from the executors of Borrow's stepdaughter. It was of this Henrietta, by the way, that Borrow proudly observes, 'she has all sorts of good qualities and several accomplishments, knowing something of conchology, more of botany, drawing capitally in the Dutch style, and playing remarkably well on the guitar—not the trumpery German thing so-called—but the real Spanish guitar.' There is a pleasant picture in 'Wild Wales' of Henrietta playing on her guitar the old muleteer tune of 'El Punto de la Vana' while her stepfather jovially sang the words, with here and there a line that somehow swings through the reader's memory, like—'The lasses of Havana go to mass in coaches yellow.'

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George Borrow, the author of the fascinating 'Bible in Spain,' 'Lavengro,' and many other works, was another friend of Donne, and the two walked together round Bury St. Edmunds, fell in with gypsies and 'heard the speech of Egypt.' 'Borrow's face lighted by the red turf of the tent,' says Donne, 'was worth looking at.'

He is ashy white now—but twenty years ago, when his hair was like a raven's wing, he must have been hard to discriminate from a born Bohemian. Borrow is best on the tramp—if you can walk 4½ miles per hour, as I can with ease and do by choice, and can walk 15 of them at a stretch—which I can compass also—then he will talk Iliads of adventures even better than his printed ones. He cannot abide those amateur pedestrians who saunter, and in his chair he is given to groan and be contradictory.

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The author and artist, Mr. Talbot Kelly, according to the Glasgow 'Evening News,' who has already contributed one of the finest volumes of water-color sketches on Egypt to Messrs. Black's series of color works is preparing a similar volume on Burma. The glories of the silken East should form a most suitable subject for Mr. Kelly's brush. I wonder how many of my readers know that wonderful book on the religion of the Burmese, by Mr. Fielding Hall? It is called 'The Soul of a People,' and is surely one of the most beautiful and systematic accounts of a so-called non-Christian religion ever penned.

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A Scottish contemporary calls attention to the coincidence.

That two of our leading reviews have lately published special articles on Milton and his influence, the one eloquently acclaiming the transcendent genius in poetry, the other reminding us of the fearless champion of religious freedom and independence of thought. We wonder if it is to any extent because of his strong love of freedom, which naturally expressed itself in his poetry, as we learn from Mr. Maurice Baring's 'With the Russians in Manchuria,' one of the most popu-

[illegible] with the soldiers in the field, is 'Paradise Lost.'

It is chiefly in the prose works, of course, that we find the Republican and the religious independent, though we do not read them nowadays for anything but the superb music of his language. How far their radicalism affected their appreciation is matter only for speculation, but it is possible that this had something to do with the almost bitter disparagement of his style which eighteenth century critics indulged in, and it may have helped to win the admiration which the essentially radical nineteenth century meted to them.

The prose writings stand now in the highest place as an illustration and a model for students of school and university.

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The New York 'Tribune' quotes an interesting note of Browning's which was written to Lady Dilke, and is reproduced in her husband's just published memoir of her:

As for news, I have none. We are all reading the 'Life of Dickens' and admiring his sensitiveness at having brushed shoes and trimmed gallipots in his early days, when—did he see with the eyes of certain of his sagest friends—it was the best education imaginable for the like of him. Shall I versify?

In Dickens, sure, philosophy was lacking,
Since of calamities he counts the crowning,
That, young, he had too much to do with Blacking.
Old he had not enough to do with B—g.
R. B.

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We cannot help thinking the disillusionment of Mr. Henry James in his native land almost pathetic, though perhaps not unnatural. Before leaving England, which he did with a light heart, it was said that he had become more and more Americanized as years rolled on. He had thoroughly idealized the men, women and life of his own country in his books, and now this from the 'Tribune':—

Mr. Henry James is going back to England next month, and his book on his recent impressions of America will probably appear early next year. It will, no doubt, be welcomed with much curiosity, for many of Mr. James's countrymen believe that he is too much out of sympathy with his native land to write of it impartially and with understanding.

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### WHERE OVID DIED.

Kustendji, the variously spelt seaport visited by the mutinous Russian battleship, is familiar to classical scholars as Tomi, the scene of the exile of Ovid, probably for some offence connected with the younger Julia, who was banished at the same time by Augustus. The modern 'Scythians' recently erected a statue to the Roman society poet who imperfectly appreciated their hospitable ancestors. Ovid was clearly unaware of the existence of the Danubian salmon, which some enthusiasts are trying to introduce into the Thames—presumably for the pike—or he would have written fewer whining elegiacs. But possibly he found that the salmon of the Danube were as chary of rising at a fly as the provoking fish of British Columbia.—'Westminster Gazette.'

[For the 'Witness.'

### TO A WOOD THRUSH.

Oh! sad voiced songster whither comest thou?
Art thou a phantom sent to mock our grief?
I listen to thee as from twig to bough,
Thou flittest with thy never ceasing plaint,
Of our light thoughts and happier hours the thief
Without restraint.

For as I listen to thy song I seem
To be a boy again without a care,
Fishing for minnows in the murmuring stream
With bended pin and line of linen thread,
Or wandering alone 'mid blossoms rare
In days long dead.

Thy song and memory calleth back again
Th old log house with creepers overgrown,
The forest dark where we were ever fain
Strange sights to see; and noises hear—
The growl of animals and fearful groan
Then flee in fear.

And to my mind these pictures oft return
My mother standing in the cabin door,
My father grave and kind, though seeming stern,
Walking with me adown the garden way,
I hurrying with sad heart, the parting o'er,
Though seeming gay.

Full many years have passed since to my view
The old house that I knew in childhood's day,
Loomed with a welcome warm the ivy through.
But to my ear comes now no welcoming sound,
And o'er the door the clinging creepers sway,
And weeds abound.

I try to lift the rusty latch in vain
And start with inward tremors at the sound,
Of ivy tapping on the window pane.
But with a thrust the door is open thrown,
I enter rooms where moth and dust abound
With cobwebs strewn.

I sit once more in mother's easy chair
Now faded, torn, and fallen to decay,
I see the withered house plants once so fair
Grouped in their pots upon the window-seat,
The blinds arranged as in that bygone day
All, all complete.

But mother, father, are not here to-night,
They've passed away beyond recall, sad bird.
I hear the warbling in the fading light
And boyhood's memories come back again
For many years thy song I have not heard
Without its pain.

CHARLES BLACKIE.

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## GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

### 'RUSTICUS' RECALLS HIS IMPRESSIONS OF THE COUNTRY THROUGH WHICH RAILWAY WILL PASS.

'Rusticus' writes: On the afternoon of Friday, Aug. 8, 1879, just twenty-six years ago, being at Rapid City, Manitoba, I met with a surveying party who were locating one of the routes intended for the Canadian Pacific Railway from the Qu'Appelle River eastward to Portage La Prairie. The surveyor in charge was Mr. W. D. Barclay, and some of his party were old acquaintances of mine from near Ottawa. They gave me such a favorable account of the country over which they had been locating the line of railway, that I determined to travel over their trail as far as the Indian settlement at the mouth of the Bird Tail Creek, although for some forty miles of the intended journey westward from Oak River there was no human habitation to be met with. As this identical route, then surveyed by Mr. Barclay's party, has now been chosen for a part of the G. T. P. Railway's transcontinental line, it may be interesting to recall some of my impressions as I gave them in the columns of the 'Witness' at that time.

From Rapid City to where the surveyed line crossed the Oak River, a distance of some fifteen miles, the land was all taken up. A number of settlers houses had been built, and more or less ploughing had been done, the land being very fertile, rolling prairie, with numerous poplar bluffs interspersed.

'The course of the railway line westward from Oak River for seven or eight miles,' I wrote at the time, 'is over one of the most beautiful as well as fertile tracts that I have seen in the North-West, being gently undulating, like the ocean swell, with frequent little bluffs of poplar, sufficient for fencing and for fuel, but not large enough for building purposes. The growth of grass and weeds here was wonderful, indicating a rich soil. About eight or nine miles west of Oak River the country gets dryer, with very little timber, and this continues until five or six miles beyond Arrow River, which is only a moderately sized creek in a deep gully, the stream being about eight feet wide and two feet deep. There are a good many dry coulies in this part, but in none of them did I meet with water, although grassy ponds with plenty of water in them are numerous. As the railway track nears Ten-Mile Creek, the small bulks of timber increase in number, and the land improves; but after crossing the creek, which has a larger stream of water running in it than there is in Arrow River, but a much shallower valley, the land becomes worthless, being very stoney with a subsoil of pure gravel. This inferior lands continues into the Indian settlement at the mouth of Bird-Tail Creek.'

That track of country has since then changed its appearance, and is now covered with extensive fields of wheat and other grains, while handsome farmhouses are perhaps erected on the identical spots where I camped out on the nights of the two days spent travelling over it, when it was almost a constant warfare to prevent the ferocious mosquitoes from drawing more blood from my veins than I cared to part with at the time.

# THE MARKETS.

## ABUSING CANADIAN BUTTER

### Undue Exposure on Wharves Seriously Affects the Product.

IMPORTERS SHOULD REMOVE STOCKS PROMPTLY TO PRESERVE THE QUALITY.

For some time past shippers of dairy produce have been greatly annoyed by the treatment which goods consigned by them have been receiving at the hands of the English importer. It has been pointed out from time to time that butter consigned to English houses has been left on the wharves at Liverpool until a serious depreciation has taken place. The Liverpool press has already taken the matter up, one paper in particular, stating that the Canadian trade with Britain is an increasing source of revenue to the city of Liverpool. A fear has also been expressed that the Canadian government will advise exporters to ship to other points. Representations have been made on this score by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, and it was confidently expected on this side of the water that the grievance would be remedied, but during the past few weeks there have been recurring incidents of this nature. We give particulars of one of the cases showing the difference in temperature on arrival, and three days later, when the Canadian inspector tested one of the boxes remaining on the wharf, to be over 30 degrees. The following letter received by Messrs. Crawford & McGarry, of St. Paul street, from the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, is an example of the extent of the trouble:

Ottawa, Aug. 10, 1905.

Messrs. Crawford & McGarry:

Dear Sirs.—For your information I beg to advise you that our Liverpool inspector, in his report on the SS. 'Bavarian,' which arrived from Montreal on the 2nd ultimo, states that this ship landed her butter on the 24th, and that at 11 a.m. on July 27th, 90 boxes shipped by you, and marked 'C. & McG.' were still lying on the quay. When the butter was landed one package in your consignment was tested and gave a temperature of 26 degrees on the surface, and 24 degrees in the interior. On the 27th our inspector tested one of the boxes remaining on the quay, and found the temperature to be 56 degrees and 50 degrees. The inspector does not state when the butter was finally removed.

Yours truly,
W. W. MOORE,
Chief, Market Division.

## THE JULY WHEAT CORNER.

### Committee Decides Settlement Price at $1.16 a Bushel

SHORT OUTSTANDING INTEREST WAS ONLY 140,500 BUSHELS, AND MANIPULATORS MAY LOSE HEAVILY.

Winnipeg, Aug. 14.—The decision arrived at by the committee of the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange, that all outstanding contracts for the sale of July wheat on which default was made at the expiration of the July delivery shall be settled at the price of $1.16 a bushel, was the only topic of conversation in grain circles on Saturday afternoon, and the corridors of the exchange, which is generally deserted on that day, were thronged with members discussing and figuring out what the effect will be on the different parties interested. The committee, which consisted of Mr. Kenhen Campbell, Brandon, and Mr. H. G. McHugh and Mr. William Martin, Winnipeg, has been sitting all the past week, and a great amount of evidence was taken among the local grain dealers as to the question of the existence of a corner. The greater part of the evidence went to show that during the last few days of the month the rapid advance in the price of July week was the result of manipulation, and that the final figure, $1.35, was not a fair price, as at that time the milling and export value of the wheat was not at the very outside more than from $1 to $1.05 a bushel.

The outstanding short interest in July wheat, when that option expired was exactly 140,500 bushels, which must be settled at the figure decided on by the committee, and now that that decision has been rendered, the grain exchange, as a body, has no further jurisdiction. If any of the parties involved in the deal are not satisfied, the courts yet remain, but the opinion is general among the members of the trade that the matter will not be carried further. The settlement of the short contracts at $1.16 will mean a heavy loss for the parties behind the advance. During the last few days of July they were forced to buy on the market about 150,000 bushels, which probably cost on an average of $1.25 a bushel. This had to be done to sustain the price, but it has proved to have been a case of throwing money away, since the committee's decision holds that the $1.35 to which by such tactics the price was boosted is just nineteen cents too high, and since the grain exchange clearing house decided that the settling price, subject to apeal, should be $1.32½, the actual saving to the outstanding shorts is 16½c., or $23,182.50.

## Montreal Wholesale Prices.

CHEESE PRICES BID UP IN COUNTRY—BUTTER FIRMER.

To-day's receipts by rail and canal were: Eggs, 929 cases; butter, 4,185 pkgs.; cheese, 13,216 boxes.

The butter market is firm, and prices are steady, and even slightly stronger than last week. Under the existing conditions, the prospects are not good for an improvement in the export trade, which was affected by the recent high prices to such an extent as to be almost at a standstill. Locally the situation is unchanged, but in sympathy with the advance in country prices, dealers look for a general stiffening of the market.

In the face of what looks like an agreement between the buyers to keep the price of cheese below 10½c, some of the boards maintained the high prices that have been ruling for some time, notably Belleville, where 11 1-16c was paid; this is within a fraction of the highest figure paid this season.

The local situation is without any special features, but dealers look for higher prices in the city, which will be more on a par with existing conditions in the country.

Eggs are in good consumptive demand, and prices are firm. Jobbers report a marked improvement in the average quality of the receipts of late, and state that shrinkage has not reached such a high percentage as was noted in these columns some time ago.

Straight receipts and No. 1 candled are quoted at 18c to 18½c, and selects, 21c per dozen.

CANNED MEATS ACTIVE—HONEY IN DEMAND.

To-day's receipts of provisions were 1,007 pkgs. lard, 3,088 pkgs. meats and 188 pkgs. hams and bacon. The demand for smoked meats continues to be the active feature of the market; lard is steady; dressed hogs are still rather scarce, and at the prices asked, not in great demand.

Honey is in request for local trade, and in some cases provision dealers report having readily sold out the first shipments that have arrived from the country, and at prices that are satisfactory to the farmers.

FLOUR—Manitoba spring wheat patents, $5.30 to $5.70; strong bakers, $5 to $5.10; winter wheat patents, $5.50; and straight rollers, $5 to $5.15 in wood; in bags, $2.35 to $2.45.

ROLLED OATS—$2.40 to $2.42½ per bag.

PEARL HOMINY—$1.85 to $1.90 in bags of 98 lbs.

CORNMEAL—$1.45 to $1.50 per bag.

MILL FEED—Ontario bran in bulk, at $14.50 to $15; shorts, $19 to $20; Manitoba bran in bags at $16 to $17; shorts, $19 to $20.

HAY — No. 1, $8.50 to $9 per ton on track; No. 2, $7.50 to $8; clover, $6 to $6.25 clover mixed, $6.50 to $7.

OATS—No. 2, 45½c to 46c per bushel; No. 2, 43c to 44c.

BEANS — Choice primes, $1.70 to $1.75 per bushel, $1.65 in car lots.

PEAS—Boiling, none; No. 2, in carload lots, 82½c to 83c.

POTATOES—New potatoes in bags of 80 lbs., 50c to 55c.

HONEY — White clover in comb, 12c to 12½c per section, in one pound section; extract in 10 lb. tins, 7½c to 8c; in 60 lb. tins, 6½c to 7c.

PROVISIONS — Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $20.00 to $21.00; light short cut, $18 to $19; American cut clear fat backs, $19.25 to $20.75; compound lard, 5¾c to 6¼c; Canadian pure lard, 10¼c to 11c; kettle rendered 11c to 12c, according to quality; hams, 12c, 13c and 14c, according to size; bacon, 13c to 14c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $9.75 to $10; alive, $7.35 for mixed lots, $7.60 for selects.

EGGS—Straight stock, 18c to 18½c; No. 2, 15c.

BUTTER — Choicest creamery, 22½c to 22¾c; undergrades, 21½c to 22c; dairy, 18c to 20c.

CHEESE—Ontario, 10¾c to 11c; Quebec, 10¾c to 10¾c.

ASHES — Firsts, $5.03½ to $5.07½; seconds, $4.55; first pearls, $7.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, Aug. 11.

Between 600 and 700 produce-laden vehicles were gathered in the vicinity of the Bonsecours market and Jacques Cartier square this morning. The extreme heat had a depressing effect on business, as the buyers were less numerous than usual, while the amount of stuff, especially apples and tomatoes, were in excessive supply, tomatoes selling at about 25c the box, and the apples at $1.25 to $3 the barrel. Potatoes were less plentiful than at last Friday's market, but the prices are lower, or from 35c to 45c the 80 lb. bag. Several loads of new oats were offered at $1.10 the bag; turnips, beets and carrots are about 40c the bushel; onions, 60c; cabbages, 15c to 25c per dozen; celery, 20c to 35c do.; cauliflowers, 10c to $1.25 do.; cucumbers, 5c to 10c per dozen; butter beans, 35c per bushel; vegetable marrows, 25c per doz.; frozen turkeys, 17c to 18c per lb.; frozen chickens, 14c do.; young ducks, $1 to $1.35 the pair; spring chickens, 60c to $1 do.; tub butter, 20c to 22c per lb.; print butter, 20c to 25c do.; new laid eggs, 25c to 20c the dozen; older eggs, 20c to 24c do.; nutmeg melons, $4 to $10 the dozen; California plums and peaches, $1.50 to $1.75 the box; pears, $3.75 do.; bananas, $1.25 to $2 the bunch; hay, $7 to $8 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs. each; straw, $5 to $6 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs. each.

## CATTLE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, Aug. 14.

About 650 head of butchers' cattle, 10 milch cows, 150 calves, 1,400 sheep and lambs, and 200 fat hogs were offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were out in strong numbers, and there was a brisk demand for good cattle at slightly higher prices than prevailed last week. A few of the best cattle sold at 4½c to 4¾c per pound; pretty good animals at 3½c to 4¼c, and the common stock, 2½c to 3c per lb. A number of the calves were lean 'grassers,' which sold at 2c to 2½c per lb. Good veal stock sold at 3½c to 4c per lb. Shippers paid 4c per lb. for good, large sheep; others sold at 3½c per lb. Lambs were more plentiful than usual, and brought 50c per head less than they did ten days ago. Good lambs sold in lots at about $4 each, or 5c per lb. Good lots of fat hogs sold at about 7c per lb., and a few choice ones at 7¼c per lb.

East Buffalo, Aug. 14.—Cattle receipts, 5,300. Active and desirable grades, 10c. to 15c. higher others barely steady; prime steers, $5.25 to $5.60; shipping steers, $4.50 to $5.25; butchers, $4.00 to $4.85; heifers, $3.25 to $4.65; cows, $2.75 to $4.25; bulls, $2.50 to $3.75; stockers and feeders, $2.50 to $4.00; stock, $2.50 to $3.00; fresh and springers, steady; good to choice, $45 to $54; medium to good, $30 to $42; common $18 to $27. Veal receipts, 1,000; active, 50c. higher

Veal receipts, 1,000; active, 50c. higher; $5.00 to $7.00. Hog receipts, 3,400; active, 5c. to 10c. higher; heavy, $6.55 to $6.60; mixed, $6.60 to $6.65; Yorkers, $6.60 to $6.65; few, $6.70. Pigs, $6.60 to $6.75; roughs, $5.50 to $5.25; stags $3.75 to $4.50; dairies and grassers, $6.25 to $6.50. Sheep and lamb receipts, 7,100 Active. Lambs, $5.50 to $7.40; few, $7.50; yearlings, $5.75 to $6.00; wethers, $5.00 to $5.25; ewes, $4.25 to $4.50; sheep mixed, $2.50 to $4.75.

Chicago, Aug 14.—Cattle receipts, 20,000. Market steady. Good to prime steers, $5.-25 to $6.00; poor to medium, $3.80 to $5.00; stockers and feeders, $2.25 to $4.25; cows, $2.25 to $4.25; heifers, $2.25 to $4.50; canners $1.25 to $2.10; bulls, $2.00 to $3.75; calves, $3.50 to $4.60. Hog receipts, 30,000. Market 5c. higher. Mixed and butchers, $5.-90 to $6.42½; god to choice heavy, $6.15 to $6.40; rough heavy, $5.85 to $6.10; light, $6.10 to $6.45; bulk of sales, $6.10 to $6.23 Lambs steady to 10c higher. Good to choice wethers, $4.70 to $5.00; fair to choice mixed, $4.00 to $4.50; native lambs, $5.25 to $7.15.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 10.—Seventy-five loads in to-day, including 825 cattle, 2,328 sheep and lambs, 1,040 hogs and 120 calves. Market lively, with good demand for all exporters and butchers' cattle of good quality; not enough good cattle to cupply the demand; light stock bulls are wanted. Export cattle, choice, $4.50 to $4.75; export cattle, good to medium, $4.25 to $4.40; others, $4.00 to $4.25; export bulls, $3.50 to $3.75; export cows, $3.25 to $3.50; butchers' cattle, picked lots, $4.35 to $4.50; butchers' cattle, good to choice, $3.75 to $4.00; butchers' cattle, fair to good, $3.50 to $3.75; butchers' cattle, common, $2.75 to $3.25; butchers' cows, $2.50 to $3.00; butchers' bulls, $2.00 to $2.50; feeders, short keep, $4.00 to $4.15; feeders, medium, $3.75 to $4; feeding bulls, $2.00 to $3.25; stockers, good, $3.50 to $3.75; stockers, rough to common, $2.75 to $3.25; stockers bulls, $2.00 to $2.25; choice milch cows, each, $40 to $60; medium milch cows, each, $25 to $35; springers, each, $25 to $40; export ewes, $4 to $4.25; bucks, $3 to $3.25; lambs, $5 to $5.50, steady; calves, $2 to $10 each., dull. Heavy run, trade slow; some left over. Hogs, singers, $7.25; fats and lights, 7c off cars.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, July 31.—Beast supply, compared with Monday last, showed decrease of 90 head, chiefly due to smaller arrivals from midland counties. Trade for fat beasts was slow, rates ruling in favor of buyers to extent of 2d per 8 lbs. Trade for fat butchering cows and bulls was almost at a standstill, there being a marked absence of town and country buyers. Consequent upon the poor trade experienced at dead market during the past week, decline of fully 2d per 8 lbs. for this class of beasts also had to be made. Top value per 8 lbs.—Herefords, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; Devons, 4s 6d; runts, 4s to 4s 6d. Arrivals—112 Irish, 90 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, 793 midland, home and western counties, 15 Devon. Trade for both wedders and ewes were sluggish with downward tendency in value to extent of 2d per 8 lbs. Both Scotch and Irish descriptions were in short numbers, and shared in general depression of trade, rates ruling in favor of buyers to the extent of 2d on late values. Lambs—There was an average number, which was greatly in excess of the demand, decline of fully 3d having to be made to effect sales, and even at this reduction it is learned a clearance will not be made. Calf trade is slow. Quotations per 8 lbs.—Beasts, 2s 10d to 4s 8d; sheep, 3s 10d to 5s 6d; veal, 3s 8d to 5s 2d; lambs, 5s 4d to 6s 4d. Total supply—Beasts, 1,010; sheep and lambs, 6,-980; calves, 20; milch cows, 50.

Dead Meat—Supplies fair and trade very quiet. English beef, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; and Scotch sides, 3s 10d to 4s; shorts, 4s to 4s 6d; Deptford and Liverpool killed, 2s 10d to 3s 6d; refrigerated hindquarters, best, 3s 8d to 4s; seconds, 2s 6d to 3s; forequarters, 1s 10d to 2s 2d; inferior beef, 2s 4d to 3s 5d. Mutton—Scotch wedders, 4s 8d to 5s; tegs, 5s to 5s 4d; ewes, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; English wedders, 4s 4d to 4s 10d; ewes, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; foreign sheep, 3s 8d to 4s 6d; English lamb 5s 4d to 6s. Veal, 3s 4d to 4s 8d. English pork, 3s 2d to 4s; Dutch do., 3s to 3s 6d per 8 lbs.

Liverpool, July 31.—Cattle, 809; sheep and lambs, 20,643. Best beasts, 6d to 6¾d; second, 5¾d to 3¾d; third, 4¾d to 5d. Best Scotch sheep, 8d to 8½d; other sorts, 7d to 7¾d; lambs, 7¼d to 8¼d. Decrease of 127 cattle, and 1,080 sheep and lambs. Demand slow for cattle, fair demand for sheep and lambs, about late rates.

## ONTARIO MARKETS

Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 12.—White wheat, per bushel, 87c to 88c; red do., 86c to 83c; spring do., 80c to 88c; peas, 60c to 65c; barley, 40c to 50c; oats, 35c to 40c; corn, 60c to 61c; cloverseed, $6 to $6.50; timothy seed, $1.50 to $2.25; white wheat flour, per brl., $4.40 to $4.60; strong bakers, $4.50 to $4.75; dressed hogs, per cwt., $8 to $8.50; apples, per bag of bushel and a half, 75c to $1.25; dried apples, per lb., 3c to 4c; potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., $1 to $1.25; butter, in rolls, per lb., 18c to 20c; butter, in firkins, per lb., 15c to 17c; eggs, per doz., 15c to 17c.

Ingersoll, Aug. 14.—White wheat, 83c to 85c. per bushel; red fall wheat, 83c to 85c per bushel; new wheat, 72c. to 75c. per bushel; peas, 60c. to 65c.; barley, 50c. to 55c.; corn, 60c. to 63c.; oats, 41c. to 42c; oatmeal, $3.00 to $3.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, $3.00 to $3.50 per cwt.; butter, 23c. to 23c. per lb.; creamery, 23c. to 25c. per lb.; eggs, 16c. to 17c. per dozen; potatoes, 75c. to 80c. per bushel; live hogs, $6.70 to $7.00; flour, $2.45 to $2.75 per cwt.; bran, $16.00 to $17.00 per ton; shorts, $18.00 to $20.00 per ton; hay, $7.00 to $8.00 per ton; hides, $6.00 to $7.00 per cwt.

Toronto, Aug 13. — Local grain dealers are much pleased with the order of the railway commission reducing freight rates on grain from Ontario points to Montreal, and are of opinion that the reduction will go to the farmer as an increase in price for his grain. To explain the extent of the change ordered by the commission is a somewhat complicated matter, and some dealers have written Montreal for a clear explanation. In short, it may be said that the new rate will make a difference of half a cent to one cent in the farmer's price for his grain according to locality. The commission's order makes some change in the grouping of Ontario districts, and it is due to this that the greatest change in price follows. So far as Toronto is concerned the rate from Toronto and surrounding points to Montreal has in the past been 10 cents per hundred.

It has been on a basis of 78 percent of the Chicago-New York rate. The commission has ordered this reduced to 70 percent, bringing it to nine cents per hundred.

Wheat—Ontario—Reports continue to pronounce the Ontario new crop as of excellent quality. This has had the effect of bringing the prices of old and new No. 2 red and white clover together. Some sales of new are reported at 76½c, but the general price is 75c to 76c, with old at 77c to 78c. Goose and spring are dull at 72c to 73c, all quotations at outside points.

Wheat—Manitoba. There is little business being done, prices being unsettled until a better indication is given of the new crop. No. 1 northern is nominal at $1.06; No. 2 northern at $1.02 to $1.03, and No. 3 at 87c to 88c, lake ports.

Flour—Ontario—Such business as is passing is for export at $3.20 to $3.25, buyers' sacks east and west. Manitoba first patents, $5.30 to $5.60; second patents at $5 to $5.30, and bakers at $4.90 to $5.10.

Mill Feed—Ontario bran, $11.50 to $12; shorts, $17 to $19, according to quality. These quotations are at outside points. Manitoba bran, $16; shorts, $19, Toronto.

Oats—Best prices for export for new crop, 29c for No. 1; 28c for No. 2, and 27c for No. 3. The general price for new crop at outside points is 31c to 32c. Old oats, No 2, quoted at 37c to 38c outside.

Barley—New or old, 40c to 44c, outside, according to quality.

Rye—55c to 60c outside.

Corn — Canadian, 53c to 54c, Chatham freights. American, 61½c, Toronto, or 62½c to 63c, lake and rail freights, for delivery at country points.

Peas—73c to 75c bid for No. 2 outside.

Rolled Oats—$5 for cars of barrels, Toronto, and $4.75 for cars of bags; 25 cents more for broken lots here, and 40c outside.

## THE WHEAT MARKET

CHICAGO AND WINNIPEG WERE AGAIN LOWER ON GOOD CROP NEWS.

There was little news to affect the Chicago wheat market to-day, although there was a slight stiffening at the opening due to the rains in the North-West delaying the harvesting operations. Later this was shown to be of small consideration, and the market made a further all-round decline, Sept. closing at $1 1-4c; Dec. at 82⅝c and May at 85⅝c.

Winnipeg wheat was unchanged at Saturday's closing price at $1.01. The October future was fractionally lower at 80c. The corn market was a large fraction down on the continued good prospects for a record crop in the United States, Sept. closing at 42 3-4c, Dec. at 44⅝c and May at 44¾c.

The market for oats was a small fraction lower at 25 3-4c for Sept., 26 3-4c Dec., and 28 3-4c for May.

## CHICAGO MARKETS.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., Bell Telephone Building, report the closing prices in Chicago as follows:

| | Opening. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, Sept. .. | .81⅞ | 81⅞ | 80⅝ | 81¼ |
| Dec. .. .. .... | 83½ | 83½ | 81⅞ | 82⅝ |
| Corn, Seph. .. .. | 53 | 53 | 52⅝ | 52⅝ |
| Dec. .. .. .... | 44¾ | 45¾ | 44½ | 44⅝ |
| Oats, Sept. .. .. | 26½ | 26⅝ | 25½ | 25⅝ |
| Dec. .. .. .... | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | 26½ | 26⅝ |
| Pork, Sept. .. .. | 14.30 | 14.30 | 14.20 | 14.27 |
| Oct. .. .. .. .. | 14.30 | 14.35 | 14.22 | 14.32 |
| Lard, Sept. .. .. | 7.82 | 7.82 | 7.80 | 7.82 |
| Oct. .. .. .... | 7.90 | 792 | 7.90 | 7.92 |
| Short ribs, Sept. | 8.55 | 8.70 | 8.55 | 8.70 |
| Oct. .. .. .... | 8.70 | 8.80 | 8.65 | 8.80 |

CHEESE BOARDS.

The following table shows the offerings and sales on Canadian butter and cheese board for the week ending Aug. 12:

| Date. | Place | Offerings. | Sales. | Price. Avg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | Lawrenceville | 750 | 750 | 10⅝ |
| 8 | Campbellford | 1,315 | 1,315 | 10 11-16—⅝ |
| 8 | Stirling | 915 | 780 | 10 11-16 |
| 8 | Three Rivers | 247 | 208 | 10⅜ |
| 9 | Woodstock | 1,560 | 500 | 10¾ |
| 9 | Picton | 811 | 49 | 10 15-16 |
| 10 | Kingston | 930 | — | 10⅝ |
| 10 | Madoc | 1,190 | 1,190 | 10 13-16 |
| 10 | Tweed | 600 | 595 | 10⅝ |
| 11 | Ottawa | 2,071 | 347 | 10 5-16—⅜ |
| 11 | Perth | 2,200 | 2,200 | ..... |
| 11 | Brantford | 1,840 | 1,075 | 10⅜—⅞ |
| 11 | Napanee | 1,975 | — | 10¼—⅜ |
| 11 | Iroquois | 1,045 | 1,045 | 10⅜ |
| 11 | Kemptville | 1,320 | 1,320 | 10⅜ |
| 11 | Huntingdon | 262 | 262 | 10¼—⅜ |
| 11 | Farnham | 226 | 226 | 10¼—⅜ |
| 11 | Arthabaska | 2,300 | 2,300 | 10 |
| 12 | Brockville | 4,732 | 3,500 | 10⅜—⅞ |
| 12 | Belleville | 3,050 | 2,705 | 11 1-16 |
| 12 | London | 1,215 | 1,215 | 10⅜—⅜ |
| 12 | Vankleek Hill | 1,466 | 1,408 | 10½ |
| 12 | Cornwall | 1,244 | 1,000 | 10⅜ |
| 12 | Alexandria | 1,171 | 1,171 | 10⅜ |
| 12 | Crysler | 858 | 858 | 10½ |
| 12 | Cowansville | 923 | 731 | 10⅜—9-16 |

BUTTER BOARDS.

| Aug. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | Three Rivers | 494 | 494 | 22—¼ |
| 11 | Huntingdon | 956 | 675 | 21½—⅝ |
| 11 | Farnham | 157 | 35 | 21 |
| 12 | Cowansville | 1,465 | 1,465 | 22—22½ |

RAIL AND CANAL RECEIPTS.

The following table shows the receipts by rail and canal in the city of Montreal for the week ending Aug. 12.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, bush. | 310,133 |
| Corn, bush | 156,502 |
| Oats, bush. | 29,724 |
| Flour, brls. | 6,384 |
| Meal, brls. | 256 |
| Eggs, cases | 3,712 |
| Butter, pkgs. | 35,777 |
| Cheese, boxes | 95,500 |
| Pork, brls. | 1,860 |
| Lard, pkgs | 33,798 |
| Beef, brls. | 13,793 |
| Meat, pkgs | 4,405 |
| Ham and bacon, pkgs | 1,052 |
| Tallow, brls | 6 |
| Leather, rolls | 1,019 |
| Raw Hides | 83 |
| Apples, brls | 145 |

DAIRY PRODUCE EXPORTS.

Exports of butter and cheese from the ports of Montreal and Portland for the week ending Aug. 6, 1905:

CHEESE.

| | Local. | Thro'. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Liverpool | 15,891 | 7,691 | 23,582 |
| To Glasgow | 932 | — | 1,234 |
| To London | 28,416 | 7,457 | 35,873 |
| To Bristol | 16,946 | 478 | 17,433 |
| Total | 62,186 | 15,926 | 78,112 |
| Corr. week, 1904 | 61,996 | 7,091 | 69,087 |
| Corr. week, 1903 | 93 511 | 12,226 | 105,737 |
| Since May 1 | .752,615 | 201,333 | 953,948 |
| Corr. period, 1904 | .668,219 | 145,280 | 813,629 |
| Corr. period, 1903 | .943,295 | 213,168 | 1,156,463 |

BUTTER.

| | Local. | Thro'. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Liverpool | 4,294 | 1,843 | 6,047 |
| To Glasgow | 1,047 | 560 | 1,607 |
| To London | 9,180 | 2,062 | 11,213 |
| To Bristol | 5,339 | 600 | 5,939 |
| Total | 19,770 | 5,036 | 34,806 |
| Corr. week, 1904 | 20,024 | 2,377 | 22,701 |
| Corr. week, 1903 | 19,443 | 2,106 | 21,549 |
| Since May 1 | .230,607 | 29,953 | 260,560 |
| Corr. period, 1904 | .151,832 | 18,060 | 169,892 |
| Corr. period, 1903 | .103,318 | 15,526 | 119,444 |

LIVE STOCK SHIPMENTS.

The shipments of live stock from the port of Montreal for the week ending Aug. 5, were:

| | Cattle. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|
| To Liverpool | 2,122 | 979 |
| To London | 1,268 | 486 |
| To Glasgow | 385 | — |
| To Bristol | 200 | — |
| To Havre | 120 | — |
| Total | 4,020 | 465 |
| Last week | 6,525 | 1,657 |

## EXAGGERATED REPORT

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE SAYS THAT ONTARIO FRUIT CROP WILL BE FAIRLY GOOD.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 8.—The Hon. Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture, stated to-day that in his opinion Chief McNeill, of the fruit branch of the Dominion Agricultural Department, had exaggerated his report on fruit prospects in Ontario when he said that apples, pears, plums and peaches would be a light, and in many cases a poor crop. Mr. Monteith says that from the reports now in his hands, and from his own personal observation in different parts of the province, more especially in the four districts, there is every indication that the fruit crop will be fairly good. Small fruits, Mr. McNeill says, have been only medium, while in Ontario fruit men say the small fruit crop in most cases has been abnormally heavy.

LONDON WOOL ARRIVALS.

London, Aug. 12.—The arrivals of wool for the fifth series of auction sales amount to 48,115 bales, including 16,100 American. The imports this week were: New South Wales, 5,542 bales; Queensland, 138; Victoria, 711; New Zealand, 5,502; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 962; sundries, 727.

# FINANCIAL REVIEW.

## THE PEACE CONFERENCE

### How a Favorable Result will Effect the Money Market--- Wheat Production will Give Large Export Surplus This Year.

STOCK MARKET CONDITIONS ARE QUIET, BUT SOME REMARKABLE PRICE RECORDS HAVE BEEN MADE.

Financial circles are not less interested in the outcome of the peace conference than even the Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries, who are now ranged one against the other in a diplomatic battle. The money market has not in any way anticipated a favorable ending to the peace palaver. On the contrary, there is a general conviction that the matter is still a long way from a peaceful settlement. If this prediction should prove correct, it is not likely that there will, as a consequence, be any violent fluctuation in the security markets of the world, or any disturbance beyond, perhaps, a temporary uneasiness on the markets of Berlin and Paris. There seems to be such perfect understanding, in fact, goodwill, between the English and French peoples, that even if the war should be continued for an indefinite period, there is very little probability of a European flare-up. The stock market would therefore again act with a certain feeling of independence towards the distant war. If, on the other hand, there should be a peace declaration, the money market would immediately be confronted with a serious situation. To meet a heavy indemnity, which most certainly is the basis of the present negotiation, Russia would appeal to the cash-boxes of Europe and America, which, in turn, would seriously affect the market price of securities through the consequent tightening of money, especially at a time when provincial points have already drained the market of all superfluous holdings. The call money market would become higher, and stock exchange operations restricted to an extent that would cause holders of stock to sacrifice, and lower prices would prevail on the security markets. The underlying tone of the market would, however, be exceptionally strong, with the restraint of the war removed, and it would only be a matter of time for the market to readjust itself.

Now that a tremendous wheat crop in the United States and Canada is practically assured, it will be interesting to anticipate some of the changed conditions which will ensue in consequence. As is now well known, the United States wheat yield last year was barely sufficient for home requirements, and more especially was this the case in respect to the higher grade wheat for which Western Canada has now become famous. There were practically no exports to speak of from United States elevators or mills, and prices on both sides of the border reached a figure, taking the season's average, which has perhaps never before been known, outside the periods of severe international strain. There is no mistaking the advantage that this United States requirement proved to this country, particularly to the North-West farmer, who received a very big price throughout the entire season. Conditions will, however, take another phase during the coming crop year, with the United States once more assuming the aggressive in wheat shipments, the prices will, on this continent certainly, fall back to a normal export basis. The effect of the changed conditions, while creating a smaller profit for the wheat-grower, will prove more beneficial to the country at large, through the heavy traffic on the railways and steamship lines. Grain exporters and dealers of this city were last year almost totally cut off from the greatest source of their business, but it is confidently expected that the movement on export account will this year range, if it does not exceed, the figures for any previous year in the history of the country. During the past year a large percentage of Canadian wheat was shipped to the United States, milled in that country, and exported under the 'drawback' law, thereby placing United States millers in competition with the millers of our own country, so far as the English market was concerned. Another factor which will influence trade to a marked extent is the success of the Ontario wheat fields. The winter wheat production of that province is estimated at around twenty million bushels, nearly all of which is in excellent condition. There will, therefore, be no scarcity of wheat in this country during the season of 1905-6. The handling of the export surplus will be conducted in such a manner as will act as a stimulant to trade.

Compared with a week ago, the market price of some of the securities listed on the local stock exchange has made marked improvement. A few of the usually active stocks were quite neglected, however. Canadian Pacific, for instance, did not have a single transaction registered on the Montreal exchange until Friday, when there was a renewal of active buying. The price during the day made a new high record at 153½. Dominion Coal Common, Iron Bonds, and many of the better known banking and industrial stocks received little or no attention from either the speculative or the investing public. Business has been very quiet, but the market has struggled to a higher level, notwithstanding the small volume of transactions. This is very satisfactory as proclaiming healthy underlying conditions, for as a rule, a dull market tends to weaken prices. 'Soo' common has been popular both here and in Wall street, the price at which this stock sold a week ago was 133½, and there has since been an improvement of nearly seven points, to 140, the selling price on Friday afternoon's board. For a long time, the stock has been steady around 123 to 125, but speculative sentiment in this particular respect has been very strong, and the stock has been bought up in anticipation of an early increase in the dividend rate. The Havana issues were remarkably active during the week; the common stock made an advance of nearly five points since Monday last, selling on Friday around 25. It is less than two months since the stock sold at 14. There must, therefore, be considerable optimism in the future development of the company. Havana preferred has also shared in the better conditions, selling on Friday at 70, compared with 64 and 65 a week ago, 68½, compared with 64 to 65 a week ago, and 53 about seven weeks ago. Iron common gained about a point, while the preferred easily made a two-point improvement to 74 1-4. Nova Scotia Steel made another spectacular rise of about nine points. This stock has been steadily creeping up during the past few weeks, but there is little apparently of a tempting nature surrounding the issue. Mackay Common was one of the few stocks to develop any weakness, losing about a point since a week ago. The preferred stock, however, made if anything, a slight improvement on the prices prevailing at the end of last week's trading. Montreal Street was steady to strong at 226. There was some trading in the stock, but no fluctuation in the market price. Taken on the whole, the market conditions are most promising.

INACTIVE STOCKS.

The tables show the fluctuations of inactive and active stocks, respectively, their dividends and the return on the investment at the last sale, up to this morning's close:—

| Stocks | Dividend | Payable | High 1904 | High 1905 | Low 1905 | Last sale | Return |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BANKS: | | | | | | | |
| Montreal | 5 | H. Dec. 1 | 285 | 269½ | 250 | 256 | 3.9 |
| Merchants | 3½ | H. Dec. 1 | 168 | 172½ | 160 | 161 | 4.3 |
| Hochelaga | 3½ | H. Dec. 1 | 130½ | 137 | 133 | 137 | 5.1 |
| N. T. | 4½ | H. Jan. 1 | 162¼ | 168 | 168¼ | 165 | 5.4 |
| Molsons | 4½ | H. Oct. 1 | 219½ | 239 | 230 | 227 | 3.9 |
| Toronto | 5 | H. Dec. 1 | 233½ | 247 | 238 | 232 | 4.3 |
| Quebec | 3½ | H. Dec. 1 | 130 | 133¼ | 127½ | 133¼ | 5.2 |
| Union | 3½ | H. Dec. 1 | 143½ | 145¼ | 139¾ | 146 | 4.8 |
| N. S. | 5 | H. Feb. 1 | 266 | 270¾ | 249¾ | 270¾ | 3.7 |
| Commerce | 3½ | H. Nov. 30 | 167½ | 169 | 165 | 166 | 4.9 |
| PREFERRED STOCKS. | | | | | | | |
| Scotia | 2 | Q. Oct. 16 | 113 | 114½ | 110 | 109¾ | 5.9 |
| Iron | ..... | ..... | 60 | 74¾ | 69¾ | 74¾ | ... |
| Coal | 3½ | H. Jan. 1 | .... | 118¾ | 115 | 116 | 6.0 |
| Ogilvie | 3½ | H. Sept. 1 | 133 | 140 | 128 | 128 | 5.4 |
| Switch | 1¾ | Q. Oct. 2 | 95 | 115 | 100 | 103 | 5.4 |
| Mackay | 1 | Q. Oct. 2 | 75¼ | 76¾ | 72½ | 75 | 5.4 |
| Lke. Wds | 1¾ | Q. Sept. 1 | 115 | 127½ | 109 | 112 | 6.3 |
| BONDS | | | | | | | |
| Coal | 3½ | H. Sept. 1 | .... | 103½ | 99 | 102 | 4.9 |
| Scotia | 3 | H. Jan. 1 | 110 | 110¾ | 108½ | 109¾ | 5.5 |
| Ogilvie | 3 | H. Dec. 1 | 118 | 117¾ | 113¾ | 117¾ | 5.1 |
| M. S. R. | 2½ | H. Nov. 1 | 106½ | 106 | 102½ | 103¾ | 4.3 |
| Col. Cot. | 3 | H. Oct. 2 | 98 | 90 | 88 | 90 | 6.3 |
| Lke. Wds | 6 | H. Dec. 1 | 10½ | 113 | 108½ | 113 | 5.3 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | | | | | | | |
| Bell Tel. | 2 | Q. Oct. 16 | 163¾ | 163¼ | 149 | 153 | 5.2 |
| Mon. Tel | 3 | Q. Oct. 16 | 163 | 165 | 158½ | 163 | 4.2 |
| Mon. Cot | 1¾ | Q. Sept. 15 | 116 | 120¼ | 97 | 116 | 6.0 |
| Halifax Ry | 1¾ | Q. Oct. 2 | 107 | 110 | 100½ | 100½ | 4.9 |
| Trinidad | 1¾ | Q. Oct. 9 | 80 | 84¾ | 83¾ | 92 | 5.4 |
| Toledo | 1 | H. Nov. 1 | 27¼ | 37 | 21 | 35 | 5.7 |

| | Div. | Paybl. | 1904 High. | 1904 Low. | 1905 High. | 1905 Low. | This week. High. | This week. Low. | Last sale. | Price per share. | Return. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C. P. R. | 3H | Oct. 2 | 136 | 109¾ | 157½ | 131¼ | 157½ | 157 | 157 | $157.00 | 3.8 |
| Power | 1Q | Aug. 15 | 84¾ | 69¾ | 93 | 77⅛ | 91¾ | 90½ | 91 | 91.00 | 4.3 |
| M. S. R. | 2½Q | Nov. 1 | 218¾ | 199 | 227½ | 212 | 226 | 226 | 226 | 113.00 | 4.4 |
| Twins | 1¾Q | Aug. 15 | 107⅞ | 87¼

# 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.

### RECITATION

L.H.H.—Will you let me know in what book I can find the recitation, 'The Debating Society?' Ans.—In 'Choice Selections,' No. 28, the Penn Pub. Co., Philadelphia.

### JESSIE'S DREAM.

The song entitled 'Jessie's Dream,' recently asked for by J.C.C., has been kindly sent by Miss Waters, of 1 Eaton Terrace, Waterford, Ireland, and from Mrs. W. J. Dunn, Montreal. The song is founded on an incident of the siege of Lucknow:

'Far awa' to bonny Scotland
Has my spirit ta'en its flight,
An' I saw my mither spinnin'
In our Highland hame at night;
I saw the kye a browsing,
My father at the plough,
And the grand auld hills aboon them a',
Wad I could see them now!

'Oh, leddy, while upon your knees
Ye held my sleepin' head,
I saw my little kirk at hame,
Where Tam an' I were wed;
I heard the tune the pipers played,
I kenned its rise and fa',
'Twas the wild Macgregor's slogan—
'Tis the grandest o' them a'!

'Surely, I am no wildly dreamin'
For I hear it plainly now—
Ye cannot, ye never heard it
On the far off mountain's brow;
For in your southern childhood,
Ye were nourished safe and warm,
Nor watch'd upon the cauld hillside
The risin' o' the storm.

'Aye! Now the soldiers hear it,
An' answer with a cheer,
As "The Campbells are a Comin'."
Falls on each anxious ear—
The cannons roar their thunder,
An' the slogans work in vain,
For high aboon the din o' war
Resounds the welcome strain.

'An' nearer still, an' nearer still
An' now again 'tis "Auld Lang Syne,"
Its kindly notes, like life bluid rin,
Rin through this puir sad heart o' mine;
O, leddy, dirna swoon awa'!
Look up, the evil's past,
They're comin' now to dee wi' us,
Or save us at the last—

'Then let us humbly, thankfully,
Down on our knees and pray,
For those who came through bluid an' fire,
To rescue us this day.
That He may o'er them spread His shield,
Stretch forth His arm an' save,
Bold Havelock an' his Highlanders,
The bravest o' the brave.'

### MAKING FLOOR OILCLOTH.

Mrs. J. D. C. sends the following for the benefit of an inquirer: 'Having seen a query for a recipe for making floor oilcloth out of old carpet, I will give my experience with it. After having your carpet cleaned, stretch it on the floor, wrong side up, then prepare a sizing of thick flour starch, adding a little glue. Apply with a whitewash brush, letting each coat dry before another is applied. It will require two or three coats. I gave mine three, but it was a rag carpet. Then paint any color desired.'

### MORE ADVICE ABOUT ANTS.

A Californian Subscriber writes:—'If L.H.D. wants a sure method of driving ants out of the house let her get some corrosive sublimate dissolved in alcohol, (about ¾ oz. to a half pint bottle), and either apply with a feather or spill it round where the ants are, and they will never fail to leave within a very short time. For the ant-hills outside the house, we keep pouring lamp oil down in the hill till the ants change their quarters. Here in California we have unlimited experience in this matter.' The corrosive sublimate is a strong poison.'

## LEGAL.

### ONTARIO.

### TAXATION OF SCHOOL PROPERTY.

Subscriber.—Are school lands in the North-West, when leased for pasture or hay, liable for taxation? Ans.—It is altogether likely that they are; but to be certain about it you would do well to consult a local solicitor.

### DOG POISONING.

Enquirer.—A has a valuable dog, and B, his adjoining neighbor, puts out poison and kills the dog. 1. What would the penalty be if B put the poison on his own place? What if B put it on A's farm? Ans.—1 and 2. No person is allowed to expose poison in any place or locality where dogs or cattle usually have access to the same, and there is a penalty provided of from $5 to $25 with costs for each offence, and in default of immediate payment thereof the offender is liable to be imprisoned in the county jail for a period not exceeding three months.

### TROUBLE BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE.

Dora, Ont.—If a husband tells his wife to go, to leave him, can she claim their only child, a little girl, two years old? 2. Has he any claim on it? 3. Can he be made to support both wife and child, he having told her to go? 4. How much can the wife claim in the house? 5. Also in a case like this should a lawyer be employed to prepare the agreement. Cause of disagreement is not over housekeeping, but only the man's own temper overcomes him. He is on the verge of insanity one would think, and this causes a great deal of unpleasantness all around. Ans.—1, She can, if the child's interests would be best served by her having the custody of the little one. 2. Yes; but neither parent's claim is absolute. The law considers first what would be the most advantageous to the child. 3. It is probable that he could, if necessary be compelled to do so. 4. Whatever is her own personal property. 5. If a separation be really unavoidable a solicitor's services are ordinarily called for.

### FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

J.McL.—1, M dies, leaving house and lot. This lot M mortgaged. The heirs having no money to pay up the same it was bought up by H. D. 1. He being under age, can he hold same? 2. Will he have to foreclose the mortgage in order to have a good claim? 3. How would he have to do in order to settle with heirs, as this lot is growing in value? 4. If he forecloses can he do so in his name, being under age? 5. Would he have to notify each heir through a lawyer? Ans.—1, Yes. 2 and 3. To get the title, equitable as well as legal, vested in him, it would be necessary for him to do so, or he might procure from his executor or administrator and the beneficiaries of his estate a release of their equity of redemption in the property. 4. No; the action should be instituted by a 'near friend' 5. Certainly, all interested in the equity of redemption would be entitled to notice, and to be served with papers in the action accordingly.

## 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.]*

### MOVABLE KNEE-CAP.

'A Subscriber' wishes to know what to do with a knee-cap which slips out of place. Asks if it can be cured. Ans.—We do not quite know what you mean by a movable, or slipping, knee-cap. The knee-cap is always more or less movable, at least when the knee is straight. If you have ever had an accident which has strained the muscles or ligaments the knee joint may feel weak, or as if it needed support. The best and simplest appliance would be a short elastic stocking, made to fit over the knee, and to extend a few inches above and below it. You could perhaps make a supporter out of leather, which could be moulded and worked while wet until it fitted the part, and then arrange it so that it would lace behind. You had better line it with a little chamois leather.

### GREYNESS OF HAIR.

'Subscriber's Son' is twenty-five years of age. Wishes to have the recipe for a combined tonic and restorative for hair, which is turning grey. Ans.—In such cases it is always better to ascertain the cause of the hair turning grey in order to treat it more intelligently. Premature greyness of the hair may be due to illness, nervous headaches, neuralgia, fright. Many cases are dependent on the presence of dandruff. This renders the hair dry in many cases, and when the scales accumulate too much they seem, as it were, to strangle the hair, and also tend to keep the scalp hot. In every case it is wise to keep the scalp as clean as possible. Cases occur also which are due to some family peculiarity. In such cases there is usually not much to be done. You had better try the following treatment faithfully. If the hair is very oily wash the head once a week. If it is dry, wash once in two or three weeks. Use hot water and spirits of green soap. Apply the soap to the scalp first, rubbing it thoroughly in to the roots of the hair. Then rub up into a lather with hot water. Allow to remain so for five minutes, then wash off well with hot water, and finally douche with cold. Dry hair without much rubbing. At night apply a lotion consisting of a saturated solution of boracic acid in rectified spirits. In the morning use the following: Tincture of cantharides, one drachm; resorcin, three drachms; compound tincture of cinchona, four drachms; castor oil, three drachms; oil of bergamot, six drops; rectified spirits to make eight ounces. Keep the hair cut short. If the hair is naturally dry, leave out the castor oil from the above mixture.

## 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.'**

'Rest is not quitting
A busy career,
Rest, is the fitting,
Of self, to one's sphere,
'Tis loving and serving
The highest and best,
'Tis onward—unswerving,
This is true rest.'

The flowers of poetry and romance have faded with the youth of the year, and the quietness is almost loneliness in the garden, for the birds have flown from the nests. Sometimes we thought them a little noisy, but who would prefer the quiet to the sad alternative of a birdless garden?

Shut in behind these old trees, with only a glimpse of river and sky, there is something restful in the atmosphere apart from flower or bird, and the influence is felt by the weary ones of earth. For to be restful implies that one is tired and such is the condition of so many people in this world, to whom the word means only a brief truce from their daily life battle.

Let us be thankful that there are resting places for every soul. 'O rest in the Lord.' 'Be still, and know that I am God,' and 'The still small voice,'—all prove to our perturbed and anxious hearts that it is the quiet inward voice that reaches the hidden thought, and brings peace.

The restlessness of life is upon us all, and it is a noisy and tumultuous world in which we live, while sounds that accord, besides those that are discordant, greet us on every side, and are fatal to perfect repose of spirit.

Wearied, we turn to Nature, to the great rest cure, and from this source can obtain a sense of peace. In that vast book, there is ever a page to comfort and refresh the seeker after rest.

'Blesse! Nature so to see—
Come, lay thee in my soothing shade,
And heal the hurts which sin has made.'

### HEALTHFULNESS OF HONEY.

A mother writes that her little boy 'comes out all over pimples after eating honey,' and asks if it is healthful food.

In an old book of dietary, written in 1440, it is said: 'He that eateth every day, tender onions with honey to his breakfast, shall live healthful.'

It is doubtful if many in our day would be able to attempt this combination, but there is little doubt as to the healthfulness of each article, when taken separately.

The effect of the honey on the little boy is another proof that 'what is one man's meat is another man's poison,' for many things besides honey produce that effect upon different people.

Our ancestors were considered strong and vigorous, and it is certain that for some centuries, honey filled the place of sugar, that came but slowly into use. Gingerbread made with honey was at one time considered the best ingredients, as the honey has a raising effect, making it light and spongy.

Far from having an injurious effect it is well known that honey acts as a digestive, and prevents any ill-effects from hot bread, waffles or griddle cakes.

The poisoning of Xenophon's army by honey was due to their feeding on the certain forms of Rhododendron growing in the vicinity, and is the only notable instance known of deleterious honey. When we think that the bees daintily sip their sweets from so many of our sweetest flowers, tracing their harvest from the first Crocus, and the rich vintage of the apple blossom time, to the tints of amber that precede the darker shades of buckwheat honey, it is a warrant of purity and sweetness. The delicate aroma of white clover and the basswood honey, with its suggestion of mint in the flavor, are at once discovered, while the fragrance of mignonette has been detected as a flavor in it, and wild thyme is famous as bee food.

Yet many fragrant flowers, such as the lilac and the rose, do not yield their sweets to the bee, and the red raspberry, though rich in honey, has no distinctive perfume. The honey of Narbonne is redolent with the sweetness of orange blossoms.

Probably a physician could account for the trouble our correspondent refers to, but there can be no doubt of the healthfulness of honey as an article of diet.

### WITHERING TREE.

C.W.R.—It seems too bad that your tree is doomed, but when the bark bursts in spring there is no help for it, and even though it may linger for a year or two it will not recover.

Thousands of apple, plum and cherry trees were affected in the same way this season, and the leaves are yellow and falling off.

A whole orchard on our grounds was destroyed this spring from the same cause, and there are various reasons given for the disaster.

Trees on low lands have suffered most, but it seems strange in going through the rows, that we find one 'taken and another left,' and the cause is still a subject of discussion.

### WEED FOR NAME.

C.W.C.—It will not be possible to eradicate this weed without ploughing and cleaning the land, unless it be a small piece of ground, and a boy is employed with a spud hoe to destroy every plant. Even then it will only be a partial success, and the ripened seeds will germinate.

Though a brilliant flower, even in a garden plot, the Hawkweed is a pernicious weed, and it is no wonder it has acquired the name of 'Devil's Paint Brush.' In some sections of country it is much more troublesome than others, but thorough tillage is the only remedy.

### PRUNING A PLANT.

Mrs. J. M.—Why think of pruning the plant? If you have plenty of room let it grow. Sow the seed as soon as ripe, but it may not germinate for a long time, so should have a permanent place, where it will not be disturbed. Sometimes new and interesting varieties are found by cultivating seedlings.

### CHAMOMILE AND WORMWOOD.

Herbalist.—As far as can be judged from specimen sent, your plant is the true chamomile. Its proper name is Anthemis tinctoria, and it is valuable for its medicinal uses.

The other specimen is Artemisia Absinthum (wormwood), and its virtue is said to be as a decoction for bruises and sprains. It is a close relation of southernwood, and both are said to possess tonic virtues.

### PLANT FOR NAME.

A correspondent sends a flower of Chicory asking if it is any use, being so much in evidence in field and wayside.

The use of the root is well known, as a substitute for coffee, and the blanched leaves of endive, one of its near relations, is an esteemed salad. But in the hayfield it is not valued, for horses will pick it out and trample it under their feet. The plant is a waif from the Far East, and still carries an echo of its Egyptian name which is 'chikourzeh.'

It is a flower of poetry although rejected by the horses, for scarcely another flower, and certainly no wild one, can equal its celestial color. The buds open day by day into loose heads of florets that from sunrise until noon, are a waving mass of exquisite blue, but by afternoon fade to a dull white. It was called a tonic for melancholy when its seeds were used as a philtre, but the sight of the starry blossoms are cheerful, and on looking at a field when at its best of this bloom we feel a tolerance for the beautiful weed, that Emerson called:

'Succory to match the skies.'

### ROSE OF SHARON.

Rose.—Frequent losses of tender shrubs is apt to make one cautious, and the Althea (Rose of Sharon), has not proved hardy here. Two varieties blossom every summer, but they are wintered indoors, and set out in spring. It is not pleasant to go out after the winter is over and find the choicest of your treasures have been killed to the snow line. The last two winters have been particularly severe, and not only tender, but hardy plants have suffered. Such is the case with the Althea, Forsythia, Pyrus Japonica, and Flowery Almond, but they are beautiful when they do survive, and one must take the risk, for 'nothing venture, nothing have.'

### LEAF FOR NAME.

Nora.—The leaf of vine enclosed is of the Tecoma, or Trumper flower, a hardy climbing plant that is supposed to bloom in August. The plant in my garden covers one side of a trellis before autumn, but has only blossomed once in a number of years, being winter-killed every season. The flower is handsome, large and scarlet, and would be an acquisition if it had better protection perhaps. But it does not endure the winter as well as the honeysuckle that is growing near, though both are treated alike.

### TIME TO PLANT EVERGREENS.

J.D.—There is no better time than the present to plant evergreens. They are unlike deciduous trees and can be moved at this season if care is taken that no air dries out the roots in the process of transplanting.

These trees are very sensitive to root drought, and must be mulched after planting, with six or eight inches of straw or litter around the tree to keep all the moisture in the ground.

Never allow the lower branches of an evergreen to be pruned off, besides adding to the beauty of the tree, they possess value as a wind break.

### TWITCH GRASS.

Young Farmer.—The trouble with this grass is that it grows from underground stems, and they keep on growing if a bit remains in the ground. The land must be harrowed and raked with an implement that will bring the stems to the surface. This is the season of the year for the purpose, and the ground should be gone over three or four times between now and the closing up by frost. Needless to say that the roots so dug up must be raked together and made into a bonfire. That seems to be the only radical method of clearing the land of this troublesome weed.

### BROCCOLI.

Miss M.—It is a late variety of cauliflower, with heads not so fine, and florets more distinctly separated. The plant is more robust than the cauliflower, but it has the same flavor and is grown in the same way, its lateness making it very welcome at the end of the season. It requires care in preparing for the table for if over-cooked the flavor is lost.

It is best tied into cheese cloth and put into boiling water, with enough to cover it, and boiled twenty minutes. Some of the heads are almost purple, but cooking renders them pink.

### RASPBERRY ANTHRACNOSE.

E.L.B.—The specimens received were plainly affected with anthracnose, and it is a serious disease.

The fruiting and non-fruiting canes are equally affected, and the small purple spots when first seen are near the base of the cane. They rapidly increase in size, and as the fungus developes, the centre of each turns to a grayish white color. The course of development is upward, so that at any time during the growing season the tip of the cane shows only the small spots, the larger ones being towards the base.

The direct damage to the tissues rarely extends to the pith, the greatest harm being done to that portion through which the sap is conveyed.

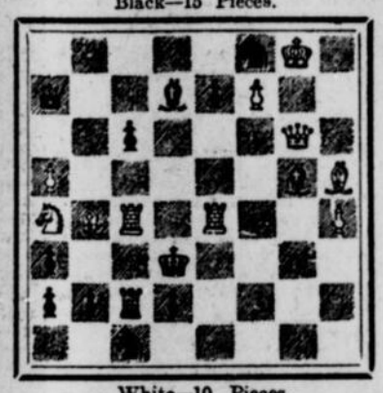
Many growers of raspberries fail to understand why their crops fail, not being familiar with the disease, or observing its inroads.

The action of the fungus on the leaves and branches prevents the formation of fruit, and destroys the plant by degrees. Experiments have been made with Bordeaux mixture with varying success, and at least three applications are required for any good results.

## CHESS

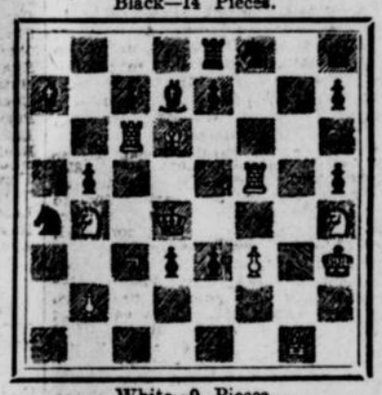
Tuesday, Aug. 15.

PROBLEM NO. 986.
(By F. W. Wynne, Dudley. First prize in 'Daventry Express' Tourney. 'Valmai.'
Black—15 Pieces.



White—10 Pieces.

PROBLEM NO. 987.
(By P. F. Blake, Garston. First prize winner in 'Birmingham News.'
Black—14 Pieces.



White—9 Pieces.
White to play and mate in two moves.

Solutions from Tyro, Myrtle House, Mrs. Pentelow, George Patterson.

### NOTES AND NEWS.

The Barmen tournament begins on Monday with the following fairly strong entry list: Alapin, Burn, Berger, Bernstein, Gottschall, Leonhardt, Maroczy, Janowski, Mieses, Schlechter, Marshall, Teichmann, Tschigorin, Bardeleben, Suechting, Wolf.

On Saturday Bernstein will give a simultaneous exhibition with 50 opponents.

It is announced that Dr. Tarrasch will annotate the games of his match with Marshall, the encounter being fixed for the second half of September.

Here is the detailed score of the Ostend Tourney. These scores are interesting to study, and worth preserving for reference:

| | | 1 | 2 | 2A | 4 | 5 | 5A | 7 | 7A | 7B | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Maroczy | — | 10 | 01 | ½½ | ½0 | 1½ | ?½½ | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | ½1 | 11 | 13½ |
| 2 | Janowski | 01 | — | 10 | 01 | 01 | ½0 | 11 | 11 | ½1 | 1½ | 1½ | 11 | 1½ | ½1 | 18 |
| 2A | Tarrasch | 10 | 01 | — | ½½ | 1½ | 01 | 11 | 01 | ½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 11 | 18 |
| 4 | Schlechter | ½½ | 10 | ½½ | — | ½½ | ½½ | ½½ | ½1 | ½½ | ½1 | ½1 | ½0 | 1½ | 11 | 13½ |
| 5 | Marco | ½1 | 10 | 0½ | ½½ | — | ½½ | ½0 | 1½ | ½0 | ½1 | ½1 | ½½ | 01 | ½1 | 14 |
| 5A | Teichmann | 0½ | 1½ | 10 | ½½ | ½½ | — | ½0 | 01 | ½1 | 10 | 0½ | ½½ | 11 | 1½ | 14 |
| 7 | Burn | ½½ | 00 | ½½ | ½½ | ½1 | — | 10 | 0½ | 01 | 0½ | ½1 | 11 | ½½ | 12½ | |
| 7A | Leonhardt | 00 | 00 | ½0 | ½0 | 0½ | 10 | 01 | — | 10 | 01 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12½ |
| 7B | Marshall | 00 | ½0 | ½0 | ½½ | ½1 | ½0 | 1½ | 01 | — | ½½ | 10 | 00 | 11 | 11 | 12½ |
| 10 | Wolf | 00 | 0½ | 0½ | ½0 | ½0 | 01 | 10 | 10 | ½½ | — | ½½ | ½1 | 01 | 1½ | 12 |
| 11 | Alapin | ½0 | 0½ | 0½ | ½0 | ½0 | 1½ | 1½ | 00 | 01 | ½½ | — | ½½ | 1½ | 11 | 11½ |
| 12 | Blackburn | 00 | 0½ | ½0 | ½1 | ½1 | ½½ | ½0 | 01 | 11 | ½0 | ½½ | — | 1½ | 11 | 10½ |
| 13 | Tschigorin | ½0 | 0½ | 0½ | 0½ | 10 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 0½ | 1½ | — | 1½ | 6½ |
| 14 | Taubenhaus | 00 | ½0 | 0½ | 00 | ½0 | 0½ | ½½ | 00 | 00 | 0½ | 00 | 01 | 0½ | — | 5½ |

### GAME NO. 1042.

(English Knight's Opening.)
(Alapin vs. Taaubenhaus.)

| White. | Black. |
|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 P—B 3 | 3 P—Q 4 |
| 4 Q—R 4 | 4 P—B 3 |
| 5 B—Kt 5 | 5 Kt—K 2 |
| 6 P x P | 6 Q x P |
| 7 P—Q 4 | 7 B—Q 2 |
| 8 B—K 3 | 8 P x P |
| 9 P x P | 9 Kt—K 4 |
| 10 Kt—B 3 | 10 Kt x Kt ch |
| 11 P x Kt | 11 Q—K B 4 |
| 12 Castles Q R | 12 P—Q R 3 |
| 13 P—Q 5 | 13 Castles |
| 14 B x B ch | 14 R x B |
| 15 Q—Q 4 | 15 Kt—B 3 |
| 16 Q—K 4 | 16 Q x Q |
| 17 P x Q | 17 Kt—K 4 |
| 18 P—B 4 | 18 Kt—Kt 3 |
| 19 P—K R 4 | 19 B—Q 3 |
| 20 Q R—B 1 | 20 R—K 1 |
| 21 P—R 5 | 21 Kt—B 1 |
| 22 B—Q 4 | 22 B—Kt 5 |
| 23 P—R 6 | 23 P—K Kt 3 |
| 24 P—B 5 | 24 B x Kt |
| 25 B x B | 25 P—K Kt 4 |
| 26 B x P | 26 R x P |
| 27 R—K 1 | 27 R—B 5 ch |
| 28 K—Kt 1 | 28 R x P |
| 29 R—K 8 ch | 29 K—Q 2 |
| 30 R x Kt | 30 R x P |
| 31 R—Q 8 ch | 31 K—K 3 |
| 32 B—B 3 | 32 R—B 2 |
| 33 R—K Kt 8 | 33 R—K R 8 |
| 34 R—K 1 ch | 34 K—Q 3 |
| 35 R—Kt 7 | 35 R—B 6 |
| 36 R x R P | 36 R (B 6)—R 6 |
| 37 B—K 5 ch | 37 K—Q 4 |
| 38 R—Q 7 ch | 38 Resigns |

### GAME NO. 1043.

(King's Gambit Declined.)

| White. Tchigorin. | Black. Marco. |
|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 P—K B 4 | 2 B—B 4 |
| 3 Kt—K B 3 | 3 P—Q 3 |
| 4 B—B 4 | 4 Kt—K B 3 |
| 5 P—Q 3 | 5 Q Kt—Q 2 |
| 6 Kt—B 3 | 6 P—B 3 |
| 7 Q— K 2 | 7 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 8 B—Kt 3 | 8 P—Q R 4 |
| 9 P—Q R 4 | 9 P—Kt 5 |
| 10 Kt—Q 1 | 10 B—R 3 |
| 11 P x P | 11 P x P |
| 12 Kt—K 3 | 12 B x Kt |
| 13 Q x B | 13 Kt—Kt 5 |
| 14 Q—K 2 | 14 Castles |
| 15 B—Kt 5 | 15 K Kt—B 3 |
| 16 Castles K R | 16 P—R 3 |
| 17 B—R 4 | 17 Q—B 2 |
| 18 Kt—Q 2 | 18 Q—Q 3 |
| 19 K—R 1 | 19 P—Kt 4 |
| 20 B—Kt 3 | 20 K—Kt 2 |
| 21 R—B 5 | 21 Kt—K Kt 1 |
| 22 Kt—B 1 | 22 Q R—K 1 |
| 23 Kt—K 3 | 23 Q—Kt 3 |
| 24 Q R—K B 1 | 24 P—B 3 |
| 25 P—R 4 | 25 Kt—B 4 |
| 26 P—R 5 | 26 Q—R 2 |
| 27 B—Q B 4 | 27 B—B 1 |
| 28 Q—B 2 | 28 Kt—K 3 |
| 29 R x K P | 29 P x R |
| 30 B x P, ch | 30 Kt—B 3 |
| 31 Kt—Kt 4 | 31 Kt—B 5 |
| 32 Q—R 7, ch | 32 K—R 1 |
| 33 B x Kt, ch | 33 Resigns |

### GAME NO. 1044.

| White. F. J. Marshall. | Black. J. H. Blackburne |
|---|---|
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—Q 4 |
| 2 P—Q B 4 | 2 P—K 3 |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | 3 P x P (a) |
| 4 P—K 3 (b) | 4 Kt—K B 3 |
| 5 P x P | 5 Q—Kt Q 2 |
| 6 Kt—B 3 | 6 P—Q R 3 |
| 7 Castles | 7 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 8 B—Q 3 | 8 B—Kt 2 |
| 9 P—K 4 (c) | 9 P—Kt 5 (d) |
| 10 P—K 5 | 10 P x Kt |
| 11 P x Kt | 11 Kt P x P |
| 12 P x P | 12 R K K—Kt sq |
| 13 B x K R P (e) | 13 B—Kt 2 |
| 14 B—B 2 | 14 P—K B 4 |
| 15 R—K sq | 15 Q—B 3 |
| 16 B x B (f) | 16 B—Q 3 |
| 17 B x B | 17 P x B |
| 18 R—Kt sq | 18 B—Q 4 |
| 19 B—R 4 | 19 K—K 2 (g) |
| 20 P—B 4 | 20 B—K 5 (h) |
| 21 B x Kt | 21 Q—R 3 (i) |
| 22 B—R 4 | 22 R x P ch |
| 23 K—B sq (j) | 23 Q—R 6 |
| 24 B x B | 24 P x R (k) |
| 25 R—Kt 7 ch | 25 K—B 3 |
| 26 Kt—K sq | 26 R—Kt 8 ch (l) |
| 27 K—K 2 | 27 Q—R 4 ch |
| 28 K—Q 2 | 28 Q—Q R 4 ch |
| 29 K—K 2 | 29 Q—B 6 |
| 30 B—B 2 (m) | 30 Q x P ch |
| 31 K—K3 | 31 Q—B 6 ch |
| 32 K—K 2 | 32 R x Kt ch |
| 33 Q x R | 33 Q x B ch |
| 34 Q—Q 2 | 34 Q x Q ch |
| 35 K x Q | 35 K—R sq and wo |

(a) A favorite continuation of the late Mr. Steinitz. Theoretically it is generally supposed to be in White's favor, but Black frequently does better with it than with the more approved defences, simply because the players of the day have not the strongest variations which arise from the exchange of pawns at their finger's ends.

(b) It is not quite clear why White did not play P—Q 4 in this position, instead of later on, when the move practically cost him the game.

(c) In the present position this move was either a blunder or a little intimidation.

(d) The right reply, and the game turns now at once to Black's advantage.

(e) White's prospects are certainly not improved by the capture of this useless pawn. He had much better have played 13, Q—Kt 2, with a view to B—K 4, and preventing also P—K B 4.

(f) If 17. B—Kt 3, P—B 5; 18. B—R 4, R x P (ch); 19. K x R, Q x B, etc., should win.

(g) Black's play from this point is extremely fine and instructive.

(h) If B x P, 21. B x Kt, K x B; 22. Q—R 4 (ch), B—Kt 4; 23. R x B, winning a piece.

(i) A beautiful move! And it is clear that even Marshall failed to grasp its full meaning, otherwise he would have replied 22. R x B.

(j) For if 23. K x R, then R—Kt sq (ch); 24. K—B sq, Q—R 6 (ch), and wins. Or, 24. K—R sq? Q—R 6; and mate is forced.

(k) Apparently R—Kt 8 (ch) at this stage would have won much quicker.

(l) This is not so strong now, although if White were to capture the rook mate would follow by R—Kt sq (ch); 28. K—R sq, Q—B 8 mate.

(m) This seems rather odd, instead of B—Kt 3, although that move could not have saved the game.

(n) Nearly 50 more moves were registered before White resigned, a great battle raging on the Q—R file for a considerable time.

—Van Vliet.

### GAME NO. 1,045

(Ruy Lopez.)

| White. H. Wolff. | Black. G. Maroczy. |
|---|---|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 B—Kt 5 | 3 P—Q R 3 |
| 4 B—R 4 | 4 Kt—B 3 |
| 5 Castles. | 5 Kt x P |
| 6 P—Q 4 | 6 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 7 B—Kt 3 | 7 P—Q 4 |
| 8 Px P (a) | 8 B—K 3 |
| 9 P—B 3 | 9 B—Q B 4 |
| 10 Q Kt—Q 2 | 10 Castles. |
| 11 Q—K 2 (b) | 11 B—B 4 |
| 12 P—Q R 4 | 12 R—Kt sq |
| 13 P x P | 13 P x P |
| 14 R—R 6 (c) | 14 B—Q Kt 5 |
| 15 Kt x Kt (d) | 15 P x Kt |
| 16 Kt—Kt 5 | 16 Kt x P |
| 17 Kt x K P | 17 Q—R 5! |
| 18 Kt—Kt 5 (e) | 18 Q R—K sq |
| 19 P—K 3 | 19 Q— Kt 5 |
| 20 Q x Q | 20 B x Q |
| 21 B— KB 4 | 21 B—B sq |
| 22 R—R 8 (f) | 22 Kt—Q 6! |
| 23 B—B 2 | 23 Kt x B P! |
| 24 R—Kt 8 (g) | 24 Kt—R 6 ch |
| 25 K—R sq | 25 Kt x Kt |
| 26 B x Kt | 26 B—R 6 |
| 27 R x R | 27 R x R |
| 28 R—Q sq | 28 P—K B 3 |
| 29 B—Kt 3 ch | 29 K—R sq |
| 30 B—B sq | 30 B—Kt 5 |
| 31 R—B sq | 31 R—K 8 ! (h) |
| 32 K—Kt 2 | 32 R—K 7 ch |
| 33 K—R sq | 33 B—R 6 (i) |
| Resigns. | |

(a) Many good players prefer P—Q R 4 first.

(b) The more usual move, 11. B—B 2, is preferable, as it admits of 12. Kt—Kt 3, followed by Q Kt—Q 4.

(c) Rather a pointless move in the present position.

(d) And it turns all in favor of Black. White has, however, as is so very common, mismanaged the opening, and is already hard put to find a good continuation.

(e) Kt—Kt 3 seems better rather, although after 18..B—Q 6, 19. Q x Kt, B x R; 20. K x B, Q x R P; White would not be altogether happy.

(f) Much better was R—R sq. The text move is a blunder, which loses White the game very quickly.

(g) If R x Kt, R—K 8 ch; 25. K—Kt 2, B—Kt 2 ch; winning the rook.

(h) Pretty and artistic. If R x R, B—B 6 mate!

(i) With this move Black must at least win a rook.

—Van Vliet.

### GAME NO. 1046.

(Queen's Gambit Declined.)
Marshall vs. Taubenhaus.

| Whitie. | 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 B—K 2 |
| 5 P—K 3 | 5 Q Kt—Q 2 |
| 6 Kt—B 3 | 6 Castles |
| 7 B—Q 3 | 7 P x P |
| 8 B x P | 8 P—Q Kt 3 |
| 9 Castles | 9 B—Kt 2 |
| 10 Q—K 2 | 10 Kt— Q4 |
| 11 B x B | 11 Q x B |
| 12 P—K 4 | 12 Kt—B 5 |
| 13 Q—K 4 | 13 Kt—Kt 3 |
| 14 Q R—Q 1 | 14 P—Q R 3 |
| 15 Kt—K Kt 5 | 15 P—R 3 |
| 16 Kt—R 3 | 16 P—Kt 4 |
| 17 B—Kt 3 | 17 P—Q B 4 |
| 18 P—Q 5 | 18 P—B 5 |
| 19 P—Q 6 | 19 Q—B 3 |
| 20 B—B 2 | 20 P—K 4 |
| 21 P—B 4 | 21 P x P |
| 22 Kt x B P | 22 Q—Kt 4 |
| 23 Q Kt—Q 5 | 23 Q Kt—K 4 |
| 24 K—R 1 | 24 Kt x Kt |
| 25 Kt—K 7 ch | 25 K—R 1 |
| 26 R x Kt | 26 Q R—Q 1 |
| 27 Q—B 2 | 27 P—B 3 |
| 28 R—B 5 | 28 Q—Kt 5 |
| 29 P—K R 3 | 29 Q x R ch |
| 30 B x Q | 30 R x P |
| 31 R x Kt | 31 R x B ch |
| 32 K—R 2 | 32 K R —Q 1 |
| 33 R—K 6 | 33 B—B 1 |
| 34R x B P | 34 Resigns |

## WEATHERLETS.

Moonlight and noonlight all glamor and gleam;
Hillside and rillside a thrall to the dream;
Capture and rapture before the days close!
Midsummer comes and midsummer goes!
—Clinton Scollard.

The opening flower in shady nook
Uplifts its head with eager look
And day by day its cup anew
Craves thirstily the morning dew.

There will be, when I come home, through the hill-gap in the west,
The friendly smile of the sun on the fields that I love best;
The red-topped clover here, and the white-whorled daisy there,
And the bloom of the wilding briar that attars the upland air;
There will be bird-mirth sweet—(mellower none may know!)—
The flute of the wild wood-thrush, the call of the vireo;
Pleasant gossip of the leaves, and from the dawn to the gloam
The lyric laughter of brooks there will be when I come home.
—Clinton Scollard.

For darkness passes; storms shall not abide;
A little patience, and the fog is past.
After the sorrow of the ebbing tide,
The singing floods return in joy at last.
Day long, night long unceasingly, the winds
Sweep o'er the coast,
The clamor and the clangour and the shrill
Persistent shrieking, the undying moan,
Harass and vex our souls.
Oh God! to Thee we cry
Enfold us so within Thy deepest peace,
That the storm's echo in our hearts may cease,
And we heed not the tempest's rude alarm.
Grant this, dear Lord, but most,
The breathing of the Holy Ghost,
That we ourselves may stand, wind swept yet calm.
—G.C.

Darting of dragon-fly, flutter of moth;
Barley in windrow and wheat in the swath;
Hush-song and thrush-song!—the mother-bird knows!—
Midsummer comes and midsummer goes!
—Clinton Scollard.

Herald of morning,
Soft-treading dawn,
All thine adorning
Silver and fawn,
Into the eyelids
Heavy with sleep,
Even as God bids
Tenderly creep!

Rouse up the flowers,
Passing o'er none,
Whisper of showers
Tinged with the sun!
Move o'er the meadlands,
Glide o'er the lake,
Brighten the dull sands
Where the waves break!

Waken the dear birds,
Clustered in trees,
Teach them the sweet words
Borne on the breeze!
Send them all winging
Upward like darts,
Fill with their singing
All human hearts!

A member of the London Stock Exchange, who failed to go into the witness-box in a case in which he figured as defendant, has been suspended for two years.

## NATURAL REMEDIES.

**Some Gifts of Dame Nature.**

Strange how often Nature provides an appropriate remedy for a local or general disease. The inside bark of the willow trees, which grow in damp and rheumatic places, gives Salacine, the great cure for acute rheumatism. Quinine, which is the cure for Ague, is made from Peruvian Bark, which tree thrives in swampy, aguish districts. Again, fruit flourishes in hot climates where liver, kidney and skin diseases abound—and he who lives in a hot climate and abstains from eating fruit will die—generally from liver disease. Why? Because fruit acts on the bowels and makes them move, acts on the liver and causes more bile to flow—which is the natural purgative—acts on the kidneys and makes them excrete more urine, acts on the skin and increases the action of the skin in throwing off impurities. Fruit purifies the blood by increasing the action of the bowels, skin and kidneys. One has to eat a lot of fruit to get the full benefit. A physician in Ottawa has discovered a method of combining the juices of apples, oranges, prunes and figs and then forcing an additional atom of bitter from the orange peels into the united juices—and this makes a stronger fruit material—many times stronger than ordinary fruit. The fruit laxative extract is made into tablets, and sold under the name of "Fruit-a-tives" or "Fruit Liver Tablets." These tablets are a natural remedy for Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Kidney, Liver and Skin diseases and all blood impurities. 50c. a box, 6 boxes $2.50 or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.


## WAITING FOR GOD

BY E. E. CLEAL.

(Preached in East Sheen Congregational Church.)

'Now Moses kept the flock of Jethro, his father-in-law, priest of Midian.'—Exodus iii., 1.

My subject this morning is waiting for God. And, perhaps, it will help us in its consideration if, instead of taking some abstract text, we look at this solitary figure, waiting for God. The place is the desert of Midian. Scattered amongst the scanty pasturage is a flock of sheep. Leaning upon his staff watching them is an old shepherd. The last time we saw this man he was in a palace, with the prospect of a brilliant career before him. Now he leads the flock of his father-in-law, from place to place, to seek what pasture a desert can afford. And he has been at this for forty years, forty of the best years of his life. It seemed as if God had forgotten him. Year after year passed and there was no sign. Little children grew into staid elderly men and women. Young men grew grey with years and the weight of cares. Young and old passed away, but no sign; and now he himself has come to what most men would deem the close of life. Yet God has made no sign. Moses has to wait, and wait, and wait for God.

One of the hardest things in life is to wait. Many of us cannot even wait a few minutes. If you want to study human nature, stand on a station platform, when some official has announced that the train will be forty minutes late, and watch how different men act. Forty minutes is not long to wait, many of these men may be perfectly well able to spare the time; it is simply that they have never learned to wait. We must have things directly we want them, or we fret and fume and fuss as though our very existence depended on having them. It is not an age of waiting. It is an age of speed, an age of lightning messages, lightning travel, lightning lunches. We grudge time to eat, let alone to think. Of course, this brings its own reward. It means that we miss much of the pleasure of life. The man that rushes to and fro sees nothing of the everchanging life of the streets; life has no surprises for him—the pathos and the humor, the mystery and the revelation are alike unnoticed. And if we are impatient of the little pauses, what about the long intervals that sometimes come to men? Let me refer to one or two.

1. How often a man has to wait for the real work of his life. That was what happened here. The work of Moses's life was just beginning. Just when other men are unbuckling their armor, he was girding it on. Who cares what Moses did in the court of the Pharaohs? His life there is reckoned up in a verse or two. Who cares what he did in the desert of Midian? A few short verses are enough to tell the tale. But the work he was yet to do would be told in every age, would fill four books of the Bible, would place him first among the heroes of whom the world has never been worthy. But for that work he has to wait, though the task seems to stand ready to his hand. Was it not the same with David? What weary years elapsed between his anointing and his kingship. What a poor training seemed the shepherd life for the throne of Israel. How wasted seemed the weary years of exile.

And Christ himself. Thirty years pass by before he proclaims his Messiahship to a waiting world. What sick are waiting for healing, what poor for the Gospel, what widows of Nain for comfort, what Mary Magdalenes for pardon. But he waits.

And is it not so with some of you? You do not feel you are doing the work God has called you to. You feel a power in you that has never been developed. You are tied to what seems the drudgery of home, or to some form of profitless labor that seems the veriest waste of life's opportunities. You feel the power in you to do good work. Yet the door does not open. And, meantime, the years are passing, and it may be you are no longer young. Or, even if you are about the work you love, it may be years of waiting before you get a footing. How many doctors have to wait for patients, how many barristers have to wait for briefs, how many shopkeepers for customs? And the years are passing by, and life is so short.

2. Ther are the interuptions of life's work when God keeps men waiting for him. I can only deal with one, and that is that great interruptor—sickness. You all know about it. Struck ruthlessly down, and nothing for it but to wait. No consideration for work, for friends, for yourself, for prospects; just the peremptory 'wait.' I heard a story last week that illustrates this. A lad had made up his mind to be a line engraver. He felt the power in him to do good work. After a while he got a situation at a large firm of engravers, but he was given other employment than that on which he had set his heart. One day, when his own particular work was slack, he had a bit of engraving put into his hand to see what he could do. A little while after his employer passed by, and picked up the work on which he was engaged. 'Who did this?' he said. 'I did,' said the lad. 'Then you can put all other work away, you need do nothing else now.' The lad went home with his heart full. He had found life's work at last. Some time after something was wrong with his eyes. He went to a doctor, who, of course, at once asked what employment he followed? He told him. 'No more of that,' said the doctor, and he went out of the consulting-room a broken man. Other employment was found for him, and now, after yeasr of interruption, he is just finding his way back into his life's work again. Think of it; because some little nerve does not fulfil its function, genius, passion for work, of no avail. Nothing for it but to wait.

3. There is one other waiting—waiting for results. Of course, where the reward of your labor is certain and its time fixed, there is not much difficulty in waiting. A farmer does not experience any hardship in waiting for his harvest. He knows he will reap his corn in August, and he can possess his soul in patience till August comes. Whenever you have to do with Nature you can fall back on the old promise that seed-time and harvest shall not fail, and wait with patience till the appointed season comes. But when man comes in, there comes in an element of uncertainty. Think of the men who have struggled for reforms, and who have died and never seen them. Think of Tolstoi lifting up his voice against war, and seeing his land plunged in an awful conflict, and the day of his dreams further off than ever. Think of the men in our own land who have fought and waited for liberty and waited in vain. And in our own little work for God, is it not the same? We have worked in some dark district that to-day, to all appearances, is as dark as ever. We have taught some class, and nevr had a sign of any seed falling upon fruitful ground. We have prayed over some boy, who is not one whit less hard for all our prayers. If there is a due season, it is a late one. There is nothing for it but just to wait, wait, wait.

What is to be said to all this? Does not the difficulty sometimes arise from taking too narrow and limited a view of life? We will look at things from our poor, human standpoint. We are here for a few years, and we want to see everything completed in that time. We forget that God is the worker—that we are only the instruments. You are not bound to do a piece of work with the same tool throughout. You may use a good many tools before your work is complete. And shall we deny to God the same right? If we can only be assured of the ultimate triumph of God's purpose, we can wait. What does it matter that Ridley and Latimer had to die as soon as they had lit their little candle of Reformation? They died triumphant in the conviction that it would never go out—and it never has. What does it matter if Tolstoi dies without seeing war abolished or Russia emancipated? It will come. And even though you have prayed long and the day for which you have prayed, never dawns for you, it will dawn on other waiting eyes. There shall be some Simeon at last who will take the child of your hopes and prayers in his arms and say: 'Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation, which thou promised according to thy Word.' Christ died without seeing his prayers answered. But he shall see the travail of his soul and shall be satisfied: and every man who labors for the right and good shall some day se the same sight. Take a wider view. Eternity is big enough even for the purposes of God. Have faith in God and you can afford to wait.

Again, does not the difficulty sometimes arise from mistaking God's purpose for us? May not God's purpose be something very different to what you think? You think it is to do some bit of work. Perhaps God has your character in mind more than that work. A thousand other men could do that as well as you, perhaps better; or, it may be, it is not essential that it should be done at all. But, what if God has a greater idea, the developing and perfecting your soul, preparing you for some greater work by-and-by, or the blessing of others thorugh you? He was making the character of Moses those forty years, and the old shepherd comes out at the end strong, patient, enduring, fit to be a leader of men.

And, then, if this does not answer all the difficulty of waiting, can we not for the rest accept the mystery and trust in God? And the very acceptance of the mystery is a further perfecting in character. For if there were no mystery there would be no faith. Do you want to see everything now? Would you not rather hear Christ say, What I do thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter? Would you not rather see through the glass darkly, content to know that the day will come when you shall see face to face? To me it seems that mystery is one of the charms of life. There is a fascination about mystery, the corners of life half hid in the shadows, the surprise and delight of the gradual unfolding. It is better than the blinding light that leaves nothing to be revealed. Let us wait; we can't bear the ful light now, at any rate, whatever we may by-and-by. We hear a good deal about following Christ. But the same Lord who said 'Follow me,' also bade his disciples watch and wait with him through the long, dark hours of Gethsemane. And the disciples who could leave their nets and follow him could not wait and watch with him. It is often easier to follow than to wait. There is an excitement about following; every step may be a glad surprise. But the dull, tedious, weary, uneventful, profitless waiting, that wants even a greater faith. God give us that faith and help us to wait his will, and so shall we find that it is good for a man to patiently wait for God.

## SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

Aug. 27.

JEREMIAH IN THE DUNGEON.—(Jeremiah xxxviii., 1-13.)

Golden Text: Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness' sake; for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.—Matthew v., 10.

(By R. M. Kurtz.)

INTRODUCTION.

We have seen the contempt with which King Jehoiakim treated the book of God's Word, as given through Jeremiah, and we saw the punishment foretold because of this crime. Among other things Jerusalem and Judah were to suffer because of the sins of the people, and Jehoiakim was not to be followed by his descendants upon the throne.

His son Jehoiachim did indeed succeed to the throne, but at once Nebuchadnezzar besieged Jerusalem and Jehoiachim surrendered, and ended his days in captivity in Babylon. His reign lasted only three months, and Nebuchadnezzar, who was now the real master of Judah made Mattaniah, son of Josiah, and uncle of Jehoiachim, king, changing his name to Zedekiah.

Zedekiah was twenty-one when he began to reign, and he reigned eleven years. He was the twentieth and last king of Judah.

During the stormy times which marked the close of the kingdom of Judah the nation was not wholly without its heroic men. To-day we have an incident in the life of the prophet Jeremiah which shows what it cost a man to be true to God in those troublous times.

Zedekiah paid no attention to Jeremiah so far as mending his ways was concerned, but the fear of Nebuchadnezzar was upon the nation and the king sent to Jeremiah a request that he pray for them. The prophet replied that, though Nebuchadnezzar had just then turned away to meet the army of the King of Egypt, he would again come against Jerusalem and take it.

Jeremiah was arrested as he was about to leave Jerusalem, while the army of Nebuchadnezzar was absent, on the false charge that he was going over to the enemy. He was put into the dungeon of the prison. Zedekiah secretly asked the prophet what message there was from God and was told that the king should fall into the enemy's hands. Then Jeremiah complained of the injustice of his treatment, and the king so far lightened it as to give him the liberty of the court of the prison and to provide him bread.

Jeremiah's prophecies concerning the disaster soon to come made him anything but popular, and at the request of the princes the king weakly gave him into their power, as we see in to-day's lesson.

A UNPOPULAR PROPHET.

1. Then Shephatiah the son of Mattan, and Gedaliah, the son of Pashur, and Jucal the son of Shelemiah, and Pashur the son of Malchiah, heard the words that Jeremiah had spoken unto all the people, saying,

2. Thus saith the Lord, He that remaineth in this city shall die by the sword, by the famine, and by the pestilence; but he that goeth forth to the Chaldeans shall live; for he shall have his life for a prey, and shall live.

3. Thus saith the Lord, This city shall surely be given into the hand of the king of Babylon's arm, which shall take it.

4. Therefore the princes said unto the king of Babylon's army which shall be put to death, for thus he weakeneth the hands of the men of war that remain in this city, and the hands of all the people, in speaking such words unto them: for this man seeketh not the welfare of this people, but the hurt.

5. Then Zedekiah the king said, Behold he is in your hand: for the king is not he that can do anything against you.

6. Then took they Jeremiah and cast him into the dungeon of Malchiah the son of Hammelech, that was in the court of the prison; and they let down Jeremiah with cords. And in the dungeon there was no water, but mire; so Jeremiah sunk in the mire.'

From the reading of these verses it appears that Jeremiah, in the court of the prison, still had some freedom of communication with the people, and continued to utter his stern messages.

Notice the gloomy and terrible picture the prophet placed before the people. (verses 2, 3.) The soldiers must soon begin to feel that they were fighting in vain, and the private citizens that there was nothing but suffering in store for them till the city fell, though they might save themselves by outright surrender.

The princes mentioned in verse 1 complained to the king that Jeremiah was taking the heart out of the soldiers, and that he did not seek the people's welfare. The first charge was true, but not the second. The people had gone to such lengths of evil that God was about to bring their kingdom to a close, and it was a merciful message that frankly told them so, and pointed out the way to escape death amid the horrors of a siege that was indescribably awful.

So Zedekiah, instead of coming out boldly in defense of the man of God, in whose words he himself believed, weakly gave the faithful prophet into the power of these princes. They proceeded to let Jeremiah down into a foul, miry dungeon, where starvation might close his career. This 'dungeon,' as it is here called, may have been one of the cisterns for rain water, common still in that land. The filthy condition of these cisterns is said to be a cause of much sickness in Palestine to-day.

It was a deep place, as Jeremiah was let down with ropes until he sank into the mire at the bottom. The prophet's case surely seemed desperate now.

Jeremiah is a type of many other faithful men in similar times in the history of nations. No one, who is morally and mentally in good health, likes to hear a chronic grumbler or pessimist. But we must not confuse morbid, gloomy, whining men and women, who are always seeing everything in a bad light, with another class, who may offer no brighter view, but a more faithful one.

There are persons who are naturally thoughtful and serious, but not morbid and complaining. When they study history and their own times they frequently see things that are alarming, and have the honesty to point them out. Of such was Jeremiah. He did not foretell disaster to Judah, because he enjoyed such an outlook, but because God gave him such a message for the people.

We have Jeremiahs to-day, men who are pointing out our national sins and their consequences, not because they prefer the task, but because they seek to lead the people to avoid perils that loom up in the future. Unfortunately, while we do not have literal prisons for such, we do often cast them into the dungeon of contempt, reproach, disfavor, and abuse, whereas they may be men truly raised up by Providence to point out to us the true way.

A FRIEND IN NEED.

7. 'Now when Edeb-melech the Ethiopian, one of the eunuchs which was in the king's house, heard that they had put Jeremiah in the dungeon: the king then sitting in the gate of Benjamin.

8. 'Ebed-melech went forth out of the king's house, and spake to the king, saying,

9. 'My lord the king, these men have done evil in all that they have done to Jeremiah the prophet, whom they have cast into the dungeon; and he is like to die for hunger in the place where he is; for there is no more bread in the city.

10. 'Then the king commanded Ebed-melech the Ethiopian, saying, Take from hence thirty men with thee and take up Jeremiah the prophet out of the dungeon, before he die.

11. 'So Ebed-melech took the men with him, and went into the house of the king under the treasury, and took thence old cast clouts and old rotten rags, and let them down by cords into the dungeon to Jeremiah.

12. 'And Ebed-melech the Ethiopian said unto Jeremiah, Put now these old cast clouts and rotten rags under thine armholes under the cords. And Jeremiah did so.

13. 'So they drew up Jeremiah with cords, and took him up out of the dungeon; and Jeremiah remained in the court of the prison.'

But God had not forgotten that faithful servant of his who was willing to die in the dark and filthy dungeon, rather than refuse to deliver his message to men.

In the king's own household was an official who had the sense of justice to realize how great a wrong was being committed, and the courage to go straight to the man who, above all others, was responsible for the treatment of the prophet.

The name 'Ebed-melech' may mean simply a servant of the king. Ethiopian servants of this sort were common in royal households at that time in the East.

Notice how bold and direct this man's language is. He addresses the king respectfully, but he does not mince words nor 'beat about the bush' in declaring against the outrage, and showing the need of immediate action.

Then Zedekiah, swayed first one way and then the other, at once ordered that this friend of Jeremiah take thirty men and rescue the prophet. This number was probably named in order to prevent interference on the part of any small group of Jeremiah's enemies who might be encountered.

Note the tender care this Ethiopian exercised in letting down old clothes and rags to prevent the ropes from cutting into the prophet's flesh as he was drawn out of the mire into which he was doubtless now deeply sunken.

So the prophet was saved from a horrible death, through this man whom God brought forward at the last moment. With God no circumstances are desperate.

The lesson for Sept. 3 is, 'The Captivity of Judah.' II. Chron. xxxvi., 11-21.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Aug. 21.—Jer. xxxviii., 1-13.
Tuesday, Aug. 22.—Jer. xxxvii., 1-10.
Wednesday, Aug. 23.—Jer. xxxvi., 11-21.
Thursday, Aug. 24.—Jer. xxxviii., 14-23.
Friday, Aug. 25.—Jer. xxxix., 1-10.
Saturday, Aug. 26.—Jer. xxxix., 11-18.
Sunday, Aug. 27.—Jer. xxi., 1-13.

## BIBLE TRUTHS

PREACHING, AND LIVING, CHRIST

The one is proclaiming God's message of grace by words, the other by the life, being living epistles read and known of all men. Both should be heard and seen in every Christian. Revivalism properly means a new manifestation of love and zeal and earnestness in Christian life and work. There are hundreds of Christians who have never made one earnest effort, by prayer, word, or work to save perishing men. The change of such a life to its opposite would be a revival. Some one has said: 'God forbid that we should try to get up a revival, but God forbid that we should cease to call it down.' If our prayer is real, work will follow. Evangelistic work is not revival, but Christian effort to make known the gospel to the unsaved. This should be continuous till every unsaved one within reach has heard the way of salvation. Evan Roberts says, 'Revivalism is only Christianity in earnest.' That should be the normal state of every Christian. Jesus came to save the world. Paul was anxious about saving men, and became all things to all men that he might save some. (Jno. xii., 47; Rom. xi., 14; I. Cor ix., 22.) God would have all men saved. (I. Tim. ii., 4.) Christ sends His messengers to all the world. (Mk. xvi., 15.) Persecution scattered the Jewish Christians, and they went everywhere proclaiming Christ. (Acts viii., 1-5.) Is the love of God in that man who does nothing to make it known to others?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## THE DANGER-LINE IN JOKING.

(Toronto 'News.')

The experience of Professor Osler seems to point two morals: one is the danger of joking at all; the other is the wisdom of sticking to old and well-approved lines of humor. The solemn delivery of platitudes is an almost certain road to a reputation for wisdom. Collect all the truths which appear to be obvious and self-evident; utter them in a rotund voice; and do not be afraid of repeating them. If you must joke, do it in a manner that can be demonstrated and justified. When is a door not a door? When it is ajar. Conundrums, horse-play, ridicule, nicknames, are all safe forms of humor. The stage is an excellent guide in this respect. The comic song consists of a string of verses, each terminated by the same joke; the joke by many repititions is firmly grasped by the mind, and the fifteenth verse seems funnier than the first. Jumping, tumbling, making faces and playing practical jokes, are standard and successful means of provoking mirth. A humorist might rack his brain for a month and produce something far less amusing than the spectacle of a man sitting on and smashing a tall hat. Herein lies the secret of the popularity of the musical comedy.

At the risk of doing further injustice to Dr. Osler we venture to translate his remarks into platitudinarian form. Every period of life has its appropriate work, which if deferred can never be done as well. Young men for action, old men for counsel, is a safe and illuminating remark to make at this stage of the discussion. It might be pointed out, with equal truth and brilliancy, that a man of fifty, while he may excel a youth of twenty in wisdom, is likely to be beaten by him in a foot race. Yet we would not eschew humor altogether. The notion of an old or middle-aged person falling in love is a safe topic for the amusement of youth; while age can be consoled by instances of young men who erred because they supposed they were wiser than their fathers. Cases of men learning to play the violin or talk Greek at eighty are always in point, and an air of owlish wisdom may be imparted to these anecdotes by pointing out that it is better not to delay the acquisition of such accomplishments, in view of the uncertainty of life. This is a safe line, while the whimsical presentation of a phase of truth is attended with much danger of misconstruction.

A newspaper writer conceived the notion of rebuking the use of slang in an article filled with all the slang phrases he could collect. A correspondent went to the trouble of picking out all these phrases and gravely informed the writer that he was himself guilty of the offence which he condemned. Another writer, wishing to express in a humorous way his objection to meddlesome legislation regulating the lives of children, said that in an obscure European State the experiment of parental control had been attended with some success. This produced a letter making, with the utmost gravity, the suggestion that the experiment ought to be tried in Canada. Equally hard was the fate of a joker who protested against church-goers blocking up Jarvis street and obstructing 'scorchers.' An indignant letter from a pedestrian showed that the point had been missed. By these experiences and his own we hope Dr. Osler will take warning, carefully avoiding all whimsical or fanciful admixture of truth and humor, and taking for his model our old friend Euclid, who demonstrated his jokes and concluded them with the triumphant words 'which is absurd.'

## WHY TALL MEN ARE NOT STRONG.

Tal. men, as a rule, have bodies out of proportion to their lower limbs—that is, they are like a structure insufficiently supported, with the natural result that they are unable to bear fatigue or to compete in the struggles of life with lesser men more harmoniously proportioned. Army experience bears out these observations. In a long and fatiguing march, the tall men usually fall out first or succumb to campaigning, unless, as is very rarely the case, they have well-knit and symmetrical frames. A soldier between five feet five inches and five feet nine inches is usually the man most capable of bearing the strain of army life.

The wonderful powers of the Japanese soldier for undergoing long marches without showing signs of fatigue are well known. The Japanese are small in stature, but, as a rule, perfectly proportioned, and their frugal mode of living enables them to derive all the advantages of their physical conformation and construction.

The wild hordes of Goths and Vingoths who overran ancient Rome were small, hairy men of immense strength and powers of endurance.

Anyone who has seen the collection of ancient armor in the Tower must have been struck with the smallness of the great majority of the suits of mail. The battles of the world have not been won by giants, nor are the dominant races of the world people of abnormal stature.

The mere fact of our rising generation becoming smaller in regard to length of body is no indication of physical deterioration, providing the body as a whole is symmetrical and perfectly developed.—'T. A. T.'

## A LOST EXPEDITION.

With the death of Sir Augustus Gregory, the last of the great Australian explorers has passed away. His demise recalls the most remarkable mystery in the annals of the Commonwealth. Fifty-seven years have passed since an exploring expedition, commanded by a German scientist, Ludwig Leichardt, set out from Sydney to cross Australia from east to west. To this day nobody knows what happened to that exploring party. Not a scrap of paper, not a solitary relic of its fate, has ever been discovered. It must have been either overwhelmed in some natural convulsion, or absolutely annihilated by the blacks. Sir Augustus Gregory led two expeditions in search of it, one of them organized by the Royal Geographical Society.—London 'Chronicle.'


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# RUNNING WITH THE PACK

## THE TRIUMPH OF IDEALISM OVER 'GRAFT.'

(By Clinton Dangerfield, in the Tribune 'Sunday Magazine.')

Frawley rubbed a sleek, well-padded jaw with an equally smooth hand, his wide, expressive mouth curled into a faint sneer. 'Honesty is your pose,' he said coolly.

'That's all you are capable of calling it,' returned Landis with equal coolness. 'Your limited understanding is a misfortune, not a crime.'

Frawley smiled. 'Limited understanding is a misfortune, generally speaking; but not for you, if your environment holds good. I'm going to tell you more about yourself than you ever knew before.'

'Thank you,' said Lardis, composedly, tilting his broad young shoulders back in the club room chair and letting the smoke from his cigar float up in indolent rings.

Frawley shot a look of suppressed interest at his vis-a-vis. Frawley was not fond of the stage; but he found an exquisite delight in the little dramas afforded by playing on men's sensibilities, and he had an excellent appreciation of his own talents in that line.

'The gist of the matter is this,' he said, incisively; 'You have just been delivering yourself of biting opinions concerning the present state of public honesty. You called a grafter "a hound whose skin wasn't fit for a door-mat." But what makes a grafter—environment?'

'So you think!' responded Landis impatiently.

'And what makes an aristocrat like you, a man above soiling his fingers by a dirty trick? Environment again. Now you listen! You've got grandfathers to burn. Therefore your inclinations run toward pride and decency. Then, you were born to twenty thousand a year—ergo, you can afford that pride and that decency. Obliterate the twenty thousand, turn on the thumbscrews of hunger, and the primal brute in you would pull down the barriers those centuries of cultivation built up—you'd graft along with the rest.'

Landis lifted his cigar and repeated with increased contempt: 'So you think!'

'I don't think,' retorted Frawley, cuttingly. 'I know! My statements are based on life studies at first hand. I don't object to a sheltered class like yours, which can afford to spout about ideals. You are pleasant to listen to when the keen work of the day is over. It's amusing.'

The ridicule bit. Frawley saw, through the cloud of tobacco smoke, the flush rise to his companion's face, and he continued with suppressed enjoyment: 'But a man needn't have grandfathers in order to become an idealist. Some of the carefully sheltered sons of my millionnaire friends are enthusiastic idealists. They believe in honor with a big H, even while they are the product of the grafted piles amassed by their respective and totally unscrupulous daddies.

Landis flung away his cigar. 'Go on!' he said, curtly.

'These parvenu idealists and aristocratic idealists, like yourself, all belong under one head: The Impractical. You are like women—you possess the innocence of ignorance. It has its charm. Don't try to spoil it, my dear boy, by an intimate knowledge of men. Let the wolf pack run. You, from your aristocratic kennel, may bay at it as strenuously as you like, for your dinner will be brought to you faithfully, and when the weather grows cold your supply of straw will not fail.'

A sudden mask of impassiveness settled on Landis's face. He rose easily and sauntered to the nearest window, overlooking Louisville's 'Broadway.' 'Your similes grow picturesque,' he said carelessly. 'How about the women? Are they divided, too? They say the "She-Wolf of France" was a guileless-looking animal. How's one to know? Now, see that young woman on the corner of Third—cloudy pompadour under a Gainsborough, and almost faultless features with just enough irregularity to make them humanly beautiful. Now, how would you—'

Frawley smiled covertly at the ingenuous shifting of the attack; but he joined Landis and gazed in the required direction, then flushed and said stiffly:—'That is my daughter Ellen.' Then recognizing good-humoredly that the shaft had been accidental, he said, pleasantly: 'I must catch her before she drifts out of sight.'

Landis stared absently after the girl as she and her father went down the street together. Something in her poise, something in the carriage of her head, aside from her marked beauty, compelled him to watch her.

'Which of her father's classifications covers her?' he wondered. 'Does she covertly run with the pack, getting what she wants through greed or cunning, or is she, like myself, merely a piece of kennelled honesty? But setting her aside and applying the question to myself—'

. . . . . .

He did not find the setting aside quite so easy as it seemed. That winter he met Ellen Frawley many times. When he suddenly disappeared from Louisville her personal interest in his movements might have been measured by the elaborate indifference with which she inquired from her father as to Landis's reasons for going to New York.

Frawley roused himself from pondering the value of half a dozen possible investments and said dryly:

'He had a touch of insanity. He's gone into business for himself.'

The months slipped by, rapidly for Frawley, whose hands were always full, slowly for Ellen, who had wearied of society and spent too much time recalling the clean, generous young face whose eyes of gray had looked with that insistent query into her own.

What question would Landis desire her to answer, desiring it so earnestly that it expressed itself without words? Was it the world-old inquiry which many men had put to her? She could not be sure.

When the trim maid brought Landis's card up to her at last, the sight of the little pasteboard with the well-defined name, Sheridan Landis, moved her strangely. Before she joined him in the library where he waited, she saw his care-free, exquisitely groomed whole rise on her inner vision—a satisfactory conventional type of a well-bred American, except for that dormant puzzle looking from his gaze.

Facing him, she found a different man; an air of stern indifference to the externals he once had thought so precious mingled indescribably with his very garments. The handsome face had grown thin, and severe lines had crept around the excellently cut lips.

But the old query in his eyes was still there, interwoven with insistent and new determination. Also a softer light slept there, which as yet was curtained from the surface.

He was quick to note her almost dismayed surprise at his altered appearance, and laughed as he took her outstretched hand. 'There's no straw in the kennel now,' he said, with soldierly gaiety.

'I—I don't understand.'

'Nor is it worth explaining,' he smiled, as they seated themselves. 'Just a silly quotation. I'm on my way South, and couldn't resist the temptation to come in. You see, I got hold of rather a seductive thing in New York. Expected to show the Vanderbilts a few points, and smashed up good and hard.'

She looked her dismay, knowing her father's opinion of men unable to hold their money.

'Oh, why did you go into business?' she cried.

'To satisfy my curiosity concerning a certain man whom I wanted to know intimately,' he said lightly.

'And he ruined you! The scoundrel!' she said to him.

'Oh, I don't think he's a scoundrel yet! So far his hands are clean, though the soap has proved expensive.'

'You have grown hard to comprehend,' she complained, with a touch of childishness. 'You talk oddly, and I don't follow.'

'Well, I can tell you the chief fact about myself in three words: I love you!'

'Ah!' the indrawn breath was almost a gasp.

'But I wouldn't tell you this if it was not that I'm going to reconstruct my damaged kennel—going to put in the straw myself this time. In a word, I'm going to make good, after all.'

She lifted her eyes. In them was a radiant light which made the simple words she uttered a splendid unexpected declaration of faith. 'I know you will,' she said simply.

Her tone and the outflashing to each other of that mysterious force which cuts through the cloudy individuality surrounding everyone bred an electric understanding which a thousand words could not have bettered. She was hiding her face against his shoulder when Frawley suddenly entered.

Wrath followed on the heels of his instant comprehension. He shouted at the two in saw-like inflections that sent them instantly apart, the maid frightened and ashamed, the man instantly defiant.

'So, sir!' stormed the indignant Frawley. 'Not content with having played the fool with your money, you dare to make love to my daughter! Sir, I heard all about your performance in New York. Not satisfied with going into business, you had to insist on being a Don Quixote—in New York! Sir, I once told you that humanity was divided into two sets of animals—the wolves and the dogs. I forgot a large and increasing third class—the asses. Kindly leave my house. You are a pauper by choice.'

'I am not a pauper,' said Landis, coolly and somewhat scornfully. 'A man is pauperized when he loses his ability and desire to work. I have lost neither. I shall make good within a year. I have a scheme on foot now which will give me plenty of capital.'

'A scheme! Words positively failed Frawley at first. As he recovered slightly he added bitingly: 'You want to engage yourself to my girl on the strength of a scheme! Why, you idiot, every wornout failure has' em by the bagful! Scheme!'

. . . . . .

The dawn mists detached themselves softly from the valley curves over which they floated in exquisite veils. They rose lightly; but before their impalpable presence could kiss the brow of the rock-girdled mountain above them they had melted into the day.

Some little coolness from them still remained to temper the breeze blowing against the brow of the exultant prospector who stood at the mouth of a shaft driven some forty feet back into the mountain-side. Just beyond the shaft a crude little tipple was covered with great lumps of burnable coal, though just below it lay piles of the weather-rotted and valueless stuff which had come first.

Inside the shaft a coal expert, tall, red-faced and smiling, stretched up his arm to measure the glistening surface of the walls as his miner's lamp lighted them. He rubbed the hard, shining sides of the cut approvingly and then came out to join the prospector.

'No belt of shale to break into that, he observed in a congratulatory way. 'Never was such a body of land. There's not a thing to do but to run a cheap incline down Carrythorn to the R.G.S. there at the foot. You can literally dump the coal into the cars. It's like walking into a treasure-house.'

'One hundred thousand,' said the owner, dreamily.

'You'd 'a' had more of your hundred thousand for yourself,' said the expert, absently banging a shovel-edge against the outside cut, 'if you hadn't paid them mountaineers a blamed sight more than you needed to for their little old wild lands. The coal never would have done them no good.'

'I should have liked to have paid more,' said the owner happily; 'but they got a good slice and I took my chances on finding the coal. Well, to-morrow my capitalist comes out to see for himself.'

'Very necessary,' returned the expert, the faintest hint of a sneer quivering for a second on his mouth. It seemed to run in a way over his whole face, for he was burned so red and was so absolutely smooth of countenance that it gave the effect of his having no lips, but simply a cut below the nose.

. . . . . .

The sneer died instantly; but it rose and flickered again three days later when the two stood together in the largest bed-room of the Hotel Grandview.

Grand views undoubtedly surrounded the hotel; but they were some miles off, and the building itself was an ultra-forlorn specimen of the always forlorn affair which passes for hostelry in small railway villages. One was apt to forget the splendid outlines of Carrythorn Mountain lying to the left, in surveying the desolate front yard inhabited by predatory chickens, or spasmodically guarded by a capricious yellow cur.

None of this disturbed Landis. His cup of happiness was running over. He had been taken into the good graces of Fortune. The lands which had cost him his last penny were about to be transferred to a New York capitalist for one hundred thousand dollars. In half an hour the capitalist's train would be in. That the agent who had played go-between should have made the deal with Frawley as investor was an added delight to Landis. Only yesterday Frawley, after a severe exploration of the glistening blackness of the shaft, had betaken himself to Birmingham for a last consultation with an adviser. Now he was coming back. In thirty minutes the deed would be signed, sealed and delivered.

Suddenly Landis became conscious that the coal expert had drawn close to him and was talking in low, concentrated tones. 'Wake up and listen,' he was saying sharply. 'That coal ain't nothing but a squeeze.'

Landis woke, with an incredulous stare. 'What the deuce are you saying?'

'Just what you'd have knowed if you'd played the game as long as I have. We tested up top, and the veins was all thin—you know that! We gets down five hundred feet on the side, and we finds four feet of good clean coal, with nary touch of slate.'

'Don't I know it?'

'Then we shapes her up and gets ready to sell. But if you'd gone fifteen feet further in, there wouldn't have been no sale.'

'No sale?'

'There was a break in the cliffs above, a break that didn't show much to a feller like you; but I knowed well what it meant. Some thousands of years ago there was a landslide there. It broke off a big lot of the mountain's brow and carried it down to the bench where we found that coal. Them big rocks drove the coal they carried with 'em into a squeeze—a squeeze with nothing back of it—not even a spurt of the thinnest veins—a squeeze that shows up mighty pretty ,but ain't joined on to nothing.'

Landis drew his hand across his forehead. The expert's voice sounded far off. 'If you knew this,' he said, slowly, 'why did you let me go on and make this deal?'

'It ain't made yet,' said the expert coolly. 'But there won't be no trouble if I gets my twenty-five percent. You sign this,' he tossed a note on the table, 'and I'll butter that shaft up to Frawley like I've been buttering it. Some men would have asked you fifty percent.'

Landis felt the room swim with him, and incidentally he saw red. 'I paid you once for your opinion,' he said, slowly. 'Did I really pay for a lie?'

The expert flushed angrily. 'You ain't talkin' like a gentleman,' he protested, sharply. 'You paid, and I done well for you. I showed you how to shape that property up at the cost of just a few hundreds into a hundred-thousand-dollar trade. You surely didn't expect that that first sum you paid was anything between gentlemen?'

'And you want more,' said Landis, so gently that the expert's eyes shone hopefully. 'It's natural you should want more for such a deft piece of work. You shall have it.' His fist shout out straight from the shoulder.

When the dazed expert found consciousness enough to stagger to his feet and spit out several broken teeth, he became aware that Frawley had entered the room and that Landis was explaining tersely.

Frawley glanced at the outraged and suffering expert. Then his eyes returned to Landis: 'You magnificent young fool! Yet I'll dare swear you couldn't help thinking to yourself how fine it would be to let the deal stand and show me that I was the ass, not you, to have beaten me at my own game and have won Ellen in it.'

Landis flushed, then paled as he thought of Ellen. 'Yes—I did have such a conception,' he admitted. 'I—it seems strange you should understand how it was.'

'I guess I am fairly good at understanding. What I don't comprehend is how you resisted the chance.'

'There was a fellow,' said Landis simply, 'who wrote some verse, just before he went to war. There were two lines—that stuck in my memory.'

'What were they?' inquired Frawley, curiously.

'I could not love thee, dear, so much,
Loved I not honor more'—

quoted Landis with obvious reluctance.

'No doubt the damsel to whom he wrote appreciated his view!' said Frawley, sarcastically. 'But after all, the tan-bark on that land is worth something.'

The expert wiped his bloody mouth and shot a look of bitterest malevolence at Landis. 'The whole blasted property ain't worth over five thousand,' he said as emphatically as the missing teeth would permit. As he spoke he slipped to the door and was gone at the last word, not without a second shaft of murderous hate at Landis.

'I'll pay you ten thousand,' said Frawley. 'I guess it's worth that to me.' He fixed an inscrutable look on Landis as he waited for an answer.

'And I'll be glad to take it,' returned Landis, steadily. 'It will just cover the options which fall due in sixty days. I'd hate to disappoint those mountain folks. I know too well what it feels like,' he added with a litttle laugh.

'Almost thou persuadest me,' quoted Frawley slowly.

'I don't want to persuade you,' said Landis, doggedly. 'Take it or leave it, as you like.'

Frawley laughed. 'Read your Bible, young man,' he said easily. 'You'd be better able to understand folks. I wasn't talking of the land. But never mind—do you know who came with me?'

'Not—' The speaker went white, unable to finish.

Frawley nodded. 'Yes, she's with me. I'll have her in for a witness.' He went to the door and called softly: 'Oh, Ellen!'

A slender figure in a dark-blue travelling-suit hurried toward him. As Ellen Frawley entered, Landis stood sullen and ashamed. He had no doubt of Frawlay's intentions, and his premonitions were promptly justified.

With a merciless grin Frawley explained the whole situation.

Ellen's sweet eyes shot fire. 'And you can laugh, because Mr. Landis saved you from such a blunder. Oh, father!'

Before Landis knew it, she was at his side and had taken one of the young man's hands in both of hers. 'I am so proud of you!' she said, with upflung head.

'Maybe you'd like to take him as he stands,' observed Frawley grimly: Sheridan Landis, pauper. You could put it on your visiting cards. You can have him if you like. But never expect any of my money to help support him.'

'Father,' cried the girl stormily, 'how can you be so dreadfully cruel? Oh Sheridan I've been flung at your head! Why don't you speak? Must I ask you to marry me?'

Dauntless hope and courage sprang to Landis's face. 'Ellen,' he siad with passionate eagerness, 'I'll make good yet! And then I'll come for you—you who'd wait on a failure like me!'

'She doesn't run with the pack,' said Frawley, coolly. 'Well, I do. But I've got a tale to tell you myself, Sheridan Landis, before you make this deal. That precious expert of yours was sold out to me already.'

'Sold? There was coal, then?'

'No, indeed! It was a squeeze. I knew that at once. But I had a private letter from him, of which your agent knew nothing. That land of yours is lined with lead.'

'Lead?' the word came thickly from Landis's over-dry mouth.

'Yes, lead. I dare say you've heard the mountaineer's tales of how the Indians used to make their own bullets from a secret vein? Yes? And you thought it was idle talk. So did everyone else, until your expert accidentally found it to be true. I paid a fortune for the information and due proof.'

'By heavens!' said Landis, choking. 'You are a man!'

'No, a wolf,' corrected Frawley. 'I run with the pack. But somehow a fellow like you brings out the other side. Maybe some day business will be decent—I don't know. After all, decency wouldn't hurt the average of success. But as to my telling you, I never intended—'

'Set a fair price on the property,' interrupted Landis.

'Well,' said Frawley, slowly, 'let's try a partnership. You put in the land, and I'll develop it—on a big scale, too. I'm afraid you and Ellen will not have to sit up at night devising ways to spend your income. I guess you'll let me share housekeeping expenses. I don't want to lose my girl entirely.'

The Chinese government is facing a problem difficult to solve. From time immemorial the canals which abound in the country have supplied a fertilizing humus, which is dredged from their bottoms and sold to the peasants for their fields. Complaints are now made that the value of this fertilizing humus is greatly impaired by the coal ashes dumped into the canals by the steamboats.


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*Advertisements.*

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## CHILDREN'S CORNER.

### THE REVENGE OF FLIRR AND WHIRR.

(Clara E. Hamilton, in 'The Presbyterian Banner.')

Tommy sat washing her face on the back doorstep and feeling very disconsolate. This was the second time her mistress had gone off for a ride and had forgotten to give her the saucer of milk which rightfully belonged to her at breakfast time. This morning she was hungry, too. The other time it had done no harm, except to hurt her feelings, for she had already breakfasted on a fine, fat gopher that she had spent days in watching. But to-day she had had no such luck.

Presently she caught the flick of a bird in the branches of the eucalyptus tree at the end of the yard. Her eyes, which had been yellow before, suddenly became green.

'There is my breakfast,' thought Tommy, dropping into a crouching posture.

To Tommy's credit be it said that she did not usually catch birds, but what is to be done when one's mistress, being a newcomer in California, goes off at all hours of the day to see the sights and forgets one's breakfast?

'I suppose I ought not,' thought Tommy, swishing her tail gently. 'I shouldn't starve if I waited for Miss Anne to come home. But that bird is nice and plump. I wonder what kind it is?'

And thus Tommy allowed herself to be led into temptation.

She crept softly along to the base of the tree, but the bird did not seem to notice her. In fact, it flew down to one of the lowest branches, and Tommy beheld a sight that made her mouth water. It was all she could do to keep from saying, 'Meo-o-ow!' so nice and big and fat did that bird look. It was plump, but long rather than broad, with a brownish back and wings and a pale gray breast.

'The foolish thing doesn't even see me,' thought Tommy, flattening herself on the bare ground of the garden until she looked like a lump of earth. Tommy had always rejoiced that she was neither black nor white nor yellow, but just a good, plain, dirt color, that would not be noticed by silly birds, mice or gophers. Hunting was thus made twice as easy for her as for some of her more handsomely clothed friends.

The poor little bird flew down to the ground, and, as though bound to seal its own doom, it actually turned its back to Tommy. She crouched so still that one would hardly suspect she was not a part of the garden itself, only that, with all her will power, she was not able to keep a little quiver of excitement out of the very tip end of her tail. Nor could she keep the glitter out of her eyes. If the birdie could have seen those eyes!

What he did see was a gray shadow suddenly behind him. There was a quick, stealthy rush, a terrified flapping of wings. Almost he had escaped, but Tommy's practiced paw was on his long tail feathers. Her green eyes glittered frightfully close. But the bird was no coward. He drew his head back as far as he could, and Tommy was suddenly surprised by a quick and stinging blow on the nose from his sharp bill. She had not expected it, and instinctively she loosened her clutch for an instant. That instant was his chance, and he took it. In a twinkling the scene changed, and birdie was sitting on the shadiest branch of the tree, palpitating with terror and triumph, while poor, disappointed Tommy crouched on the ground with only three tail feathers under her paw.

'It was one of those horrid mocking birds, I do believe, thought Tommy, glancing sheepishly about to see if she had been observed. 'Why didn't I look twice before I jumped?'

But that was not the end—far from it! Flirr, the mocking bird, and Whirr, his mate, had a seat in the eucalyptus tree, with four flourishing birdies in it, and they held an indignation meeting immediately. The young ones were for fighting the wicked beast at once, and they regretted volubly that the featherless state of their wings made it impossible for them to reach the battleground. Being mostly beaks and claws, they considered themselves well equipped for exterminating her in short order.

But it was when Whirr spoke that Flirr felt his wrongs were certainly to be avenged. Whirr had an even temper, a judicial mind, and a strong bill. She spoke calmly, but her words boded no good to Tommy.

'It will not do to let that monster roam the yard any more, since she has shown such an evil disposition.'

That was all she said, but Flirr caught her meaning and rejoiced. They understood each other so well that there had to be no laying of plans nor giving of orders for the campaign that followed.

Tommy had retired to the barn to recover from her discomfiture, but she was presently ready to resume her rightful place in a sunny basket on the back porch. Accordingly she was walking sedately across the yard when he was startled by an angry scream just over her head, and there was Whirr, swooping so close as nearly to strike her with a wrathful wing. Tommy forgot her dignity and ducked her head in alarm, and Whirr flew back to the tree, jeering and triumphant. Throughout the afternoon the birds kept up a frequent scolding, and more than once Tommy lifted her head from uneasy dreams, expecting to see one of them pouncing down upon her. But they left her alone until after supper, when she went out to the barn for the night. Then they flew back and forth over her head, screaming and scolding, and she was glad to reach shelter.

In the morning Whirr was on the alert, and Tommy had no sooner put her head out of the barn door than the bird flew straight in her enemy's face with a menacing cry that brought the hair up all along Tommy's back, and made her tail as bushy as a squirrel's. Truly the way of the transgressor was hard that day. Poor Tommy had to watch her chance to slip unobserved to the house for breakfast, and her morning nap in the basket was turned into a weary and anxious vigil. But the worst of all was when she tried to go back to the barn at night. For Flirr, encouraged by Whirr's exploits, joined in the persecution with a right good will, and actually flew so close that he succeeded in carrying off some of Tommy's back hair. It was tit for tat, hair for tail feathers, and Flirr's wrath, from that time, began to abate.

Not so with Whirr. The more she thought about it the more she trembled for her little ones, and no peace did she give to Tommy. Morning, noon and night she watched, and every time puss planned to cross the yard there was Whirr on her track, screaming, scolding, jeering, taunting, until poor Tommy's spirit was broken within her. At last she took to rising before daybreak, slinking across the yard in the gray of the morning, and living under the house until nightfall, when she could make a safe transit back to the barn. Life was a sad and weary thing to her until the young birdies left the tree. Nor until that happy time did Tommy dare to hold up her head in her own garden and to wave her tail proudly, as of yore.


**Extended to Nov. 1!**

**WHAT?**

**The "Witness" Flag Offer.**

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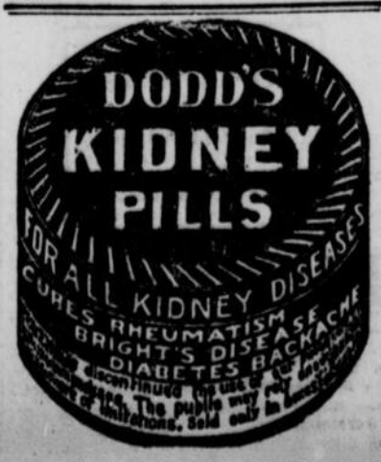

# The Boys' Page.

## Keep to the Right.

'Keep to the right!' is the law of the road;
Make it a law of your moral code.
In whatsoe'er you determine to do,
Follow the road of the Good and True.
Follow and fear not; by day and by night,
Up hill or down hill, 'keep to the right!'

Doubt will assail you, temptation will woo;
'Keep to the right,' for the right is the true.
Doubt is a traitor, temptation a shame;
The heart that is honest, a life without blame,
Will rank you far higher in worth and renown
Than the grandest of kings, with his sceptre and crown.

'Keep to the right!' In the journey of life
There is crowding and jostling, trouble and strife;
The weak will succumb to the bold and the strong,
And many go under and many go wrong.
He will acquit himself best in the fight
Who shirks not his duty, and 'keeps to the right.'

'Keep to the right,' and the Right will keep you
In touch and accord with the Good and the True.
These are the best things in life, after all;
They make it worth living, whatever befall,
And Death has not terrors, when he comes in sight,
For the man who determines to 'keep to the right.'
—N. Y. 'Weekly.'

## The Greatest Victory: A Football Story

(William Buckey, in the 'Christian Endeavor World.')

The afternoon practice was over. Refreshed by their shower-bath, the football players of Burton school were scattering by twos and threes to their rooms and suppers.

'Yes, our chances are about even,' said Captain Pelton; 'but our line is certainly weak. If that bull-headed Jack Raymond would only come out, the eleven would be worth something.'

'Have you worked hard with him?' asked Baldwin.

'Worked hard? I should say so!' was the answer. 'I've done everything I could do but go down on my knees to him. He thinks he can't study and play football at the same time, and Jack hangs to an idea like grim death.'

'Let's try once more,' said Baldwin. 'We may bring him around yet.'

Raymond was soon found and the case laid before him. The situation was critical. The men lacked experience; one side of the line was hopelessly weak. Jack's well-known prowess and the force of his example were alike needed to strengthen the weak side and cement the players into a united, harmonious body,—an approach, at least, to that ideal of the football enthusiast—a perfectly adjusted mechanism of eleven parts, yielding at the signal the desired combination. Ambition, self-interest, duty, school patriotism, were appealed to in turn; but Jack was obdurate.

'I can't do it, fellows,' said he; 'and that's all there is about it. If I were like you, and hadn't my own way to make, I shouldn't care so much whether I got A or C for this term's marks. But I need a scholarship, and if I should play again I might not get it.'

'But it wouldn't take much time,' said Baldwin; 'only an hour or two a day.'

Jack smiled. 'That might persuade a green man,' he said; 'but I haven't played on the team for two years without learning something. The time spent on the field doesn't amount to much; it's the waste of time when you're trying to do something else that counts. You play games in your sleep, and see pictures of the field in every book you open.'

The question once settled, Jack sought to escape temptation to reopen it by avoiding as far as possible football-players and football talk. Some days elapsed before he ventured to join the spectators at a practice game. It was late in the afternoon, and the players were in the thickest of the fight. There was a new man in his place—right tackle—a big, burly fellow, who played vigorously and effectively, although not always with the best judgment.

'Tell me, Mac,' said Jack, turning to one of the bystanders, a talkative little fellow who was intimate with every one, and knew all the gossip; 'who is playing right tackle?'

'That's McGraw,' answered Mac. 'He's a new man, just entered school a day or two ago; belongs to the lowest class. Plays pretty well for a new man who never played before, don't you think so?'

'Yes, indeed,' answered Jack. 'He seems used to the game.'

'Doesn't he?' replied Mac. 'Come out just at the right time, too. Oh, I can tell you,' he added, with a wink and a grin, 'a grand manager is Pelton! When one fellow won't play, he knows how to produce another—costs more to hire 'em, that's all.'

'But Pelton wouldn't pay a man to come here and play ball! The faculty would stop it.'

'Well, he's here, as you see,' retorted Mac, 'and will probably stay till after the game; and that's all he's wanted for. Of course the faculty don't know it; neither do I, for that matter, though I may suspect a good deal. You can depend on one thing, and that is, if you had done your duty to the school that man wouldn't have been here.' And with this parting shot Mac was off to join another group.

Raymond's heart sank. He knew Pelton as a bright, ambitious fellow, without the keenest sense of honor; one who, in his eagerness for victory, and flattered by the thought of his own acuteness, might resort to doubtful methods.

The new player would leave school soon after the Hillbury game! If unpleasant questions arose, Pelton would deny all knowledge of the professional character of the man. But, whether Pelton escaped punishment or not, Jack felt sure that the facts would come out, and what could then save the school name from dishonor?

Late that evening Raymond appeared at Pelton's door.

'Pelton,' said he, 'I've come to offer myself under certain conditions as a candidate for the team.'

'I don't want you,' said Pelton coldly. 'I have a better man, one you don't have to beg to play.'

'I suppose you mean McGraw?' said Jack; 'and it's just about him that I want to talk. Are you paying him to come here and play?'

'Paying him?' said Pelton. 'Who says I am?'

'That's not the question. Are you paying him?'

'Whether I am or not, it's no business of yours; and I sha'n't answer such a question. You are not responsible for him or me.'

'I am as much so as any one,' replied Raymond, 'if I know the facts and know nothing to prevent. I cannot afford to play now any more than I could before. If I lose my scholarship, I shall have to stay out of school a term and work. But rather than see the school dishonored I would sacrifice a great deal. So I'm ready to take my old place on the team; only, of course, McGraw must go.'

'O, yes, of course,' said Pelton sarcastically.

'Or, if you prefer, I'll repeat what I have heard to Professor Huntley to-morrow after recitation, and let him investigate the case—a thing I should hate very much to do.'

'On the contrary, there's nothing you would like better to do,' said Pelton angrily. 'Carrying tales to the faculty! A fine sense of honor you have!'

To this Raymond made no reply except 'Good night.'

'It's bad business for me, whatever the issue,' he muttered as he went downstairs; 'but, if that fellow is a professional, Pelton won't let the story reach the faculty.'

Next morning at the chapel door Pelton drew him aside. 'You needn't say anything about that matter; I'll take your offer.'

That afternoon Jack Raymond donned his uniform for the first time that year, and a day or two later McGraw left school. His money had given out, so ran the talk; it was too bad to lose so promising a fellow.

And now began the struggle for Jack. The Hillbury game was close at hand, and the team was far behind in its preparation. Pelton wavered between a mean inclination to let affairs take their worst course, thus revenging himself on Jack by making him appear the cause of defeat, and the natural desire to see his team win the great victory. Vacillating and sullen, he was incompetent to plan and lead and inspire.

Upon Jack fell the burden of responsibility, and he was despairingly conscious, as he struggled to reanimate the dispirited team, that his hold on his studies was slipping, and his chance for the indispensable scholarship diminishing; yet he fought stubbornly the losing battle. The Jack Raymond of former years would hardly be recognized in the serious, cool, desperately determined Jack Raymond of to-day. He wasted not an ounce of strength, or an unnecessary word; but there was no one in the school or on the visiting elevens who could stand before him.

His example has its effects. Pelton ceased dallying with thoughts of revenge. The team wondered, and caught the new spirit.

'A half-dozen perfectly learned movements are better than a dozen uncertain ones,' said Jack; and over these half-dozen the team worked with silent determination.

The eventful day had come. A merry, noisy, gayly colored crowd thronged the long rows of seats on the Burton field. The Hillbury boys had come in a body, as was the custom, and their smiling, boastful faces portrayed their anticipation of victory.

There was a final discussion in the Burton quarters just before the boys took the field as to the plan of the game; and Jack at last had the satisfaction—if there could be satisfaction in the face of the responsibility involved—of seeing his plan adopted. They were to kick during the first half, and play a defensive game, saving the back for the time when the enemy should be tired.

Pelton won the toss, and chose the field. Hillbury led off with a long kick. Pelton, the Burton full-back, safely caught the ball, and carried it some distance down the field. Another rush brought it a yard or two farther, and then, as the Hillbury backs crept up nearer to help their rushers withstand the expected charge, the ball rose from behind the Burton line in a long, high curve.

The surprised full-back ran back nearly to his goal-line before he grasped the ball, and his way up the field was soon blocked by the Burton ends, who had passed the opposing half-backs almost before the ball was kicked. A great cheer from the Burton side greeted this play, which, however, soon died away as the Hillbury eleven slowly began to push its way up the field again.

(To be Continued.)

### INVENTED FOR GIRLS FIRST.

Handball is the oldest game known. Millions of boys and girls play it the world over, yet never give a grateful thought to its inventor. Most of them will be surprised to learn that so simple a thing needed 'inventing' at all. Herodotus and Homer, two famous Greek writers, have preserved the inventor's name, and it is a feminine one. Yes, a woman made the first toy ball, and her name was Anagalia. She was a noble lady of Corcyra, and she gave it, when finished, to the little daughter of the King of Alcinous.

No other toy has furnished so much amusement, nor is there another so necessary in many games as is this simple article. It is strange, too, that so few of these games are for girls. Do not forget that the ball was invented by a woman for girls, although boys may be grateful for all the fun they have with it.—'N.W. Advocate.'

### ARE WE DOING THE BEST WE CAN?

We may not be able to do as well as we would like to do. We may not even be able to do as well as our neighbor does. But we are able to do as well as we can do.. God, who sees us as we are, and understands our lack of power and our desire for more power than we have, will judge us according to our doing within our limits of power and in our circumstances. Have we done in all things to-day as well as we could do in view of our ability and circumstances, and of our understanding of duty? Are we doing our best just now? We ought to be.—'S. S. Times.'

### EXCHANGED FOR TWO BISHOPS.

Dr. W. D. Grace, England's most famous cricketer, recently gave a little girl his autograph. She returned for another and in explanation said: 'I gave the other in exchange for two bishops.' She got her second autograph.—Brooklyn 'Eagle.'

### SOLD COUNTERFEIT RARE STAMPS

Philatelists have just been rid of one of their worst vampires. A Belgian dealer named Suru, trading in Berlin, has been selling for about £7 stamps catalogued elsewhere at £24, and a good many unwary buyers caught at the bait. Microscopic examination proved all the 'bargains' to be dear at any price.

For instance, a stamp of the second French republic, with the effigy of President, Prince Louis Napoleon, was found to be nothing but an amalgam of a wonderful number of fragments. A search of the man's premises brought to light chests stuffed with several millions of stamps—all 'doctored.'—Chicago 'Journal.'

### TRIAL OF THE PYX.

Every year in London a number of selected samples of the product of the English Mint are tried by jury. This curious institution is called the trial of the Pyx. One of every 2,000 of the gold coins struck is set apart for this test, and one from each sixty pounds of silver coins. The coins are tested both as to weight and fineness. A sovereign must come up to within one-fifth of a grain of the standard weight to be passed, and the remedy allowance as to fineness is two-thousandths (or 2.00 per 1,000.) During the year ended June 30, 1905, gold to the value of $39,000,000 was coined in the London Mint—a decrease of $37,560,000, or nearly one-half as compared with the previous year. Silver, which is only coined in London, amounted to $1,797,840.—'Globe and Advertiser.'

### PUZZLES.

#### JUMBLED BOYS' AND GIRLS' NAMES.

Btrreo. Ilece. Alliin. Raica. Idhte. Chdrrai. Dai.

#### CHARADE.

My first is stir; my second a fish;
My whole a town in Scotland.

#### DOUBLE ACROSTICS.

1. Crosswords: Place of birth; solitary; an outdoor game played by men on ponies; a furnace in which meats are baked; the primals and finals taken together spell the name of a famous European general, who was twice banished.

2. Crosswords: To gain; to urge on; that which comes to one as his portion; the name of a recent Pope; a tavern.

The primals and finals taken together spell the name of an English general, who won a famous battle at Waterloo.

#### Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

Names of cities and places.—Maidenhead. Liverpool. Cork. Ramsgate. Avonmouth.

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# INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

## HELP FOR THOSE WHO WANT TO WIN.

### Types of Sedges.

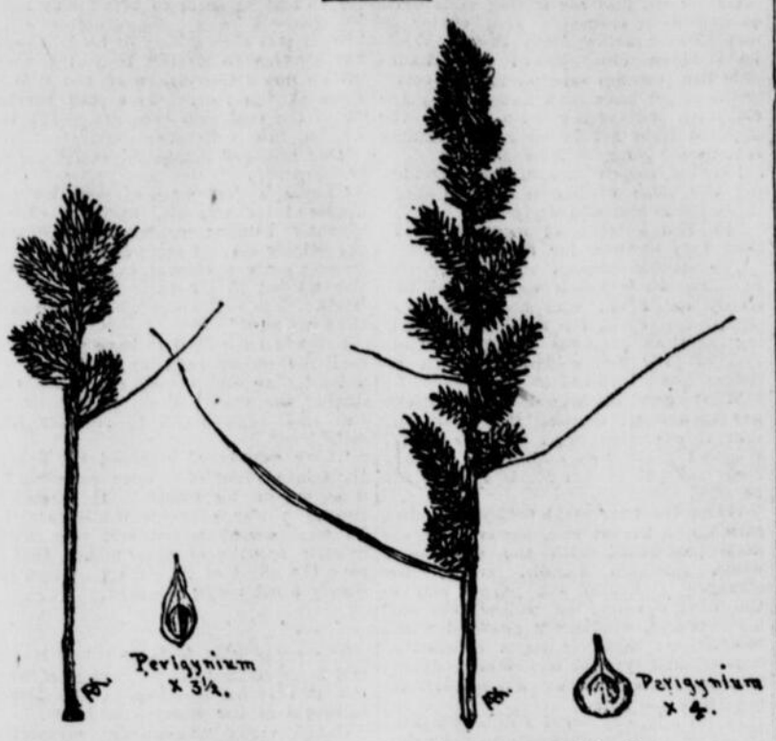


Fig. 3. Carex bebbii. (Bebb's Sedge.) Slightly more than natural size.

Fig 2. Carex vulpinoidea. (Fox Sedge.) Slightly more than natural size.

In order that those who do not know what a sedge looks like may become familiar with their aspect we this week illustrate some typical species.

Fig. 1 shows Carex retrorsa, the Retrorse Sedge. It is a large stout sedge of damp situations and is fairly common throughout Canada, as far west as the Rocky Mountains. When mature it may be recognized by the perigynia being reflexed (pointing downwards) as shown in the illustration. (Fig. 1.) This species is fairly typical of a large group of water covering sedges. Many of the group, however, have the pistilate spikelets diverging instead of erect, as in this species.

Fig. 2 illustrate Carex vulpinoidea. This species is common from New Brunswick to Manitoba, and in some places is very abundant. It may be recognized from the illustration as there is no other Canadian sedge with its aspect. It is an inhabitant of damp and moist soil.

In Fig. 3 we have Carex bebbii, which is typical of a large and complicated group of sedges. There are so many species in this group and their superficial resemblance is so great that C. bebbii cannot be identified with certainty from the illustration. It is in this group that I am particularly anxious for specimens, and I would impress upon all the competitors the necessity of picking out some of the perigynia from large numbers of individuals of this group and if the perigynia differ at all enter a specimen of each variation in the competition.

A. B. KLUGH.

Guelph, Ont.

Fig 1. Carex retrorsa. (Retrorse Sedge.) A little less than natural size.

**If you missed the offer of Prizes made in the Witness of July 25 write to the Editor of the Boys' Page and you will receive full particulars.**

## Toads.

(The 'Spectator,' London.)

A correspondent writes to the 'Daily News' giving an account of a toad found when some masonry was displaced in the wall of a church, which had not been repaired in the memory of man. The natural assumption, is that the toad got into the crevice many years ago, and that the hole was then partly blocked in repairing the wall, or possibly that the toad grew too large to get out where it had entered. Beyond doubt toads have been found in crevices and holes in which they must have lain for a long time. But as every one's attention is concentrated on the toad, the pieces of the stone or masonry enclosing it are usually not examined. If they were, it would probably be found that small chinks or cracks existed through which the toad obtained air, and probably every now and then insect food. All English toads hibernate in the winter in holes or cracks in the earth, and there is every chance that baby toadlings hatched late may creep into places from which, owing to the accidental closing of the original small aperture, they cannot afterwards emerge. In favor of the belief that toads can exist imprisoned for a long time is the fact that, like alligators, they live to a great age considering their size. One kept by a Mr. Ascott, in Devonshire, lived for thirty-six years, and then died from an accident. They soon become tame and familiar. Professor Bell had one which would sit on one of his hands and take food from the other; a lady who used to feed a young toad in the garden was often embarrassed by its trying to scramble on to her lap.

Why toads should have borne such a bad name for a thousand years or more it is difficult to imagine. They do much good in gardens, so much so that they are imported into some market gardens to eat the slugs. In France they are feared and detested by the country people, while the saying of the ingenuous village youth, 'I'll larn you to be a toad!' is proverbial. It is one of the magnificently ugly animals. But, like a bulldog, his ugliness is not repulsive, but only half comic. His bright and steadfast eye is that of one of the dominant races. Set high in his head, as if in a dormer window, the toad's eye is not equipped for looking upwards, as are the eyes of creatures which live in terror of giant birds and eagles (the eye of a tree-living monkey, for instance, is full of fear and upward supplication); nor is it like the eyes of the fugitive races, which protrude so that they can see behind them and mark the tactics of the pursuer. He has a heavy eyebrow, which shows that he can dispense with suppliant or fearful glances upwards, and his eyes look straight ahead or on either side, observant and austere. Like a good boxer, he keeps his head still, which is all the easier as he has no neck to speak of; and from his head thus bedded, he uses the artillery of his tongue with amazing precision. His immobile pose is part of his strategy. Even the English common toad has a skin and color 'corresponding to environment' very minutely when he is sitting in a rockery or on the earth of a flower-bed. There he will wait until his game comes within his reach, like a true believer in Paradise, into whose mouth birds fly ready roasted. He is particularly fond of roast moth. When some very large and hot arc-lamps were set up to illuminate the suburbs of a Northern town, numbers of winged creatures fell scorched by the light. The local toads soon found this out, and most of the standards were appropriated by toads, who sat expectant under them, and swallowed the insects with quiet and dignified appreciation, evidently feeling that the electric lamp came as a boon and a blessing to toads. Their eyes, besides being beautiful, like jet and goldstone, must have very quick sight. They do not miss anything that is going on, if only it is in the way of business. Should the ants be swarming on the lawn, for instance, or near a verandah or rockwork, it will not be long before the nearest toad is seen sitting, apparently lost in thought, close by. The foolish young ants, winged and juicy, crawl all about him, even over him, and the toad eats them in a dreamy way, like one half asleep, or musing. He will wipe an ant off his head with his fingers, almost sorrowfully, and then—it is gone. His tongue is like elastic, and he knows its range to a nicety.

The 'venom' of toads is really a secretion in the skin, which in all toads seems to be semi-poisonous, and in one species is toxic enough to cause death even to horses. This strange creature is common on the wet ground of the pampas, where Mr. W. H. Hudson observed and swamps or depressions in the ground until some unlucky mouse, or duckling, or small ground bird tries to walk over it, when it opens its enormous mouth and swallows it. The color of the skin, which is in mixed patches of brilliant green and chocolate, matches exactly with duckweed or marsh-moss. Its eyes are mounted on high projections, so that it can keep a bright lookout when almost below the ground level:—

'In disposition they are most truculent and savage,' says Mr. Hudson, 'biting savagely at anything which comes near them; and when they bite they hang on with the tenacity of a bulldog, poisoning the blood with their glandular secretions. . . . . A gaucho I knew described its habits. It is a very large, hideous, flabby toad, able to swell its body out like the frog in the fable, or to let it lie like a half-empty football, or a half-full bladder of green mud. In this shapeless way it lies in holes in was once bitten by one. He sat down on the grass, and dropping his hand had it seized, and only freed himself by using a hunting knife to force the creature's mouth open. He washed and bandaged the wound, and no bad results followed. But when the toad cannot be shaken off the results are different. One summer two horses were found dead on the plain near my home. One, while lying down, had been seized by a fold in the skin near the belly; the other had been grasped by the nose while cropping grass. In both instances the vicious toad was found dead, with gums tightly closed, still hanging on to the dead horse. Perhaps they are sometimes incapable of letting go at will, and, like honey bees, destroy themselves in their savage attacks.'

This toad, known as 'ceratophrys ornata,' has not the insect-catching reversed tongue of the common toad, but only a kind of round disc. Probably its tongue has 'degraded' because it was not wanted. A toad's tongue 'works' in quite a different manner from those of all other creatures, except its cousins, the frogs. Instead of being fixed at the back of its swallowing mechanism, the root of the tongue is in front, in the outer part of the lower jaw, and when not in use it lies backwards, with the point of the tongue directed towards the throat, while the whole tongue, according to our idea, is upside down. When about to seize an insect or a slug, the toad 'flicks' its tongue forward under the animal. Thence equally instantaneously it flies back like a spring box-lid, and 'slaps' the victim into its throat. The toad does this without moving its head or its body, and without winking an eye. But toads, though so impassive and stoical, have lachrymal ducts, and can weep, though the tears are unseen, because they fall into their mouths.

After the rains last week a toad was seen to feign death, or as near to it as the bufonic imagination extends. It was walking, not hopping, across the lawn, when it was met by a young Persian cat. The toad stopped, and sat up in the immobile Buddha-like way common to all toads, and the cat sniffed at it delicately. Of this the toad took no notice, but sat unmoved and unwinking. The cat then walked off, and the toad began to hop to a flower-bed. On this the cat turned, ran back, and gave the toad three or four inquiring pats with its paw. This produced quite a change in the creature's attitude. It stiffened its legs, and rose up on them till it looked like a clumsily built table. It put its head down and shut its eyes, and remained in this rigid and exceedingly odd position for some minutes after the cat had gone away.

The large Surinam toad, the female of which carries the spawn in cells on the skin of her back, has been kept in confinement at the 'Zoo' more than once. The tadpoles are said not to leave the cell on the skin before the eighty-second day from the laying of the eggs, which are placed on the female's back by the male toad.

Sometimes the common toad uses its fore-feet like hands when feeding, especially when it seizes a large earthworm. Unlike a moth or a slug, this cannot be swallowed whole, but writhes round the toad's head and jaws. The toad, with great deliberation, lifts up first one foot and then the other, and crams the ends of the worm into its mouth. Every year it sheds its skin just as a snake does, only that, having feet and 'hands,' it takes off its own skin as if it were a jersey. The skin first splits up its back and stomach. After wriggling partly out of it, the toad brings up its hind-feet to pull off the rest. Then it rolls its old jacket into a ball and swallows it. The 'natterjack' toad is not very common. It has a yellow line down the back, is of a lighter and more yellowish color than the common toad, and has a most unpleasant odor.

### $2,000 FOR AN AUK'S SKIN.

The reported sale in London of the skin of a great auk for £400 marks a decided increase in the price of specimens of this bird, which, as late as 1891 sold for $650. With little probability that the seventy-odd known specimens will ever be added to, there is every reason to believe that, even at $2,000, the skin of a great auk is a good investment. Only five examples of this flightless bird appear to be in this country—there being one each in the Smithsonian Institution, Philadelphia Academy of Sciences, American Museum of Natural History, Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge, and Museum of Vassar College. Only two of the seventy-odd known great auk eggs exist in this country, each of the first two institutions mentioned above possessing one. Singularly enough, the egg of this bird commands nearly as high a price as the bird itself. Becoming extinct in 1844, the great auk was followed in this country by the Labrador duck, no individual of which has been seen alive since 1875. Of this species only forty-two skins are known, thirty of them being in America; this small number and the suddenness of the bird's disappearance doubtless accounting for the surprising advance in the price of specimens. Sixty years ago, it is said, Labrador ducks spoiled in New York markets for lack of a purchaser at 50 cents apiece; to-day an adult male brings $1,500.—'The Country Calendar.'

# Home Department.

## Open the Door.

Open the door, let in the sun;
He hath a smile for every one;
He hath made of the rain-drops gold and gems,
He may change our tears to diadems—
Open the door!

Open the door of the soul; let in
Strong, pure thoughts which will banish sin;
They will grow and bloom with a grace divine,
And their fruit shall be sweeter than that of the vine—
Open the door!

Open the door of the heart; let in
Sympathy sweet for stranger and kin;
It will make the halls of the heart so fair
That angels may enter unaware—
Open the door!
—'British Weekly.'

## Have Women too Much Sentiment.

When the two old people at Fern Hill died, Mrs. Hall and her daughter Helen had to go and 'break up' the home. 'Uncle Samuel' and his wife had lived at Fern Hill during the whole of their long married life of over sixty years. Their children had all died, excepting one daughter, who had married a rich Italian count (a contrast to the usual sort!) Mrs. Hall had been a favorite niece. It devolved upon her to go through all of the rooms and closets and trunks in the great old house and dispose of their contents. For a solid week Mrs. Hall and Helen, who was a girl of twenty, toiled through those endless accumulations. Two maids and a faithful serving-man were constantly at their call, and yet both of these ladies, though they considered themselves vigorous, were exhausted before the work was accomplished.

Of course there were heaps of old clothes of all sorts. 'Aunt Roxanna' had dressed well, and she had hated to rip up or give away her 'last season's' wraps and gowns. There were rolls and rolls of 'pieces.' There were dozens of old fans, most of them broken; old parasols, mats, and tidies, and all sorts of nondescript fancy work which had come in as holiday gifts. But the thing which most impressed Helen was the quantity of old letters. There were all the love-letters which the old couple had ever written to each other; all of the notes and letters which they had ever received from their four children, every one of whom had lived to maturity; and very many others, most of them, as was plainly to be seen, of the most transient and superficial interest. The mother and daughter felt that these should be at once destroyed, and by their own hands. It was horrible to think of them as falling under the eyes of unsympathetic strangers. Helen fed them out by the hour to the open fire in the dining-room, and yet they came.

It was harder still to burn up the little boxes and packages marked with such legends as these: 'First curl cut from Carrie's head when she was two' (poor 'Carrie' had been many years in her grave); 'Bouquet the children gave me on my birthday, 1864' (now a mass of ashy powder in its discolored box); 'Stone from the mountain we climbed in Switzerland, July 7th, 1857'—and so on. As the countess, long weaned from her family and native land, had sent instructions (in the peculiar English which those use who reside for many years in foreign parts) to 'all destroy which not needed was likely,' as she well knew 'mamma was never for the right throwing away,' all of this rubbish—everything which had no intrinsic value—was burned. Some of the clothing was barrelled up and sent to the poor heathen. The best was distributed among friends and relatives. The grand old furniture was at last parcelled out among these also. What nobody wanted went to the auction-room. The very finest of the china and silver and linen went to the countess, who had a large family of small children, and, in spite of all her wealth and greatness, could not manage to cross the ocean at just this time.

'I am not so very old, mother,' laughed Helen, as they sped homeward at last, 'but I have learned thoroughly one lesson at Fern Hill. I am never going to keep anything longer than one year at most—I mean letters or perishable mementoes, merely for sentiment. And I am going to rip up or give away or throw away every wrap and gown and ribbon and fichu and bonnet that I ever have, just as soon as I am done with it.'

'Don't be too sweeping,' counselled her mother. 'It isn't necessary to go to the other extreme, just because Aunt Roxanna was too saving and too sentimental.'

'But I have had another example of the same sort of thing, which first started me to thinking on this subject. When I visited Anne Spicer in C—— she had a whole bureau drawer full of keep-sakes of various sorts. Just then it happened to be full, and she positively had to clear it out, though she said she hadn't had time to attend to it for two or three years, and of course she wouldn't let anybody else touch it. She had mixed up all sorts of things in it. She hadn't the finest feelings, and after that visit I never wanted to see her again.'

'I was glad when I found that you didn't care for her any more,' commented her mother, who had long wished for a chance to express herself regarding Anne Spicer.

'Yes; she visited me and I visited her, and we grew to know each other as well as we cared to. But I wish you could have seen that bureau-drawer, and I wish you could have heard Anne sentimentalize over the faded flowers and ribbons and soiled dance-cards and favors! And right in among all this worthless stuff was a cluster of dried-up rosebuds without any mark on them, and Anne stared at them for a minute and then she said: "Oh, yes—yes—I remember. Those were from the bunch in my little sister's hand when she lay in her coffin." She must have seen that I was shocked—for I know I turned white—and then she said: "I am sure I don't know how they came here"; but I saw, then, the folly of trying to keep too many things in this busy life, and now I have seen it a great deal more.'

'And yet that young professor of history was bewailing that more people had not kept their letters in the olden times,' her mother reminded her. 'He said that some of the most valuable testimony to the facts of history had come from old personal, private letters. His wife says that he keeps every scrap of correspondence that comes to him. He has already several trunks and boxes full, and she is in despair. The worst of it is that he uses no discrimination, but stuffs in an invitation to an important luncheon beside a valuable letter from some public man. When she remonstrates, he says: "My dear, that invitation to luncheon, which now seems so worthless, may some day be produced to prove that a certain man was in a certain place on a certain day, or that particular style of wording invitations was in vogue at just this time." "But," she reasons, "nobody will ever have time to go through that pile of letters and sort them out." He insists that "the historian and antiquarian will," so she will have to suffer on, though I agree with her and with you that nearly everything of the sort should be destroyed.'

'Yes,' concluded Helen; 'I am going to leave the historian and antiquarian entirely out of my calculations. I am going to burn up all letters, except business ones, and a very occasional one besides, and I am never going to keep any sort of a flimsy memento longer than one calendar year. In an age when people have to move as often as they do now—and most of us, except the trust magnates, have to live in flats—I shall keep nothing that I do not have to. The sentiment which feeds on such things is apt to degenerate into mawkishness, any way.'

Helen, like most young people, was too radical. There is a delicate flower of sentiment the root of which lies in such mementoes. But a fine discrimination should be used regarding them, and of the two extremes, hers is no doubt the wiser.—'Leslie's Weekly.'

## Number 211.

(Charles P. Cleaves, in the 'Outlook.)

(Concluded.)

'Washing dishes, washing dishes,
Suds are hot, suds are hot.
Work away briskly,
Work away briskly,
Do not stop, do not stop.'

Sang Mary, coming up the stairs two steps at a time, so eager to show the new lesson in kitchen garden, that of setting the table. The 'marble' cloth had to do for table cloth, but it was put on so straight, 'the knife at the right, and the fork at the left' of each person, the spoon by the knife, the sugar bowl in front of the mother, the cups and saucers at her left, the bread cut in even slices, the water boiling and poured on the tea, which she put to one side to draw for five minutes,' some cheese and the evening meal was ready, but it was according to the kitchen garden rule, with the beautiful chrysanthemum in the centre of the table, 'that all might enjoy it,' and it surely gladdened little Paul's eyes, when he wakened soon after. Weaker and weaker he grew as the days grew shorter, and it wrung his mother's heart to see the dark rings deepen around his eyes, but she had one comfort, that of knowing he was watched by one who loved and cared for him, next door at the Settlement, and who came in twice a day to rock and comfort him.

It was Sunday, the beautiful twilight hour had come, and the girls who had gathered at the Gospel Settlement for the song service were singing:

'Sweet and low, sweet and low,
Comes a song at eventide,
Sweet and low, sweet and low,
Tones in gentle cadence glide,
Soft and low, soft and low,
Like the dews of evening fall,
God is love, saying God is love,
And His care is over all.'

Again the strong, tender arms of the teacher who loved him, held little Paul. While his mother went for some medicine the doctor had ordered, he looked up in her face, as the sun shone on her hair.

'I've got it,' he said, 'I was trying to remember when I saw you, it was last night. I dreamed mother was crying, and I felt like crying myself when I saw her, for I always feel everything is all right when mother is here, and when she hasn't what I call tears in her throat, and then I thought if only father had lived, he could help mother, and then there was a sound like lots of angels' wings, and I was afraid, but it grew light and I just took my hands away from my eyes and looked out and there you stood with lots of angels, little angels and large angels, and the little ones called you "mother angel," for you were caring for them like you do for me, and I was so afraid that you would go before mother could see you, but you came nearer and nearer, and I opened my eyes wide, and listened to hear the wings again, and—do you know—it was the queer sound your dress makes and there you stood to-night—with that beautiful flower in your hand. What did you say it was—an orchid? so beautiful—I am so very, very tired.'

She noticed how very weak he seemed and so white he grew; she wished his mother would come. The slant of light crept up, up, as the sun went down, and seemed to linger lovingly on the little hands, too weak to hold even the flower he loved. The light reached the face, and he opened the great brown eyes and looked up into those that were watching him.

'Yes—I dreamed of you,' he said, slowly, 'I felt your arm rocking me, then it was not you but the Shepherd in the picture you told me about—I felt so safe, and He said: "Come. Come unto Me."'

Such a calm came over the little face, but the effort was too much, the head drooped heavily; the glow was fading, as the mother came in, she saw the change and slipped her arm under the head, lifting it a little; he opened his eyes and she caught the sound 'mother.'

The voices next door were singing:

'Love, Love, Love, that passeth understanding,
From our God is given—'

The tears of the two women were falling, but the little life had been lifted to a safe place.

## Home Thoughts.

### KINDNESS.

Over a winding, wayside wall,
Ragged and rough and gray,
There crept a tender, clinging vine,
Tireless day by day.
At last its mantle of softest tint
Covered each jagged seam,
The straggling wall, half broken down,
Became, with that leafy, tinted crown,
Fair as an artist's dream.

O, for the kindness that clings and twines
Over life's broken wall,
That blossoms above the scars of pain,
Striving to hide them all!
O, for the helpful, ministering hands,
Beneficent, willing feet,
That spread rich mantles of tender thought
O'er life's hard places, till time has wrought
It's healing—divine, complete!
East and West.

### WHAT CONSTITUTES HOME HAPPINESS.

Very sage advice on increasing happiness in family life is given by Annie Payson Call in an article on 'Every Day Living,' in 'Leslie's Magazine.'

'One member of the family, by giving up resentment and personal resistance, can do very much, even single-handed, toward bringing a peaceful atmosphere into the home,' she writes, after citing examples of those who fail to bring the most happiness for all concerned. 'It requires care and thought and a constant giving up of one's own way, but the perception of what to do grows wonderfully with the clearing out of a selfish wilfulness, and the reward is very great in increased power for helpful service. But it often happens that when one member of the family has struck out upon the strong, unselfish path, another member follows along the same road, and so gradually a wholesome contagion of unselfish freedom pervades the general atmosphere.

'We must mark clearly here the difference between a weak yielding for the sake of outside peace, which is not in any way unselfish, although it may appear so, and a yielding from principle and for the sake of right. It is never right to yield when by doing so we are only increasing the selfishness of another person.

'It is very difficult to help people when they cover up their real feelings and appear on the outside to be satisfied, when all the time they are full of discontent and chronic antagonism inside. The best we can do in such cases is to be sure that we ourselves are sincere, and then if in an emergency the antagonism of a friend breaks out and comes to the surface we can meet it with quiet non-resistance, and it will probably consume itself in its own fire.

'It is largely through ignorance that there is so much unnecessary bickering and badgering and quarrelling in families.

'The root of a happy life in a quiet home is not more kindly consideration for others; it does not consist in each one keeping out of the way in order that the others may have their own will, nor only in each one respecting the interests of all others. All this may be followed out to the letter, and yet there may be no spirit of freedom, of joy, or of open frankness in the family. The root of the truly happy home life is in a common love of obedience to divine law.'

### FRET NOT THYSELF.

Those who indulge fretful feelings, either of anxiety or irritation, know not what an opening they thereby give to the evil of their hearts. 'Fret not thyself,' says the Psalmist; 'else shalt thou be moved to do evil.' And in entire harmony with this warning of the elder Scriptures is the precept of St. Paul against undue indulgence of anger: 'Let not the sun go down upon your wrath, neither give place to the devil.' Peace is the sentinel of the soul, which keeps the heart and the mind of the Christian through Jesus Christ. So long as this sentinel is on guard and doing his duty, the castle of the soul is kept secure. But let the sentinel be removed, and the way is opened immediately for the attack upon the fortress.—Bishop Huntington.

It so happens that others are measuring us by our past self while we are looking back on that self with a mixture of disgust and sorrow.—George Eliot.

## With the Children.

### THE GRACE I MISSED SO LONG.

(By Mrs. M. A. Holt.)

I did not want to give my little child,
Into the unseen hands, though well I knew
That they would ever lead her, undefiled,
In peaceful ways and under skies of blue;
And that no care would ever leave its trace
Upon my baby's dear, beloved face.

I knew all this, and yet it grieved me so
To see the lilies twined about her face,
And leave the little ones beneath the snow,
Where I had chosen her last resting place;
I wanted still to press the stricken form,
Close to my loved-filled heart, so true and warm.

I did not want another one to do
The deeds of love, that for her I had done,
Though it might be an angel friend so true,
And in the holy home that she had won;
So oft I wept for many a lonely day,
Holding the love-light from my soul away.

It came to me at last, that it was sin,
To ever mourn o'er a vanished face;
The soul-door opened—and there entered in
The peace I missed, and the sustaining grace
I might have had when baby went from me,
And my tear-blinded eyes no light could see.

So now I smile and pray, 'Thy will be done,'
And feel the blessed peace each happy day,
So glad that she the glory-life has won,
With God's own sunlight falling on her way,
Forever happy in the saintly throng,
While I am kept, by grace I missed so long.
—'Observer.'

### FRATERNAL AFFECTION.

Who among parents has never feared to see some rivalry of childhood perpetuated through life? Fraternal affection is not an inevitable sentiment following relationship as a necessary consequence, it is an affection which has difficulties to overcome, illusions to dissipate. I would compare it to a rare and delicate plant. Bitter herbs, the symbols of rancours which strike their venomous root deep in the heart, threaten to strangle it. It needs watching, care, protection. Parents have it in their power to do much here, for or against. There are ways of bringing up children which rouse all the jealousies and all the base passions capable of making man an enemy of man, brothers enemies of brothers. By unsuitable comparisons, inexcusable partialities and incitement to rivalry, we sow the seeds of division among these young souls. In order to have them love one another, restrain one another's bad impulses, calm anger and appease resentment among themselves, we must begin by loving them with impartial justice. We must be all things to all, kindle them constantly with our kindness, in order to make them kind, keep their affections warm, and weld the solidarity more firmly. Then the differences that are inevitable always resolve into preliminaries of peace, and even on the field of battle the champions atone for their mutual rudeness by reconciliations full of the beauty of frank avowal.—Charles Wagner, in 'By the Fireside.'

### TEACH THE CHILDREN OBEDIENCE.

(Rev. J. B. Meyer, in 'Religion in Homespun.')

I can never forget a visit I paid to the home of a member of my congregation in Leicester. As I sat talking with her in her best room (and as a minister I protest against being put into these miserable, catch-cold, stiffly furnished apartments, when I call on my people), three times over her little boy opened the door and peeped in. Now, it would have been in every way better if, in the first instance, the mother had beckoned the child in, and let me notice him. Instead of this, she told him three times over to go back and shut the door, on the final occasion accompanying her words with the threat of some punishment if he did not obey. But on his appearing for the fourth time, she called out, 'O you naughty boy, you will never do what mother tells you; come along to mother,' and actually she took him on her knee, caressed him, and explained to me that he was a regular young tyrant, and that no one could manage him but his father. I could not restrain myself. I didn't exactly call her a fool (of course in Solomon's use of the word), but I felt that if I had never before met an utterly foolish woman, she was certainly now before me. What could that mother expect in after life from her child, who was already as proud as possible of having obtained his own way?

## Health Hints

### BUSINESS GIRL'S SUCCESS QUALIFIED BY HER LUNCHEON.

The girl who sits in an office or stands behind a counter cannot afford a pastry luncheon, says the Chicago 'Journal.' This does not mean that her twenty cents is too small a sum to be wasted in the succulent 'Napoleon' cakes or eclairs. It means that she can not afford to waste her strength and energy instead of replenishing them by proper diet.

The business girl with a fondness for indulgence of this sort is worse than extravagant—she is reckless of her personal appearance as well.

In order to succeed in business in these days of competition a girl must be equipped with a good deal of plain common sense. There is, therefore, no good reason why she should not bring some of it to bear upon the matter of her choice of food for luncheon.

A good soup, a roast beef sandwich, a small steak or chop and tea, milk or cocoa may be had, and sometimes excellent fish. Baked apples or fruit from one of the corner stands will take the place of the custard pie.

Beauty is worth some sacrifices. Certainly it is worth the price of a few greasy cakes at luncheon hour. No amount of cosmetics, no powder and no toilet lotion will be able to cope with the ravages of wilfully brought on indigestion.

The business girl must look at the noon-time meal as a necessary process to building up and repairing the morning's wear and tear on her system. It need not be altogether frugal and devoid of enjoyment, but if she will practice discretion in the matter of luncheon menus for only one week she will be repaid by the difference in her general feeling of health.

## For the Housekeeper.

### A MEASURE FOR CHEFS.

Twelve-year-old Dorothy is already a cook of no mean proficiency. Saturday morning frequently finds her in the kitchen, being initiated into the making of some simple dish.

'Oh, put in a moderately generous pinch of salt,' her mother will reply to her anxious inquiry. Or her grandmother will give a professional glance at the stewpan and say, 'Well, if I were making it, I think I'd probably put in quite a little more butter.'

Such remarks coming easily from the tongues of artists who have only to look at a bit of cookery in process of making to know exactly what it needs, are exasperating to a youthful cook, especially one who inherits from the 'other side' a predilection for scientific accuracy of statement.

Recently Dorothy, returning from a visit, excited the interest even of those passed masters, her mother and grandmother, by making a wonderful new salad dressing. The two women shortly afterward tried to make the dressing, under Dorothy's instruction.

'How much sugar did you say, Dorothy?' asked one of her pupils, bending with flushed face over the stove at a critical moment.

'Well,' said Dorothy, with unnatural deliberateness, 'if I were making that dressing I shouldn't be surprised if most likely I'd put in a moderately generous heaping tip-end-of-a-medium-sized-tablespoonful!'—'Youth's Companion.'

### ODORS IN THE HOUSE.

This question of odors is one over which the homebuilder has to fight her hardest battles, even if she starts with a house properly equipped for the struggle, writes Elizabeth Knight Tompkins in 'Good Housekeeping.' They say that animals have no discrimination in odors; that is, that their senses make no distinction between the pleasurable and unpleasurable. It often seems as if men were made on the same plan. Many a man will sit contentedly reading his paper in an atmosphere of cabbage or fresh soup that would set a woman's sense of smell on edge. The mother of a family has often to fight her family as well as the odors, the necessary, the inevitable airing of a house after meals being accomplished only against protests.

Food odors are not the only one she has to fight against. Many furnishings and floor coverings have odors, more or less unpleasant. This is an important objection to cheap materials, they are rarely odorless. You should select your furnishings with your nose. Even if the odor is not actually disagreeable, the presence of any odors that are not a distinct pleasure gives a second rate atmosphere to a house. I wonder if the sense of smell is not deficient or lacking in a great many people; this seems sometimes the only possible solution of their indifference to the abominable odor in their houses. How people can, except under compulsion, endure houses pervaded with the smell of moth balls and gasoline, I cannot otherwise understand.

*Advertisements.*

KEEP CHILDREN WELL.

If you want to keep your children hearty, rosy, and full of life during the hot weather months, give them an occasional dose of Baby's Own Tablets. This medicine will prevent all forms of stomach and bowel troubles which carry off so many little ones during the hot summer months, or it will cure these troubles if they come on unexpectedly. It is just the medicine for hot weather troubles, because it always does good, and can never do harm, as it is guaranteed free from opiates and harmful drugs. It is good for children at every stage from birth onward, and will promptly cure all their minor ailments. Mrs. J. J. McFarlane, Aubrey, Que., says: 'My baby was troubled with colic—until I gave him Baby's Own Tablets, and they promptly cured him. Now when he is a little out of sorts, I give him a dose of Tablets, and they promptly bring him back to his usual health.' You can get the Tablets from your druggist, or they will be sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## Household Hints.

If you rub grass stains with molasses they will come out without difficulty in the ordinary wash.

Spots may be removed from gingham by being wet with milk and covered with common salt. Leave for an hour or so, and rinse out in several waters.

You can make a faded dress perfectly white by washing it in boiling cream of tartar water.

Salt dissolved in alcohol will often remove grease spots from clothing.

Mud stains can be removed from silk if the spots are rubbed with a bit of flannel, or, if stubborn, with a piece of linen, wet with alcohol.

If there is a deep-set door that it is desirable to permanently close, have bookshelves fitted in. Curtains can be hung at either side or not, as one pleases. If one does not wish to fill the entire space with books, the upper shelf can be set in lower down than would be wished for books, and china or pewter and brassware placed thereon or a picture hung in the space.

## Selected Recipes.

Pickled onions must be small, of even size and perfectly round. Peel them but do not cut the tops and roots close enough to break them apart. As fast as peeled drop into strong brine and let stand for twenty-four hours. Then drain in colliander or on sieve and dry with a cloth. Drop into glass jars. Spice vinegar with whole cloves, cinnamon stick, mace, peppercorns, using about a tablespoonful of the mixed spices for each quart jar of onions. Heat the vinegar scalding hot and then cool it and pour into the jars over the onions. Cover jars to keep out the dust and let stand three days, on the second and third days pouring off the vinegar, scalding it and pouring it over the onions. On the third day seal them up.

Some housekeepers boil the onions in equal proportions of sweet milk and water to keep them white. Others parboil them in salted water, blanch and cover with spiced white vinegar, adding a very little sugar.

For mustard pickle use about equal proportions of tiny green cucumbers, large ones cut into dice, thinly sliced green tomatoes, cauliflower broken in small tufts, small string beans or large ones cut in small strips, green grapes, green radish pods, nasturtium seeds and very small white onions. Make a brine with a pint of salt to one and one-half gallon of cold water. Soak the vegetables over night in this. Drain off the brine in the morning, scald and pour over the vegetables again, and let get cold. Again drain. To each gallon of vinegar allow a pound each of mustard and curry powder, half cup of salt one cup brown sugar and half a teaspoonful cayenne. Add salt and sugar to the vinegar while heating. Mix the mustard, curry powder and cayenne to a paste with a little of the vinegar and add to the rest, and when scalding hot pour over the vegetables. If you prefer a thick mustard dressing, mix a little flour with the mustard, etc.

Fish salads are good supper dishes, and take the place of cold meat. Use any kind of good white fish, halibut, if possible, or salmon. Flake it with a silver fork, and mix with an equal quantity of chopped celery or white cabbage. Place on lettuce leaves and pour over it a thick mayonnaise. For salmon use a white mayonnaise, but for white fish, color slightly with green.

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Fill the home with an atmosphere of love of country, of patriotism of the highest order, and you render loyal service to King and Empire. The flag is an aid in this service. Extend its use all you can. Our Flag Offer will help you.

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DON'T FAIL TO SHOW YOUR CHILDREN THE SCHOOLHOUSE WITH ITS NEW FLAG.

## CHINESE EXCLUSION

### Mr. Wu Ting Fang, Former Chinese Minister at Washington

PROTESTS AGAINST THE TREATMENT OF HIS FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN BY THE UNITED STATES.

Pekin, Aug. 9.—Wu Ting Fang, former Chinese minister at Washington, interviewed by the Associated Press today, said that the existing regulations for the exclusion of Chinese from the United States were unsatisfactory from the Chinese standpoint, and hence it was desired that they should be modified by the new convention. The Chinese, he said, agreed to the exclusion of coolies and this point presented no difficulty, but the existing regulations pressed with severity on other classes. He instanced the cases of merchants, travellers for pleasure, students and others, who, while nominally admissible to the United States, were forced to undergo examinations which, though possibly necessary, were generally rendered very objectionable on account of the manner in which the regulations were enforced.

'A superior Chinaman arriving at San Francisco, for example,' said Mr. Wu, 'is detained by the authorities while his credentials are being examined, and this detention frequently involves consorting with a low class of coolies in a common shed. He is unable to communicate with friends and is subjected to inconveniences and indignities to which Americans would refuse to submit. Moreover, he is not allowed to retain the services of any one to protect his interests, and if the immigration authorities decide against him there is no possibility of appeal. That these grievances are well founded is demonstrated by the necessity for President Roosevelt's stringent order that courtesy be shown the Chinese by the immigration officials under pain of dismissal. There have been numberless instances of harsh treatment which the Americans themselves have been forced to admit.'

Mr. Wu admitted that European immigrants were not allowed representation by lawyers or others during their examinations, but he rejected this argument, because, he said, the Chinese in other respects were given treatment entirely different from that accorded the Europeans.

The Chinese Government, he said, agreed to the exclusion of coolies, but it urged as the main points of a new convention that the better classes of Chinese be treated on an equal footing with other aliens, with the right to retain counsel and the right of appeal, if necessary, and the admission of coolies to Hawaii, which he regarded as of the utmost importance. Hawaii was greatly in need of laborers, Mr. Wu said, and since the Chinese were excluded the industries of the islands had suffered. At all events, the Chinese there do not compete with American labor. The Philippines had long been a natural field for Chinese industry, but the application of the exclusion act to the islands had changed this. Regarding the desirability of Chinese labor in the Far East, Mr. Wu instanced the prosperity of Singapore, in the Straits Settlements, and the adjacent country. Mr. Wu confessed that he was surprised at the extent of the boycott movement and the depth of feeling manifested not only by the mercantile classes, but by the students, and even the women, and said that such an expression of public sentiment meant extraordinary progress in the direction of the growth of a real nationality. He could not tell what the results would be should the boycott be disregarded, but considered the movement a most serious one and trusted it would soon be rendered superfluous by the satisfactory settlement of the grievances complained of.

Mr. Wu's attention was called to the fact that he was credited with directing the boycott, and he indignantly repudiated the suggestion. He said it would be as unreasonable to expect that his government had the ability to compel the Chinese to purchase goods, as to believe that the United States was able to prevent the Chicago strikes. In conclusion, Mr. Wu said it was his opinion that a clearer definition of the term 'laborer' is necessary.

## A VISITOR FROM SIAM

BANKER TALKS OF THE EFFECT OF THE WAR UPON THE EAST.

Mr. David MacGregor belongs to Dumfries, Scotland, by the accident of birth, but he is a citizen of the world.

Mr. MacGregor, when a lad, was allured to the east, and in the east he has remained all the years of his life.

Seen to-day at the general offices of the C. P. R., Mr. MacGregor—a man about fifty years of age—made some interesting observations as to the state of public opinion in the east in consequence of the Russo-Japanese war.

Mr. MacGregor has his headquarters at present at Bangkok, the capital of Siam, where he engages in a large banking and financial business; but he has travelled, during the past twenty years, pretty nearly all over Asia.

'I would say,' remarked Mr. MacGregor, 'that the result of the present war is seen in the awakening of the people of the east. By that I mean China. Persia, Siam, Afghanistan—even India itself. The Mohammedan world is greatly excited, for while the Japanese, who appear to be victorious, are not a religious people, and would not think of preaching a religious war over the east, the Mohmmedans are in a funk lest, as a result of diplomacy, their interests may suffer in the general shuffle which must ensue.

'Then, again,' said Mr. MacGregor, 'the other people who have been more or less kept down by foreign powers—the Persians, the Siamese nation, the turbulent inhabitants of Afghanistan—all these people, as I have found in my wanderings amongst them—are looking for what I might call an awakened east. The people do not know themselves what this awakening may mean. All I know myself is that the Asiatic peoples are dreaming of something to come—something or somebody which or who will bring about a change, by which the east may be allowed to live its life its own way, without being imposed upon from the west. This has not been the thought of yesterday. The east is mostly silent; it has no voice; but it has feelings; and it can think deeply. And when the east moves, which it rarely does, it moves in the mass. And this is the danger—the war has shown that the east is far from being degenerate—nay, it has shown that it can play the white man's game and beat him at it. And this will certainly have consequences—I hope not tragic consequences. I have spoken to many nationalities in their own tongue; and I feel certain that as a result of the war Europe will have to consider a new problem—the problem of an awakened people, alive, for the first time, to their own strength.'

## FIRE IN FREDRICTON

LOSS OF OVER A HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Fredericton, N.B., Aug. 12.—One of the most destructive fires ever known in this city took place last evening when the Aberdeen sawmill, with all the buildings and machinery connected therewith, and some ten million feet of lumber, were destroyed. The mill stood on the river bank, but a short distance above the city, and was a valuable property. The machinery alone cost thirty thousand dollars. Besides the mill there was consumed a warehouse, containing about $15,000 worth of box shooks.

The total loss is estimated at $150,000 to $200,000, with insurance of $60,000. The mill and lumber belonged to Donald Fraser & Son, of this city.

## ARMED ENGLISHMEN

John Henry Hill, 24 years of age, who states that he belongs to the steamer 'Montcalm,' was remanded for a week by Mr. Lafontaine in the police-court on Friday on a charge of carrying dangerous weapons and suspicion of theft. Accused, who has told the police that he only came to this country from England two days previous, was arrested on Thursday night on Craig street by Detective Lebeuf. He was trying to sell razors at second-hand stores. There were twenty in his possession, and not satisfied with his explanation as to how he go them, the detective arrested him on suspicion of theft. When searched at police headquarters a large knife and a pair of brass knockles were found in his pockets.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

*Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.*

*Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.*

### BIRTHS.

BROCK.—At the Poplars, Trenholm, Que., Aug. 10, 1905, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. George Llewellyn Brock.

BROWN.—On July 25, 1905, at 106 Irvine ave., Westmount, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Brown.

CARPENTER — At Gamebridge, Ont., on Aug. 8, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Carpenter, a son.

DAWSON — At Weston, on Aug. 8, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Dawson, a son.

DUMBELL.—On July 23, 1905, at 1216 St. Andre street, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Jas. H. Dumbell.

HOWITT — At Huntingdon, Que., on July 28, 1905, a son to the Rev. Wm. and Mrs. Howitt.

JOHNSTON — At Hamilton, on Aug. 5, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. James Johnston, a daughter.

KING.—At 425 Manning avenue, Toronto, on Aug. 5, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. B. King, a daughter.

MacLEAY.—At Richmond, on Aug. 4, 1905, a daughter to Mrs. R. T. MacLeay.

McDOUGALL—At 519 King street, on Aug. 6, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Lorn McDougall, jr., a daughter.

McLAUGHLIN.—On Aug. 5, 1905, at 434 Mount Royal ave., a son to Mr. and Mrs. William McLaughlin.

MILLAR — At Frank, Alta., on Aug. 2, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. Bryce Millar, Cowley, Alta., a son.

MILLER.—At Stanstead Jct., on Aug. 2, 1905, a daughter to Mrs. Frank Miller.

MURRAY — At Dresden, Ont., on Aug. 8, 1905, the wife of J. McE. Murray, of a daughter.

NIMMO — At 23 Borden street, on Aug. 9, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Reid Nimmo, a son.

PEACOCK—At Mansfield, on Aug 5, 1905, a son to the Rev. J. M. and Mrs. Peacock.

PEPIN.—At Knowlton, on Aug. 7, 1905, the wife of Jos. Pepin, of a son.

PETERKIN.—At 39 Bellevue Place, Toronto, on August 4, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Ernest Peterkin, a daughter.

RUDDERHAM.— At North Sydney, C.B., on Aug. 4, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Rudderham, a son

TRENHOLME — At Columbia, Missouri, on Aug. 2, 1905, the wife of Prof. N. M. Trenholme, of a son.

TURNBULL— At Galt, on Aug. 1, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Turnbull, a daughter.

### MARRIED.

ANDREWS — DUFF — At Elmhill, Indian River, on Aug. 9, 1905, by the Rev. John Becket, uncle of the bride, Miss Katharine Isobel Duff, M.A., daughter of Mr. John Duff, to Mr. David Andrews, M.A., of Trenton, son of the late Mr. Jas. Andrews, of West Lorne.

BARCLAY — SCOTT —At Davisville, Ont., on Aug. 8, 1905, by the Rev. J. C. Tibb, Clara, youngest daughter of David Scott, to James Alexander Barclay, of Toronto.

BOWLEY — McLEOD — On Aug. 9, 1905, at the home of the bride's mother, No. 698 Spadina avenue, Toronto, Mr. E. Bowley to Miss Jean McLeod.

BUTTERFIELD—DUFF. — At Danby, on Aug. 2, 1905, by the Rev. L. C. Wurtele, Edith Mary, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Duff, to Dr. Alfred M. Butterfield, of North Troy, Vt.

COLLINS — STEWART — At the Broadway Tabernacle, Toronto, on Aug. 9, 1905, by the Rev. S. Tucker, Miss Isabella Stewart, of Orillia, to Mr. Joel Collins, of Oberlin, Ohio.

COOKSON — WHILLANS — At 'Willowlea,' Tofield, Alta., on June 27, 1905, by the father of the bride, George Cookson, of Tofield, Alta., to Winnifred, third daughter of the Rev. R. Whillans.

COUSINEAU — POOLE — At the home of the bride's parents, Freeland, Manitoba, by the Rev. A. W. Goodeve, on Aug. 8, 1905, Mr. V. M. Cousineau, of Arcola, Assa., to Margaret Whitly, oldest daughter of Timothy Poole.

DAVIDSON -- HOLMES — In Toronto, on Aug. 7, 1905, by the Rev. J. G. Shearer, Margaret, daughter of A. Davidson, 45 Hess street north, to Robert E. Holmes, both of Hamilton.

DIXON — McCAULEY — At the Methodist parsonage, Riceville, on Tuesday, Aug. 8, 1905, by the Rev. R. Eagleson, B.D., Mr. George Albert Dixon, to Miss Mary Gertrude McCauley, both of Pendleton, Ont.

HAYES — WILSON — On Aug. 8, 1905, at the home of the bride's mother, No. 23 Seaton street, Toronto, Mr. Ewart Gladstone Wilson to Miss Inez Minetta

HOLLETT—HEMEON.— At Shelburne, on Aug. 2, 1905, by the Rev. W. S. H. Morris, Gurden Hollett to Ethel Hemeon, both of Jordan.

KERR—WHITTON.—At Ulverton, Que., on Aug. 10, 1905, by the Rev. J. B. McLeod, Rabina Ramsay, daughter of Mrs. D. Ross Kerr, to Harold C. Whitton, of Trenholmville, Que.

LEAK — WILKINSON — On Aug. 9, 1905, at the residence of the bride's parents, Midland, Ont., by the Rev. Dr. Campbell, Annie Douglas, daughter of John Wilkinson M.D., to Herbert Arthur Leak, of Toronto.

MacLEAN — STOKER — On Aug. 9, 1905, at Saginaw, Mich., by the Rev. C. E. Allen, of Flint, Mich., Lillian, daughter of the late M. Stoker, Saginaw, to John Neil MacLean, M.D., Saginaw, son of A. MacLean, M.D., Sarnia, Canada.

MAHANEY—BERRY. — At Shelburne, on Aug. 1, 1905, by the Rev. W. S. H. Morris, Albert Mahaney to Eleanor Perry, daughter of Joseph Perry, both of Churchover.

McKEEN—McKEEN. — At Port Hilford, Guysboro, Aug. 3, 1905, by Pastor H. Carter, John D. McKeen to Bessie R. McKeen, both of Aspen.

STIRLING — FEAST — At Niagara Falls, on Aug. 5, 1905, by the Rev. L. Campbell, Lillie Feast, daughter of Henry Feast, to Edgar Stirling, both of Hamilton.

VAN METER — LUNDY — On Aug. 8, 1905, by the Rev. Will Ira Guss, Gertrude E., second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. T. Lundy, of Pittsburg, Pa., formerly of Toronto, Canada, to William Van Meter, of Philadelphia, Pa.

WILLIAMS — KELLY — On Aug. 7, 1905, at St. John Presbyterian Church, Hamilton, by the Rev. Mr. Duncan, Miss Mary E. (Nellie) Kelly, third daughter of the late Isaac and Mrs. Kelly, to E. Chester Williams.

### DIED.

AIRD — Entered into rest, at Montreal, on Aug. 7, 1905, Hannah Eleanor Louisa, eldest daughter of the late George Edward Aird, Ottawa.

BROWN — At his late residence, 662 St. Lawrence street, corner Prince Arthur, on Friday Aug. 11, 1905, Joseph Brown, aged 83 years.

BARKER.— At his home, 327 St. George street, Toronto, on Aug. 6, 1905, Robert William Barker, formerly post-office inspector at Kingston, London and Toronto, in his 67th year.

CRAWFORD.—At Milby, on Aug. 4, 1905, Sarah Armstrong, widow of the late Andrew Crawford.

COLLETT.—At Halifax, on Aug. 6, 1905, William John, only child of Stephen and Jane Collett, aged two years and five months.

CHRISTIE.—On Aug. 8, 1905, at 19 Rushbrooke street, Point St. Charles, at the age of 77 years and 4 months, David B. Christie, late of Arbroath, Scotland.

EMOND — At St. Malo, Que., on Aug. 6, 1905, Wilbrod Georges, aged 13 and a half months, son of Wilbrod Emond.

HARDIE.—On Aug. 9, 1905, Andrew Hardie, aged 70 years.

HAYWOOD — On Aug. 7, 1905, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. J. B. Tudhope, Georgina, wife of the late John Haywood, London, England, and mother of James and Alfred Haywood, Toronto, in her 85th year.

FLEMING.—At Markham, Ont., William Fleming, in his 65th year.

FLINT — At Canmore, Alberta, on Aug. 8, 1905, George William Curwen, son of W. G. Flint, formerly of Montreal, and grandson of Geo. H. Flint, of this city, aged 1 year, 7 months and 14 days.

FLEMING — At his late residence, 100 Carlaw avenue, Toronto, on Aug. 9, 1905, Joseph Fleming, aged 87 years.

HARVEY.—On Aug. 5, 1905, at his late residence, 6th concession of Vaughan, Ont., William A. Harvey, son of the late John N. Harvey.

HILL.—At Toronto, on July 24, 1905, Anna Maria Hill, in her 83rd year, sister of the late Col. C. F. Hill, of Montreal.

HOGG — On Aug. 9, 1905, at his late residence, 58 Rathnally avenue, Toronto, Wm. Hogg, late of York Mills, in his 78th year.

JESMIN.—At Farnham, on Aug. 5, 1905, Arthur Jesmin, third son of Mr. J. B. Jesmin, aged 17 years.

KING — At St. Pacome, Kamouraska, Que., on Aug. 6, 1905, Edmund Alexander King in the 69th year of his age.

LAWRENCE.—On Aug. 6, 1905, at the residence of his son, George W. Lawrence, 1,277 Dufferin street, Toronto, Robert Lawrence, aged 75 years.

LOUCKS — On Aug. 10, 1905, at the residence of her son-in-law, 222 Congregation street, Sarah Van Allen, widow of the late D. W. Loucks, in her 66th year.

LOYNACHAN.—In British Guiana, on July 16, 1905, Neil Loynachan, aged sixty years, third son of the late Donald Loynachan, of Beech Ridge, Argenteuil Co.


*Advertisements.*

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LYNCH.—On Aug. 12, 1905, Ralph Emmet, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Emmet Lynch, aged 2 years and 4 months. Interred at North Nation Mills.

MACDONALD — At Notre Dame de Grace, Que., on Aug. 5, 1905, John Carroll Macdonald, formerly of the Auditor-General's Office, Ottawa, son of the late John Macdonald, Esq., Sheriff of the United Counties of Huron, Bruce and Perth, Upper Canada, and grandson of the late James Carroll, Sheriff of the County of Oxford, Upper Canada, in his 54th year.

MACFARLANE.—At Chateauguay, on Aug. 6, 1905, Georgina, third daughter of Peter Macfarlane, aged 23 years.

MAGUIRE.— At 64 Prince Arthur avenue, Toronto, on Tuesday, Aug. 8, 1905, Lydia, widow of the late Lawrence Maguire, of Lindsay, Ont., aged 73 years.

McCARTHY — At 23 Herrick street, Toronto, on Aug. 9, 1905, Catherine McCarthy, beloved wife of the late Charles McCarthy.

McEACHRAN.—On Aug. 4, 1905, at her late residence, 116 Huron street, Toronto, Mary Cameron, widow of the late Donald McEachran, of Minto.

McGOUN — At Westmount, on Friday, Aug. 11, 1905, Jane Mackay, widow of the late Archibald McGoun, in her 79th year.

McGRATH.—At Montreal, on Aug. 4, 1905, Mrs. Florinda F. McGrath, formerly of Dublin, Ireland. Funeral private.

MOORE — At 'Homenook,' Orillia, Ont., on Aug. 7, 1905, Catharine, wife of Christopher Moore, aged 62 years.

[illegible]RING. — Accidentally killed at Guelph, on Aug. 3, 1905, David Pickering, G.T.R. Inspector, late of Great Eastern Railway, England.

PORTER.—At Magog, on Aug. 2, 1905, Emma Porter, eldest daughter of F. F. Porter, aged 34 years.

RANDAL — At St. Hyacinthe, on Aug. 7, 1905, Mary Hamilton Randal, sister of the late Stephen Randal, of Compton, aged 69 years.

RINGLAND.—In this city, on Aug. 10, 1905, at his late residence, 56 Victoria street, George Ringland, in the 79th year of his age. Funeral private.

ROCKWELL.—At Richmond, on July 17, 1905, Mrs. Velora Amanda Whitcher, widow of the late John E. Rockwell, in the 66th year of her age.

ROSE — At his late residence, 76 Sydenham street, Toronto, William Henry Rose, aged 38 years.

SCOTT — At his late residence, Cedar Brae, Brantford, on Aug. 9, 1905, John Laird Scott, late of Glasgow, Scotland, aged 54 years.

SMITH — At the Emergency Hospital, Toronto, on Aug. 10, 1905, Alexandra May (Allie) Smith.

STEGGLES — At the R. V. Hospital, Barrie, Ont., on Aug. 9, 1905, Jessie, dearly loved and youngest daughter of the late Wm. Steggles and Annie E. Steggles of Allandale, aged 22 years.

STEWART.— On Aug. 6, 1905, at the residence of his uncle, Mr. Matthew Hamilton, Kolapore, Collingwood, Thomas Ellis, second son of William Stewart, 5 Howie avenue, Toronto, aged 23 years and 8 months.

STEWART.—At Elgin, B.C., on July 16, 1905, after an illness of three days, of diphtheria, Mary Hill Stewart, beloved daughter of Finlay and Jennie E. Stewart, of New Westminster, B.C., aged 10 years and 6 months.

SUTHERLAND.— At Calgary, Alberta, on August 7, 1905, Charles R. Sutherland, in the 22nd year of his age.

TAIT.—On Aug. 8, 1905, at Verdun, Mrs. Tait, dearly beloved wife of the late James Tait, of Amherst Park, aged 65 years.


## LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

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