Montreal Weekly Witness.

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A NEW ARMY.

The Czar Decides on Second Manchurian Corps.

GENERAL LINEVITCH IS TO BE IN COMMAND.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 19, 1.57 p.m.—Acting upon the advice of his military advisers, Emperor Nicholas has decided to form a second Manchurian army. It will be formed of the corps which are being sent to the Far East and Lieutenant-General Linevitch probably will be given the command of the second army. General Kuropatkin will become chief of both armies, but probably without the title of commander-in-chief. It is this impending re-organization which seems to have led to the countless rumors and reports afloat of Kuropatkin's supersession of Viceroy Alexeieff as commander-in-chief of the army, the latter's resignation, etc.; but, the Associated Press investigation indicates that the above is the real situation. The Associated Press is informed that Alexeieff will continue to be Viceroy, and that as such he could not be subordinated in title to the commanding general, which would happen if Kuropatkin was given the title of commander-in-chief. Nevertheless, the Associated Press is informed Kuropatkin will virtually be in complete, untrammelled command.

As has been heretofore stated on high authority the stories of Alexeieff's interference with Kuropatkin are entirely without foundation. On the contrary Alexeieff has always shown the utmost appreciation of the peculiar delicacy of his position as Kuropatkin's superior, studiously avoiding even the semblance of interference with the operations of the Manchurian army. The associated Press is authorized to again deny absolutely the story that Rear-Admiral Prince Ouktomsky has been courtmartialled. It is positively stated that he has never been under arrest at Port Arthur and that there has never been a question of his trial by courtmartial. He has simply been superseded by Rear-Admiral Wiren in the temporary command of the Port Arthur squadron, which Ouktomsky took over when the late Admiral Withoff fell. This does not necessarily mean that the Admiralty is dissatisfied with Rear-Admiral Ouktomsky. On the contrary, his shortcomings are recognized, leading to the decision to place Rear-Admiral Wiren in command.

The latest despatches received by the War Office here leave the situation at the front practically unchanged. There is no truth in the report cabled to the 'Express,' of London, from Tokio that a battle is progressing at Mukden. There is nothing yet to show that Field Marshal Oyama has begun to move in force. The reported fighting between the Japanese and Major-General Mistchenko's Cossacks probably refers to the sharp skirmish south-east of Mukden, news of which has already been cabled to the Associated Press.

RECONNAISSANCE.

KUROPATKIN SAYS HEAVY CASUALTIES HAVE RESULTED.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 19.—Later in the day a despatch was received from General Kuropatkin announcing that Generals Rennenkampff and Samsonoff are conducting important reconnaissances, which have resulted in rather heavy fighting with many casualties.

From this telegram, which was despatched at six o'clock yesterday evening, it appears that General Rennenkampff had recovered from his wounds and had resumed command of his troops.

RUSSIANS ADVANCING.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 19.—The Russians have occupied several villages nearer the Japanese lines.

General Kuropatkin yesterday reviewed the thirty-seventh division of the first army corps.

THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

A NEW BATTLESHIP COMPLETES HER TRIALS.

London, Sept. 19.—A despatch from St. Petersburg to a news agency here says the Russian cruiser Izumrud,' sister ship to the famous 'Novik,' has completed successfully her trials at Cronstadt, making twenty-four knots an hour. The 'Izumrud,' according to this despatch, will join the second Baltic squadron at Reval as soon as she is ready for sea.

ARRIVED.

HOSPITAL SHIP FOR FAR EAST.

Barcelona, Sept. 19.—The Russian hospital ship 'Orel' has arrived here on her way to the Far East.

THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY

MILITARY MONOPOLY CAUSES A FREIGHT BLOCKADE.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 19.—7.30 a.m.—Vehement complaints are again being made of the freight blockade of the Siberian Railway in consequence of its monopoly by the military authorities. It is stated that goods started last March for Saghalien have not yet arrived. Many localities in which winter communication is unsafe are rapidly runnign out of absolute necessaries of life and there is a prospect of much hardship the coming winter if goods started for the Far East under special permit of the authorities are not allowed to go through.

CONTRABAND.

RUSSIA'S NEGATIVE POLICY.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 19.—The Russian Government's concessions to neutral commerce in the matter of contraband of war does not meet with the approval of the 'Novoe Vremya,' which declares that the game of stopping neutral merchantmen is not worth the candle if Russia decides in advance to restore the contraband seized.

RUSSIA AND SERVIA.

Belgrade, Servia, Sept. 19.—All the powers have instructed their ministers here to attend the coronation of King Peter, except Russia, whose action has caused a sensation.

THIBETAN TREATY.

RUSSIANS AGREE THAT BRITAIN HAS ESTABLISHED A VIRTUAL PROTECTORATE.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 19.—The Russian press, discussing the Thibetan treaty with Great Britain, unites in agreeing that the latter country has succeeded in establishing a virtual protectorate over Thibet.

The 'Sviet' terms the treaty a repetition of the fable of the wolf and the lamb, and expresses the belief that the success of the British expedition will shake Russian prestige among the Buddhist subjects of Russia.

The 'Bourse Gazette' thinks Great Britain has succeeded beyond her wildest dreams, but conceals a veiled threat under the inquiry whether the success can be lasting. As soon as Russia's hands are free, the 'Gazette' predicts that it is more than likely that the middle east question will become another apple of discord.

The 'Novosti,' on the other hand, contends that British and Russian interests in Asia are identical and opposed the idea thot the treaty will become a bone of contention, especially as it was concluded with the knowledge and consent of Russia.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS

DEPUTATION WAITING ON THE PREMIER RESPECTING PROPOSED LONDON HEADQUARTERS.

Toronto, Sept. 19.—A deputation from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association headed by Mr. R. A. Donald, of Toronto, is waiting on Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Ottawa to-day and will report to the annual meeting at a private session at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on Thursday respecting the establishment of a separate office in London, England, for the promotion of the Canadian export trade. The deputation wants the Premier to agree to subsidize the proposed independent English headquarters of the association. The deputation is also seeing the chief officers of the Dominion insurance department to ascertain to what extent the government will permit the Manufacturers' Association to go in for the formation of a new Dominion fire insurance company.

FIRE AT HALIFAX.

WATER FRONT VISITED AGAIN BY THE DESTRUCTIVE ELEMENT.

Halifax, N.S., Sept. 19.—This city was visited with another water front fire this morning, causing a loss of $200,00 before being subdued. The building destroyed are the eastern end of the warehouses of Pickford & Black, steamship agents, and Black Brothers, hardware, and Forhan's sail loft. At one o'clock the wharf watchman saw smoke and sent in an alarm, but half an hour before that soldiers on the ordnance wharf, adjoining, saw smoke. The buildings were of wood and the firemen hope to be able to confine the conflagration to that position. A quantity of dynamite was stored in Black Brothers, but it was removed. At two o'clock the military fire department was called out and came to the rescue. The services of tugboats were also brought into requisition as fireboats. Black Brothers are insured and so also to a large extent are Pickford & Forhan. No explanation can be made as to its origin, and there are hints of incendiarism.

SHORT IN HIS ACCOUNTS.

Toronto, Sept. 19.—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Chas. Black, a clerk in the Canadian Music Company's office, 15 King street east. It is stated that before leaving there on Friday he admitted a shortage of about $3,500. He had been with the company about a year and said he was to start a business in Brandon next month.

OTTAWA FAIR OPENED.

Ottawa, Sept. 19.—The Central Canada Fair was formally opened this afternoon by Mayor Ellis and the City Council. A heavy downpour of rain yesterday made things unpleasant for the exhibitors.

MANITOBA COLLEGE.

A CANADIAN APPOINTMENT FOR A GLASGOW UNIVERSITY MAN.

The newly created chair of chemistry in the University of Manitoba has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Mathew A. Parker, B.Sc., of Glasgow University. Professor Parker, after taking his degree, became in turn assistant to Professor Henderson at the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College, and later to Professor Ferguson in the university. He also fills at present the post of lecturer on organic chemistry at Gilman Hall, and has acted as examiner in the University of St. Andrew's. Professor Parker's successful candidature at Winnipeg was warmly supported by his past and present colleagues, as well as by distinguished teachers of chemistry in other universities. Professor Parker is now on his way to this country, and will be the guest for a short time of his uncle, Mr. Archibald Parker, 50 Victoria street.

DR. DOWIE'S LATEST.

PROCLAIMS HIMSELF FIRST APOSTLE OF THE CHRISTIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Chicago, Sept. 19.—Wearing a rich robe and mitre modelled after those of an ancient Jewish high priest, John Alexander Dowie has proclaimed himself 'John Alexander, first apostle of the Christian Catholic Church.'

The announcement was made in the tabernacle at Zion City, where seven thousand people had assembled. Dr. Dowie referred to the robes in assuming the office. After quoting Scripture in support of the claim he had made to the title of first apostle, he said:

'I did not create the office. It was created by the Lord. I did not create it any more than I designed these robes. If you are in doubt as to my authority to wear them, you will find it in the twenty-eighth chapter of Exodus, the pattern given by God to Moses when the high priesthood was established.'

Dr. Dowie wore a long garment of white satin lined with white silk. Over this was a purple satin robe, fringed with gilt, of knee length. The 'broidered coat,' the richest feature of the costume, was of white satin embroidered with geometrical patterns in purple and gold, the colors of the church. The girdle was there with historical accuracy, but on the breastplate instead of the twelve jewels prescribed by the Jewish ritual, was embroidered a scarlet cross edged with gold. Dowie's head-dress consisted of a white silk mitre, or turban, ornamented with two purple bands. White silk hose and white canvass shoes completed the costume.

'The office of the first apostle is perpetual,' said Dowie, after he had read several long passages from Scripture. 'It should have been continued. Successors to the original twelve were chosen to the number of nine to fill vacancies caused by martyrdom or death. My assumption of the first apostleship is the final step in the organization of the church as planned by Jesus Christ.'

GEORGIAN BAY CANAL.

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS SELECTS ENGINEERS FOR THE SURVEY.

Ottawa, Sept. 19.—The engineers who are to make the survey of the Ottawa and Georgian Bay canal have been nearly all selected by the Minister of Public Works. The chief engineer will be Mr. E. D. Lafleur, with Mr. St. Laurent, engineer-in-charge. The divisional engineers will be:—(Nipissing section), J. Chapleau, Ottawa; (Ottawa section), E.J. Reinboth, Hull, Que.; (Montreal section), George B. Brophy. Sectional engineers, E. R. Perrault, North Bay, Ont.; W. Cross, Toronto; C. E. McNaughton, Montreal; L. R. Voligay, Ottawa; R. R. Bell, Victoria, B.C.; A. C. McDougall, Ottawa; George L. Griffith, Kingston, and A. Robert, Ottawa. First assistant sectional engineers, E. A. Forward, Iroquois; A. J. McDougall, Cornwall, J. H. Armstrong, St. Catharines; C. R. Coutlee, New Glasgow, N.S; A. L. Ghysens, Montreal; W. Jennings, Toronto; R. H. Barrett, Pembroke. Second assistants to sectional engineers, C. H. Mathewson, London; E. H. Pense, Kingston; A. Birch, Westmount, Montreal; S. Ouimet, St. Rose, Que.; F. R. Smith, Chatham, Ont.; E. G. Goodspeed, Penniac, N.B.; P. Davis, Windsor, Ont.; Henry Robertson, Montmagny; Edgar Miles, Fredricton, N.B.

EARL OF EUSTON.

DISTINGUISHED KNIGHT TEMPLAR AND PARTY ROYALLY ENTERTAINED.

The Earl of Euston and party, consisting of Messrs. C. F. Matier, A. Woodswiss, J. F. Dorman, A. J. Thomas and F. Fraser, arrived on Saturday at the Windsor Hotel from St. Louis.

The Earl of Euston was representing His Majesty the King at the celebration of the Knights Templar which had been arranged as one of the incidental imposing feature of the Fair.

His lordship, in speaking to a 'Witness' representative, said that he was out here simply in a private capacity. He therefore felt precluded from speaking of politics or any controversial question. This he could say, that he had been most hospitably received everywhere.

'For myself,' said His Lordship, 'I have received the most agreeable impressions. I have to see a little of Canada yet, but I am prepared for wonders, to judge by the aspect of things. In the United States the bare fact that I represented the King was enough to assure me of the heartiest welcome. All the people vied with one another to shower hospitality upon us. Everything you have on this continent is on a vast scale. We can simply say that we had a delightful time.'

The distinguishing feature of the programme of entertainment for the visitors was the banquet of Saturday evening. Probably never, in Canada, has a group of more prominent members of the Masonic order been entertained.

The deputy supreme grand master, R. E. Sir Knight J. B. Tressider acted as host for the occasion.

The first toast, 'The King,' had rather more than usual significance from the fact that the Knights from across the water have come to America as special representatives of His Majesty.

'Our Guests' was proposed by Most Eminent Sir Knight W. H. Whyte, of Montreal, grand chancellor and past grand master, in conjunction with his address of welcome and was responded to by the Right Hon. the Earl of Euston, G.C.T., Most Eminent Supreme Grand Master Great Priory of England and Wales. During his speech the Earl expressed the hope that a closer relationship between Great Britain and the United States and Canada might grow out of this visit.

O. E. Sir Knight, Charles Fitzgerald Matier, G.C.T., Great Vice-Chancellor, proposed the toast, 'The Sovereign Great Priory of Canada,' the greatest sister priory England has; and the response was made by M. E. Sir Knight Kirkpatrick Kerr, K.C.T., of Toronto, Past Sovereign Grand Master of the Grand Priory of Canada.

When 'Our Sister Bodies' was proposed by R. E. Sir Knight Tressider it brought responses from R E. Sir Knight Dr. Richardson, provincial prior for Kingston district; Sir Melbourne Tait, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec; R. E. Sir Knight Col. Stevenson, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada in Ontario; R. E. Sir Knight, I. H. Stearns, and R. E. Sir Knight H. E. Chounell, First Grand Principal of the Grand Chapter of Quebec.

The Grand Encampment of the United States, in token of their appreciation of the honor of so eminent a delegation, are sending to His Majesty a souvenir of the conclave at San Francisco. It is a volume of eight hundred pages, containing the history of the twenty-ninth triennial conclave of the Grand Encampment of the United States and will of course be finished in a style befitting the occasion.

OFF FOR HUDSON'S BAY.

STEAMER 'ARCTIC' STARTS OUT ON HER VOYAGE TO THE NORTH.

Quebec, Sept. 19.—To the strains of 'Auld Lang Syne,' 'Life on the Ocean Wave,' 'The Girl I Left Behind Me,' and national airs rendered by the R. C. G. A. band, the cheers of hundreds of people gathered on the pontoon, and with the flutterings of many handkerchiefs and raising of hats, the government steamer 'Arctic,' in tow of the steamer 'Druid,' pulled away from the King's wharf at a quarter to one o'clock on Saturday afternoon and sailed down the St. Lawrence on her way to the Hudson's Bay on the three year cruise, the 'Druid' accompanying the vessel some distance down the river.

The King's wharf was crowded with people all morning long, and hundreds remained until the steamer passed around the point out of sight, waving handkerchiefs in adieu to friends leaving for the far north on the expedition.

THE HON. A. G. BLAIR.

STORY THAT HE HAS CHANGED HIS POLITICAL FAITH DENIED.

St. John, N.B., Sept. 19.—In view of reports industriously circulated here to create the impression that the Hon. A. G. Blair contemplated a change of political faith, the 'Telegraph' to-day prints the following:—'If the author of the story that the Hon. A. G. Blair offered to run in the Conservative interests in St. John does not find some means of apologizing or making good his statements he will be forced to defend a story which the knows himself to be absolutely incorrect.'

CHARGE IS GAMBLING.

MEMBERS OF THE CHAUDIERE CLUB, OTTAWA, IN TROUBLE.

Ottawa, Sept. 19.—Charles Kelly, steward, and Albert Hillman, 'dealer,' of the Chaudiere Club, which gained such notoriety in the recent police investigation, were arrested on Saturday in the rotunda of the Russell House by Detective Robillard, and placed in separate cells at the police station. Four hours later they were admitted to bail by Mr. O'Keefe, magistrate, in sureties of $2,000 each. Joseph Riopelle and Herbert D. Lyon supplied bonds for Kelly, and a brother and W. J. Kennedy for Hillman. The warrant charges the accused with operating a common gaming house, and was sworn out on the order of Crown Attorney Ritchie.

After placing the prisoners in the cells, a search of the Chaudiere Club premises was made, and the officers impounded a card table, twenty-five packs of cards, partly used, and several boxes of chips, which were removed to the station for safe keeping.

M. LOUBET.

PRESIDENT OF FRANCE WILL NOT SEEK OFFICE AGAIN.

Paris, Sept. 19.—M. Loubet, in the course of a speech to the provincial mayors on Saturday, said he looked forward with satisfaction to the serenity of private life after the close of his present term. His statement is taken as a definite announcement of the President's intention not to seek a second term. His present term expires at the end of next year.

MILLE ISLE ANGLICANS.

VISIT OF BISHOP CARMICHAEL OCCASION FOR LARGE GATHERING AND IMPRESSIVE SERVICE.

Mille Isles, Que., Sept. 19.—Few more impressive services have been held in Mille Isles Episcopal Church than that conducted by His Lordship Bishop Carmichael and the Rev. Rural Dean Saunders. The Rev. Mr. Charters, of Lachute, and the Rev. Mr. Miller, of Lakefield, assisted in the services. The church was filled, and there was a large number of the splendid yeomanry of Argenteuil in the seats in spite of it being a glorious harvest day. Bishop Carmichael's sermon was upon the ten lepers, and a strong point made was that the Lord Jesus did not heal the lepers, but commanded them to go and show themselves to the priest—and they went they were cleansed. It was their obedience that cleansed them. Christians found it exceedingly hard to fulfil Christ's commands at all times, and some characterized the Bible as mysterious. It was, however, Christ's word and contained his commands. There was no other way than obedience to them. His Lordship's exhortation prior to the communion, with which he closed his sermon was solemn and instructive. There were over forty communicants.

It was His Lordship's first visit to Mille Isles, and the dinner given to him at the old parsonage was a great event, happy in its every feature. The Rev. Mr. Nicholson, Mrs. Nicholson and Miss Nicholson, assisted by the splendid bevy of ladies, did the honors of the table, and the Rev. Rural Dean Saunders took the chair after dinner, when His Lordship made one of those after-dinner speeches which many a year ago earned for him the title of the 'Lion of Tipperary.' In his own beaming fashion he presented the prizes that the young Sunday-school children had won for lessons during the past term, and the afternoon, which was very pleasant, was further mellowed by songs from Mrs. Nicholson, accompanied by the Misses Nicholson, on organ and violin. The 'Last Rose of Summer,' in presence of the autumn tints, was especially appropriate. The National Anthem brought the dinner to a close.

EMIGRATION FRAUDS.

HUNTER AND COWPER TO BE TRIED FOR PART PLAYED BY THEM.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 15.—Hunter and Cowper were, at Glasgow to-day, committed by the Sheriff's Court, charged with devising a scheme to defraud Canadian emigrants. They represented to intending emigrants that in handing over money for their fares they would receive employment directly they landed in Canada. The accused received a commission on fares from the C. P. R.

LOST SEASON'S CROP.

Brougham, Ont., Sept. 19.—A disastrous fire occurred just east of here early yesterday morning, in which the fine new barn and outbuildings of Jas. Hogle, Springdale Farm, were destroyed, with their contents, including 1,500 bushels of grain, farm implements and some cattle and hogs. The loss is about three thousand dollars; partly insured. A valuable team and fittings belonging to Mr. Brown, of Armadale, who was running a stumping outfit on the farm, were destroyed. Mr. Brown's loss is five hundred dollars.

YUKON GOLD SUPPLY.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 17.—A special mining commissioner, writing in the 'Economist' on the future supply of gold, says Canada is a disappointment; that the Klondike reached the highest figures three seasons ago and has since declined seriously. Richer gravels must now be exhausted and the only thing that can revive the Klondike is the bringing of water under hydraulic pressure, a work that may be recommended to the Ottawa Government.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

A party of over a hundred and twenty persons, consisting largely of members of the British Institution of Civil Engineers arrived in Montreal last evening. They are on their way to St. Louis to attend the international engineering congress.

LIQUOR DEALERS BARRED.

St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 15.—The Red Men of the United States have voted to bar saloonkeepers, bartenders and retail liquor dealers from membership.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

NOVEMBER SEVENTEEN TO BE OBSERVED.

Ottawa, Sept. 16.—The cabinet council yesterday settled upon Thursday, Nov. 17, for the observance of Thanksgiving Day this year and the customary proclamation will issue accordingly, setting this day apart for acknowledgment to God for the prosperity which he has granted to us as individuals and as a nation.

HERBERT BISMARCK DEAD.

END CAME PAINLESSLY YESTERDAY MORNING.

Friedrichsruhe, Sept. 19.—Prince Herbert Bismarck is dead. The end came yesterday morning, and was painless.

Prince Herbert Bismarck was the eldest son of Prince Bismarck, the great Chancellor of the German Empire. He was born in Berlin on Dec. 28, 1849, and married Margaret, Countess Hoyos, in 1892. Prince Herbert, in 1899, was spoken of as probable ambassador of his country at Washington. This rumor was perhaps due to the fact that the



THE LATE PRINCE HERBERT BISMARCK.

Prince, in the Reichstag, early that year, had made a speech in which he had expressed great admiration for this country.

Early in his career Prince Bismarck was merely the son of his father, and, like the latter, possessed very few warm personal friendships. But among his warm personal friends are noted English statesmen, like Lord Rosebery and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and other well-known Englishmen like Sir Charles Dilke and the Marquis of Londonderry. These friendships were built on his thorough acquaintance with British affairs and a marriage that had given the Prince a close relationship with an English family of eminent respectability. He married the charming Austrian Countess Hoyos, whose mother was an Englishwoman, the daughter of Mr. Whitehead, of torpedo fame, and was brought up more as an English girl than as a German. They had three children, the youngest, a boy, born in 1897. Prince Herbert himself spoke English like an Englishman.

PRIMATE AT BAR HARBOR.

Bar Harbor, Me., Sept. 19.—The Archbishop of Canterbury and his wife were the centre of Bar Harbor social life on Saturday. A reception to His Grace and Mrs. Davidson was held at the summer home of the Right Rev. William Lawrence, Bishop of Massachusetts. In the evening the Archbishop and his wife were the guests at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, of New York.

FRUITS OF THE TRAFFIC.

A MONTREAL WIFE MURDERER FOUND GUILTY AND SENTENCED TO BE HUNG.

Magloire Hogue, who killed his wife while under the influence of liquor, on April 12 last, at No. 207 Montcalm street, was yesterday afternoon found guilty of murder in the first degree by a jury of his peers, and condemned to die, by Mr. Justice Ouimet, on Nov. 18. Upon hearing this decision the prisoner gave a deep sigh and finally broke down. With his handkerchief pressed to his face he sobbed while Judge Ouimet, in tones mingled with compassion, sentenced him to be hanged.

In passing sentence, Jude Ouimet observed that the crime was the result of the terrible passion for strong drink, which numbered so many victims. There was nothing, he said, to palliate the offence in such cases, and the murderer had to suffer the utmost penalty provided by the law.

'The court will be more merciful to you than you have been to the poor victim, your own wife,' concluded Judge Ouimet, and I will give you two months to prepare for your fate.'

In the evidence it was shown that Hogue craved for liquor and being often without employment, he could not satisfy his appetite except by applying to his wife, who had money of her own. Mrs. Hogue strongly objected to the habits of her husband, who, nevertheless, managed to obtain liquor on credit at the grocery store.

According to the testimony of Mr. Rouleau, Hogue bought nothing at his store but whiskey, while his wife paid for the provisions herself.

IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

A Matter-of-Fact Romance.

(By Charles Reade, D.C.L.)

CHAPTER LXIX.

A man was hunting Robinson and George Fielding, and they were hunting him. Both parties inflamed with rage and bitterness; both master of the other's fate, they thought.

A change of wind brought a fall of snow, and the fall of snow baffled both parties in five minutes. Down came the Australian flakes large as a woman's hand (I am not romancing), and effaced the tracks of the pursuing and pursued and pursuers. So tremendous was the fall that the two friends thought of nothing but shelter. They threw their blankets over their heads and ran hither and thither looking for a friendly tree. At last they found an old tree with a prodigious stem that parted about ten feet up into two forks. With some effort they got up into his cleft, and then they were on a natural platform. Robinson always carried nails in his pocket, and he contrived to nail the two blankets to the forks so as to make a screen. They then took out their provisions and fortified themselves with a hearty supper.

As they were eating it they were suddenly startled by an explosion so tremendous that their tree seemed to have been struck by lightning. Out went Robinson with his mouth full on to a snowdrift four feet high. He looked up and saw the cause of the fracas. A large bough of a neighboring tree had parted from the trunk with the enormous weight of the snow. Robinson climbed back to George and told him. Supper recommenced, but all over the wood at intervals they now heard huge forks and boughs parting from their parent stems with a report like a thirty-two pounder ringing and echoing through the wood; others so distant that they were like crackers.

These sounds were very appalling in the ghostly wood. The men instinctively drew closer to each other; but they were no chickens: use soon hardened them even to this. They settled it that the forks they were sitting on would not give way, because there was no leaves on them to hold a great burden of snow: and soon they yielded to nature and fell fast asleep in spite of all the dangers that hemmed them.

At his regular hour, just before sunrise, Robinson awoke and peeped from below the blanket. He shook George.

'Get up directly, George. We are wasting time when time is gold.'

'What is it?'

'What is it?' There is a pilot in the sky that will take us out of this cursed trap if the day does not come and spoil all.'

George's eye followed Robinson's finger, and in the centre of the dark vault of heaven this glittered.

CHAPTER LXX..

'I know it, Tom. When I was sailing to this country we came to a part where the north star went down and down to the water's edge, and this was all we got in exchange for it.'

George" said Tom, rather sternly, 'how do you know they don't hear us, and here we are surrounded by enemies and would you run down our only friend? That silver star will save our lives if they are to be saved at all. Come on; and, George, if you were to take your revolver and blow out my brains it is no more than I deserve for sleeping away the precious hours of night, when I ought to have been steering out of this cursed timber-net by that blessed star.'

With these words Robinson dived into the wood, steering due east by the Southern Cross. It was like going through a frozen river. The scrub was loaded with snow, which it discharged in masses on the travellers at every step.

'Keep your revolver dry in your hat and your lucifers, too,' cried Robinson. 'We shall have to use them both, ten to one. As to our skins, that is hopeless.'

Then the men found how hard it is to take a line and keep it in the Australian bush. When the Southern Cross was lost in a cloud, though but for a minute, they were sure to go all wrong, as they found upon its reappearance; and sometimes the scrub was impenetrable and they were forced to go round it and walk four hundred yards, advancing eastward but twenty or thirty.

Thus they battled on till the sun rose.

'Now we shall be in the dark again?' said poor Robinson, 'here comes a fog.'

'Stop, Tom,' said George; 'oughtn't we to make this good before we go on?'

'What do you mean?'

'We have come right by the star so far, have we not?'

'Yes.'

'Then let us bark fifty of these trees for a mark. I have seen that varmint Jacky do that.'

'A capital idea, George; out with our knives—here goes.'

'No breakfast to-day, Tom.'

'No, George, nor dinner either till we are out of the wood.'

These two poor fellows walked and ran and crept and struggled all day, sometimes hoping, sometimes despondingAt last, at five o'clock in the afternoon, their bellies gnawed with hunger, their clothes torn to rags, their skin bleeding, they came out upon some trees with the bark stripped. They gave one another a look that words can hardly paint. They were the trees they had barked twelve hours ago!

The men stood silent—neither cared to tell the other all he felt—for now there crept over these two stout bosoms a terrible chill, the sense of danger new to them in experience, but not new in report. They had heard of settlers and others who had been lost in the fatal labyrinth of the Australian bush, and now they saw how easily it might be true.

'We may as well sit down here and rest; we shall do no good till night. What, are you in pain, George?'

'Yes, Tom, a little.'

'Where?'

'Something gnaws my stomach like an adder.'

'Oh, that is the soldier's gripes,' said Tom with a ghastly attempt at a jest. 'Poor George!' said he kindly, 'I dare say you never knew what it was to go twenty-four hours without food before?'

'Never in my life, Tom.'

'Well, I have, and I'll tell you the only thing to do: when you can't fill the bread-basket—shut it. Go to sleep till the Southern Cross comes out again.'

'What, sleep in our dripping clothes?'

'No, we will make a roaring fire with these strips of bark; they are dry as tinder by now.'

A pyre four feet high was raised, the strips being laid from north to south and east to west alternately, and they dried their blankets and warmed their smoking bodies.

'You are a wise companion in adversity, Tom; it is a great grief to me that I have brought you into this trouble, looking for what I know you think is a mare's nest, as the saying is.'

'Don't talk so, George. True pals like you and me never reproach one another. They stand and fall together like men. The fire is warm, George—that is one comfort.'

'The fire is well enough, but there's nothing down at it. I'd give a hundred pounds for a mutton chop.'

The friends sat like sacrifices by the fire and chewed their cigars in silence, with foreboding hearts. After a while, as the heat laid hold of him, George began to dose. Robinson felt inclined to do the same; but the sense that perhaps a human enemy might be near caused him to fight against sleep in this exposed locality; so whenever his head bobbed down he lifted it sharply and forced his eyes open. It was on one of these occasions that looking up he saw as it were in a frame of leaves a hideous countenance glaring at him; it was painted in circular lines, red, blue and white.

'Get up George,' roared Robinson; 'they are upon us!'

And both men were on their feet, revolvers pointed. The leaves parted and out came this diabolical face which they had never seen before, but with it a figure they seemed to know and a harsh cackle they instantly recognized, and it sounded like music to them.

'Oh, my dear Jacky,' cried George, 'who'd have thought it was you? Well, you are a godsend! Good afternoon. Oh, Jacky!—how d'ye do?'

'Jacky not Jacky now, cos um a good deal angry and paint war Kalingalunga berywelltanku' (he always took these four words for one.) Now I go fetch white fellow;' and he disappeared.

'Who is he going to fetch? Is it the one that was following us?'

'No doubt. Then, Tom, it was not an enemy after all!'

Jacky came back with Jem, who, at sight of them alive and well, burst into extravagances. He waved his hat round his head several times and then flung it into a tree; then danced a pas seul consisting of steps not one of them known at the opera house, and chanted a song of triumph the words of which were Ri tol de riddy iddy dol, and the ditty naught; finally he shook hands with both.

'Never say die!'

'Well, that is hearty; and how thoughtful of him to come after us, and above all, to bring Jacky!'

'That it was,' replied George. 'Jem,' said he, with feeling, 'I don't know but what you have saved two men's lives.'

'If I don't it shan't be my fault, farmer.'

George—'Oh, Jacky, I am so hungry' I have been twenty-four hours without food.'

Kalingalunga—'You stupid fellow to go without food, always a good deal food in bush.'

George—'Is there? then for heaven's sake go and get us some of it'

Kalingalung—'No need go, food here.'

He stepped up to the very tree against which George was standing, showed him an excresence on the bark, made two clean cuts with his tomahawk, pulled out a huge white worm and offered it to George. George turned from it in disgust; the wild chief grinned superior and ate it himself, and smacked his lips with infinite gusto.

Meantime his quick eye had caught sight of something else. 'A good deal dinner in dis tree,' said he, and he made the white men observe some slight scratches on the bark. 'Possum claws go up tree. Then he showed them that there were no marks with the claw reversed, a clear proof the animal had not come down. 'Possum in tree.'

The white men looked up into the bare tree with a mixture of wonder and incredulity. Jacky cut steps with his tomahawk and went up the main stem, which was short, and then up a fork, one out of about twelve, among all these he jumped about like a monkey till he found one that was hollow at the top.

'Throw Kalingalunga a stone, den he find possum a good deal quick.'

They could not find a stone for their lives, so being hungry Robinson threw a small nugget of gold he had in his pocket. Jacky caught it, placed it at the top of the hollow fork, striking the wood first one side then another, and then at a certain part sound no more. Down he slips to that silent part, makes a deep cut with his tomahawk just above the spot, thrusts in his hand and pulls out a large opossum, yelling and scratching and emitting a delicious scent in an agony of fear. The tomahawk soon silenced him and the carcass fell among the applauding whites. Now it was Robinson's turn, he carved the raw animal for greater expedition, and George helped him to wrap each limb and carcass in a thin covering of clay. Thus prepared it was thrust into the great pile of burning ashes.

'Look yonder, do! look at them Jem! Why Jem, what are you up to patrolling like a sentinel out there?'

'Never you heed Jem, was the dry reply; 'you mind the roast, captain, and I'll mind—my business,' and Jem continued to parade up and down with his gun cocked and his eye piercing the wood.

To Robinson's repeated and uneasy enquiries what meant this pantomime Jem persisted in returning no answer but this, 'You want your dinner, captain: eat your dinner and then I'll hoffer a hobservation; meantime as these woods are queer places a little hextra caution is no sin.'

The pie dishes were now drawn out of the ashes and broken, and the meat baked with all its juices was greedily devoured, 'It tastes like a rabbit stuffed with peppermint,' said George, 'and uncommon nice it is. Now I am another man.'

'So am I; Jacky forever!'

'Now, Jem, I have dined; your story if you please. Why are you here, for you are a good fellow, but you haven't got gumption enough to say to yourself, "These two will get lost in the bush, I'll take Jacky and pull them out."'

'You are right, captain, that wasn't the way at all, and since your belly is full and your courage up, you will be able to enjoy my story better than you could afore.'

'Yes, so let us have it;' and Robinson leaned back luxuriously, being filled and warmed.

'First and foremost,' commenced this artful narrator, 'there is a chap prowling in this wood at the present time with a double-barrelled gun to blow out your brains, captain. And yours, farmer.'

'How do you know?' asked George, without moving.

'That is what I am going to tell you. That Mary McDogherty came crying to my tent all through the snow. "What is up?" says I; says she, "Murder is up." Then she told me her cousin, an Irish boy, was at Bevan's store and he heard some queer talk, and he looked through a chink in the wall and saw two rascals putting their heads together, and he soon made out they were driving a bargain to rob you two. One was to do it, the other was a egging him on. "I must have fifty pounds first," says this one: "Why" says the other. "Because he has been and locked my pal up that was to be in it with me."'

'Ah!' cried Robinson. 'Go on, Jem—there is a clue any way.'

'I have got a thicker one behind. Says the other, "Agreed! when will you have it?" "Why, now," says t'other. Then this one gave him a note. Pat couldn't say that it was fifty, but no doubt it was, but he saw the man take it and put it in a little tin-box and shove it in his bosom.'

'That note was the price of blood,' said Robinson. 'Oh, the black-hearted villains. Tell me who they were that is all; tell me but who they were!'

'The boy didn't know.'

'There! it is always so. The fools! they never know.'

'Stop a bit, captain, there is a clue (your own word).'

'Ay! and what is the clue?'

'As soon as ever the note was safe in his bosom, he says, "I sold you blind, mate; I'd have given fifty sooner than not done this job. Look here!" says he, "I have sworn to have a life for each of these," and captain,' said Jem, suddenly, lowering his voice, 'with that it seems he held up his right hand.'

'Well, yes! yes! eh!'

'And there were two fingers a missing on it.'

'Ah!'

'Now, those two fingers are the ones you chopped off with your cutlas the night when the tent was attacked.'

'Why, Tom, what is this? You never told me of this,' cried George.

'And which are in my pocket.'

'In your pocket,' said George, drawing away from him.

'Ay, farmer!' wrapped up in silver paper, and they shall never leave my pocket till I have fitted them on the man, and seen him hung or shot with them two pickers and stealers tied round his blood-thirsty, mercenairy, aass-aassinating neck, say that I said it.'

George: 'Jacky, show us the way out of this wood.'

Kalingalunga bowed assent, but he expressed a wish to take with him some of the ashes of the wambiloa. George helped him.

Robinson drew Jem aside. 'You should not have mentioned that before George; you have disgusted him properly.'

'Oh, hang him! he needn't be so squeamish; why, I've had 'em salt—'

'There, there! drop it, Jem, do!'

'Captain! are you going to let them take us out of the wood before we have hunted it for that scoundrel?'

'Yes, I am. Look here, Jem, we are four and he is one, but a double-barrelled gun is an awkward enemy in a dark wood. No, Jem, we will outwit him to the last. We will clear the wood and get back to the camp. He doesn't know we have got a clue to him. He will come back without fear, and we will nail him with the fifty-pound note upon him: and then—Jack Ketch.'

The whole party was now on the move, led by Kalingalunga bearing the sacred ashes.

'What on earth is he going to do with them?'

'The chief heard this query, and looking back said gravely, 'He take them to Jacky, who twisted and zig-zagged about "Milmeridien,"' and the party followed the bush, till at last he brought them to a fairy spot, whose existence in that rugged wood none of them had dreamed possible. It was a long open glade, meandering like a river between two deep irregular fringes of the drooping acacia, and another lovely tree which I only know by its uncouth, unmelodious, scientiuncular name—the eucalyptus. This tree as well as the drooping acacia leaned over the ground with long leaves like dishevelled hair.

Kalingalunga paused at the brink and said to his companions in a low awe-struck voice—'Milmeridien.'

The glades was full of graves, some of them fresh, glittering with bright red earth under the cool green acacias, others richly veiled with golden moss more or less according to their age; and in the recesses of the grove peeped smoother traces of mortality, mossy mounds a thousand years old, and others far more ancient still, now mere excrescences of green, known to be graves only by the the light of that immense gradation of times and dates and epochs.

The floor of the open glade was laid out as a vast parterrre—each grave a little flower-bed, round, square, oval, or rhomboid; and all round each bed flowed in fine and graceful curves little paths too narrow for a human foot. Primeval tradition had placed them there that spirits might have free passage to visit all the mighty dead. For here reposed no vulgar corpses. Here, their heads near the surface, but their feet deep in earth, sat the great hunters and warriors of every age of the race of Kalingalunga, once a great nation, though now a failing tribe. They sat there this many a day, their weapons in their hands, ready to start up whenever the great signal should come, and hunt once more, but without fatigue, in woods boundless as the sea and with bodily frames no longer mortal to knock and be knocked on the head, ad infiinitum.

Simple and benign creed!

A cry of delight burst from the white men, and they were going to spread themselves over the garden of the dead.

The savage checked them with horror.

'No body walk there while him alive,' said he. 'Now you follow me and not speak any words at all, or Kalingalunga will leave you in the bush.—Hush!'

The savage paused, that even the echo of his remonstrance might die well away before he traversed the garden. He then bowed his head down upon his breast in a set manner, and so remained quiet a few seconds. In that same attitude he started and walked slowly by the verge of the glade, keeping carefully clear of the graves, and never raising his head. About half-way he stopped and reverently scattered the ashes of the wambiloa upon three graves that lay near the edge, then forward — silent, downcast, reverential.

'Mors omnibus est communis!' The white men, even down to Jem, understood and sympathized with Kalingalunga. In this garden of the dead of all ages they felt their common humanity, and followed their black brother silent and awe-struck; melted, too, by the sweet and sacred sorrow of this calm scene; for here death seemed to relax his frown, and the dead but to rest from trouble and toil, mourned by gentle tender trees; and in truth it was a beautiful thought of these savage men to have given their dead for companions those rare and drooping acacias, that bowed themselves and loosed their hair so like fair women abandoned to sorrow over the beloved and dead, and night and morning swept with their dewy eyelashes the pillows of the brave. Requiescat in pace!—resurgant in pacem! For I wish them better than they wished themselves.

After Milmeridien came a thick scrub, through which Kalingalunga tracked his way—and then a loud human burst from all, for they were free—the net was broken. There were the mountains before them and the gaunt wood behind them at last. The native camp was visible two miles distant, and thither the party ran and found food and fires in abundance. Black sentinels were set at such distances as to render a surprise impossible, and the travellers were invited to sleep and forget all their troubles. Robinson and Jem did sleep, and George would have been glad to, and tried, but was prevented by an unfortunate incident—les enfants terribles found out his infirmity, viz., that nothing they could do would make him hit them. So half a dozen little rascals, potter bellied than you can conceive, climbed up and down George, sticking in their twenty claws like squirrels, and feeling like cold, slippery slugs. Thus was sleep averted, until a merciful gin, hearing the man's groans, came and cracked two or three of these little Jack pots with a waddie or club, so then George got leave to sleep, and just as he was dozing off, ting, tong, ti tong, tong, tong, came a fearful drumming of parcument. A corroboree or native dance was beginning. No more sleep till that was over—so all hands turned out. A space was cleared in the wood, women stood on both sides with flaming boughs and threw a bright red light upon a particular portion of that space, the rest was dark as pitch. Time, midnight. When the white men came up, the dancing had not begun. Kalingalunga was singing a preliminary war song.

George had picked up some of the native language and he explained to the other that Jacky was singing about some great battle, near the Wurra-Gurra river.

'The Wurra-Gurra! why that is where we first found gold.'

'Why, of course it is! and—yes! I thought so!

'Thought what?'

'It is our battle he is describing.'

'Which of 'em?—we live in hot water.'

'The one before Jem was our friend. What is he singing? Oh, come! that is over-doing it, Jacky! Why, Jem! he is telling them he killed you on the spot.'

'I'll punch his head!'

'No, take it easy,' said Robinson; 'he is a poet; this is what they call poetical license.'

'Lie without sense, I call it—when here is the man.

'Ting tong ting tong! tong!—
I slew him—he fell—by the Wurra-Gurra River.
I slew him!—ting tong! he fell—ting tong!
By the Wurra-Gurra River—ting ting tong!'

This line Jacky repeated at least forty times; but he evaded monotony by the following simple contrivance—

'*I slew* him; he *fell* by the Wurra-Gurra River.
—ting tong
I slew him; he fell, by the Wurra-Gurra River
I slew him; he fell, by the *Wurra-Gurra River.*'

with similar changes, and then back again.

One of our own savages saved a great poet from monotony by similar means; very good of him.

And now the gins took up the tune without the words, and the dance began to it. First, two figures, ghastly with white paint came bounding like Jacks-in-the-box out of the gloom into the red light, and danced gracefully—then one more popped out—then another, at set intervals of time—then another, all painted differently—and swelled the dance by degrees; and still as the dance grew in numbers, the musicians sang and drummed louder and faster by well-planned gradations, and the motion rose in intensity, till they all warmed into the terrible savage corroboree jump, legs striding wide, head turned over one shoulder, the eyes glaring with fiendish intensity in one direction, the arms both raised and grasping waddies and boomerangs—till at last they worked up to such a gallop of fierce buck-like leaps that there was a jump for each beat of the music. Now they were in four lines, and as the figures in the front line jumped to the right, each keeping his distance to a hair, the second line jumped to the left, the third to the right, and the fourth to the left.

The twinkle and beauty and symmetry of this was admirable, and strange as it may appear, not only were the savages now wrought up to frenzy at this climax to the dance, but the wonderful magnetic influence these children of Nature have learned to create and launch in the corroboree so stirred the white men's blood, that they went half mad too, and laughed and shouted and danced, and could hardly help flinging themselves among the mad fiends, and jumping and yelling with them; and when the jump was at its fiercest and quickest and the great frenzy boiling over, these cunning artists brought it to a dead stop sharp upon the climax—and all was still.

In another minute they were all snoring; but George and Robinson often started in their slumbers dreaming they saw the horrid figures—the skeletons, lizards, snakes, tartan shawls, and whitened fiends, the whole lot blazing at the eyes and mouth like white budelights, come bounding one after another out of the black night into the red torchlight, and then go striding and jumping and lurid and raging and bucking and prancing, and scattering battle and song and joy and rage and inspiration and stark-staring frenzy all around.

They awoke at daylight rather cold, and found piles of snow upon their blankets, and the lizards and skeletons and imps and tartan shawls deteriorated. The snow had melted on their bodies, and the colors had all run—some of them away. Quid multa? we all know how beauties look when the sun breaks on them after a ball.

They asked for Jacky; to their great chagrin he was not to be found. They waited, getting crosser and crosser till nine o'clock, and then out comes my lord from the wood, walking towards them with his head down on his bosom, the picture of woe—the milmeridien movement over again.

'There! don't let us scold him,' said George, 'I am sure he has lost a relation, or maybe a dear friend, anyway I hope it is not his sweetheart—poor Jacky. Well, Jacky! I am glad you have washed your face, now I know you again. You can't think how much better you look in your own face than painted up in that unreasonable way, like—like—like—I dono-what-all.'

'Like something between a devil and a rainbow,' suggested Robinson.

'But what is wrong?' asked George, kindly. 'I am almost afraid to ask though!'

Encouraged by the tone of sympathy the afflicted chief pointed to his face, sighed, and said —

'Kalingalunga paint war, and now Kalingalunga wash um face and not kill anybody first. Kalingalunga Jacky again, and show your white place in um hill a good deal soon.'

And the amiable heathen cleared up a little at the prospect of serving George, whom he loved—aboriginally.

Jem remained with the natives upon some frivolous pretence. His real hope was to catch the ruffian whom he secretly believed to be still in the wood. 'He is like enough to creep out this way,' thought Jem, 'and then—won't I nail him!'

In half an hour they were standing under the spot whose existence Robinson had so often doubted.

'Well, George, you painted it true; it really is a river of quartz running between those two black rocks. And that you think is the home of the gold, eh?'

'Well, I do. Look, here, Tom! look at this great large heap of quartz boulders, all of different sizes; they have all rolled down here out of that river of quartz.'

'Why, of course they have; who doubts that?'

'Many is the time I have sat on that green mound where Jacky is sitting now, and eaten my bread and cheese.'

'I dare say! but what has that to do with it? What are we to do? Are we to go up the rock, and peck into that mass of quartz?'

'Well, I think it is worth while.'

'Why, it would be like biting a piece out of the world! Look here, Master George, we can put your notion about the home of the gold to the test without all that trouble.'

'As how?'

'You own all these quartz stones rolled out of yon river; if so, they are samples of it. Ten thousand quartz stones is quite sample enough, so begin and turn them all over, examine them—break them if you like. If we find but a speck of gold in one of them I'll believe that quartz river is gold's home—if not, it is all humbug.'

George pulled a wry face; he found himself pinned to his own theory.

'Well,' said he, 'I own the sample tells us what is in the barn; so now I am vexed for bringing you here.'

'Now we are here, give it a fair trial; let us set to and break every boulder in the thundering heap.'

They went to work and picked the quartz boulders; full two hours they worked, and by this time they had made a considerable heap of broken quartz; it glittered in the sun, but it glittered white, not a speck of yellow came to light.

George was vexed. Robinson grinned, expecting nothing he was not disappointed. Besides, he was winning an argument, and we all like to turn out prophets. Presently a little cackle from Jacky.

'I find um!'

'Find what?' asked Robinson, without looking up.

'A good deal yellow stone,' replied Jacky, with at least equal composure.

'Let me see that,' said George with considerable curiosity and they both went to Jacky. Now the fact is that this heap of quartz stones was in reality much larger than they thought, only the greater part of it had been overgrown with moss and patches of grass a few centuries of centuries ago.

Jacky seated on what seemed a grassy mound, was in reality perched upon a part of the antique heap; his keen eye saw a little bit of yellow protruding through the moss, and he was amusing himself clipping it with his tomahawk, cutting away the moss and chipping the stone, which made the latter glitter more and yellower.

'Hallo!' cried George, 'this looks better.'

Robinson went on his knees without a word.

'It is all right,' said he in a great flutter, 'it is a nugget—and a good-sized one—a pound weight I think. Now then, my lad, out you come,' and he dug his fingers under it to jerk it out.

But the next moment he gave a screech and looked up amazed.

'Why, this is the point of the nugget; it lies the other way, not flat George! I can't move it! The pick! Oh, Lord! oh, Lord! The pick, the pick!'

'Stand clear!' shouted George, and he drove the point of the pick down close by the prize, then he pressed on the handle. 'Why, Tom, it is jammed somehow.'

'No, it is not jammed—it is its own weight. Why, George!'

'Then, Tom! it is an hundredweight if it is an ounce!'

'Don't be a fool,' cried the other, trembling all over; 'there is no such thing in nature.'

The nugget now yielded slowly to the pressure, and began to come up into the world again inch by inch after so many thousand years. Of course, before it could come all out the soil must open first, and when Robinson, glaring down, saw a square foot of earth part and gape as the nugget came majestically up, he gave another cry, and with trembling hands laid hold of the prize, and pulled and tugged and rolled it on to the clean moss—to lift it was not so easy. They fell down on their knees by the side of it like men in a dream. Such a thing had never been seen or heard of—a hundredweight of quartz and gold, and beautiful as it was great. It was like honeycomb, the cells of which had been sliced by a knife; the shining metal brimmed over in the delicate quartz cells.

They lifted it. Yes, full a hundredweight; half the mass was quartz, but four-fifths of the weight they knew must be gold. Then they jumped up and each put a foot on it, and shook hands over it.

(To be continued.)

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None but the *brave*,
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The Boys' Page.

Just a Minute.

(Nixon Waterman, in the 'Christian Endeavor World.'

Though Nathan faced a task and knew
He should begin it,
He could not start to put it through
For 'just a minute.'
And, though the case demanded speed,
He could not move just then; but he'd
Be ready for it, yes, indeed!
In ' just a minute.'

His purposes were out of rhyme
By 'just a minute.'
The whole world seemed ahead of time
By 'just a minute.'

He could not learn to overhaul
His many duties, large and small,
But had to beg them, one and all,
To 'wait a minute.'

In manhood he was still delayed
By 'just a minute.'
He might have won, had Fortune stayed
For 'just a minute.'
But at the end of life he railed
At cruel Fate, and wept and wailed
Because he knew that he had failed
By 'just a minute.'

A Hazardous Canoe Trip.

In Canadian lumber camps large wooden flumes are occasionally built connected with a small stream, by which a small canal is formed to carry the logs to some main stream which connects with the sawmill.

These flumes or big slides are sometimes carried across valleys at a great height from the ground, and the following adventure, told by Mr. Martin Hunter in 'Rod and Gun in Canada,' relates a bair-breadth escape from death when running down one of these slides in a canoe.

When I look back, he writes, over the many years I have passed in the wilds of Canada and realize the numerous narrow escapes I have passed through, I call to mind, with vividness, the running of the log slide at the High Falls of the Du Moine, and consider we had a most providential escape from a fearful death.

To reach the frontier of civilization from the head waters of the Ottawa, we came down the river Du Moine. Besides myself, there was a youth of seventeen and a big, burly Iroquois. The Indian was the guide, having in previous years worked in shanties on the Du Moine and boated up supplies in the fall as far as the Big Lake, but the young half-breed and myself had never gone down this river.

The Iroquois, being the guide, was in the bow of the canoe and I steered for him, the boy paddling in the middle.

The canoe (a bark one) was really large enough to require a crew of four, but as we expected to have two extra men on the return trip, we undertook to go down shorthanded.

The day before we got to High Falls we had run numerous rapids, in passing through some of which we shipped considerable water. We would go ashore occasionally and bail out the canoe, but being wet so continuously made the canoe heavy. We camped that night at the head of the Falls near an old abandoned mill, that had been erected in the first place to saw the deals whereof the slide was built.

The Iroquois, although a big man and very strong if he liked to exert himself, was, if circumstances would permit, very lazy, and that night about the camp fire already anticipated the trouble and hard work we would have on the morrow to carry our heavy canoe across the portage which, he said, was three-quarters of a mile long, with the trail along the side of a burnt mountain all the way.

He said if I was not afraid we would send the boy over the portage and we would run the slide. Somehow, from the way he spoke, I gathered there was considerable danger, and I asked him if he had ever run. 'Oh! yes,' he said, 'I run a boat here once with a barrel of pork in her and I was alone.'

In those days I considered what another man had done I could do, and his saying if I was not afraid nettled me to the point of taking almost any chances, so before we turned into our blankets it was settled we should go by the slide, instead of carrying the canoe over the portage.

At the head of the slide was a gate, as it is called, with grooved sides, and the depth of water was regulated by taking out so many planks of nine inches high each. The Indian took out two of these, and while water was running out and into the slide we carried our canoe to the edge outside the mill and started the boy on the portage.

The slide was built of three-inch deals throughout, bottom about six feet wide with two planks high on each side. For the first couple of hundred yards we were running almost on the level of the ground, and we went along splendidly. I was just thinking what fools people must be to carry over a long, tiresome portage, when they had such an easy route as the slide; but in the same minute as these thoughts were passing through my mind the Indian turned a scared face as we shot round the spur of the hill and said, 'The water is jumping the side of the slide, hang on to the upper side with your paddle for your life.' We were, in a moment, running down a steep at lightning speed, and that across a chasm on the level of the pine tops.

The water had forced off a plank at the most dangerous part of the slide, where there was a very decided crook and exactly in the middle of the gorge, and here the water was foaming over with force enough to carry the canoe and us with it. The Indian called back to me in the stern to hang on with all my might to the upper side of the slide with my paddle. It was a frightful moment, the taking of that turn. I actually felt the stern of the canoe lift towards the break as we swept around the bend, but the weight of the Indian and three parts of the canoe prevented it from going over, but for one single moment, from the crest of that wave of water, I looked down with a sickening feeling to the rocks over one hundred feet below.

We breathed a deep sigh of thankfulness for the danger we had passed, but neither the slide, nor all the excitement, was yet passed. Clear of this high trestle work we shot around the spur of another mountain, always at railway speed, across another gully, and then a straight length ahead of us. We lost the contour of the slide by a foam of water ahead of us, and the Indian, whose nerves were strung to the highest tension, called out, 'A log across the slide, keep her straight!'

There was nothing else to do. To stop the canoe was impossible, to jump over the side was death, and ahead of us looked like death; still, there is always a chance in the unseen, and, besides, there was no time for further thought, we were on it. As we rushed to the inevitable, we saw the water was passing over not only the obstruction in the slide, but over both sides also.

The canoe jumped the log safely, and we were running now in slower water and almost on a level again with the earth. Ahead I could see the river and knew that the end of the slide must be near.

The river at that season being low, the lip of the slide was fully seven feet from the water. We shot out into the air for a few moment and struck the river with a sound that echoed on the surrounding hills like a cannon shot.

The force with which the canoe struck the water was so great that the bark split from side to side in the middle, and she began rapidly to fill. Luckily the beach was close, and we managed to paddle ashore before she sank.

Here we lost the rest of the day, having to go back into the green country for a bark patch, gum and roots to sew the canoe. It was late at night before we had her fit to voyage again, and again I had it brought forcibly before my mind that sometimes the 'longest way round is the shortest way there.'

Yes, we had indeed shot the chute, but what foolhardy risk had we not run? They told us at the mouth of the river (the oldest inhabitant) that it had never been done before in a bark canoe, and I have never heard of anyone emulating our exploit.

By questioning Mr. Sweezy, the boom master, I found the slide is one and a half miles long, and where the break occurred in the chasm the trestle work from the rocks below is one hundred and ten feet high.

I am pretty 'nervy,' but no money would induce me to again 'Shoot the Chute.'

First Year at College.

HOW TO BEGIN.

Realize at the start that your class will divide itself in time into those who follow and those who lead. The former are unfortunately much too numerous. They are characterized as good 'fellows,' seldom as men. Their character and conduct depend largely on the 'crowd they travel with' and the company in which they are. They let other men do their thinking for them and accept the ideas of these men without examining them for their worth. The men who lead do so because they have a positive forcefulness about them. They may lead through ability; they may lead because of personality. They may lead not at all officially, but by virtue of their convictions and their adherence to them they are recognized as leaders. Which sort of a man is it preferable to be? Would you rather assert your independence and stand alone when necessary or be one who always does what the crowd does?

There is much in college life for you to learn; keep your eyes open and your mouth shut. Have carefully thought out ideas of right and wrong and stand by them. Do not condemn others who have entirely different ideas.

Be open to the new ideas and impressions which association with your fellows will naturally bring, but do not be deceived by the careless exteriors of these fellows. Gold is found in the bed of the stream, not floating along with the ripples of its surface.

Conform easily to harmless customs. Doing so will bring you quickly into touch with college life and what is even more worthy of consideration, it will develop in you that ready adaptability to surroundings which is so important an element of a man's success in life.

Do not overthrow all existing standards until the college has had time to find out that you are in it. Most of these standards are the result of a long process of evolution and it is often rather dangerous for a freshman to undertake to change them. Don't be too generous with the history of your past.

Begin with the end in mind. Know what you want to do while in college just as soon as possible and then begin your game in earnest. When the end is reached you will stand before your fellows for just about what you are. It is worth while trying to make and keep your place in the hearts of your fellows and your influence over their lives in senior year may well measure the success or failure of your college course. That place and influence is the result of inward worth and not, as sometimes appears, of an apparent popularity.

Do not be misled into thinking that the men who seem to be leaders in the life of your class in freshman year will be remembered in your class history as its true leaders. You will find them usually in very unimportant positions in both the class life and their classmates' estimation by senior year, if they have not previously fallen by the wayside. Frequently these men do not endure through the four years, but give up college. They are like those over-confident runners who start out on a long distance race at a rapid pace and gradually find themselves being passed by those who ran more modestly at first, and, if they finish at all, they cross the line a poor last. The leaders of your class in its senior year will be those who have been tested in the four years of intimate association and have been proved worthy, not those whose preparatory school reputation or winning manners have exalted on first sight, who, when weighed in the balance of college life, have been found wanting.

You are but one among many; yet realize that one man by quiet, sensible, persistent striving can change the whole tone of a class or university.

'Do something and do that something well.'

The way to begin to do a thing is to begin.'

FRIENDS.

True friendship is always founded on respect. Respect can exist without friendship, but between true friends there is always a relation of respect. The relationship of clubs or fraternities, however close and however conducive to mutual understanding, can never take the place of respect. One eminent writer on this subject has said that the basis of friendship must be community of soul. Those friendships which are formed for the basest purposes or grow out of bad practices are held together through respect. Two gamblers are friends not because they gamble but because in their gambling each trusts the other to play fair. It is this sense of honor even in wicked deeds that preserves the friendship; as soon as one is caught cheating the other the friendship is at an end. If you want the best friends, do the things and be the kind of man that the best men respect.

'A friend loveth at all times.'

Perhaps no other place on earth is so well fitted for making lasting friendships as is a college. The man who is graduated without having made at least a few friends has missed one of his greatest opportunities and lost one of his chief sources of satisfaction in looking back over his college course.

Be sincere.

Surround yourself with true friends by being a true friend.

Prove your friendship for a man by tactfully pointing out the mistakes which every one else can see he is making. Those who reprove us kindly are our best friends; faithful are the wounds of a friend.

Friendship is one of the few things which is universally admired. It has stood the test of time and is still as admirable as in the days of David and Jonathan. Some of the finest characters of history show themselves to the best advantage in their friendships. It has received the praise of writers of all creeds and nationalities. Some of the finest compositions in the sphere of moral philosophy have had this for their theme, as, for example, Cicero's and Emerson's and Tennyson's. It serves alike as a means of strength and standard of judgment. Friendship is one of the most important and strongest influences in any life. How important a matter the choosing of friends is!

One of Washington's maxims was: 'Be courteous to all, but intimate with few, and let them be well tried before you give them your confidence.'—'The Standard.'

Myth of Barking the Squirrel.

SOME PREPOSTEROUS STORIES OF RIFLE SHOOTING.

In Fiske's 'History of the American Revolution' we are told that every one of Morgan's riflemen, moving at double-quick, could hit a squirrel at 300 yards Miraculous vision those men must have had; also marvellous rifles. No man of to-day can see a squirrel in the woods at three hundred yards, and it is an exceptional rifle that will group a number of shots within the surface area of a squirrel's body when sighted with a telescope and fired from a perfect rest at that distance. Professor Fiske evidently had no practical knowledge of rifle shooting and no suspicion that he was lending the dignity of history to a foolish fable His error was made in all innocence and good faith. Quite different are the assertions of certain authors of Boer war books relating to the marksmanship of the burghers. The author-correspondent who writes that he has seen mounted Boers kill antelope on the run at a thousand yards is just a plain, everyday—well, he ought to devote his talent to the production of new-school nature literature.

The feat of feats, the exploit that fired my youthful ambition and appealed most strongly to a boy's love of the marvellous was Daniel Boone's celebrated trick of barking squirrels. Of course, I believed it. Doubtless I believed also that an empty egg shell hung by a thread could not be hit with a bullet; that a tallow dip could be fired through a two-inch plan; that you could not shoot a bullet through a suspended silk handkerchief, and that a snake never died until sundown.

In a historical sketch of the settlement of the west, written by a man who is supposed to be something of an outdoor sportsman, appeared not long ago a detailed description of Daniel Boone's specialty of squirrel-barking; 'a sport,' says the author, 'which no rifleman to-day habitually practices, though it appears to have been common in early times.' The author incorporates into his sketch without hesitation or reservation, and virtually makes his own, an unnamed writer's description of Boone's skill 'at the difficult art of barking the squirrel.' The writer quoted says:

'I first witnessed this manner of procuring squirrels while near the town of Frankford, Kentucky. The performer was the celebrated Daniel Boone. We walked out together and followed the rocky margins of the Kentucky river, until we reached a piece of flat land, thickly covered with black walnuts, oaks and hickories. As the general mast was a very good one that year, squirrels were seen gambolling on every tree around us. Boone pointed to one of the animals, which had observed us and was crouched on a bank about fifty paces distant, and bade me mark well where the ball should hit. He raised his piece gradually until the bead, or sight, of the barrel was brought in a line with the spot he intended to hit. The whip-like report resounded through the woods and along the hills in repeated echoes. Judge of my surprise when I perceived that the ball had hit the piece of bark immediately underneath the squirrel, and shivered it into splinters, the concussion produced by which had killed the animal and sent it whirling through the air, as if it had been blown up by the explosion of a powder magazine. Boone kept up his firing, and before many hours had elapsed he had procured as many squirrels as he wished. Since that first interview with the veteran Boone I have seen many other individuals perform the same feat.'

The writer of that flawless, finished fib would have made a splendid woods schoolmaster. There is nothing evasive about his work; he saw the thing done, and he gives his personal guarantee for the absolute accuracy of every detail.

Many years ago the seed of a doubt on the subject of squirrel-barking got into my mind, and observation of the vital tenacity of small animals encouraged it to sprout. Having more than average skill with firearms in those days, it occurred to me to make a practical test of the Daniel Boone method of procuring unbroken squirrel skins.

My first subject was a grey squirrel lying along the limb of a California oak. My weapon carried the old Winchester 44-40 cartridge, containing a heavier bullet and more powerful charge of powder than Daniel Boone used in his Kentucky rifle. The shock imparted by the .44 would be many times greater than that given by the small-bore projectile of the earlier day. The distance was less than ten yards, and therefore no remarkable skill was required to place the bullet where I wanted it. I took very careful aim, and when I fired the bullet carried away a piece of bark from under the squirrel's belly and ploughed a furrow across the limb without touching the fur.

Did the squirrel go whirling into the air? Not any. He uttered a startled squeak and ran a few feet farther along the limb. The next time I knocked the bark out from under his forefeet to give him the full benefit of the shock, whereupon he whisked to another limb and began scolding at me for disturbing him. The third shot was aimed to strike under his hind feet, but the bullet glanced a trifle and passed through a leg, and then of course I had to kill the squirrel.

Subsequent experiments in the same line were invariable failures, and I never have found a truthful man who would say that he ever performed or saw any one perform the Daniel Boone feat successfully.

A transmited shock sufficient to jar the life out of a squirrel should be heavy enough to shatter a thin glass bottle, one would suppose. Well, I have placed a bottle upon a chip on a log and knocked the chip out from under the glass with a rifle bullet without breaking the glass. A rabbit is no tougher than a squirrel, yet I have seen a jack rabbit 'keep a-running' after four .44 bullets had passed through its body.

A man in California once told me that he saw a young fellow throw a tin disk the size of a dollar into the air and put two revolver bullets through it before it fell. He added that he would not have believed it had he not seen it with his own eyes, and I said: 'I didn't see it.'

It certainly is true that no rifleman to-day 'habitually practices the difficult art of squirrel barking.'—New York 'Evening Post.'

Conundrums.

Why is the letter O the most charitable letter in the alphabet? Because it is found oftener than any other in doing good.

In what month do men talk the least? In February, because it is the shortest month.

What was the longest day of Adam's life? When there was no Eve.

Why are fowls the most economical creatures that a farmer keeps? Because for every grain they eat they give a peck.

Why are washerwomen the most inconsistent of persons? Because they put out tubs to catch soft water when it is raining hard.

Why are ladies the biggest thieves in existence? Because they steel their petticoats, bone their stays, crib their babies, and hook their dresses.

When is butter like Irish children? When it is in little pats.

Puzzles.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

EIGHT BEHEADINGS.

The, he. Enumerator, numerator.
Naught, aught. Nay, ay. Yawl, awl.
Sand, and. Open, pen. None, one.
Tennyson.

TRANSPOSITIONS.

Seat, east, teas, eats, sate.

DIAMOND.

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      A
    A L B
  A G G I E
A L G E B R A
  B I B L E
    E R E
      A
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INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Some Very Funny Pets.

(George Bancroft Griffith, in the 'Michigan Christian Advocate.')

A lady friend of mine, residing at Houlton, Maine, has two very remarkable pets, which she secured under interesting conditions. Two muskrats came up the drain into her cellar, and have become so tame that they extend their visits to the kitchen and eat out of the cat's saucer. The old cat pays no attention to them, but the kittens will sometimes cuff the rats. One day they got straw and pieces off the broom and made a nest under the cupboard. They will come close to one's chair and smell one's hand when reached down to them. When eating milk they sit beside the saucer, thrust both paws into the milk, and then lap it from their paws, sometimes taking a half-hour to eat a saucer of milk.

The concluding chapter of one of Sir John Lubbock's books on insects treats of wasps, and is rendered pathetic with the biography of a pet specimen of 'Polistes gallica,' taken in the Pyrenees and kept for no less than nine months. The great naturalist says: 'At first she was shy and nervous. Gradually she became quite used to me, and when I took her on my hand, apparently expected to be fed. She even allowed me to stroke her without any appearance of fear, and for some months I never saw her sting.'

But the northern winter was too much for this docile creature, although every provision was made for her comfort. A gradual paralysis crept over her, and finally she was only able to move her tail, 'a last token, as I could fancy, of gratitude and affection.' It is a comfort to know that her death was quite painless; and she now occupies a place in the British Museum.'

One of my literary friends, now travelling in Germany, recently wrote: 'At dinner, to-day, the Frau Baroness carried in her pocket a pet chicken which emerged, a weakling from the shell, on yesterday, and has since been tunefully nursed by her. She took the wee thing chirping from her pocket, stood it beside the plate, while she and the chicken pecked away out of the same dish. Such is the force of native instincts, demanding somewhat or some one to love, to help or to serve. I said now if the baroness would lavish tokens of her affection on these poor women hoeing in the fields and going home to cheerless huts, would it not be as much appreciated as by the funny chick? And yet it is good to see a little chick appreciated.'

Major Fordham, an English officer residing in Central India, among other singular pets has a most entertaining quadruped in the shape of a gray mongoose named Pipit, but usually called Pips. He weighs three pounds seven ounces. When first taken he was about a month old, the size of a rat and very wild and snappish, but greater age brought better temper. He soon enjoyed playing with a little jungle cat belonging to his master. They are like two children in their manner, romping and rolling over each other until one flies into a passion, when there is quite likely to be a battle; soon over, however, the kitten usually making the first advances toward a reconciliation. Although fond of cats, this funny pet has a great antipathy to dogs, and will attack the largest upon the least provocation. He prefers meat cooked and likes eggs, holding them in his paws while he cracks one end and bites a little hole, out of which he very deftly sucks the contents. A particularly fastidious animal, he avoids dirt of all kinds, and most carefully cleanses himself after meals, even to picking his teeth with his claws. He has been taught to sit on a low stool, to shoulder a miniature musket, 'ready, present, fire,' and jump over his master's head, with a variety of other tricks. He accompanies his master on shooting expeditions occasionally, and rushes to seize a bird as soon as it falls. On one occasion Pips was lost, and there was a general lamentation. He had been entrusted to a groom, who put him on a led horse, from which he fell unperceived, and his collar slipping over his head, he was unable to regain his position. Great was the dismay of the groom and great the grief of his master. They had traversed eighteen miles of country, and there was no certainty as to when the accident occurred, so the major gave up all idea of seeing his cute pet again. However, the next morning as he was looking for game, an accident turned him from the course he intended to take into that passed over by his camp the day before, and, with a yelp of delight, Pips rushed down to him from a tree by the roadside.

Every one knows the natural disposition of the wolf, but very few are aware of the change this animal often undergoes when under the dominion of man. Among many instances of the affection which wolves have sometimes shown to their masters, I will mention one which took place in the vicinity of Geneva, Switzerland. A lady, Madame M——, had a tame wolf, a funny pet indeed, which seemed to have as much attachment to its mistress as a spaniel. She had occasion to leave home for some weeks. The wolf evinced the greatest distress after her departure, and at first refused to take food. During the whole time she was absent, he remained much dejected. On her return, as soon as the animal heard her footsteps, he bounded into the room in an ecstacy of delight. Springing up, he placed one paw on each of her shoulders, but the next moment he fell backwards and instantly expired.

A JAPANESE BOY'S ESSAY.

An ambitious little Japanese boy wrote the following composition and handed it to his teacher in English:

'The whale live in the sea and ocean of all the country. He is a large and strong in among of kinds of all fish, and its length reach to ninety foot from seventy foots, and its color almost is a dark, and he has a large head. When swim in the up water he is so large as island. When struck the water on anger he is so voice as ring great deal thunder. If he danced make the storm without winds, and also blow the water, almost lay dawn the fog on the weather. His the form is proper to live for his front legs make hire and afterlegs is no, and the tails is a hirer that opens on the up waters, and the mouth have no leaves that is a hard narrow beard as with horns. His bodys though is a fish, but he is not a fish, but is a creatures. His leaves is named whales-leaves. The men make the everything with it. Every years to seven or eight month from four or five month the whalermen catch on the sea or ocean. He may live on the sea of North-sea-way or five island, of Hirado on Higen Country in Japan.

'The tell of the whale is more—but I do not know full to tell.—Written by H. Tirawaka.'

THRICE THE LIFE OF A STAG.

Is it true or not true—another curious and current belief—that the raven lives to an immense age, some say to a hundred or even to three hundred years? Old Hesiod is the father of the belief, and he is supported, more or less, by a host of ancient writers, the elder Pliny, Cicero, Aristophanes, Horace, Ovid and Ausonius. Popular opinion in modern times quite agrees with them, as expressed in the Highland proverb, somewhat modified from Hesiod:

Thrice the life of a dog is the life of a horse,
Thrice the life of a horse is the life of a man,
Thrice the life of a man is the life of a stag,
Thrice the life of a stag is the life of a raven.

There cannot be so much smoke without some fire behind it, and I am inclined to think that a raven does live to a great age for a bird, and that Horace's epithet for the raven, annosus, and Tennyson's 'many wintered crow' are justified by facts. But the belief in its extreme age rests, I suspect, on one of its most touching characteristics, its intense hereditary attachments to the spot, a particular cliff, a particular grove, a particular tree, where its ancestors, where itself, and where its young have been born and bred.—R. Bosworth Smith, in 'The Nineteenth Century.'

THE PARENTAL CATFISH.

'The catfish,' said an angler, 'is the only fish I know that seems to have any affection for its young. Other fish disregard their young altogether—will even eat them at times—but not so with the "catty." The first time I discovered this good trait was last summer. I was angling in a mill dam, and in the clear water I saw a host of little catfish, accompanied by two adults. The adults—husband and wife, no doubt—watched over the babies with anxious care. They darted in this direction and in that, keeping the coast clear, and if a stranger fish approached they ruffled up and fought it off like lions. They did a thing that indicated great intelligence in them when they saw me. Happening to glance up and catch my eye, they feared that I meant mischief, and instantly they sank down to the bottom and threshed the mud about with their tails, thus creating an opaque cloud wherein their young and they only were invisible. Since that time I have often seen catfish with their young. There have been two adults in each case to look after the small fry, and in the presence of some great danger the opaque cloud of mud has always been drawn about the brood.'—Philadelphia 'Record.'

A MANNERLY DOG.

We have two dogs, Neptune and Victor. They are very bright, intelligent ones, and have been taught to carry different articles, such as letters and papers.

A neighbor, Mr. W——, had frequently let Victor carry a paper or bundle for him, and one day he gave him a paper to carry. Arriving at our house, instead of giving up the paper as usual, Victor sprang over the fence and sat down in the yard, as if to say, 'Let's see you get it!' No coaxing on the part of Mr. W.— was of any avail.

Neptune, who was sitting on the doorstep watching proceedings, got down, walked over to Victor, and gave a sharp bark, as if commanding him to drop it, which he promptly did. Neptune picked it up, walked out through the gap in the fence, and gave it to Mr. W——.

We considered it a pretty bright act for a dog.—'C. E. World.'

HARRY TO THE RESCUE.

Harry, our eleven-year-old cat, is locally famous.

A few years ago we had a large St. Bernard dog, called Ponto. One day we hired a man to shear his hair on account of the heat. Ponto did not like the idea, and growled so that the man would not continue.

'Let me try; Ponto likes me,' said my mother. 'Better not,' answered the man. But mother took the shears and commenced to clip. Harry stood close by looking on.

Ponto didn't want to be sheared, and continued his growling. Still mother worked on, talking coaxingly to him while she worked. Finally Ponto could stand it no longer. With a quick turn and an angry growl he seized mother's wrist between his teeth.

In an instant Harry sprang at Ponto's face, scratching his nose until the blood came. Ponto, in his surprise, let go mother's hand, and Harry, not yet satisfied, chased him out of the yard. On Harry's return, he jumped into mother's lap and began to purr, as much as to say, 'I wouldn't let him hurt you.'—'C. E. World.'

LITERARY REVIEW.

CHARACTERISTICALLY CANADIAN.

Among several books by Canadian authors appearing at present we notice a meritorious little collection of short poems by the late Robert Elliott, a naturalist well known in London, Ontario. He lived on his father's farm, and being of a delicate constitution had leisure for the sympathetic study of nature and some amateur literary work, as shown in this volume of 'Robert Elliott's Poems' (Lawson & Jones, London, Ont.). 'Lightly weave the wheaten garland' is one of the patriotic poems, with a pleasant dignity of style. It speaks of the wealth of the western prairies.

Wealth appears in forms protean, wearing
still a new disguise,
Flying far when need is sorest, bringing
oft a glad surprise,
Stealing now in shape alluring, from the
wood, the sea, the mine,
Yet if ever out of Eden she has worn a
form divine,
'Twas when sprung in Manitoba, all with
magic power replete,
Blessed earnest of our future, that first
ripened stalk of wheat.

The poems on various aspects of nature are for the most part conventional and delicate. 'When it clears off cloudy' is the only attempt at dialect. A pretty stanza on 'Trifles' shows some of the best qualities of these 'native woodnotes.'

A lily from a clod looks up
To Heaven, and Heaven fills her cup.
A daisy dies, yet dying earns
A glance of love from Robert Burns.
One ray of light has pierced a pine
And cheered a drooping columbine.
A breeze has brush'd a pallid face
And filled the falling heart with grace.
A star has shone across the sea,
Till past the rock the boat went free.
A word of comfort, like a seed,
Has grown a harvest great indeed.

Appended to the poems is an essay on woodpeckers, which begins with a reference to the gracefulness and graciousness of birds in general, but proceeds to make an exception of the class under discussion.

How stands it with the woodpeckers? Form angular, voice harsh, manners doubtful, colors sometimes brilliant, but often barbarously laid on! Still I like them. Gracefulness of form? Why, that would be out of place on a rail fence, or the dead crown of a beech—things in themselves the very acme of angularity. Good manners? Sometimes it serves mankind right to be treated with suspicion or passed by with indifference. Harmonious blending of colors? Surely in looking at the infinite variety of hues in which nature dresses herself, there will at times spring to the lips the cry, 'Motley's the only wear!' Melodious tones? Ay, in June I grant you. But when against my face the angry north is spitting sleet; when over the snowdrifts comes the sharp bark of the lean and hungry fox; when the frost king, hurling his blue javelin, smites and splits with metallic clang the 'gnarled and unwedgeable oak,' give me to hear the fierce, the ringing stroke of the Pileated Woodpecker pounding in the shrouded swamp, or the brave, if strident, calls of the Redheads, foraging among the beeches for their hard-earned daily bread. Yes, the Woodpeckers fit in with nature even in her sternest mood—surely a sufficient passport to the naturalist's heart.

'Tales of the St. John River, and other stories,' by E. S. Kirkpatrick (Briggs, Toronto), is a small volume containing seven short stories, some of which reflect the woods and waters of New Brunswick, as present day haunts of health or as holding mysteries of old pirate days. Some of the tales are very slight, but all are well written. 'A Tobique Guide' is one of the most interesting. It tells how a youth shattered by early dissipation, found health and self-control in the woods, then, having the appearance of a burly woodsman, renewed his acquaintance, in the character of a professional guide, with the young lady who had formerly refused him. The heroine of another tale, who got from one train to another through the windows, seems to have known but little of the world.

'Old Time Primitive Methodism in Canada,' by Mrs. R. P. Hopper (Briggs, Toronto), is a distinct contribution to local religious history. The author, whose memory goes back to times of great simplicity in externals, and great appreciation of opportunities for social worship, is evidently an authority on the early history of the society to which she belonged. She has sought in this work to rescue from oblivion the names of some of the men and women, their walks and ways, their talks and traits, whose lives have influenced our lives.' A large part of the book will be of interest chiefly to those who have some association with the persons or events mentioned, but here and there we find anecdotes that illustrate in a lively way the life of the itinerant preacher fifty years ago. A certain Mr. Gledhill was renowned for his horse, to which he was very kind, and also for his ability to keep a secret. This was seen in the case of a certain marriage.

He rode twenty miles that day on horseback to perform the ceremony, and it was wearing on both man and beast. When about two miles off his destination, a neighbor in a field shouted, 'Good-day, Mr. Gledhill, I suppose you are going to marry Appeby and Ann'; the answer came, 'It's a nice day, Mr. Johnson, but the roads are bad, bad, very, very bad. It is hard on the beast, and I have been nearly all day coming from my appointment last night; yes, the roads are bad, very, very bad.' By that time he was past.

Another preacher much appreciated, even by the boys and girls, was known as 'Daddy' Mutton. Mr. Agar, the author's father, did not enjoy hearing Mr. Mutton preach so much as he might have done if he had not been in charge of the meeting-house arrangements, which the vigorous exhorter was inclined to 'upset' quite literally.

He had been a sea-faring man, a ship's carpenter, and his phraseology was all in line with his old calling. He was a large man, with a clear complexion, cheeks like rosy-streaked apples, and very blue eyes. He was of an excitable temperament, and as he warmed to his theme, his theme warmed him. It would have been better had the pulpit been stationary; as it was, it moaned in any direction in which it could move. He had a slight provincialism that made him pronounce here 'yer'; but was a fluent, joyous speaker, and as he described the ark of salvation battling with the waves or bounding over the billows, every sail filled with the heavenly breeze, there was a happy abandon of all conventionality. His arms swayed, his whole being, physical and mental, was on the go. The candlesticks on the pulpit would commence to dance, and while father would be picking this up, straightening the tallow candle and getting it lighted away would go the other.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

'Handbook of Commercial Law,' by William Patterson, M.A., B.C.L. (McGill); LL.B. (Laval), C. Theoret, Montreal publisher. This convenient little volume, of some 200 pages, will be found a valuable 'vade-mecum' not only for members of the legal profession, but also and more especially for all persons engaged in business pursuits. It is a compendium of information on all subjects referring to commercial law, and being intended to serve as a text book in commercial schools, has been couched in such language as to make it free from technical terms and adapted to the mind of the young and of those not familiar with the strictly legal vocabulary. The author, a young but distinguished member of the Montreal Bar, being himself a former professor, is thoroughly qualified to write a book of this kind, and the general division of the work, as well as the manner in which the different subjects are treated, go to show that he was equal to the task undertaken. One feature of Mr. Patterson's book is that of its being the first of the kind specially adapted to the Province of Quebec, commercial schools having had to use hitherto foreign books, explaining the laws of the provinces in which they were published. The work opens with a brief reference to law in general, after which the nature of contracts and obligations is explained. Then follows the subject of negotiable paper, and the work concludes with a study on bills of lading, warehouse receipts, letters of credit, etc. Numerous examples of business forms are given, and the book also contains a glossary of the legal words and terms unavoidably used. The letter-press, form and appearance of the book do credit to the publisher.

ILTERARY NOTES.

The scene of Miss Hawtrey's novel, 'Perronelle,' is laid in Paris in the year 1400, but we are very little troubled with the chronicles of cloak and sword, drum and trumpet, political intrigues and such matters. With these romantic associations the author is only indirectly concerned. Her aim is rather to tell a simple story of love and expiation, relying for her setting on her spirited presentation of domestic life among the Parisian 'bourgeoisie' at the beginning of the fifteenth century.

Plunging at once into her story without any preliminaries, Miss Hawtrey introduces us to most of her characters at the wedding-feast of her heroine. Perronelle is the only daughter of a poor widow, given in marriage to a sour-visaged, middle-aged merchant on whom she had never set eyes till they met at the church door. Maitre Gilles is in love with his child-wife, but thinking to compel submission, he only rouses invincible antipathy. He asserts his authority, but fails to break her spirit, and when he is summoned by business to the country, leaves Perronelle in a mood of reckless rebellion, prepared to run any risk if only she can gratify her resentment. The occasion soon arises at the Fair of Lendit, where she falls a victim to the flattering tongue of a royal gallant, and, deserted on the day of her betrayal, awakes to the consciousness of her guilt, but refuses to pay the penance enjoined at the confessional by the stern priest Père Simon. Knowing full well that her husband will show her no mercy, she flies from home, takes refuge with a poor family in the lowest quarters of the city, enters the service of a tavern-keeper, and after years of drudgery emerges, on the death of her child, to fulfil the penance ordained by the priest.

Though the march of events inevitably lends a somewhat sombre complexion to the later chapters of the story, Miss Hawtrey does not allow the shadows to prevail entirely, and the progress of the beggar-student, Jacques Morel, a genuinely diverting figure, constrained by force of circumstances to follow the path of industry and decorum, furnishes a welcome measure of humorous relief to the close of this charming story.

—

A new story about Mr. J. M. Barrie is being told. When the leading man in a certain theatrical company was obliged, through illness, to give up, for a night or two, the part he was playing in one of the successful comedies of the season, his understudy was so delighted at his opportunity to distinguish himself, and so sure that his friends would want to witness his triumph, that he telegraphed to authors and managers all over London, saying, 'I shall play A's part to-night.' No one took any notice of the despatch save Mr. Barrie, who telegraphed back: 'Thanks for the warning.'

—

Mr. Rider Haggard's new story, 'The Brethren,' will be published toward the end of this month. It is a tale of the Crusades, and the 'brethren' are Englishmen, Godwin and Wulf D'Arcy. It is said that the book is as adventurous in its atmosphere as 'King Solomon's Mines,' which is good news, for Mr. Haggard is never so interesting as when he lets himself go and weaves a web of really exciting romance.

—

The custodians of the National Library at Brussels have recently discovered that systematic robberies of books have been going on under their very noses. Several hundred volumes, some of them of great rarity and all of them valuable, have been stolen from the library and sold to foreign booksellers. The police have got upon the track of the culprits, but have not yet recovered any of the missing treasures.

—

In the little north country village of Knutsford Mrs. Gaskell found the scenes of her 'Cranford,' and it figures also in other pages of hers. The place is to be made the subject of a book in Mr. Dent's series of 'Temple Topographies,' and it will, of course, be lavishly illustrated.

—

Of all countries France has established the greatest number of orphan asylums. It may be a question whether deserted children occasioned them or are a result of them, but it is no question that without them there would be fewer children born out of wedlock.

The revolutionists of 1790—the Dantons, the Marats, the Mirabeaus, the Robespierres—were eager for new life and blodo, and, rather than discourage illegitimate births, they put a premium upon them. At the door of these asylums years ago was a chair, in which one had only to place the undesired new-born child, and immediately it disappeared, to be replaced by another receptacle.

It is related of Jean Jacques Rousseau, 'whose moral influence on contemporary thought previous to the Revolution was greater than that of all his enemies and friends put together,' that when he came to Paris the second time to establish himself amid want, which would have brought death but for the miserly sous gained for occasional music copying, he felt the need of something. In his wretched garret he sat in loneliness, and mused and longed, as the most cynical often do, for a caress—some one who could sympathize, love, cry with him, and fill the empty space in his heart from which ambition and spirit had fled. Like Hazlitt, and as inscrutable, he found what he sought in a servant, who was ignorant of her letters and the intricacies of the hands of a clock, but who sat on a box with him and was supremely happy to eat a miserable supper from the window sill. A child came, and Rousseau took it to the orphan asylum. The second and the third went likewise—not so much, perhaps, because it was an avoidance of care, as that it was economical.

Then the father, long years afterward, craved the sweetness of his children's embraces. The Maréchale de Luxembourg did all possible to find the illegitimate souls that the world had swallowed, but to no purpose. The father himself tramped many a weary mile burdened with a weary object, and perhaps in the street, brushed elbows with those he sought, but without success. If the remorse which such a life entails could be made to teach its own lesson, that lesson would be valuable indeed.

—

Major Gibbons is one of the many adventurous Englishmen over whom Cecil Rhodes threw the spell of his dreams, that spell which draws the hearts of all who happen to spend any time south of the Zambesi, and which has taken him four times to Africa. His latest and most important expedition was undertaken mainly with the purpose of furnishing Mr. Rhodes with information about the best route for the Cape-to-Cairo Railway beyond the Victoria Falls, of mapping and exploring Lewanika's territory of Marotseland (which most people call Barotseland), of studying the navigable possibilities of the Zambesi, and of finding the source of that great stream. The expedition was successful in most of its aims, and we have the results in this admirable narrative of its leader. Major Gibbons tells the tale of his experiences in a manner worthy of so gallant a company. Modest, sensible, patient, he has all the optimism of the school of Rhodes combined with a sanity of outlook and sobriety of statement which are rare enough at all times. In his long voyage up the Zambesi he covered ground that was fairly well known, but in much of his Marotseland work he was a true pioneer. Six months were occupied in reaching the Victoria Falls from the sea, and the broken landscape of the Middle Zambesi makes it doubtful whether the river can ever be a great highway of traffic like the Nile, or, in a lesser degree, the Congo and the Niger. Of the strip of land which Germany received by the Heligoland Treaty, and which she hoped would give her access to the Upper Zambesi, he reports in the dismallest terms. It is cut off by hundreds of miles of rapids from the navigable reaches, and 'is partly composed of flats which are as dry as a bone in winter, and huge, mosquito-infested swamps in summer, and partly of small-tree forests, in which water cannot be found summer or winter.' The pastoral uplands of Marotseland, on the other hand, are a most desirable possession. White sandy hills covered with trees are varied by shallow green valleys, where the rivers, unlike South Africa, flow all the year round. There is no need to drive the herds of cattle to the bushveld, for there is abundance of winter pasture. In the lower elevations there is plenty of wild rubber, which Major Gibbons thinks may in time become a great industry. The Sovereign of the country, Lewanika, is one of the most enlightened and humane of the African chiefs under our protection. He rules a territory three times as large as Great Britain, and, like Moshesh, he has ruled always by statecraft and toleration rather than by violence. In a small way he has learned our own Imperial lesson. The actual business of travel is told with much spirit and humor, and with a quick eye for the salient points of landscape. Round the well-head of the Zambesi there seems to be one of those patches of English scenery which surprise the African traveller—English raspberries, thickets like hazel and English bracken. The reader may please himself by imagining that he understands the joyful sensations of the way-worn traveller on making such a discovery.

Major Gibbons does not approve of too large a cavalcade or too luxurious appointments for a scientific or exploring party, and draws an amusing picture of his expedition worming its way over what was probably the most remote region of the continent, with tattered clothes, bare arms and legs, four boys and five donkeys—and contrasts them with other caravans that they fell in with. He does not think that luxury and coddling are conducive to much work, good work or even desirable relations with the natives, and full, vigorous health in the explorers.

The author, among many others, mentions one point of great interest. He had a full view of the Ruwenzori range, those mysterious mountains which are sometimes so shrouded in mist as to be absolutely lost to view, and whose very existence has been denied on that account. 'The most striking feature of the whole picture,' he says, 'was the great height from the snow-line to the higher summits.' The equatorial snow-line he places at thirteen thousand feet, and arguing from his position, reaches twenty-two thousand feet as the extreme altitude of the peaks.

Both in the valuable appendices and in scattered passages where he touches on political questions, Major Gibbons is always shrewd, sensible and tolerant, and we would especially recommend his criticism on the Congo Free State to all who are interested in the future of Africa.

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The second volume in the series of 'King's Classics' is 'Royal Letters,' edited by Robert Steel. The volume contains thirty-two letters written by Henry VII., or addressed to him, or immediately referring to him, and twenty-one written by Henry VIII. The first of Henry VII. is addressed 'to his friends in England'; the second was written after Bosworth Field. As a rule the letters are formal, some of them being legal documents. Henry VIII.'s letters are far more interesting. They are arranged in chronological order, and end with a brief epistle to Katharine Parr. The 'love letters' to Anne Boleyn come later.

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In these days of excessive bookmaking, the finding of a subject must of itself be difficult. We commend, therefore, the wit of Mr. William Andrews, of the English town of Hull, who has deliberately turned his back on the ordinary themes of the day and has written a work, presently to be published with many illustrations, of hirsute history. It will be called 'At the Sign of the Barber's Pole,' and it will deal with such topics as 'From barber to surgeon,' 'The origin of the barber's pole,' 'The barber's pole in the olden time,' 'Sunday shaving,' 'Bygone beards,' 'Taxing the beard,' 'Powdering the hair,' 'The age of wigs,' and 'The moustache movement.'

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The celebrated author and poet, Gabriele d'Annunzio, says the Rome correspondent of the 'Pall Mall Gazette,' feels that life is not worth living. His internal musing must run somewhat on these lines: 'I have written and striven, failed and begun again, and at last, when I really have produced a tragedy which was acceptable to the public, it has been turned into dust and ashes by a mere actor.'

The reason for this tragedy about a tragedy is simple enough. Gabriele d'Annunzio not long ago brought out a play called 'The Daughter of Jorio,' which was a great success; but unfortunately its very success attracted the attention of Scarpetta, the well known comic actor in Neapolitan dialect, who immediately announced the approaching production of a play called 'The Son of Jorio.' This was more than flesh and blood could stand, and the celebrated author remonstrated, to be met with the pertinent question as to whether he (d'Annunzio) had a copyright on the whole family of Jorio and why the son should not be written about as well as the daughter. This led to a lively exchange of communications (which inevitably found their way into print), in which the father of the 'Daughter of Jorio'—as d'Annunzio is called—lost his temper; and the father of the 'Son of Jorio' enjoyed himself immensely, until the former decided to appeal to the law, and there the question rests at present.

But what a magnificent advertisement for the whole family of Jorio!

—

'Joshua Newings; or The Love Bacillus,' by G. F. Bradby. Mr. Bradby has written a most amusing farce, which we can cordially recommend for holiday reading. It has the true quality of farce in that, while all the characters are irresponsible, there is a consistent logic in their absurdity. Joshua Newings, a middle-aged bachelor who loves his ease, is attracted by an Irish widow at a German spa, and flees to avoid matrimony, which he feels will curtail his bachelor comfort. To him, hidden in London, there arrives a German cousin, who has discovered the bacillus of love, and Joshua submits to inoculation to cure his wandering sentiment. But he takes the disease in a violent form, and gives his friends, the narrator and a certain retired admiral, an appalling time while the malady lasts. We will not reveal Mr. Bradby's ingenious plot; suffice it to say that in the end Joshua is captured by the widow, and his unfortunate medical attendant, who has been inoculated by mistake, is cast in damages for breach of promise. The story goes from start to finish with the swing of genuine comedy, and, granted the groundwork of farce, the sequence of events is natural and convincing. Admiral Ross, in particular, is a character whom we are glad to have met; and we shall be delighted, if the author permits us, to renew our acquaintance in some future volume.

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The former Director-General of the Geological Survey, as reported by Sir Archibald Geikie, has a good deal to tell of the reception given to the members of the staff when they were wandering over the country (Scotland) engaged in their work, which was but in its infancy when he was a young man:—

'One member of the staff who had taken up his quarters in a coast town in Fife was watched by the police on suspicion of having been concerned in a recent burglary. Another was stalked as a suspect who had been setting fire to farm buildings. A third was watched hammering by himself in the bed of a stream near Girvan, and, as he gave vent to some strong expression when the obstinate boulder refused to part with a splinter, the onlooker on the other side of an adjoining hedge fled to the village and reported that this strange man who had come among them was stark mad, and should not be left to go about by himself. . . . He finds himself set down now for a postman, now for a doctor, for a farmer, a cattle dealer, a travelling showman, a poacher, an itinerant lecturer, a gauger, a clergyman, a play actor, and often as a generally suspicious character.'

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After a summer during which they have been 'more than usual calm,' the publishers are busily putting the finishing touches to the enterprises with which they will, in a week or two, open the season. It is stated in England that no new book thus far announced there promises to possess anything like the importance of Mr. Morley's 'Life of Gladstone,' and it is not known that American lists will differ from those across the water in this respect. Nevertheless there will soon be quantities of new books to the fore, and to judge from the titles and the names of the authors many of them will be of serious interest. Three points in the prospect are especially to be noted. There wil be an increase in the number of books illustrated in colors. There will be a goodly number of works on art. There will be more publications than ever of a purely literary nature, critical and biographical studies of famous authors, and analyses of abstract literary questions.

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BOILER FOR SALE.

Gilbert Boiler, 12 feet by 4½, allowed 80 pounds pressure by the Montreal Boiler Inspector, to be sold at a bargain, as it is being replaced by higher pressure.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Cor. Craig and St. Peter streets,
Montreal.

BRITISH NEWS

ENGLISH.

A plan of campaign is being vigorously formulated against child insurance in the British Isles.

London's ice bill for the season amounts to about £450,000, the companies selling at an average of 30s a ton.

Manchester sacrifices from £12,000 to £15,000 every year by declining to have advertisements on its tram cars.

Last month 9,699 aliens arrived in England, an increase of 1,161 as compared with the corresponding month last year.

A superstition prevails amongst North-East Coast fishermen that the majority of those drowned at sea are good swimmers.

Through his motor-cycle colliding with a milk cart at Sidmouth, Mr. Benjamin Christian, a bank manager, of St. Ives, was killed.

The walls of a new coal pit collapsed at Ynysddu, South Wales, burying seventeen men. Seven perished, and the remainder were rescued.

During the past year 1,000,000 healthy young plaice have been liberated in the open sea in connection with the work of the Manx Government Sea Fish Hatchery Committee.

Three of the oldest clergymen in the Church of England are:—The Rev. N. B. Young, rector of Tilbrook, 96; Canon Nicholl, 95; and the Rev. R. M. White, Shrewsbury, 94.

There are about two hundred railway companies in England and Wales alone, and about twenty-five each in Scotland and Ireland, making a total of fully two hundred and fifty separately constituted companies, between whose ownership are divided the 22,150 miles of our railway system.

A roach fisher in Hertfordshire had a curious experience. He was using roach tackle and a light line, and to his astonishment he hooked a handsome Colne trout, which, after a little play, he was able to land. The fish weighed eight pounds one ounce when put on the scales some two hours after capture.

A local J. P. who recently died having expressed a wish for an 'old-fashioned rustic funeral,' the coffin was conveyed through Wimbledon to Merton churchyard on a farm waggon drawn by four horses, and followed by a large party of farm laborers in smock frocks. In the waggon was placed several sheaves of wheat.

At Yarmouth the famous high windmill, said to be the highest in England, was sold for demolition. It cost £10,000 to build in 1812. It served as a landmark far and wide, its cap being 120 feet from the ground. Circular in form, the mill contained no fewer than 12 floors. Its walls are several feet thick, and are estimated to contain hundreds of thousands of bricks. It was sold for £100 under the hammer.

Professor George Darwin, the president-elect of next year's meeting of the British Association, which is to be held in South Africa, is the second son of the great Charles Darwin, and, greater than his father in one respect—for to the author of 'The Origin of Species' mathematics were to the end a sealed mystery—he was Second Wrangler at Cambridge in 1868. Born in 1845 at Down, in Kent, he had a brilliant career at the University, and became a Fellow of Trinity College. In 1874 he was called to the Bar, but returned to Cambridge and devoted himself to mathematical science. He has been Plumian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy since 1883. He has written on such diverse subjects as 'The Marriage of First Cousins' and 'Small deflections of the plumb line due to movement of the earth.'

SCOTCH.

Singers, of sewing machine fame, have felt that the desire for the home-made product warrants them in extending their factory.' An extension made in record time places Kilbowie in the position of being able to boast of the largest factory of its kind in the world.

Light reading for the inhabitants of Ayr is to be provided by Mr Joseph Dobbie, M.P. He has promised to present the Carnegie Public Library with Hansard's Parliamentary Debates. Letters of protest from Hall Caine and Marie Corelli may be expected.

Mr. And. Brown, of Lochton, Perthshire, eldest son of Mr. James Brown, of Lochton (and grandson of Mr. James Brown, of Cononsyth, Forfarshire, who was the pioneer of flax-spinning in Dundee founding the Bell Mill in 1806, which was owned by his grandson) has died at Dublin, aged 76.

A newspaper boy at Kirkcalry station fell under a moving train and a number of carriages passed over him. When the horrified spectators went to pick up the remains, they found him sitting on a sleeper counting his papers to make sure that none of them had gone amissing. He had lain flat between the rails, and had escaped uninjured.

With a view to inspiring their offspring with the 'Upward and Onward' spirit, a Mr. Loch, of Glasgow, and a Mr. Jeffrey, of Johnstone, carried their little ones to the summit of Ben Nevis. This feat has not been accomplished for ten years at least. The handicap to the fond fathers was three stone and four stone respectively.

Dr. Hamilton C. Marr's report on the increase of alcoholic patients admitted to Woodilee Asylum must bring before the community with fresh force the extent of the evil and the inadequacy of our means of checking it. Of the 292 patients admitted to the hospital during the past year, alcoholic excess was the prevailing cause of disease in 31.8 per cent of cases.

The Duchess of Fife, who has been having excellent sport on the Duke's Dee waters, is never happier than when she is whipping a Highland stream in the expectation of hooking, and landing, a fine fish. Few ladies are more expert with a fly-rod than she, and the quiet and loneliness of the scene where so many hours are spent are to her a delightful change from social duties, which she has never pretended to enjoy.

The Duke of Atholl, who expects to play host to the Duke of Connaught at Blair Castle during the autumn, is a military commander himself in a small way. At Blair Atholl he keeps an armed bodyguard, in defiance of the British constitution, but the late Queen, by her gracious present of colors, gave royal sanction to the custom. There are two companies, numbering 228 officers and men in all, the first company averaging six feet one and a half inches in height, and the second five feet ten and three-quarter inches. Some sixty years ago the men, who are tenants and retainers of the Duke, were only armed with Lochaber axes, claymores, and the like, but they are now more up-to-date.

IRISH.

An Irishman in the Leeds Workhouse, Thomas Harte by name, claims to be the oldest man in the world. He sticks to it that he was born at Aughamore, Ballyhaunis, on June 12, 1761, and is therefore in his one hundred and thirty-eighth year.

Agreements have been signed by a number of tenants in Arklow for the purchase of the town parks comprised in the Abbey lands, of which they are tenants, and of which the landlords are Mr. Johnson and Mr. Boland. The rents are non-judicial, and the reduction of 20 percent has been given on the completion of the bargain.

A hosiery factory in a small way has been started in Kingstown, and if supported ought to prove a boon to the neighborhood, as a number of local workers would get employed. Only Irish yarn is to be used in the manufacture of the stockings, which comprise all sorts and kinds for every person at reasonable prices. Kingstown greatly needs an industry to which young girls could be trained, and it therefore is to be hoped that this latest effort will prove successful.

After the famous Blarney Stone, the Treaty Stone of Limerick is the best-known object of its kind in Ireland. Tradition has it that it was on this stone that the historic Treaty of Limerick was signed by General Sarsfield in 1691. For generations the rude block of stone was allowed to lie on the Clare shore of the Shannon, near Thomond Bridge. In 1865 a Mayor of Limerick placed it on a pedestal, with a Latin inscription.

An important scheme for the erection of new fortifications at Greypoint, Belfast Lough, has been under consideration for some time by the naval authorities, who have decided to carry out the scheme. The contract for the work has already been placed with a London firm, and negotiations are proceeding with a Belfast firm for the supply of material, it being intended to use as much home labor and material as possible.

Two whales entered Queenstown harbor the other evening, and grounded on the rocks at Roche's Point. On the tide receding the two monsters attempted to get off, and pounded themselves to death. They bled profusely, and the water all around was discolored with blood. Great shoals of fish of all descriptions, sprats, gurnet, and mackerel, in particular, have invaded the harbor. So numerous are they that boys are killing hundreds along the shore. The two whales which were pursuing the fish when they came to grief each measure 26 feet in length and 35 in circumference. Their weight, as far as can be judged, is five tons each.

GOT SQUARE WITH THE BANK.

The late Paymaster Clark, of Delaware, of the United States Navy, was attached to one of the ships on the European station during the period of the civil war. She was an armed vessel, and had been long at sea, and went in for coal, provisions, and to give the men a liberty day on shore. To meet these and other expenses Paymaster Clark drew sight drafts on the Sub-Treasury of New York through the government agents, J. S. Morgan & Co., bankers, in Old Broad street, London.

Accompanied by the vice-consul, he went to the Plymouth branch of the Bank of England, and, presenting his drafts, asked to have them changed for notes and gold. The bank manager, not content with exercising proper commercial scrutiny, was extremely disobliging, and finally said:

'Well, I do not know the Sub-Treasury, I do not know the paper, nor you, and I have never had business with the gentleman who is United States vice-consul here, so I won't cash your drafts. You say J. S. Morgan will endorse them. You had better go up to London and let him cash them.'

Mr. Clark went out to the telegraph office and put himself in communication with the manager of the house of Morgan, who went to the Bank of England in London. The bank sent word to the Plymouth branch manager, and that gentleman came personally to the Royal Hotel, and, with hat in hand, begged to be of service to Paymaster Clark in any way that gentleman would suggest.

The apparently placated paymaster, accompanied by his clerk, went with the bank officer to the bank. The drafts were duly passed over, and a large bundle of Bank of England notes placed before the paymaster.

'What are these?' asked Clark.

'Those are Bank of England notes.'

'Yes, I see they are notes, signed by Frederick May, that the bank will pay bearer, etc. Well, I do not know Mr. May, and of course I do not know you. This paper may be good, but I have no assurance of that. I'll trouble you for the gold.'

The humiliated bank manager had to hunt it up, and Paymaster Clark had it carried down to the boat in triumph.

'I would have preferred part of the money in notes,' he said, 'but I could not refuse the chance of getting even with him.'—New York 'Times.'

SPORT IN THIBET.

When British troops have opened the mysterious land of Thibet to civilization travellers will be able to see at close quarters many animals rare and curious.

If Thibet offers no attractions to the tourist who requires luxurious travelling, to the sportsman and the naturalist it is a veritable paradise, though far from Edenic in some respects.

With a surprisingly rich fauna space can only be found here for a brief survey of some of the more remarkable animals of this strange land, and these are all of exceptional interest. One of the largest of the mammalia is the yak or grunting ox. Standing between five and six feet high at the shoulders, the bulk of this strange-looking creature is not a little exaggerated by the enormous growth of hair upon the lower part of the body and tail. Beneath the outer coat, moreover, there is a layer of fine wool known as 'pushim,' which is highly prized for the making of cloth. The extraordinary tail is one of the most conspicuous features of Thibetan monasteries or lamaseries, being suspended on poles as streamers. Throughout the East these tails are used as fly-whisks, and in China they are dyed red and fixed to the roofs of summer residences as pendants. Living near the region of perpetual snow, and of fierce disposition, the hunting of the yak is not to be lightly undertaken. In spite of temper, however, it is easily domesticated, and forms an invaluable beast of burden, being wonderfully sure-footed, and capable of carrying great weights. It is, however, unable to eat corn and forced marches, exhausting alike to man and beast, are often on this account necessary.

Barren and inhospitable, the high tablelands of Thibet harbor yet other hoofed animals as remarkable as the yak—the chiru antelope, for example, which, like the strange saiga, has developed an enormous swollen nose. It is supposed that this enlarged size of the nasal chamber is directly due to the need of some special adaptation for breathing the highly rarefied air of these regions. The little goa or Thibetan gazelle, and a magnificent wild sheep, the argali, manage, like the chiru, to thrive where in summer the sun scorches by day, and icy blasts prevail at night, and herds of wild dogs are ever on the prowl. More difficult to stalk than any other Thibetan game, the argali still further allures the sportsman by the fact that it carries superb horns, which may attain a length of 48 inches, and a girth of 20 inches at the base. Old rams will leap from a height of 30 feet with confidence.

The ibex, and a very remarkable animal known as the bharal, or blue sheep, of Thibet, but which appears to be more goat than sheep, also deserves mention here.

The show deer, a beast nearly as big as the great wapiti, has very seldom fallen to the gun of the European. No complete specimen has yet been sent to Europe. In this country it is represented only by five skulls and horns in the British Museum, and as many more in different private collections. The horns are of greater size; the record in the number of points—thirteen—is in the British Museum. The spread between the tips of the horns is over three feet, and the width between arched stems may be as much as 3 feet 9¾ inches.

Of the three species of wild ass which occur in Asia, one, the kiang, is peculiar to Thibet.

Perhaps the most curious of the large animals of Thibet is the great panda, a bear-like creature, whose exact affinities yet puzzle the expert. In coloration it is remarkable, patches of jet black being set in strong contrast by a cream-colored ground. Little is known about the creature, but it is conjectured that this coloration is protective, harmonizing with patches of snow and black rocks, among which it lives.

One of the most brilliantly colored of all monkeys occurs in Thibet; known as the Orange snub-nosed monkey, it lives in troops amid the taller trees. After its color, the next conspicuous feature about this animal is its 'tip-tilted' nose.

The great cats are worthily represented by the rare snow leopard, a specimen of which is now to be seen at the Zoological Gardens in London; only twice previously has it been brought to this country alive.

Two of the most prized denizens of our aviaries occur in a wild state in Thibet. These are the gorgeous golden and Amherst pheasants. The latter, it is suggested, could profitably be introduced into our coverts.—London 'Daily Mail.'

RAILWAY TRAVEL IN 1830.

(Liverpool 'Post.')

In 1830, when the railway was opened between Liverpool and Manchester, the Liverpool terminus was at Wapping. Lime street tunnel was not completed until about six years later.

At first the service consisted of three trains each way on weekdays and two on Sundays, but this was soon found to be insufficient. After Lime street station was opened there were six first class trains and six second class trains each way on weekdays and two of each description on Sundays. The journey of thirty-one miles occupied nearly two hours, which led to complaints that the speed was too great to be pleasant and caused dizziness. On the other hand, sanguine expectations were indulged in that in course of time the average rate of travelling would be at least double the ordinary speed of the swiftest conveyances drawn by horses. It was anticipated that the general adoption of railways would lead to 'a vast decrease in the consumption of oats and hay by the substitution of steam engines in lieu of horses, and that portion of the soil which has hitherto been allotted to the growth of such produce may be appropriated to the raising of food suitable to the human species'—an important consideration in the time of the Corn Laws. It could not have been foreseen that the railway system, so far from superseding horses, would lead to an immense increase in the demand for them.

THE JUNGFRAU TUNNEL.

(London 'Star.')

Although one hears more about the progress of the Simplon tunnel, that which is now approaching completion in the Jungfrau is equally interesting. In this case tunnelling is up, instead of through, the mountain. More than three thousand metres have already been bored and a further seven hundred or so remain. The object of the tunnel is to assist in the provision of one of the new inevitable funicular railways, without which no Swiss mountain would be considered complete. The tunnel, which will be the highest in Europe, is expected to be completed in time for the opening of the railway by the end of next year.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE ROAD TO GRUMBLETOWN.

'Tis quite a straight and easy road
That leads to Grumbletown,
And those who wish can always find
A chance to journey down.

'Tis customary for the trip
To choose a rainy day—
When weather's fine one's not so apt
To care to go that way.

Just keep down Fretful Lane until
You come to Sulky Stile,
Where travellers often like to rest
In silence for a while.

And then cross over Pouting Bridge,
Where Don't Care Brook flows down,
And just a little way beyond
You come to Grumbletown.

From what I learn, this Grumbletown
Is not a pleasant place:
One never hears a cheerful word,
Or sees a smiling face.

The children there are badly spoiled
And sure to fret and tease,
And all the grown-up people, too,
Seem cross and hard to please.

The weather rarely is just right
In this peculiar spot;
'Tis either raining all the time,
Or else too cold or hot.

The books are stupid as can be;
The games are dull and old;
There's nothing new and nothing nice
In Grumbletown, I'm told.

And so I've taken pains, my dears,
The easiest road to show,
That you may all be very sure
You never, never go!
—Ellen Manly, in 'St. Nicholas.'

WHO CAN BOAST?

It had been a rainy day, and the children had been kept in the house all day. There had been wars and rumors of wars. Joe would not play street-car with Ned, because Ned would not let him be conductor all the time.

'I go with papa more than you do, so I know better what to do,' said Joe; but Ned would not yield.

'I know well enough,' he said.

Then they all tried to play school, but it was soon dismissed, because Mabel persisted in being teacher.

'I'm the oldest, and I know the most,' she declared. 'I'm not going to school to any of you children.'

So it had gone most of the day, and mamma was thankful that it was nearly supper time. There was a fire in the grate in the library, and they were all gathered there waiting for papa.

'Do tell us a story, mamma,' they said; 'a fairy story; one you've never told us before.'

Mamma put on her thinking cap for a few minutes, then with a funny little twinkle in her eyes, she told the following:

'Once upon a time a sleek, fat rat in a farmer's barn woke up feeling very hungry. "I must bestir myself to see what I can find to eat," he said to himself. So he started out, and scurried here and there, through cracks and crevices and all sorts of holes, until at last he found himself in the farmer's granary. The first thing he saw was a bag of peas all tied up as nice as you please. "Humph!" said the rat, "I can easily get at those;" and in a twinkling he was gnawing a big hole in the bag. The peas were nice fat ones, and the rat enjoyed them very much.

'"How foolish it is in people to think they can keep things away from me," he said, complacently, to himself. "They may lock their doors and tie their peas and corn up in bags as much as they please. When I want them, I can get them easily enough." Here the rat gave his long tail a flirt and tossed his head.

'"I," and he began again; but before he could say another word the farmer's cat, who had been crouching down in the corner watching him, suddenly sprang out and seized him fast by the throat. "Ah, you miserable creature!" she cried, as she tossed him about. "you made a mistake. I reign supreme here, not you!" Then she devoured the poor rat, and walked off, holding her head very high. But just as she turned the corner her master's greyhound bounded out, and pussy flew up a tree as lively as she knew how.

'"There!" said the dog; "I guess you won't be quite so lofty when you come down. I'm the master's favorite, and much stronger than you are. You know that you are afraid to come down and meet me fair and square.'

'Then the dog, after he had frightened the poor cat nearly to death, ran out in the field, where his master's horse was pastured.

'"Grass eater!" he cried contemptuously, as he ran in front of the horse and marked furiously, "I am fed with the daintiest morsels from my master's table, while you are sent out here in the field to eat grass." Then the dog sprang up, meaning to bite the horse, but he was too quick for him, and kicked him with his iron-shod hoof, so he fell dead on the ground.

'"Ha! ha!" neighed the horse, tossing his head scornfully; "I go with my master to battle. I have saved his life more than once by my fleetness. I have much more cause to boast than you, poor cur!"

'The horse galloped away at full speed across the field into the forest beyond. Now, there was a lion waiting there. He had been watching the horse for days, and he could hardly repress a roar of satisfaction as he saw him come nearer and nearer. At last he gave one mighty spring and crushed him to death.

'"Fool!" he roared, "you thought yourself a wonderful creature; but I am king of beasts. By my great strength I reign supreme; there is none like unto me in the forest." But even as he spoke an arrow pierced his heart, and in his death struggle he fell beside the body of his victim. The owner of the horse, who was riding through the forest, had seen him fall upon his favorite steed, and had slain him with his well-aimed arrow.

'"King of beasts and monarch of the forest are you indeed?" he said. "Know you I am monarch; not you." And the man took the lion's skin, threw it over his shoulder, and rode proudly home.

'But, alas! before he reached there a thunder storm came up, a flash of lightning smote the man and he fell dead upon the skin of the lion.

'"What cause hast thou now to boast thyself more than these?" rolled out the thunder mightily.

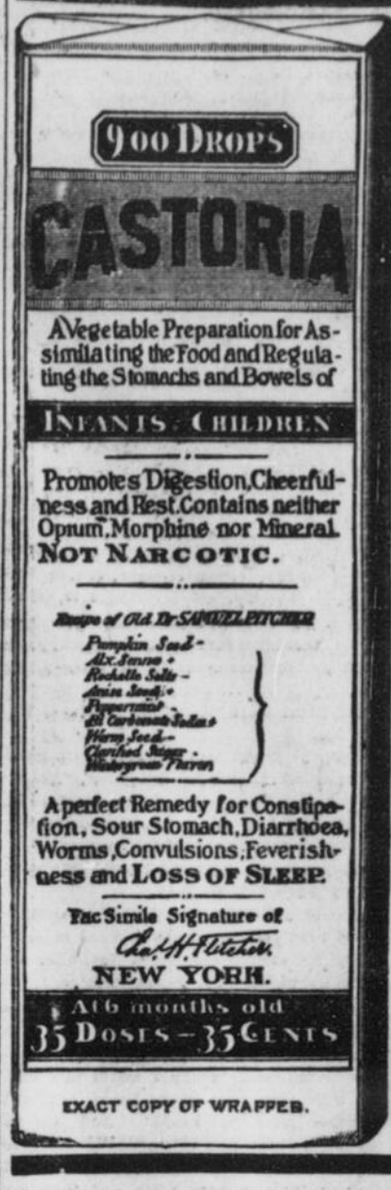
'I know why you told us that,' said Joe. 'You know we've all been boasting too much what we could do, didn't you?'

'Perhaps,' replied mamma 'It is nicer to let some one else praise us, and not our own lips, isn't it? And it is also well for us all to remember that, while we may be very clever in some ways, there are many others much cleverer. So we will just do the very best that we can—"You in your little corner, and I in mine." '—'Christian Worker.'

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Consumption Cured.—An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers's Block, Rochester, N.Y.

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STRAINED HIS BACK WHILE LIFTING

Was in a Bad Way till he Used Dodd's Kidney Pills.

They Removed the Bad Effects and now William Sharam is as well as ever again.

Murray Harbor South, P.E.I., Sept. 16 (Special).—Hurt through straining his back while lifting Mr. William Sharam, general storekeeper here, got so weak that he could scarcely hold up. To-day he is enjoying the best of health once more and when asked how he got his health back he unhesitatingly answers, 'Dodd's Kidney Pills.'

'Having sprained my back with heavy lifting,' Mr. Sharam says in telling his story, 'it brought on Urinary and Kidney Trouble. I got so weak that I almost fainted and could scarcely hold up. I was terribly troubled with having to get out of bed so frequently to urinate.

'After using many medicines with no good results, I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. I have used ten boxes in all and now I can sleep without being disturbed and my old trouble has vanished.'

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the Kidneys. Cured Kidneys cure numerous diseases, including Rheumatism, Dropsy and Bright's Disease.

Home Department.

Sunlight and Starlight.

God sets some souls in shade alone,
They have no daylight of their own;
Only in lives of happier ones
They see the shine of distant suns.

God knows. Content thee with thy night,
Thy greater heaven hath grander light.
To-day is close; the hours are small;
Thou sitt'st afar, and hast them all.

Lose the less joy that doth but blind;
Reach forth a larger bliss to find.
To-day is brief; the inclusive spheres
Rain rapture of a thousand years.

—Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney.

The Peace That Passeth all Understanding.

(Helena H. Thomas, in the 'Presbyterian Banner.')

The subject of this sketch has been known to me for many years; that is, as a speaking acquaintance merely. When first I met her she was the picture of health, and her laugh was so cheery that one irresistibly joined in. Our paths crossed, from time to time, during the fleeting years, and under all conditions, Mrs. Blank was so sunny as to be the exception.

Then I heard that the greatest sorrow possible had overtaken her—the removal of the one whose name she bore; but I could not tell her that my heart ached for her, as it was only a time for close friends to clasp her hand in sympathy. But she was much in my thoughts, and when I saw a neighbor of the bereaved one I put the query:

'Is she not sadly changed?'

'No, indeed,' was the ready rejoinder; 'she is like a cork; nothing keeps her down. One of her make-up has the advantage over those who are crushed by grief.'

'Is it not because she leans more heavily upon the arm of God in her sorrow than others?' I ventured.

This met with some evasive answer from the one who seemed not to understand that the Comforter can make it not only possible, but easy for those who are passing under the rod to smile through their tears, and so the subject was dismissed for the time being.

During subsequent months I chanced to meet Mrs. Blank on several occasions, and not knowing what I learned later, I wondered that her face was so unlike that of others who suffer from a similar loss, and again and again I heard:

'She has so sunny a disposition that sorrow sits lightly upon her.'

Even those in her church-home were evidently blind to the fact that sustaining love was the secret of the still smiling face. So little did they know of her inner life that to grace was given no credit for her brave exterior, when to that alone, as we shall see later, it was due.

Then it chanced that I so seldom saw her for a time that I half forgot her until my interest was again revived by hearing her name, accompanied by the following:

'She has been pronounced incurable, and she is a dreadful sufferer most of the time, but will-power makes her wear a brave front.'

'I shrink from seeing her,' rejoined one listener, 'for the smiles must have died out of her face, if she realizes that she is dying by inches.'

'Oh, she knows all about it,' said the first speaker, 'and the strangest part of it is that she does not rebel at her lot, but smilingly meets it. So you need not dread to meet her, for she is clear grit still.'

A little later, greatly to my surprise, after learning that she was suffering from the disease which strikes terror to the stoutest heart, I met Mrs. Blank at an informal company of ladies. When first I saw her she was at some distance from me, and was laughing so merrily that I thought her unchanged, and hoped that the rumor referred to was without foundation. But when she drew nearer I saw that the still smiling face was bloodless and thin, and a long-time friend voiced my thought when she said, in a chiding tone:

'If your will-power were not far stronger than your body you would not be with us to-day.'

'Oh, this is one of my well days,' was the laughing retort, 'so nothing could keep me away.'

And then, as the first speaker turned to greet another, I was brought face to face with the last one, and I ventured to say:

'It is nice that you have some well days to be thankful for.' Then, quick as a flash she made answer in her own bright way:

'Oh, I am thankful for all my days. Every one.'

Then, as if she read my longing to know the why of it, as I put the query: 'Thankful for days when the body is racked with pain?' she drew me apart from the merry throng, and in an unwonted way said:

'Yes, yes, for the more I suffer the closer my Father holds me.'

I could not reply, but there was evidently no need for the unspoken word of sympathy to unlock the heart, for after an instant's pause, Mrs. Blank continued:

'A baby was lent to me for a few months—just one—and its short life was full of suffering; and when I was powerless to relieve its agony I would just hold the little form close to my bosom and say: "Mother loves her baby." And just so my Father has seemed to do by me ever since he took baby to himself. Loss of fortune followed soon after and then my husband passed on, and now—'

Just here the speaker was interrupted by: 'Well, well, you are usually the life of the company, but I find you actually looking generous.'

'And then as the thoughtless remark was answered by one equally so, Mrs. Blank again turned to me and said:

'I seem to have the reputation of lacking in seriousness because a strong Arm so upholds me that I do not sink under trial. But, as I was about to say, when I was interrupted, I cannot do otherwise, for whether the chastening comes in one form or another I seem the closer to be held, as I once held baby, and to hear: "Father loves his child." I very rarely speak of it to any one however, for, strange as it is, few who are Christians even seem able to comprehend that the Peace-giver really meant those glorious words, "My peace I give unto you." But it is "peace" without any if's. "Peace," in spite of loss of friends and fortune and the body racked with pain.'

Just here the speaker was summoned to another room, and as she was about to leave she whispered, as if telling a secret too good to keep:

'Wish me joy. For I shall soon graduate from the school of sorrow and pain.'

Then she passed beyond my view and an instant later she was heard laughing so merrily that one standing near remarked:

'I cannot understand how she can appear so light hearted when she has enough to crush her. Can you?'

The question was not put to me, else I might have said: 'It is because she hath the peace which passeth understanding.

They Were Worth Saving.

(Concluded).

One glance was enough. It was addressed in her boy's own hand. With what trembling eagerness the mother opened it, how her heart throbbed, and how her very breath seemed to leave her, you must imagine. It was to her as a message from the dead.

It was not a long letter, but it told in Donald's own way certain things which changed his mother into a different woman from that hour. He had gone on a hunting expedition into the interior from Bombay, and, his father's friend having been detained in the city, had taken with him some trusted guides.

After several days' travel in which they saw some sport, two of the men, after plundering Donald's baggage one night, stole away in the darkness, leaving him with only one other to go on alone to a village some distance farther to obtain supplies for their journey home. The weather was hot, the way longer than they had thought, and just as they neared the town poor Donald sank, exhausted and burning with fever, by the road-side. The remaining native guide, struck with fear of the plague, left him to his fate and fled.

'Only one thing could have happened, mother darling,' he wrote; 'I should have died in this strange land alone, far from you and home. My brain was on fire, excruciating pains racked my body, a horrible thirst consumed me, and maddening visions danced before my eyes in my delirium.

'Just then, the sweetest voice I ever heard, except your own, fell upon my ears. "The Sahib is ill—Rahil will bring wate."; and a woman's face, dark but beautiful, with great black eyes full of sympathy, bent over me.

'And then I knew nothing more until six weeks after. I learned that she herself with her little child ten years old had carried me—just think—to their poor little home on the edge of the village, and there, with her humble facilities and the pittance which she earned each day, she nursed me back to life.

'She spoke in the prettiest broken English you ever heard; and one morning, when I awoke from the first natural sleep I had had, I heard her and the little child praying for me. Not to some strange divinity, but to the same God to whom I prayed when a little boy.

'When I was strong enough to listen, she told me that years before she had attended a girl's school in Lucknow, and had learned of Jesus from the American missionaries there. Afterward she had come back to her village, married a native who became a Christian, and who had but recently died. She was now a Bible-woman teaching her own people.

'Her great joy was that she had found me by the road-side that day, and had saved the life of one who had come from the land where the teacher who had taught her of Christ had lived. And, mother, there in that humble home, with a little English Bible before me, which she prized above all things, I found Christ too. Wasn't it strange that a Hindu woman in India should point me to him?'

How Mrs. Frew's heart smote her as she kissed and wept over that letter. To think that one of those 'heathen women'—'not capable of comprehending religion as we know it'—'not worth saving'—instead of her, his mother, had guided her boy to the Saviour.

Her own colossal selfishness rose up before her, and the 'heathen women' all over the world seemed reproaching her that she had never out of all her abundance helped to relieve their wretchedness. And there on her knees in the most solemn hour of her life she consecrated herself and all that she had to his service who had said: 'Go ye into all the world.'

Donald's home-coming was a joyous one, and no less warm was the greeting which the two dark-skinned strangers who accompanied him received. For the little Hindu girl was to be educated in America, and her soft-eyed young mother became Mrs. Frew's constant friend and companion.

And when some years later the missionary society of which Mrs. Frew was the president held for the Hindu woman a farewell meeting, previous to her return to India to open the Donald Frew school for Hindu orphans, which out of the gratitude of Mrs. Frew's heart she had caused to be erected, the little woman in brown, who had made the missionary call upon her once, had tears in her eyes as she said to herself: 'I am so glad she knows now what they are worth.'—'Women's Missionary Friend.'

THE AVERAGE WOMAN.

'The average woman' does not sound like a phrase of high compliment. Yet the average woman is doubtless the most needed woman in modern civilization. It is interesting and inspiring to see that she has made marked progress during the centuries. She is much more capable and lovable than three hundred years ago. Her advance is somewhat due to the work of those new leaders who make new paths, and encourage more timid souls to follow them. But for the most part it can be traced to the steady, slow improvement all along the line—an improvement traceable directly to the average woman herself.

She makes better bread and better soup than she used to make; she reads more books and better ones; she has a firmer hand and a more understanding heart with children; she gives more discriminatingly in charity; her household, small or large, is better ordered; her love has more purity and more fire; her religion is more Christlike in its wisdom an dits compassion.—'Morning Star.'

KEEP STILL AND BE A FORCE.

When trouble is brewing, keep still.

When slander is getting on his legs, keep still.

When your feelings are hurt, keep still, till you recover from your excitement, at any rate.

Things look different through an unagitated eye.

'In a commotion once,' says one, 'I wrote a letter and sent it, and wished I had not. In my later years I had another commotion, and wrote a long letter; but life had rubbed a little sense into me, and I kept that letter in my pocket against the day when I could look it over without agitation and without tears. I was glad I did. Less and less it seemed necessary to send it. I was not sure it would do any hurt, but in my doubtfulness I leaned on reticence, and eventually it was destroyed.'

Time works wonders. Wait till you can speak calmly, and then maybe you will not need to speak at all.

When you have petty little worries and vexations, don't whine about them. Keep still.

At some later day you may come to know what trouble is.

There was once a woman who never possessed real serenity of mind, until a great sorrow came into her life, then she said: 'I never knew until now what a real trouble meant; it has thrown all the sham worries and make-believe unhappiness into the background.'

It is a rough and tumble world, where everyone has his own private little battle ground, and he is not much of a soldier who runs over and tells his neighbor about every little scratch.

Even when the great hurt comes—the real sorrow which shall transform the world for you, keep still.

But you will keep still then. As the depths of the river rush on more silently than a shallow, chattering brook, so the real grief sweeps noiselessly over the heart, numbing its cries to silence.

Silence is a massive thing. It is strength. It is grandeur.

Do not be a shallow, babbling brook. Be the silent, onward rushing force of a mighty river. Be the calm, serene and silent depths of ocean.

Keep still!—Philadelphia 'Evening Bulletin.'

With the Children.

'THE BAIRNS ARE A' AT SCHULE.'

(By James P. Broomfield).

It's quite a job to get them a'
Rigg'd oot in dresses neat an' braw,
It's Annie's coat an' Mayme's shoon,
An' Rab, that restless, reckless loon,
Wi' parridge dabbed a' owre his cheeks,
Rins aff tae schule wi' torn breeks.

I jist wis sayin' tae their dad
I didna feel it quite sae bad
Until oor wee-est, brichtest tot
Off wi' the rest tae schule did trot.
Wee Jessie, that I miss sae sair
Whae's playthings lie a' owre the flair.

I pairt the curtains jist awee
An' watch them far as I can see,
Then turnin' frae the windae stule
I sigh, They're a' safe now in schule,
An' lift a frock or maybe kiss
The dolly o' ma youngest miss.

A hundred times a day I luik
Within the family photo buke,
An' aft without a cause o' fear
Drap, drap, fa's doon a wee bit tear,
For oh, dear me! the hoose is still
When a' the bairns have gone tae schule.

Eh, me! the sunshine that they bring
When back frae schule they roon me cling,
I fair forget wee Rab to scold
As his wee heart tae mine I hold.
While rosy Jessie, pawky miss,
Waits for the hinmaist hug an' kiss.

I wonder—na, tae God I'll pray
Tae keep their feet in virtue's way,
Mine be the task an' mine the pride
Tae beautify oor wee fireside—
That love o' hame may ever fill
Their hearts when dune—an' far frae schule.

SATURDAY NIGHT.

Placing the little hats all in a row,
Ready for church on the morrow, you know;
Washing wee faces and little black fists,
Getting them ready and fit to be kissed;
Putting them into clean garments and white,
That is what mothers are doing to-night.

Spying out rents in little worn hose,
Laying by shoes that are worn through the toes;
Looking o'er garments so faded and thin;
Who but a mother knows where to begin?
Changing a button to make it look right,
That is what mothers are doing to-night.

Calling the little ones all round her chair;
Hearing them lisp their evening prayer;
Telling them stories of Jesus of old,
The Shepherd, who gathers the lambs to His fold;
Watching them listen with childish delight—
That is what mothers are doing to-night.

Creeping so softly to take a last peep—
Silence the token of childhood's sleep;
Anxious to know if the dear ones are warm;
Tucking the blanket round each little form;
Kissing each little face rosy and bright,
That is what mothers are doing to-night.

—Washington 'Star.'

QUITE GENTLY.

We have known a child to be seriously harmed by being constantly blamed for things that were an inconvenience and annoyance to his parents, while the thing that was morally wrong, if it made no trouble, was allowed to pass unheeded. If it is wise not to see two-thirds of the deficiencies and mistakes, in the other third it is wise to discriminate between the error in manners and in habits, and the actual moral sins. The little lad who rebels against being washed and combed, whose voice is a compromise between a shriek and a shout, who fills his mouth too full at the table, who does not answer when he ought to, and talks whenever we wish he would be silent, who seems to love dirt for dirt's sake, and whose behavior keeps you on pins and needles in the face and eyes of your friends, whose little boys are models of nicety, may be all this, and yet be so sweet and sound in his heart, so lovable and true, that he is charming to you, even with all his racket and wayward quirks. And ten to one his defects in these particulars are due to the training, or lack of training, that you yourself have given him.

Be that as it may, the chances are that this is the same boy who later will polish himself until he shines in every particular, and find no trial so severe as a spot upon his immaculate attire. This rough stage, when nothing irritates him like being forced to take time to be tidy, is usually the chrysalis of the stage of the dude. Let him be guided as gently through it as possible. The one thing of real importance is that the inward nature remain tender and manly and true—that the mind be kept in healthful activity and the heart full of genuine love.—Mary Lowe Dickinson.

Our Correspondents.

THE THING I LONG FOR.

Miss W. E. M. asks for the following poem:

I cannot think but God must know
About the thing I long for so;
I know he is so good, so kind,
I cannot think but he will find
Some way to help, some way to show
Me to the thing I long for so.

I stretch my hand—it lies so near;
It looks so sweet, it looks so dear.
'Dear Lord,' I pray, 'oh, let me know
If it is wrong to want it so.'
He only smiles—He does not speak;
My heart grows weaker and more weak,
With looking at the thing so dear,
Which lies so far and yet so near.

Now, Lord, I leave at Thy loved feet
This thing which looks so near, so sweet;
I will not seek; I will not long—
I almost fear I have been wrong.
I'll go and work the harder, Lord,
And wait till by some loud, clear word
Thou callest me to Thy loved feet,
To take this thing, so dear, so sweet.
'And now, Lord, what wait I for? My hope is in Thee.'—Psalms xxxix., 7.

Home Work Room.

RIBBON EMBROIDERY.

Ribbon work is supposed to be difficult and tedious. The reason for this is that it was introduced by the shops that supply elaborately designed pieces of embroidery to their patrons, in patterns combined with embroidery and with tiny gros grain ribbon in pale tints manufactured for the purpose. The patterns were of the Louis XV. and Louis XVI. type, and the effect of the heavy garlands and elaborate stitching was certainly extremely beautiful, and well worth the long and tedious work which it necessitated, but the patience and close application, the large, intricate pieces required acted as a deterrent to the majority of workers, who wish quick results and easy methods. Ribbon work, however, is really easy and produces the most effective and most rapid results in embroidery known. With very narrow white linen braid it makes a durable and effective trimming on colored linens, and with narrow 'baby' ribbon it will give an elaborate finish to a dinner or ball gown.

A running pattern of bowknots and flowers, with the stems and tendrils put in with embroidrey silk or linen floss, according to the kind of ribbon employed, is the easiest and prettiest. Trace a design with a hard pencil, lightly on the material. The bowknots are laid on with the braid or ribbon, gathering the latter on one side to make the required turns. When the flat work is finished, thread a darning needle with the narrow, flat ribbon, or braid, and make the leaves. This is done by taking one stitch of the length required, and then turning in the edges to make a sharp point at one end, shaping the leaf with the fingers to the rounded end, which is attached to the stem by an embroidery stitch. Round flowers may be made either by gathering the ribbon to a point and sewing on the little round disk, making a centre with embroidery silk or linen, or, as in the case of daisies, making the petals by one long stitch like the leaves. The running design may be carried out on pale green linen with flat, narrow, white linen braid with excellent effect.—New York 'Times.'

For the Housekeeper.

THE FORCE OF EXAMPLE.

'Again, in common with all young things, our maids are singularly sensitive to example and environment. The atmosphere of a household takes enormous effect upon them, just as in her teens or early twenties the atmosphere for good or evil of home and school will mould a girl of our own class more or less permanently. If they are slow to absorb new ideas they absorb them very thoroughly, while each maid needs, like each schoolgirl, personal, individual treatment and supervision. When she grows beyond the need of this, as grow she will, she stands upon a level with her mistress, her mind and soul (as well as those more practical attributes in which she always, in consequence of her up-bringing, excels) alert and vigorous. Then comes the season of reward, the season when "maid" and "friend" are interchangeable terms, the season when trust and understanding take the place of narrow suspicion and class hatred—the season, in a word, of mutual love and peace.

'The millennium? Well, a not impossible millennium, I honestly believe.'—Ex.

TO TEST THE VENTILATION.

In order to determine if a room is properly ventilated, the following test is said to be efficacious: Bring into the room a half-pint bottle entirely full of water; pour out this water into another vessel in the room, when the empty bottle will be immediately filled with the air of the room; now put into the bottle one tablespoonful of pure lime water; cork and shake it. If it turns milky white in a few minutes the ventilation is imperfect.

Even tidy housekeepers, who insist upon a daily airing of their rooms seldom extend this attention to their closets. Clothes-presses, especially those containing garments but seldom worn, should be visited with light and air daily, if only for five minutes. Instead of inviting the nimble moth to take up its abode therein, it will really aid in the detection and expulsion of such as have already established themselves.

Selected Recipes.

CUCUMBER PICKLES.

To one peck of cucumbers add half a pint of coarse salt and cover with boiling water. Put a piece of netting over and let it stand till the next morning. Then drain off the brine, put it in a granite or preserving kettle and let it come to a boil; then skim and return to the cucumbers. Repeat the third morning. The fourth morning drain off brine, and cover the cucumbers with hot weak vinegar. Do not put on a cover while the liquid is hot, as it will make soft pickles. In a week or two place the cucumbers in the jar or firkin in which they are to be kept. Cut a gash in three or four peppers and put with them. A piece of horse radish root also improves them. (If spices are liked, add a teaspoonful of each kind, tied in a bag together. We prefer them without spice). Then heat stronger vinegar to boiling and pour it over. When cold, put down cellar and cover. They will keep all right. I use confectionery pails to make them in.—Aunt Clara.

There are two varieties of stuffed tomatoes de luxe, says 'Good Housekeeping.' they are freed from the bready paste with which they are filled, and—stuffed tomatoes, de luxe, says 'Good Housekeeping.' One who sat down to reason with himself as to cause and effect, evolved the second variety, the fame of which increases with each tomato season. The following recipe is the result:

Halve your tomatoes, if large. Scoop out the inside pulp and seeds with a sharp-edged teaspoon, and scrape or drain away as much as possible of the juicy contents without breaking through the skin. Then arrange the 'cups' in an agate baking pan. Fry two heaping kitchenspoonfuls of onion in butter until very pale brown, but not in the least degree burned. While they are cooking, crumble enough bread to fill a pint measure, and season it with a half teaspoon of salt, half as much pepper, and powdered sweet herbs to your taste. An even teaspoonful of sweet marjoram gives a good flavor. Add also a teaspoon of chopped parsley, and mix thoroughly. As soon as the onions are cooked through, add another good tablespoonful of butter. When it has begun to brown put in the seasoned bread and fry slowly from ten to fifteen minutes, stirring carefully until all is light brown and crisp, and the crumbs seem saturated with butter. While the stuffing is still hot put in a teaspoonful in each tomato. They may be baked at once, but will be even better if allowed to stand for an hour or two, first to let the flesh of the tomato absorb the flavor. Have the oven moderately hot, and bake until the flesh of the tomato is tender, being careful that the crumbs do not burn.

TOMATO FRITTERS.

They are appetizing made from canned tomatoes. When the season is so late fresh ones are expensive. Strain one quart of tomatoes, reserving the liquor as the basis of tomato sauce for another day. Add one egg well beaten and sufficient flour (with which a scant teaspoonful of soda has been sifted) to make a batter the consistency of griddle cakes. Drop a spoonful at a time in very hot lard, and fry a delicate brown on both sides, serving immediately.

[For the ...]

AFLOAT.

Deep is the peace that broods
In earth, and air, and sky;
Engirdled by the woods,
The shadow'd waters lie;
So full of calm their breast,
No ripple mars their rest.

Light as a leaf afloat
Upon an autumn stream,
So dreamlike glides our boat,
By woodlands deep adream;
So soft we glide our oar
Wakes not the spell-bound shore.

No murmur of a breeze
Disturbs the silent, deep,
Cool shadows of the trees,
That seem to lie asleep,
So motionless they rest
Upon the water's breast.

Now for a little space,
Thro' cloudy lattices,
The sun reveals his face,
And tangled in the trees,
The shadows left and right,
Are veined with lines of light.

Hark! from some wayside shrine
Of song upon the shore,
Some melodist divine,
Bids us suspend our oar,
And listen to his strain
Of sweet, ecstatic pain.

From out the woodland glooms,
A fragrance rich and rare,
Of many mingled blooms,
Floats on the languid air;
Odors they seem to be,
Blown forth from Arcady.

O Love, here by my side,
Thy young heart had its fears,
But still may thy life glide
Adown the stream of years,
As softly as the stream
Glides thro' our summer dream.

J. C. M. DUNCAN.

Advertisements.

HEALTHY BABIES.

Healthy babies are always happy babies. If the stomach and bowels are kept right the little ones will be healthy and happy. Baby's Own Tablets are the best thing in the world to accomplish this purpose. The Tablets are the favorite prescription of a doctor who for years made the ailments of little ones a specialty. They are used in thousands of homes, bringing health to little ones and comfort to mothers. The Tablets reduce fever, break up colds, expel worms, check diarrhoea, cure constipation, promote indigestion, allay the irritation of teething and bring sound healthy sleep. Ask any mother who has used these tablets and she will tell you there is no other medicine so safe and effective. Good for the new born baby or the well grown child, and guaranteed to contain no opiate or harmful drug. Medicine dealers everywhere sell the Tablets or you can get them by mail at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

Advertisements.

Ladies' Suits $4.50 and up o $12, also skirts and Waists. Send for fa'l styles an d sample cloths. The SOUTHCOTT SUIT CO, LONDON, ONT.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The education committee of the City of Bradford have granted permission to the Bradford Band of Hope Union to give scientific lectures on 'Alcohol' in the schools.

The German Government has issued an experimental order in the line of temperance. For the present no beverage is to be sold in the army canteens at Nuremberg, except tea, coffee and lemonade. If the experiment succeeds there it is to be applied elsewhere.

On no fewer than fifty-four North American railway lines total abstinence, while on duty, is insisted upon by the railway companies; on fifteen abstinence without restriction as to time of duty; on thirteen the companies insist on abstinence as essential to promotion, and on one the employee's signature to the abstinence pledge is required before engagement.

A Samoan Christian Endeavor Union was formed at Malua early in May. Geographical difficulties prevent the Union as an active organization from going outside German Samoa, viz., the islands of Upolu, Savaii, Manoua, and Apolima; but the Endeavor Societies in Tutuila and Manua (United States America Protectorate), and of the Samoan out-stations in the Tokelau and Ellice Groups will be affiliated, and will share in the benefits of the organization by correspondence and the interchange of visits, as well as in the Endeavor literature to be published by the Union in the Samoan language.

The Central China Religious Tract Society.—From the last report of this society we learn that, during the twenty-eight years of the society's existence, no fewer than 20,938,213 publications have been issued. The rapid advance which has been made of recent years can be seen by a comparison of the following figures. In 1876, the year the society was formed, the circulation was only nine thousand. In 1889 this had risen to 1,026,305, while last year the issue was 2,171,655. The rapidly increasing circulation of Christian literature is one of the hopeful features of work in China to-day, and evidences of its helpful influence are being received continually.

The temperance movement has made immense strides in France during the last two years. Absinthe-drinking is the special curse of Frenchmen, and had become so grave a danger that the crusade has been directed in particular against this or any form of alcoholic spirit. The Government has entered into the movement, and in all barracks picture-posters are put up displaying the words 'Alcohol is your enemy,' and a series of illustrations comparing careers of the sober man and the drunkard. The sale of spirits in barracks is forbidden. In all the schools diagrams similar to those in the barracks are displayed, and the teachers give the children instruction on the evil effects of alcohol. The 'Anti-Alcoholic League,' founded originally among the Protestants by a doctor, now has all classes of the community—Catholics, Protestants and Jews—in its membership, which numbers many thousands. A little blue button is the badge. The pledge is commonly taken for one year only, and renewed, and is against spirit-drinking and does not cover wine. But as a consequence of the movement great numbers of French people are becoming water-drinkers.

LIQUOR AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

FIFTY-FOUR BEER HALLS AND DRINKING DENS.

A writer in an American journal says:—It requires nearly two thousand bartenders and waiters to serve the patrons of the World's Fair on the grounds of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at the present time. These bartenders and waiters serve the crowds from fifty-four beer halls, drinking bazaars, and restaurants, whose chief sale is beer.

The entire exposition is hardly more than a gigantic beer preserve. Many of the best attractions are hidden behind beer halls. Beer and wine exhibits, out of all proportion to the legitimate industries, appear everywhere, in nearly every portion of the great show.

In the carload after carload of stuff daily dealt out by the nearly two thousand waiters and bartenders, no such prodigious torrent of beer has probably ever been on view in the history of the country, save, perhaps, during the Spanish war under the regime of the army canteen.

In the forming of the great exhibition the St. Louis brewers made an immense contribution to the managers, something like $400,000. This contribution was made with the understanding that the beer interests would have a sort of 'right of way' in opportunities to 'get their money back.' How faithfully the fair managers kept their agreement a most casual tour of the grounds reveal. The brewer men are 'getting their money's worth.'

And, besides, they are all operated on a quasi blind-tiger basis. For when the question of license came up the noble court was disposed to be 'accommodating.' It was solemnly decided by a St. Louis disciple of Attorney-General Griggs that it was not necessary for each of the fifty-four beer halls on the grounds to take out a license—that if the exposition simply took out a single 'blanket license' for the entire grounds, it would be unnecessary for the fifty-four patriots to do likewise.

And so the whole institution was practically turned over to the brewers to be squeezed like a gigantic lemon.

As the visitor crosses the 'Joliet' bridge to the entrance of the Education building, the first exhibit that he encounters is that of a Milwaukee brewery school. The word 'Joliet,' with its famous penitentiary, has a most sinister relationship with the brewery 'school.' At the opposite side of the Educational building is a model jail to take care of the products of the brewery school while on their way to 'Joliet.'

On another part of the grounds—between the Fine Arts building and the Boer War exhibit, is another exceedingly instructive 'educational exhibit.' It consists of a model country school house in a little grove—a quaint, neat little building with a janitor to sweep it out. Only a few feet away and in the same grove, is a mammoth beer hall with great signs displayed extolling the merits of 'A. B. C.' beer. Everybody should take their children around to these two 'educational exhibits' and explain to the little ones the merits of 'A.B.C.' beer.

In the Transportation building another strange phenomenon presents itself. An exhibit is made of a mammoth model brewer's car and beside it stands meekly a model gospel waggon. The gospel waggon appears somewhat ashamed of its company, but it is fastened and cannot get away.

Back of the Manufacturers' building is found a 'Model City.' At one end is a beer garden, and at the other is a bucket shop in full operation. Just outside the 'city limits' is situated the headquarters of the W. C. T. U. The brewers forgot to 'chuck in' a Y. M. C. A. building.

In the splendid Philippine exhibit two more beer gardens are situated among the Tagals and the Igorrotes. The whole reservation is fenced in, and it costs 25 cents to get beyond the stockades. The two beer gardens within the enclosure are doubtless designed to prevent the 'savages' from drinking at the outside 'resorts.' Tempting displays of Manilla beer, vino, anisado, and divers other horrid things appear in the native exhibits.

Even Washington University Buildings, taken possession of for 'Administration' purposes, are made to harbor more 'beer' interests. And why not? For did not Adolphus Busch, in 1900, donate the money to build the 'Busch Annex' building of the University, and did he not get the privilege of operating a saloon on the grounds during its construction to furnish the workmen with beer? So now, in deference to the celebrated brewer, the 'Administration restaurant,' built in the University grounds, and directly in the rear of the 'Busch Annex,' is now turned into a beer hall for the sale of Busch's liquor.

Opposite the Agricultural Building, on University Way, is situated the 'Model Poultry Farm.' It is squeezed in between two beer halls, one of which parades itself in a 'chicken restaurant.'

Even on the 'big hill,' the 'West Terrace' of 'Festival Hall' is turned into a snake hole for the sale of bad beer. Every morning at eight o'clock, as a prelude to the opening of the beer hall, there is given a sacred organ recital in Festival Hall. The organ moans and complains for an hour or so, and then the boozing ken in West Terrace opens and trouble begins.

In Agricultural building proper, from twenty to twenty-five of the whole space is taken up with exhibits of intoxicants of various sorts and from various countries. John Dewar & Son, from Perth, Scotland, have a reproduction of the 'House of the Maid of Perth,' whatever that is. This is the firm from whom Andrew Carnegie bought a barrel of whiskey years ago and presented to President Harrison. Harrison never told how the stuff tasted. It is said to be the same sort of whiskey eighteen cases of which Bishop Potter brought from England a few years ago and tried to evade payment of the forty-dollar duty on it. The Bishop has since resigned the presidency of the Church Temperance Society. This whiskey evidently cured him of temperance. It must be a very attractive drug.

There are Portuguese wines by the rood; wines from Peru, Argentine Republic, Austria, New South Wales, and nearly every wine producing country on earth.

There is an exhibit of 'Kentucky whiskey' of extensive proportions, and recently the liquor press had a cat-and-dog time because they discovered that the stuff had never been in 'Kentucky,' much less made there.

In a dark corner of the building is a display of 'punsch' from merry Sweden. But the corner is not half so dark as the basement of King Oscar's Palace in Stockholm where most of the 'Swedish punsch' used in Scandinavia and Denmark is manufactured.

Mexico has several exhibits of beer, but they have to put various embalming fluids into the stuff to preserve it, as did Egan the beef which he fed out to the soldiers.

Almost in the middle of the great building is an enormous display of California wines. The exhibit is presented by a syndicate of California wine dealers who have a man in charge singing the praises of the juice. Some of the inscriptions on the exhibit are touching indeed. How is this:—

'Sweet is old wine,
'It cheers the sad;
'Revives the old,
'Inspires the young.'

Here is another still more pathetic, distilled from the Rubaiyat:

think; and at the same time made it a sin to drink?"

Then the alcoholic bard dips into Scripture with 'drink no longer water, but use a little wine.' (Tim. v., 23.)

'Did God set grapes a-growing, do you Timothy would be astonished to find that the liquor dealers had cribbed Paul's letter to him to advertise California wine. There is the 'Wine that maketh glad the heart of man,' and also the 'Wine which cheereth God and men.'

Not far from the 'wine which cheereth God and men' is an exhibit of a certain brand of whiskey which is described as 'delicious and nutritious.' This is one of the brands of whiskey which was analysed in Manilla four years ago, and which was found to be made from alcohol distilled from the slops of Filipino sugar factories as a base, and various things from tobacco juice to muriatic acid to create the 'whiskey' flavor. This celebrated 'whiskey' is now nigh the centre of the 'Pure Food' display of the great fair. It is officially described as 'sweet breath from the sun-kissed fields'; it is 'sound and smooth,' it is the 'safest for the sick room.'

Close by is the exhibit of the Brotherhood Wine' Company. There is 'Port wine,' and various other wines in the lot. Edward R. Emerson, president of this company, positively states in his book, 'Story of the Vine,' that there is practically no such thing as pure 'Port Wine' in America, or brought to America. Yet he has his alcoholic truck in the 'pure food display.'

At the rear of the great agricultural building is a distillery running in full blast, with a United States bonded warehouse in the rear.

When one enters the Manufacturers' building, he runs square into a big exhibit of 'Portuguese wines,' and Emerson says that pure 'Portuguese wines' seldom or ever get away from Portugal and that the Portuguese themselves drink adulterated wines. So there you are.

At the 'Administration entrance' is found an exhibit of modern fire apparatus—Hale's Fire Fighters. These men build a fire of real stuff and then put it out amid the huzzas of the multitude, who paid twenty-five cents a head to have their lives saved from the fire demon. But in order to get into the Great Fire Shoe, one must walk through a gigantic beer hall four hundred feet long, double-decked to make more space for the drinkers.

There is also an elaborate display called 'Ancient Rome.' According to the exhibition version, 'Ancient Rome' consisted of nothing but a beer garden with a lot of fat-headed Germans rushing the can, and a red-headed actorine selling chewing tobacco from a stand. It is very instructive indeed. Many institutions of learning have been teaching that 'Ancient Rome' was a somewhat different sort of institution. But now it is made officially plain that the whole business was nothing but a snake-hole for the sale of St. Louis Beer.

The 'Irish Village' is an elaborate reproduction of an Irish town. But it appears that an 'Irish Village' is nothing but a German beer garden, with not an Irishman within a mile of it—nothing but Germans blowing froth over their whiskers and red-faced waiters chasing about, yelling 'Ein, swi, tri beer, quickern blitzen.' In the enclosure is a reproduction of the ancestral home of the late President McKinley, in which is a picture on the wall showing an ancestor of the President being hanged—some Attorney-General Griggs having rendered an opinion against him. But according to the exhibition idea, the cottage was located in the centre of a beer garden—at least one has to worm his way through the chairs and tables in order to get at the reproduction.

The beer garden in the 'Irish Village' lies betwixt the reproduction of Blarney Castle and the reproduction of the Irish House of Parliament. The former can be reached by walking through the beer garden, but the latter structure is nothing but another gigantic beer hall itself. It is all beer, beer, more beer. Nothing but beer is to be had or seen in the famous Irish House of Parliament.

A similar situation is to be found in the so-called 'French Village.' People have supposed that there was a wine garden to be found in a French village, but it seems to be all a mistake. This 'French Village' is nothing but a beer garden, full of German waiters, a Gipsy palmist, a wee stage in the corner, a hunch-backed janitor to clean the beer tables, and a speckled-face girl selling tobacco by the pound in a booth. Not a Frenchman in sight. The café of the 'Paris du Costume' is also a cheap beer garden and nothing else.

Seville, another attempt to portray 'Spanish life,' proves to be nothing but a common beer garden, with nothing to suggest Spanish life in any particular.

If you wish to visit the 'Cliff Dwellers,' you must run the gauntlet of a beer hole.

If you wish to slide down the water toboggan, you must slide down between two enormous beer halls.

If you care to visit the Naval Exhibit on the 'Pike,' you will find it sandwiched in between two gigantic beer halls.

If one wishes to take his children into the 'Magic Whirlpool,' he will have to lead the little ones between two beer holes to get to it.

If one wishes to visit the so-called 'British India Restaurant,' he will find nothing but a beer garden, a few Indian decorations, a fat man dressed as an Indian, and a horde of German waiters clamoring for your beer order. All of which constitutes a very vivid idea of 'British India,' where there is not a beer hall to be seen, save for the use of foreign loafers, and few of these.

The 'Tyrolean Alps' is another striking triumph of beer sagacity. It is nothing but a gigantic beer garden, where more than two thousand chairs are placed for the use of boozers. In the centre of the beer garden is a reproduction of the famous little church of Ober Ammergau, where the passion play is rendered every ten years. Twice a day the little church is darkened while the lecturer explains the interesting views of the village and pictures of the chief characters of the drama. As the lecturer tells of the touching stories of the villagers, the audience can hear the German waiters on the outside slamming the beer schooners on the tables and yelling their orders for 'ein beer.' As you go out of the church you can wind your way through the drinking crowd or climb over them as you please.

It is exceedingly difficult to turn in any direction without running square into a beer hole or colliding with great signs advertising some St. Louis beer. The brewers even tried to get a beer hall inside the reproduction of Jerusalem. They wanted to locate their snake hole just behind the reproduction of the stable in which Jesus was born. But the unaccommodating Moslems objected and the beer sellers were repulsed. The best they could do was to establish a beer garden right in front of the main entrance, Zion's Gate. So if one wishes to take his Sunday-school class to Jerusalem, he can either take the little ones around to some cat hole, or through the beer garden to Zion's Gate.

What a significant thing it is to see this reproduction of a beer garden on the way to 'Zion's Gate.' It is one of the most realistic things to be seen at the exhibition.

BRITISH AND BELGIANS IN AFRICA.

One has but to contrast the condition of things in Uganda with that on the Congo, to realize the difference between government for the sake of the governed and that which is solely for the sake of the pockets of the governing classes. The King of Belgium is despised as selfish, and his government is condemned as barbaric. No amount of improvements in the way of railways and such signs of material progress can offset oppression of weaker men and women. Let the governments of Europe and America demand and insist on an investigation, and let them appoint a sufficiently powerful and impartial commission to see that the needed reforms are carried into effect.—'Missionary Review.'

Robert Morrison, the first Protestant missionary to China, was sent out by the London Missionary Society in 1807. The centenary of that event will be celebrated in 1907. It is planned to erect at Shanghai an interdenominational hall as a memorial for the martyr missionaries of China, to have it ready by that date and to call it Centenary Hall. Such a common centre, it is thought, will help to unify somewhat missionary work in China, resulting in economy in expenditures and better results.

The committees on union of the Methodist, Congregational and Presbyterian churches will meet at Toronto on Nov. 10. The place of meeting will be the upper lecture room of Knox Church. While the joint committees will hold their first meeting at 10 a.m., of Nov. 10, it is expected that the committees will meet separately at 10 o'clock of the previous day.

A recent cablegram from Africa tells of the death of the Rev. Thomas L. Gulick, of fever, at a station of the Africa Inland Mission, while travelling in British East Africa. Mr. Gulick was a missionary of the second generation, born in Hawaii, a graduate of Williams and Andover, and was himself a missionary in Spain, under the American Board, from 1873 to 1883. Last year he was elected vice-president of the International Missionary Union.

The Egypt General Mission, which commenced some six years ago by seven young men in Belfast and the neighborhood volunteering to form themselves into a mission band in order to preach the Gospel in Egypt, has now nine European workers on the field, assisted by 14 natives, and it has three boys' schools, attended by about 250 scholars. And much blessing has been experienced during the year, and the income, which amounted to about £2,500, fully met the expenditure.

THE KING AND KINGDOM OF TORO.

The kingdom of Toro, on the slopes of the great Buwenzori mountain range, discovered by Stanley when seeking for Emin Pasha, which was been evangelized by the English missionaries at Uganda, is making rapid advance in Christian knowledge. The people seem bent on making progress. Those who are able study at their own homes, and the poorer people go to day schools. The good King Daudi inspects the schools, visiting them often. The following letter recently received in England shows his spirit:—

Kabarole, Toro, Sept. 30th, 1903.

To the Chiefs of the Church Mission Society:—

How are you, my friends? I greet you with much grace which comes from our Lord Jesus Christ. Now I thank you very much for your kindness in sending us a doctor to help us. Very many thanks. I and my people rejoiced much. We are very grateful.

We have finished building a large new house for the sick, and it is very fine.

Now, my beloved, pray God that my people may increase in knowledge, and that my land may go forward; for apart from God, the wisdom of man avails nothing. And I much want my people to become teachers to the other tribes.

Just now we are very grieved, for our friend Mr. Fisher is going, and we shall rejoice much when he shall return here, for he is our friend.

Now, good-bye. May God, our Father give you power in your work.

I am very much your friend,
DAUDI KASAGAMA,
King of Toro.

—'Presbyterian Witness.'

HINDU EVANGELISTS FOR FIJI.

Not long since a call went to India for Christians to carry the Gospel to the Hindu brethren in South Africa. And now word comes from Australia that application has been made by the Board of Missions to the Wesleyan Missionary Committee for two Indian catechists from India for work among the Indians in Fiji. This application has been passed upon by the committee to the Rev. Edward Martin, chairman of the Lucknow district, with the request that he will, if possible, procure suitable evangelists for the work.

The venerable missionary, Dr. John G. Paton, now nearly eighty years old, has been making a six weeks' tour of the churches in the interior of Victoria (Australia) in the interests of the New Hebrides Mission. Notwithstanding his advanced age his health and vigor are wonderfully maintained, and he is looking forward to another voyage to the islands, there to resume his beloved work.

SCRIPTURES FOR ALL LANDS.

The following appeal has been printed in the London 'Christian:—

'Dear friends,—All Christians recognize the fact that it is their duty to assist in placing the Scriptures in the hands of every person won from heathenism and darkness for the service of the Master, and we cannot but be interested in any scheme which purposes to further this great object. The Salvation Army, whose work is now established in forty-nine countries and colonies, is desirous of spreading further knowledge of the Scriptures among the varied peoples with whom it deals in its extensive work outside this country, and particularly in India, Java, Japan, South America and upon the Continent. The 49,000 adherents of the Army in India, in connection with its 2,029 missionary stations, its 415 day schools, its ten homes for famine orphans, its hospitals and dispensaries, together with the circle which they affect, afford a most promising field for the effectual spread of the Scriptures, as also does the rapidly widening sphere of its operations in Japan and Java. But such a large scheme requires large means, and for this the Army is entirely dependent upon the offerings of God's people. Not less than £2,000 is necessary immediately to commence the work. As far as possible some payment, however small, will be expected for the Scriptures which are distributed, but it is, of course, impossible to obtain by this means one tithe of the cost.

'The Bibles, Testaments and Gospels used will be those prepared by the Bible and Missionary societies, and we commend the appeal to the generosity of those interested in the extension of the Master's kingdom.

'We are, dear friends, yours faithfully,
'(Signed)
'RADSTOCK.
'(Rev.) F. S. WEBSTER.
'(Rev.) F. B. MEYER.
'R. COPE MORGAN.
'RICHARD CORY, J.P.'

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

October 2, 1904.

ELISHA SUCCEEDS ELIJAH.

II. Kings ii., 12-22.

Golden Text.—'Let a double portion of thy spirit be upon me.'—II. Kings ii., 9.

(Arranged from Matthew Henry.)

Elisha was possessed of Elijah's interest in the sons of the prophets. Some of the fellows of the college at Jericho, who had placed themselves conveniently near Jordan to see what passed, were surprised to see Jordan divided before Elisha in his return, and took that as a convincing evidence that the spirit of Elijah did rest upon him, and that therefore they ought to pay the same respect and deference to him that they had done to Elijah. Accordingly, they went to meet him, to congratulate him on the honor God had put upon him, and they bowed themselves to the ground before him. They were trained up in the schools. Elisha was taken from the plough, yet when they perceive that God is with him, and that this is the man that he delights to honor, they readily submit to him as their head and father.

Notice the needless search which the sons of the prophets made for Elijah. They suggested it possible that he was dropped either alive or dead upon some mountain or in some valley, and it would be a satisfaction to them if they sent some strong men whom they had at command in search of him. Some of them, perhaps, started this as an objection to the choice of Elisha. 'Let us first be sure that Elijah is quite gone.' Elisha consented not, till they overcame him with their importunity. They urged him till he was ashamed to oppose it any further lest he should be thought wanting in respect to his old master, or loath to resign the mantle again. But the messengers, after they had tired themselves with fruitless search, returned convinced that Elijah was not to be found. This would make the sons of the prophets more willing to acquiesce in Elisha's judgment another time.

Jericho was built in disobedience to a command, but even within those walls that were built by iniquity we find a nursery of piety. Hither Elisha came, perhaps to confirm the souls of the disciples with a more particular account of Elijah's translation than their representatives could give them who saw it at a distance. The men of Jericho spoke to him then of a grievance. They had not applied themselves to Elijah concerning the matter, perhaps because he was not so easy of access as Elisha was. They had neither wholesome water to drink nor fruitful soil to yield them food. Water is a common mercy which we should estimate by the calamity which the want of it would be. Elisha will heal their waters, but they must furnish him with salt in a new cruse. If salt had been proper to season the water, yet what could so small a quantity do toward it, and what the better for being in a new cruse? But they that would be helped must be employed and their faith and obedience tried. Elisha cast the salt into the spring of the waters and so healed the streams. He did not pretend to do this by his own power, but in God's name. By doing them this kindness with a 'Thus saith the Lord,' he would make them the more willing hereafter to receive from him an admonition with the same preface. The cure was lasting and not for the present only. What God doeth, it shall be forever.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Sept. 26.—II. Kings ii., 12-22.
Tuesday, Sept. 27.—II. Kings ii., 1-11.
Wednesday, Sept. 28.—I. Kings xix., 15-21.
Thursday, Sept. 29.—Josh. i., 1-11.
Friday, Sept. 30.—Matt. iv., 18-22.
Saturday, Oct. 1.—Ex. xv., 20-27.
Sunday, Oct. 2.—Is. xli., 10-21.

BIBLE TRUTHS.

A VISION OF GOD.

In Isaiah vi., we have two kings, Uzziah and 'The King the Lord of Hosts.' Isaiah beholds the glory of the latter. Few men had such revealings of God. Those who had were humbled to the dust as the glory of the Deity revealed the sinfulness of human nature. 'Woe is me, for I am undone, I am a man of unclean lips.' When Peter saw the divine power of Jesus, he said, 'Depart from me, for I am a sinful man, O Lord,' (Luke v., 8). This was the Lord that Isaiah saw. When Job got a true sight of the same Lord he said: 'I have heard of Thee by the hearing of the ear, but now mine eye seeth Thee, wherefore I abhor myself.' (Job xlii., 5.) Jacob had a vision of God in Gen. xxxii., which brought vividly his sin to remembrance. Known sin always makes a man afraid of God and ashamed of himself. (Gen. iii., 8-11; Eze. xliii., 10; I. Jno. ii., 28.) Paul's vision of Jesus brought the humbling sense of his unworthiness. (Acts ix., 3-16; xxvi., 15-19; Eph. iii., 8; I. Cor. xv., 9; II. Cor. xii., 1,7.) The greatest prophets were the humblest of men. A man must become nothing before God can use him. Those who know most of the Lord will be most humbled at the revealing of His glory, like John, the beloved disciple, who when Jesus was in human form, leaned against Him, but when Jesus manifested His Glory John fell at His feet as dead. If we would have humbling views of self, let our prayer be, 'I beseech Thee, show me Thy glory.'

THE 'BRIG O' AYR.'

(From the Glasgow 'Herald.')

The 'Auld Brig o' Ayr,' made famous by Ayr's most famous son, has been reopened for traffic. Some four months ago it was closed by order of the authorities because it was considered unsafe. A native of the town had left ten thousand pounds for the purpose of keeping it in thorough repair, but the terms of the will were not sufficiently explicit, and the matter went into the law courts. Pending the settlement of the case the town council closed the bridge and set to work to make sure that it would not be still further destroyed by the floods and tides. On this they have spent a thousand pounds, and now the old arches are supported strongly by wooden erections underneath, capable of bearing the full weight of the bridge should the foundations give way, as they threaten to do. By and by, when the lawsuit is over, the work of making the foundations secure will be tackled, that is, if the ten thousand pounds comes to the bridge, as the testator intended. If it does not come, the money will have to be raised in some other way, for it would never do to let Ayr's principal attraction fall into ruins, and so deprive Burns of his credit as a prophet. He foretold for it a long, long life.

MR. BALFOUR'S SCOTTISH CHARACTERISTICS.

Mr. Balfour celebrated his fifty-sixth birthday by passing most of the day in attendance at the Commons in a terribly close atmosphere. The fleet, the trouble with Russia about the Volunteer Fleet, and the nagging of the Opposition seem to try him sorely, and several times he has been seen rubbing his forehead after questions with what looked like a menthol cone.

Oddly enough, the man with whom he has had most conferences of late, Lord Lansdowne, held him in subjection at Eton as his fag.

There are persons who say the Premier has only two Scottish characteristics about him, his fondness for golf and his skill at metaphysics.

There is a third national trait which Mr. Balfour possesses—carefulness in money matters. The Whittingehame estate is supervised with strict business care, and even in the payment of his hansom to the House the Premier is equally exact. It is one of the side features of Palace Yard to see the Premier step out of his cab, hand the driver a silver coin, and wait for the small change.

In this respect the Premier is as careful as was Mr. Gladstone in receiving his proper discount for cash from the second-hand booksellers he dealt with.

Strangers in the Commons sometimes think the Premier being a Scotchman, should speak with a distinctly Scottish accent. Mr. Balfour, like Lord Rosebery, has no trace of Scottish accent in his utterance.

He has, however, a peculiarity of pronunciation all his own. He sounds 'i' like 'e,' rendering 'it' as 'eet,' 'is' like 'ees,' and 'issue' as 'eesue.' Only strangers notice the peculiarity, familarity with his speeches in the Commons rendering members oblivious to the oddity of the pronunciation.—Edinburgh 'Scotsman.'

LORD TULLIBARDINE'S SOUDAN ROSE.

Lord Tullibardine has been telling an interesting little story to some florists in Perthshire. He remembered, he said, when in Egypt trudging along the sands, and, when for nine months he had not seen a blade of grass, going over from Omdurman to Khartoum, he came upon an English rose. If anything was calculated to make one better than was. He remembered how proud he was of his buttonhole. Later on he learned that that rose had grown within a yard of where General Gordon was killed, and he tried to bring the bush home, but unfortunately it died on the way.

INJURED ENGINEER RUNS HIS TRAIN.

With both kneecaps displaced, one eye closed, and hands and head badly bruised Engineer I. D. Mills, of the fast passenger train on the Milwaukee & Northern Division of the Milwaukee Road, refused the services of a hospital at Green Bay recently, and brought his train back to this city at Thursday noon. Mills had been an engineer on the road for thirty-two years without having an accident until the day he was injured, when he ran into an open switch at North Milwaukee, causing the derailment of ten freight cars. Arthur Buchen, his fireman, saved himself by jumping, but Mills was thrown from the cab window. He insisted on taking his train through to Green Bay in spite of his injuries, and when it was time to start on the return trip he was again found at the throttle, and says he will continue to report for duty in spite of his painful injuries.—Milwaukee (Wis.) 'Sentinel.'

[For the 'Witness.'

WELCOME.

From that fair land where good Victoria sleeps,
And where Victoria's son in meekness reigns,
That dear old Motherland which bore the pains
Of travail sore, and now her vigil keeps,
As to prosperity her offspring leaps
And fairer fruit of her beginning gains,
Grateful, and glad, and lovingly remains,
Content what she has sown another reaps

He comes, a worthy son in whom doth dwell
God's holy spirit, pure, and calm and free,
The soul enlightening to humility,
That grace which God and angels love so well!

Thrice welcome to these shores, in His dear Name
To help and bless humanity who came!

SMALFRI.

Sept. 1, 1904.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
ALL IN ADVANCE.

Daily Witness	$3.00
Weekly Witness	1.00
World Wide	1.00
Northern Messenger	30c
" " 10 copies or more to one address at 20c per copy	

All the above papers sent postpaid to the Dominion, Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and its Colonies, (excepting Cuba) Transvaal, Barbadoes Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Bahama Islands, Zanzibar, Hong Kong, Cyprus, New Zealand, Fiji, Jamaica, Malta, Trinidad, British Guiana, Gibraltar.

Postal Union Countries other than the above Daily Witness,' $6.50; 'Weekly Witness, $2.00; World Wide,' $1.00; Northern Messenger 30 cents. Also City of Montreal and suburbs.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements 20c per line per insertion. 'Farms to Rent, 'Farms for Sale,' can be inserted for 1c a word per insertion from subscribers. The lowest rate for non-subscribers is two cents per word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office an addition l charge of twenty-five cents made In all cases the full price must accompany each order.

DAILY WITNESS.—10c per line per insertion Contracts on favorable terms. "Employment Wanted, Situations Vacant," etc., 10c per insertion, up to 30 words. Money must accompany order, as hi quotation is reckoned on a cash basis

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

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Address all business communications,
JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers,
'Witness' Building, Montreal.

SAMPLE COPIES.

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

CLUB OFFERS.

'Weekly Witness'	$1.00
'World Wide'	1.00
Both for $1.50.	
'Daily Witness'	$3.00
'World Wide'	1.00
Both for $3.25.	
'Weekly Witness'	$1.00
'World Wide'	1.00
'Northern Messenger'	.30
The three papers, $1.75.	
'Daily Witness'	$3.00
'World Wide'	1.00
'Northern Messenger'	.30
The three papers, $3.50.	

PREMIUMS AND CLUBS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

SEPTEMBER, 1904

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

POSTAL CHANGES.

The most recent addition to the already large list of countries where the local postage rates prevail have been added, dating from Feb. 1, Fiji, Jamaica, Malta, Seychelles, Trinidad, British Guiana, Tobago, and Gibraltar. Subscribers desiring to send any of the 'Witness' publications to the foregoing places can do so at the same rate as to any part of the Dominion, which cost previously $1.00 extra for postage per annum.

RENEW.

Now is the time to renew, if you have thus far neglected to do so. Each subscriber is reminded that by having a friend who does not now take the 'Witness join with him the two copies of the 'Weekly Witness' will be supplied one year to each address for only $1.50.

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, SEPTEMBER 20, 1904.

The case of the Isolation Hospital at Ottawa shows how hospitals are run under civic control. It is quite similar at New York and elsewhere. The evil is ever the same, aldermanic patronage. The patronage system is the vice of all government in this country, whether national, provincial or civic. And the worst of it is that it meets with allowance from our best public men. At the Ottawa Isolation Hospital the public money would seem to have been madly wasted, and the conditions would seem to have been such that for a decent man or woman to be consigned to it must have meant every possible distress and humilitation. Our own city has adopted the right system by having its contagious diseases hospitals under the charge, not of a committee of council, but of independent benevolent citizens.

The Democrats, discouraged in Vermont, find something of cheer in the figures of the Maine election. The Republican vote amounted to 78,460, and the Democratic to 51,330, a difference in favor of the Republicans of 27,130. This vote shows a gain of 4,990 Republican votes compared with 1900, but the Democratic gain of votes is 11,244, or a net Democratic gain of votes amounting to 6,254, as compared with 1900. While the Republicans have increased their vote nearly seven percent, the Democrats have increased theirs some twenty-eight percent. They therefore want their adversaries to understand that they are not 'the disorganized and dispirited crew' they have been calling them, and that the presidential campaign is not 'all over but the shouting.' If the Maine results had resembled those of Vermont, the Republicans would have counted on pretty nearly a clean sweep, but the ratios of the Maine election applied to the doubtful states of the east show that while they would give Republican pluralities to New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, the State of Indiana would be carried for Parker.

The report that a Russian warship is cruising off the coast of Vancouver Island suggests the idea that her commander contemplates overhauling the 'Empress' steamships of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company on their way to Japan. As it is quite likely that these vessels would have in their cargoes consignments of goods rated as contraband of war by Russia, they would be rich prizes to send to Vladivostok. Such action would be a blow to the trade of Japan, but it would be a worse blow to the trade of Canada, and bring the question of contraband to an acute stage. The activity of the Admiral commanding the British squadron on the North American Pacific station, on receipt of the news that a Russian cruiser was in the offing, would indicate that he intends to be on hand should a seizure be attempted. This brings the war close to our own doors, and shows how dependent the Dominion is on the Royal Navy for the protection of its commerce. Here we have a striking object lesson of our dependence, and of the necessity forced upon us for bearing our share in the defence of the empire, which, as this instance proves, is self-defence. If there were no British squadron at Esquimalt, the Russian cruiser could do as it liked, Canadian commerce might be swept off the Pacific, and we would be utterly powerless to assert our rights.

Lord Rosebery, in continuing his attacks upon the Anglo-French treaty, is departing somewhat from the policy he laid down for himself when expressing approval of the Japanese alliance before the Liverpool Cotton Exchange on February 15, 1902. Then he said: 'But you 'may be certain of this, that even if I 'disapproved of the treaty, just as much 'as at present I approve of it, I should 'be very reticent in my expression of 'that disapproval, because it has been 'the one watchword of my political life 'to maintain continuity in foreign affairs, and so far as I am concerned I 'am determined upon this, that whatever our domestic differences may be, 'so long as life or power is left me, we 'shall maintain a united attitude abroad.' In spite of that determination, Lord Rosebery has twice recently expressed himself as being strongly adverse to the Anglo-French treaty, which he has no doubt studied more deeply than the average citizen, who, though looking on the French treaty as a very bad bargain, valued as a deal, which it certainly was, feels strongly that the cordial relations which have followed it are worth all they have cost. Lord Rosebery, writing to Mr. Aflalo, the author of 'The Truth about Morocco,' describes the treaty as a 'disastrous transaction,' and as being far more likely to lead to complications than peace.

When the Emperor of Germany addresses what he calls his 'fighting fleet,' though it never yet has seen a fight, in his assumed character of 'Supreme War Lord,' one naturally thinks he means it to see a fight soon. When a warlike monarch has a big army or a great fleet, he is likely to seek opportunity to use it to the disadvantage of his neighbors. The Emperor's speech may have been merely characteristic bombast. But why should he shout 'Hurrah for the active battle fleet and my navy,' when at peace with all the world, except the Hereros, who are still in the assegai stage of military development? He appears like a boy with a new gun, who brags that it will prove 'a good and trusty weapon in his hands.' He must not be surprised if other war lords enquire whom he intends to go gunning after, and put their guns in order so as to be ready for him when he starts out. Certainly the Emperor may really call it his navy, as he has fairly wrenched it from an unwilling nation. But assuming it to be a necessity to protect Germany's growing commerce, he would have shown more wisdom had he adopted the British view of naval power and held it as a guarantee of peace, not as a threat of war. Many who admire the Kaiser for his many brilliant qualities deprecate his distressful utterances. Wisdom should suggest to an Emperor not to appear before the world with a chip on his shoulder. But it is to be remembered that these 'war lord' speeches are always delivered after a festive dinner.

The London 'Times' is of opinion that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was premature in putting its common stock on a six percent basis, considering that the working expenses for 1904 amounted to 69.42 percent, as compared with 63.97 percent for 1903, and with about sixty percent as the average working expenses of the railways of England. There were, however, very exceptional circumstances to be taken into account last year. Higher prices had to be paid for wages, fuel, and supplies, and there was the costliness entailed by the unprecedented weather conditions prevailing during the past winter. The chances are that the working expenses will be less in the next report, and the constant increase in the company's business would seem to insure the dividend at the present figure for some time to come, at any rate. It is interesting to note that the first six months' operation of the Atlantic steamship line of the company showed net earnings of two hundred thousand dollars, which were, however, practically absorbed in the last half of the year, owing to the demoralization of the Atlantic trade. That trade is still in a state of demoralization, in fact, its case is so desperate at present that a change for the better is bound to take place before long. The steamship line has proved to be a valuable auxiliary to the railway, as was expected, and two additional steamships are to be constructed for the route, at a speed of eighteen knots an hour.

Chicago is feeling the effects of corrupt city government, lawlessness, riotous labor strikes, unpunished robberies, undetected murders and general demoralization. Many large manufacturing concerns have removed to other places, taking with them the best class of their employees, while the number of private families of independent means removing to homes in more orderly cities is increasing every year. The other day, when the chief of police was asked why he did not protect the citizens from the numerous criminals infesting the city, he replied that his men were kept too busy attending to the strikers. He pointed out that the city is of vast area, thinly populated for the most part, and that to have it properly patrolled would require at least two thousand more men than he has under his command. Criminals, aware of these conditions, took advantage of the strike to flock to Chicago from every quarter. Murders in Chicago average thirteen a month, while London, with nearly six million population, has only the same number of homicides in a year. In its eagerness to become the biggest city in America, Chicago annexed nearly the whole of the county in which it is situated, and boasted of having reached the two million mark in population. But now the public school census shows a surprising falling off, which can only be accounted for by an exodus of families that find the conditions of life intolerable in a city given over to graft. Excluding colored people, the foreign population of Chicago is now larger than the native born. The city council is to a large extent controlled by the foreign element, a fact which is cited in explanation of the removal of many families to other cities. It would be a strange development should this process continue, and the greatest city in the western states pass under the control of foreigners, who have little knowledge of, and small regard for, American institutions.

One of the strongest indictments brought against the repressive system in Russia is made by Prince Mercersky in the 'Grazhdanin,' of which he is the editor. Prince Mercersky, who is one of the privileged class, naturally supports the autocratic principle, and he says that the late M. Plehve, like himself, was a believer in autocracy as the safeguard of the empire. But M. Plehve could not understand a policy which aimed to establish closer bonds between the Czar and his people. How bad the present situation is may be gathered from the fact that even a prince, and an 'insider,' is allowed to publish the following: 'There is no denying,' says the Prince, 'that the official conservative 'policy, by tacking constantly from side 'to side, from repressive measures in 'one case to the pursuit of popularity 'in another, has swept us away from the 'firm ground of the historic development 'of the state, to the shifting sands of 'passing episodes, and has identified the 'autocracy with personal passions and 'momentary phases of feeling which are 'historically foreign to it. Hence arises 'the universal sense of discomfort, the 'universal excitability, the universal uncertainty as to what the morrow may 'bring forth, felt to-day as a result of 'the shaky conditions of life, where all 'the props, principles, and traditions, 'the very essence of the conservative 'idea, have been confounded with police 'measures and "administrative" orders, 'where the stable foundations of civil 'order have been confused with all sorts 'of transient and groundless doctrines 'and whims of individual minds.' A notable thing about this raking criticism is that an autocrat should write it and be allowed to publish it. Perhaps in such a fact lies the best hope of reform in the not too distant future.

The United States Treasury Department experts are baffled as to how to qualify radium. If it is a precious metal, it goes in free; but if it is a 'crude metallic mineral substance' it pays twenty percent ad valorem. If it is a 'crude mineral' it goes in free, while if it is a 'chemical' it pays twenty-five percent. As the 'Evening Post,' of New York, humorously puts it, 'the exegesis 'of the Dingley schedules has rightly 'become one of the most important 'branches of theological study for the 'high priests of protection. They have 'given us within a year decisions that 'frogs are dressed poultry and snails are 'wild animals. They will not be daunted by a new element. There is a pre-'established harmony between the tariff 'and the visible universe.' The Philadelphia 'Record' says: 'Radium was not discovered until six years after the passage 'of the Dingley Act, but the inspired 'authors of that law had their eyes on 'future as well as present emergencies.' So the Treasury Department is advised not to relax its vigilance, because already scientists are speculating as to whether a twelve-mile shaft into the earth would not bring forth enough radium to run the sewing machines and steam heaters of the world. 'If that be true,' remarks the 'Evening Post,' 'cannot our own work-'men dig as deep holes and bring up as 'much metal as those of Europe? The 'dutiability of radium is almost an aca-'demic question now, but when the time 'comes that we compete with Bohemia 'for the radium market of the world, we 'may venerate Secretary Shaw as the 'man who first barred the door against 'a product which pauper labor brings 'down to the unprofitable figure of $800,-'000 a pound.'

In his Welbeck speech, Mr. Chamberlain singled out the British milling industry as a suitable recipient of protection. In the September issue of the 'Free Trader,' however, statistics are given showing that the output of British mills is larger than ever, and that it is increasing year by year. There are between seventy and eighty million hundredweight of wheat ground into flour annually, the output being estimated at nearly four thousand sacks an hour. It is quoted as a significant fact, showing the ability of British millers to hold their own against all competitors, that the decline of imports of foreign flour during recent years has been steady. During the first seven months of 1902 they amounted to 10,800,000 cwts., but in the corresponding period of the two following years they had declined to 10,595,000 cwts., and 9,480,000 cwts. respectively. Imports of United States flour have fallen off by nearly a half when the present figures are compared with 1902, but that is to some extent only a reflex of the condition of the home market. If the British miller is let alone, the prosperity of his industry is likely to continue for economic reasons with which millers in the United States have long been familiar. Wheat can be handled and transported over land and sea so much cheaper than flour that the difference will give the British miller an advantage which his American competitor will have great difficulty in overcoming. Over a year ago New York shippers pointed out that, while the methods of loading and unloading wheat at the necessary points of transhipment had been greatly simplified and made more cheap and expeditious, there was no change in the manner of handling barrels of flour. Even the substitution of sacks for barrels, if it could be successfully carried out, which was doubtful, would not materially improve the situation. The rapidly and largely increasing home demand is also a factor in lessening the amount of flour for exportation from the United States. But under Mr. Chamberlain's scheme, colonial flour would enter the British market free, and the 'Free Trader' considers that that would be disastrous to the British milling industry, for the reason that the 'colonial miller would get first choice 'of the wheat, would pay freight on the 'flour only, say, seventy percent of the 'whole wheat, and would grind wheat 'duty free, whereas the British miller 'would have to grind wheat a large per-'centage of which would have paid a 'duty, while the price of the remainder 'would have been artificially raised, be-'cause, though itself admitted duty free, 'it had been sold in competition with and 'in the same market as the wheat which 'had paid a duty.' It will be observed that the 'Free Trader' does not consider the colonial miller's handicap in the heavier cost of freight, and, so far, at least, it would seem to be wrong in its conclusions.

The London 'Globe' reasons rather curiously in regard to Mr. Chamberlain's proposed duty on foreign dairy produce. It begins by saying that 'the supply of 'colonial butter and cheese could not 'by any possible means, for many years 'to come, meet the demand.' As a matter of fact, over two-thirds of the cheese imported into Great Britain comes from Canada, and if Canada's exports continued to expand at the same rate as they did from 1902 to 1903, they would be sufficient, in a couple of years, to meet the entire demand. The 'Globe' further says that in consequence of this hypothetical shortage, the price would rise 'until it was equal or superior to the foreign article.' This involves another divergence from fact, in that Danish butter, which forms the bulk of Britain's imports, sells considerably higher than the Canadian article, and is not likely to sell lower on account of having to pay duty. We are told that this rise in price would totally destroy the effect of the preference. It certainly would, for the British consumer, but not for the Canadian, whom, for imperial reasons, it was designed to benefit. It could not benefit Canadian farmers unless there was such a rise in price. The 'Globe' goes on to say that 'these higher prices would reduce the 'demand, and less butter would be con-'sumed; thus the colonial dairy pro-'duce farmer would suffer'; but it does not explain how the colonial farmer would suffer from the reduction of a demand which, according to the 'Globe's' first statement, he could not hope to supply. The trouble with Mr. Chamberlain's proposals is not that they would not benefit the Canadian farmer, but that we could not get such preference without giving in return concessions which our Canadian manufacturers will not allow us to grant.

It is objected to Mr. Roosevelt's letter accepting the Republican nomination that it is too long and needlessly verbose, and that there is nothing in it which could not be better said in fewer words. Some passages in it have, however, furnished fruitful texts for Democratic comment, while taken as a whole it is regarded as a proclamation of that aggressive self-satisfaction which is characteristic of its author. From his point of view everything is lovely. The Republicans are a party of lofty ideals, and their methods of government perfection itself. As one critic wittily observes, Mr. Roosevelt is thoroughly convinced that the best possible man is administering the best possible government in the best possible way, and that the people will not be so unutterably stupid as to make a change. All this is quite natural and in order. The politician who would admit that he was capable of making a mistake would ruin himself. Mr. Roosevelt asserts the infallibility of his reign when he declares that, if continued in power, the Republican party will continue to carry out the policy (on trusts) it has been pursuing, and to execute laws as resolutely and fearlessly in the future as it has in the past. He declares that the constitution must be observed, positively as well as negatively, but adds that he would be derelict in his duty if he used a false construction of the constitution as a shield for weakness and timidity, or as an excuse for governmental impotency. Then he soars eloquently, as a President should when addressing the nation on the grand subject of his own merits, and claims the confidence of the people for his adherence to lofty ideals and proved governmental capacity. No other administration in the history of the republic, no other government in the world, he proudly says, has more consistently stood for the broadest spirit of brotherhood in our common humanity, or has held a more resolute attitude of protest against every wrong that outraged the civilization of the age, at home or abroad. If all this is true, as Mr. Roosevelt doubtless expects everybody to believe, the people of the United States are to be congratulated on having the best government on earth. Yet, as we see by the Democratic papers, there is a large section of the public which does not believe a word of it, and gives many reasons why it does not by citing breaches of the constitution and pointing to the fact that the trusts and other beneficiaries of Republican rule have contributed ten million dollars to the Roosevelt campaign fund in order to persuade the people that the President and his party are all he says they are.

A COSTLY VICTORY.

The battle of Liao yang was a very mighty victory, but was also a mighty disappointment to the Japanese. Never was there more reckless sacrifice of life to gain a great object. We have now had vivid reports from each of the three assaulting armies and we realize that the only orders each had was to conquer the position assigned to it at no matter what sacrifice of men. In each case the men allowed themselves to be piled in heaps that those who followed might win over their corpses. Was this sacrifice worth while? It would have been had the Japanese accomplished what they aimed at, for it would probably have ended the campaign, if not the war. They hoped to surround and capture or annihilate the Russian army. This they did not succeed in doing, and, as a result, the prospect of a prolonged and very wearing and exhausting campaign and the calling out of new armies is before them. They have, as it were, reached a mountain eminence, only to see higher ranges before them. At such a time newspaper readers are not taking kindly the petulant criticism of newspaper correspondents who were at first all praise for the Japanese. The Japanese did not want the correspondents. They delayed for many months their liberty to follow the troops, and when they did get to the front they were obstructed in every way and treated as intruders. British commanders in late wars have been very uncordial toward war correspondents. Neither Lord Wolseley nor Lord Kitchener could more than tolerate them. The Japanese military authorities had a perfect right to object to publicity with regard to their position and prospects. Nevertheless, Field-Marshal Yamagata is evidently of opinion that there is nothing to be gained by too great exclusiveness and aloofness, as he has addressed a letter to Field-Marshal Oyama, counselling him to extend a frank and candid consideration to foreign officers and correspondents, 'so long as the rule of military secrecy is not infringed.'

ELECTION GUESSES.

That an early dissolution is impending is the opinion of those who most closely follow the political signs of the times. Party organizations all over the country are engaged in preparatory work for the campaign, and leaders on both sides are calculating the probable results. The results of an election are proverbially uncertain, but the pursuit of estimating those results is still fascinating and widely followed. On the Liberal side, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's lieutenants do not promise him a majority in Ontario, but they are assured that he will command a large plurality in the remaining provinces. Although they do not predict that the majority will be as large as the majority of 1900, prominent Liberals, at any rate, are more confident of a favorable result to-day than they were at the last general elections. In 1900 the Laurier Government won fifty-three seats more than its opponents; but to-day, those who are responsible for the campaign will not probably be very much disappointed if the majority is as much as thirty-four, or the same as in 1896. The redistribution of last year wiped several Opposition constituencies in Ontario out of existence, and substituted county boundaries for the partisan gerrymander which the Grits claim had crippled them for the past twenty years. In spite of the redistribution, however, the present govern-

nent's best informed friends say that it cannot carry Ontario.

Upon the Remedial Bill issue the Liberal party carried forty-eight Ontario electoral districts against the Tupper administration, while the Conservative party carried forty-three. But in 1900 the Ontario Liberals sank to a minority, the Opposition outstripping them by eighteen seats. Since then the province's parliamentary representation has been cut from ninety-two members to eighty-six, and the government's gloomiest supporters say that it cannot fall further behind in the comparative showing than it is already. On the other hand, the supporters of the Opposition are very naturally of a different opinion. But supposing that Mr. Borden's exertions earn him a plurality of twenty in the banner province, the wise in election matters do not admit that that would carry him into office. Certainly it would not if the Liberals continue to hold Quebec and the east and, at least, divide the west, as they are expected to do. If Prime Minister Roblin is able to deliver a majority of the Manitoba constituencies into the hands of his party allies, the Liberals expect to be able to balance up things in the Territories and on the Pacific coast. Only the event can really decide, but a Liberal member for the Montreal district, who takes pains to get at the facts so far as possible, is of opinion that the very best the Opposition can hope to do in the Province of Quebec is to carry twelve seats, this calculation conceding them every doubtful district in the province.

The same authority is of opinion that the Conservatives will surely lose St. Mary's Division of Montreal, now held by the Hon. J. I. Tarte; Montmorency, held by the Hon. T. Chase-Casgrain; Sherbrooke, which is vacant through the death of John McIntosh; and Dorchester, which has been held through the last two parliamentary terms by Mr. J. Bte. Morin. It is quite expected that Mr. Tarte will contest an Ontario constituency; that Mr. Casgrain will not contest Montmorency again, where his majority at the last election was only fifty-three, but that he will put up for a Montreal constituency, preferably Laval; and that Sherbrooke, which has been Conservative since Confederation without a break, is ripe for a change. At the last general election the Conservative majority was only thirty-one, and Liberals claim that it was only the strong personality of the late John McIntosh that held the constituency to its old allegiance four years ago, and that it will surely be carried for the government on this occasion. As for Dorchester and Mr. Morin, the National Transcontinental Railway is planned to pass through the county, and the present member is supposed by the Liberals to have absolutely killed his chances of re-election by voting against the Grand Trunk Pacific bill. In the Maritime Provinces, at the last election, the government reaped a plurality of fifteen, and, although it is conceded by many Liberals that the party may lose a seat or two in New Brunswick, owing to the defection of Mr. Blair, the Hon. Mr. Fielding's skilful party management in Nova Scotia is relied upon to offset any possible loss across the Bay of Fundy. At the last election the result in the various provinces stood as follows:—

	Government.	Opposition.
Ontario	37	55
Quebec	58	7
Nova Scotia	15	5
New Brunswick	9	5
Prince Edward Island	3	2
Manitoba	3	4
British Columbia	4	2
The Territories	4	0
Total	133	80

As we have pointed out, much of election speculation is not justified by results, but as the guesses here expressed are very generally held by Liberals, it is another indication that we may shortly see the political decks cleared for action.

THE HOMING INSTINCT.

Surprise has been expressed in the newspapers across the line that Dr. Osler should resign an important and lucrative position in a United States university to accept a professorship in the University of Oxford. Dr. Osler is a Canadian and we doubt if there is any Canadian who did not look on Dr. Osler's translation to Oxford as a promotion. The Chicago 'Inter-Ocean' finds an excuse for an action it considers otherwise unaccountable in the natural tendency of man to return to his old home. He has, according to this view, simply obeyed the instinct that leads men, just because they are men, back to the old home when the way is open, no matter what their wanderings or how fair their fortunes elsewhere. This reasoning is applicable if it be the home of the race that is referred to, and the same deep set instinct might help to account for the many instances of citizens of the Republic who have done the same as Dr. Osler, were not some of these men Dutchmen, if we go back far enough, and not British? The latest instance of this change of allegiance, for instance, is that of Mr. James J. Van Alen, of New York, the descendant of an old Knickerbocker family, whose intention to remove to England, renounce his citizenship and become a subject of King Edward, has been announced with much uncomplimentary comment by the press of his native city. Mr. Van Alen is a multi-millionnaire, a relative of the Astors and a leader in the smart set at Newport. He showed his British sympathies during the Boer war, when he fitted out at his own expense a complete field hospital, at a cost of fifty thousand dollars, and accompanied it to the front with General Buller's army. For this service he was rewarded by the King with knighthood in the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Mr. Van Alen was educated in England, all his tastes are English, and he merely follows his natural bent in purchasing an estate in Nottinghamshire and becoming a naturalized Englishman. Mr. Van Alen, for his part, has simply been hounded out of his country by the vulgar press, which, in view of his social prominence and British sympathies, has ceaselessly persecuted him. 'America is not a fit place for a gentleman to reside in,' he is quoted as having said with reference to the outrageous manner in which 'The Four Hundred' are daily written up and illustrated in yellow newspapers. The objection is certainly well founded, but it would be better if the social set to which Mr. Van Alen belongs gave less reason for newspaper notoriety by its conduct.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

The fishery interests of France naturally object to any abatement of their outrageous advantages on the Newfoundland coast without some return advantage to themselves. The departmental councils of Seine-Inférieure, Ille-et-Vilaine, and Loire-Inférieure have been passing resolutions with the object of obtaining further concessions for the French fishermen before the Anglo-French treaty is ratified. Among other things, the councils demand the repeal of the Newfoundland Bait Act, the authorization for French fishermen to purchase bait along the entire coast, and the right to erect establishments for the curing of fish and lobsters on the French shore. The 'Dépeche Coloniale' supports these resolutions and contends that the maintenance of the Bait Act by England is incompatible with the sentiments which ought to inspire a people about to contract a friendly agreement with France. That sounds all very nice, but the Newfoundland people view it differently. The Bait Act followed the abortive negotiations of 1885, and it was passed by the Newfoundland Legislature in 1886, as a reply to the prohibitive tariff by which Newfoundland codfish was excluded from France, and, what was far more resented, the French bounty, upon the French fish catch, amounting nearly per quintal to the value of the fish itself, which was gradually driving Newfoundlanders out of the European markets. The British Government disallowed the Bait Act of 1886, but the Islanders passed it again in 1887, and sent delegates to England to urge its acceptance. As it was jubilee year, and the sympathy and support of a number of colonial visitors was obtained, the deputation was successful and the act was assented to. It was put into force the next year, and the result to the French is shown in the following figures: Exports of codfish from St. Pierre in 1887, 754,770 quintals of 112 pounds each; in 1888, 594,594 quintals; in 1889, 300,000 quintals.

Sir Edward Morris, Attorney-General of Newfoundland, in his able paper on the 'French Shore Question,' tells us how the French looked around for some weapon with which to fight the Islanders and counteract the loss occasioned by the cutting off of their supply of bait. They found it in the canning of lobsters and the uniting of this industry on the Treaty Shore with the procuring of bait. They not alone erected lobster factories on the Treaty Shore, but, in the year 1888, as Sir Edward reminds us, two British subjects, Murphy and Andrews, while lawfully engaged packing lobsters on the Treaty Shore, had their establishments removed, at the instance of the French authorities, a French warship assisting, and a British warship interfering to support the unwarrantable contention of the French. Very naturally a blaze of anger swept over the whole Island at 'such monstrous and high-handed work,' and the result was a joint address to the Queen from both branches of the Newfoundland Legislature. Among other things, the address reminded the Crown that the Treaty of Utrecht declared that it should be unlawful for the French to erect buildings on the Treaty Shore, except those 'necessary and usual for drying fish'; that the Treaty of Paris (1763) restricted the liberty to 'fishing and drying'; that the Treaty of Versailles (1783) speaks of 'the fishery 'assigned to them by the Treaty of 'Utrecht'; that the Treaty of Paris (1814) declares that the French right of fishery 'shall be replaced upon the foot-'ing upon which it stood in 1792'; and that there was no such industry as the lobster fishery in Newfoundland at any of the periods mentioned, that no such industry was heard of until within the past few years, and that the language used to describe 'the fishery' which the French were entitled to pursue is utterly inapplicable to lobster-catching, or the erection of factories for taking or canning lobsters. The address concluded by praying Her Majesty to take some firm and vigorous action with the co-operation of the colony against 'the aggressive and unwarantable claims of 'French subjects, and for the avoidance 'of discord, tumult and disturbance be-'tween the subjects of the two great 'powers.'

In reply, the Colonial Secretary affirmed the position of Newfoundland, and said that 'the pretensions 'of the French in regard to the lobster 'fishery and the erection of lobster factories on shore are disputed by Her 'Majesty's government, who, however, 'trust that some understanding may be 'arrived at between the present time '(Nov. 9, 1889), and the opening of the 'next year's fishery.' Only abortive negotiations followed, until the recent Anglo-French treaty, which it was hoped would, at immense sacrifice to Britain, put an end to much of the trouble for all time. If, however, the French Chamber were to listen to the petitions of the departmental councils, and to refuse to sign the treaty unless the Bait Act is repealed; or if the 'right' of the French fishermen 'to erect establish-'ments for the curing of fish and lobs-'ters on the French shore' is insisted on; then would the whole treaty fall to pieces like a pack of cards, and Newfoundland would once again have the right to consider herself 'the sport of historic misfortune.' Britain has, however, conceded so much to France in order to deliver her colony from foreign dictation, that the Chamber of Deputies is hardly likely to turn its back upon so much good fortune.

FREE CHURCH QUESTION.

From the point of view of a devotee of church establishment—a somewhat obsolete attitude in these days for any but the daughter of a duke who was an elder in the national church—Lady Frances Balfour sets forth with a vivid pen, somewhat dipped in gall, the sins by which the Free Church of Scotland—the real Free Church that was, and not the little group of stuck-in-the-muds who have the effrontery to plunder it—has brought its present position upon itself as a righteous retribution. She shows truly how the Free Church sought, by tying up under a solemn trust deed all the property that should come to it, to bind all its generations to the principle of state churchism, and how adherence to the Westminster Confession was also made by the church itself a condition of holding that property. She shows that the judgment deprives them of no spiritual right, only of the property which they themselves bound up as stated. This is all true from a formal and legal point of view. It is also true, however, that the property in question was not conferred on the church in view of its trust deed, but was the outward corporeal form of the spiritual life of the church as it evolved and developed through generations; that it righteously belonged to the church, and was indeed a part of its activity and being; that the church, however egregious its assumptions of infallibility sixty years ago, had a moral and inherent right and duty to grow in wisdom as well as in substance, and that the doctrine which lies behind the legal judgment, that a church cannot depart in one iota from its written standards without forfeiting all it has to such few among its number as are incapable of development, is morally monstrous.

Lady Frances does not keep so close to the truth when she goes on to recount the despotism of the United Free Church towards the recalcitrant minority. In so doing she is only repeating the current slanders which buzz and thunder about the ears of any set of religious men whenever the world gets a chance to jeer. 'Police,' she says, 'went 'to force the doors of churches, which 'congregations had barred against the 'ministers who had gone into the union—churches which some of these 'highland presbyterians had built with 'their own hands and given of their 'poor substance to maintain. The police were "driven to the shore," and 'Caesar' had to send gunboats to 'establish' the United Free Church claim 'to manse and church,' and she adds that the Scottish court, before which the case was taken at Edinburgh, refused the islanders a fair hearing. The fact is that the action of the United Free Church—a church which, it must be remembered, represents half the people of Scotland—has been singularly conciliatory towards a group of persons whose attitude has naturally been intolerant and impracticable. In the case referred to by Lady Frances the United Free Church, to whom the properties had been adjudged by the Scottish court, accepted a temporary arrangement made by the local authority, called the sheriff-substitute, for the joint occupation of the church. The opponents of union shut their former minister out of the building, refusing to him and his followers the use of it at the times allotted to them. Whereupon there was a scuffle and a policeman was hurt. The U. F.'s informed the authorities that they were going to use the church as arranged for, and the authorities, of their own advice, apparently deeming the opposition dangerous, sent the police and a gunboat. We do not know how far the church had been paid for by the recalcitrants in this case, but in another the local people had subscribed just one-twelfth part of the cost. In all their councils the United Free Church made all possible financial concessions to the minority, short of yielding their claim to be the true successors to the Free Church of Scotland, a claim which had been supported by all the Scottish courts. It would be hard to find in church history utterances more moderate and restrained, made under such galling circumstances than those of the United Free Church since the judgment of the House of Lords was issued, while on the other hand the demands of the petty remnant have been as assuming as their moral claim is preposterous. They have been all in keeping with the protest made by a single member of a Glasgow congregation, practically claiming to be the congregation and the possessor of property to the extent of fifty-five thousand dollars, all of which had been owned by the congregation before he joined it. Legally, according to the judgment of the English Law Lords, he was right; but what is to be said of the morality of it?

THE YELLOW PERIL.

Japanese success in the war with Russia and the astonishing aptitude the Far Eastern islanders have shown in adopting western ideas and adapting themselves to modern methods in government, industry and war, have given rise to much speculation as to what will be the effect of the establishment of a first class Asiatic power on the Pacific. The 'yellow peril,' made so much of in Russia and Germany, has not perceptibly affected the British or American mind. The idea of Asiatic hordes swarming over Europe, as the barbarians of the north swooped down upon the decaying Roman empire, may seem terrible to those powers, but is dismissed by the Anglo-Saxon as a distempered dream. The only peril now recognized is an industrial one. When China wakes up, as she certainly will some time, and, perhaps, sooner than is now expected, the world will have to reckon with economic forces that will laugh at the protectionist barriers the western nations have set up. Possessing natural resources as great in every respect as those of North America, and a population of four hundred million of the most intensely frugal, industrious, docile and mechanically expert people in the world, China would become a manufacturing empire with which Europe and America, depending on white labor at white man's wages, could not possibly compete. That Japan will take an active leading part in this awakening of China is altogether likely. Japanese colleges, crowded with Chinese students, most of them sons of mandarins, show how Japanese influence is extending among the people of the mainland. The Russian plan of harnessing and repressing China has been checkmated. Before it can be resumed the whole situation will have changed, and Russia will in all probability have to face a simply unconquerable Japanese and Chinese alliance.

The Chinese have seen the flower of the Russian army defeated, routed, pursued by the victorious Japanese. The probability seems to be that the terrible struggle at Liao yang will be renewed at Thie ling. If the Japanese success continues the Russians will then retire on Harbin. Should the Russians attempt, as they say they will, to reconquer Manchuria in the spring, they will have to contest every foot against an army of equal or greater strength, comfortably quartered in a productive and friendly country. They would, moreover, probably find well-trained Chinese troops in possession of all the strongholds not to be displaced without making war on China. We are told that the Chinese army is preparing to occupy the conquered parts of Manchuria. We do not see why they should not. The Russians, chagrined at finding themselves thus checkmated, denounce this as a breach of neutrality. But on what ground it is hard to see, as both Russians and Japanese have always solemnly declared that territory to be Chinese, and it certainly is Chinese. Why the Russians should find themselves fighting for it they no doubt sometimes ask themselves. The claim to it which lies at the bottom of their consciousness is that they represent Christianity against heathenism. This is the one plea made by the Russian Government to the Russian people. All the lying effrontery and sneaking duplicity with which they had worked their way into Manchuria and were beginning to work their way into Corea was to them righteous because it was extending 'the Kingdom of Jesus Christ.

If the yellow men doubt the superior merits of the Christian religion it cannot be said that Christendom has not given them cause. The Japanese, who are of remarkably open mind with regard to religion, say reasonably that Christianity as understood and exemplified by the Russians is not a religion that an intelligent, educated and free people could accept. They say that Russian methods in this war are barbarous and inhuman compared with the moderation and genuine humanity of the Japanese. Indeed, the religious lesson of the present war is that the nations of Christendom will have to become far more Christian than they are before claims to precedence on that score are going to be recognized. At present, such a claim on the part of so-called Christian nations is largely based on the profession of a religion which they do not possess, understand or obey. It is probable, in view of those facts, that the Chinese, taking their neighbors as their models and teachers, and, behind them, admiring the British and Americans rather than the Continental Europeans, will follow in the lines of rapid development which have changed Japan in the last forty years from what it was to what it is. It will be for other nations to fall in with this development and profit by it, or to obstruct and oppose it to their own loss and discomfiture. The yellow men are not going to overrun Europe. It would not pay them to do so. Yet it might not be altogether bad for some European despotisms, three in particular, to learn some modern lessons from such a source.

THE REAL ISSUE.

In response to questions put by the Reform Club of New York on the tariff issue, many replies have been received. The questions were first put to editors of sound democratic and independent leanings, and in their answers they show that they are overwhelmingly of opinion that the Democratic party should make the tariff the great issue of the coming elections, as in 1892. Tariff injustices are always with us, and, with an active campaign against the present United States tariff, the Democratic editors expect to give fresh hope and energy to their forces, and, perhaps, lead them on to victory. The party is advised to thrust persistently on the attention of the country 'the varying phases of pro-'tectionist favoritism, folly, oppression 'and outrage'; to discover the tariff 'as 'the mother and nurse of trusts'; to show how United States customs duties 'invite to glaring dis-'crimination against Americans for 'the benefit of foreigners'; to show that there are schedules which shut off the United States manufacturers from their raw materials; how equal rights before the law are violated, and special privileges bestowed on those who can pay for them and are willing so to do. Some of the leaders of the Democratic party, of the Gorham type, fear for Maryland, or West Virginia, or New Jersey, should a campaign against 'tariff robbery' be pushed to the utmost. The Reform Club, however, has no such fears, and neither has the New York 'Evening Post,' which reminds the party that twelve years ago New Jersey was dotted with Democratic banners bearing the legend 'Protection is a fraud,' and yet that it was easily carried for Cleveland. The 'Evening Post,' indeed, considers that the one chance the Democrats have in New Jersey is by fighting hardest on the tariff question; and that, whether it means success or not, such a fight means honesty and public duty.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

The Inter-Parliamentary Congress, in session at St. Louis recently was not a mere assembly of dilettante political doctrinaires. Organized in the year 1888, it included in its membership representative parliamentarians of all nations, with the object of advancing the cause of peace. Its influence has no doubt been beneficent. At its annual meeting held in different national capitals resolutions were adopted urging important reforms in matters of international intercourse. At Berne in 1892 the scope of its activities was defined. Among other things it was agreed that the members should urge upon their respective governments the need for organizing an international conference to secure the recognition of the rights of private property in time of war, and to endeavor to obtain a general recognition of the principle that disputes between nations ought to be submitted for final settlement to courts of arbitration. It is believed that the discussions of this Congress had something to do with the calling of the Hague peace conference by the Czar. The head of an empire that has no parliament was able to do by his own initiative what nations having parliaments could not see their way to do. Unfortunately, the three nations which had expressed through their representatives the strongest desire for peace by arbitration were, one after the other, involved in war, the United States with Spain, Great Britain with the Boers, and Russia with Japan. At the Congress in St. Louis it has been held that all these conflicts could have been avoided had the governments concerned accepted the prinicple of arbitration and honestly adhered to it. It was held that, on the contrary, they had accepted the Bismarckian principle of maintaining peace by being prepared for war, with war as the certain result when they felt, or thought, themselves powerful enough to enforce their claims by arms. Yet in no instance was any of the nations that went to war really prepared for war, and much of the failure and humiliation in each case was owing to the fact that a nation, to be really prepared for war on the gigantic scale of modern armaments, would have to do little else than arm, drill and accumulate vast quantities of ships, guns and warlike stores. The speeches at St. Louis were able, earnest and eloquent, but it is hardly likely that President Roosevelt will act upon the request of the Congress and offer his good offices as peace mediator between Russia and Japan after both powers have announced that they will not listen to such a proposition. Nor is he likely to make to the nations any proposal for general submission to arbitration in the name of a nation that, after demanding and obtaining arbitration, refused like arbitration to the same power when demanded.

STOLEN BILLS RECOVERED.

Toronto, Sept. 16.—A. F. Burgar, the Hamilton superintendent of the Noble Detective Agency, has succeeded in recovering most of the Imperial Bank bills stolen from the corner stone of the new Ridley College, St. Catharines.

'WORLD WIDE.'

A weekly reprint of articles from leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres.

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

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Our Canadian Trade Increasing—The 'Sun,' New York.
The World's Fair Congress of Arts and Sciences—The 'Outlook,' New York.
The Likeness of this Presidential Campaign to that of 1900—The New York 'Sun.'
What Kuropatkin Owes to the Railway—By H. J. Whigham, Special War Correspondent of the 'World,' New York.
Captain Mahan on the War—The 'Times,' London.
Russia's Future Constitution—By a Senator of the Empire, in the 'Independent,' New York.
Russia and Finland—The Old Fennoman Party—Correspondence of the 'Morning Post,' London.
A Socialist Rip Van Winkle—Jules Guesde at the Amsterdam Congress—Special Correspondence of the New York 'Evening Post.'
The British and Thibet—The New York 'Times.'
The Song of Arthur Balfour—A Long Way After Longfellow—By E. A. C., in the 'Westminster Budget.'
Free Trade and Protection at the Cambridge Meeting of the British Association—The 'Times,' London.
With a Macedonian Relief Party—The 'Cornhill Magazine.'
Farming in the Far North-West—Notes of a Trip into Northern Alberta—By Cy Warman, in the New York 'Sun.'
The Scottish Church Dispute—Sir Edward Fry's Letter—The 'Times,' London.
Death of Dean Hole—The Birmingham 'Post.'
A Simple and Beautiful Tribute to Sir Henry M. Stanley—The 'Christian Advocate.'

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Some Famous Conductors and the Art of Conducting—The Springfield 'Republican.'
An Artist's Book—John La Farge, on the Great Masters—The 'Commercial Advertiser,' New York.
The Art of the Mezzotint—The 'Pilot,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

Fickle and Faithful Heart—Poem by Ella Fuller Maitland, in the 'Westminster Gazette.'
The Mail-Train—Poem, by B. E. Baughan, in the 'Spectator,' London.
The Voice of a Russian Jew—Poem, translated from the Yiddish of David Edelstadt, by Alice Stone Blackwell, in the 'Woman's Journal.'
A Child's Garden—The 'Spectator,' London.
Are Girls Cleverer than Boys?—Chesterton's Opinion—'Daily News,' London.
Modern Literary Titles—The New York 'Evening Post.'
A Ladder of Swords—Sir Gilbert Parker's New Book—The 'Standard,' London.
The Common-sense Man—The 'Saturday Review,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The Man who Split the Atom—Prof. J. J. Thomson on the New Position—By Harold Begbie, in the 'Daily Mail,' London.
Autumn Leaves—Why They Turn Red—By Ernest Ingersoll, in the New York 'Evening Post.'
Artificial Gutta Percha Cables—'Public Opinion,' London.
Science Notes.

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CRIMPS.

How They Hold Sailors and Ship Owners in Bondage.

NEW YORK THE WORST PORT FOR SAILORS—GOOD WORK OF ATLANTIC COAST SEAMEN'S UNION.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

As an extension to its work at 399 West street the Seamen's Christian Association is planning to establish a boarding-house for sailors some time during the coming year. The basis of a fund for this has been secured, the object of which is another step in the attempt to break up the present sailors' boarding-house system in New York.

In spite of legislative obstacles placed in its way over a long period of years, the system is still in full sway, and has given this city the reputation among seafaring men as the most crimp-ridden port in the world. Sailors' boarding-houses as they exist in New York are not simply places where men get bad food and lodging in return for good money. As such they are to be found in all ports. Here they are organized into a body known as the Sailors' Boarding-House Keepers' Association, a trust which absolutely controls the shipping of men on tramp steamers and deep-water sailing ships, and is cleverly manipulated so as to prey upon the ignorance and opportunism of the sailor without technically violating the laws made to protect him.

In order to avoid difficulties with the Federal law providing a fine of $500 or six months' imprisonment, or both, for accepting money from a seaman for getting him a berth aboard ship, the sailors' boarding-house system in New York includes two sets of men, the boarding-house 'master' and the shipping 'master.' The first gets his money out of the sailor under the guise of board and clothing, and the second, acting as an agent for the first, makes his profit out of the vessel's owners in the form of commission for supplying the crew. Sailors are not so delicate in characterizing the operations, and call the boarding-house 'master's' charges 'shipping fees' and the levies made on the owners 'blood money.'

The crimps keep their hold on the sailor in two ways—they extend him credit and they get him a job. Practically no sailor ever makes up his mind to undertake a voyage on the class of vessels controlled by the boarding-houses until he is penniless. If he should it would make no difference. No mate will give him a job, because it is a rule of the shipping 'masters' that they shall furnish all of the crew or none, and no ship's captain wants to get at outs with them. The boarding-house is the sailor's only recourse, whether he likes it or not. He enters it with the understanding that he is to take out frequently as much as two weeks' board, even if he is given a vess at once, and is not in the house more than two hours. For this he is charged seven dollars a week, more than twice what he could get better accommodations for somewhere else.

WHAT THE ADVANCE NOTE IS.

How does the boarding-house 'master' collect this? In the easiest way in the world—out of what is known by law as allotment, but what in the forecastle is called your 'advance note.' The law gives every seaman, except those in the coasting trade, the privilege of drawing a month's advance wages. This is not paid in cash, but is given in the form of a note, payable by the vessel's agents, but, in order to avoid loss by desertion, not good until the ship has left port three days. As the average sailor is without credit, this means that it is no good at all, except through his 'boss' or boarding-house keeper. It is as good as gold to the latter, provided he succeeds in getting his man aboard.

A month's advance, according to the wages paid on deep-water ships, is usually about twenty dollars. The note is made over to the boarding-house keeper, and the latter counts on keeping most if not all of it. The law says that unless it is paid over to a relative, advance wages may only be given up in payment for board and clothing, so that what the boarding-house 'master' can't figure out in board he is obliged to list as clothes. The clothes furnished by New York boarding-houses are notorious usually consisting of a cheap straw mattress, or 'donkey's breakfast,' some tobacco, matches, and soap; possibly a leaky pair of sea boots and a few drinks before going aboard.

The practical servitude of a sailor the moment he gets in the clutches of a boarding-house can scarcely be realized by one who has not experienced it. The boarding-house 'master' does not give up a man's clothes, either what he furnishes or his own outfit, when he goes aboard a ship. He holds them until just before sailing time in order to insure his not getting away, and keeps him under constant surveillance until the ship is out on blue water. On sailing vessels, where the bulk of the crew is not wanted until the last moment, the ship is usually taken from her loading berth down to the Lower Bay before the crew is put aboard, as an extra precaution to prevent escape at the last moment. When the boarding-house 'master' gets the word from the captain he rounds his men up at the consul's office to 'sign on,' puts them in a tug, and carries them half-muddled aboard a ship they have never seen, bound on a voyage which quite possibly they know nothing about. Unless a man submits to this he is apt to get either no job or a punched head, or both.

TYRANNY OVER CAPTAINS.

It is not hard to see how the boarding house keeps its grip on the sailor, but it may be a source of wonder that it should be able to extend much the same sort of a tyranny over the captain, too. Why should a vessel pay from two to twenty dollars a man, according to the scarcity of material, for getting together a crew? This is due to two causes; first, because the boarding houses have every ship's captain to a certain extent at their mercy, and, second, because a large number of captains undoubtedly share in the profits of the traffic. Sailors believe that what is true of an Indian is also true of a skipper, and that there is no good captain except a dead one. This is an extreme view, like most views of the forecastle respecting the cabin, but there is every reason to suppose that captains would offer more resistance to the system than they do if it were not for the fact that they were feathering their own nests out of it.

Aside from this, however, the boarding houses have a power against a recalcitrant captain which is enough to make any man cautious how he offends them. If a captain kicks over the traces and gets a crew of his own when men are plenty the boarding houses will remember it, and his ship, or any other vessel under the same owners, will be laid up for months or compelled to pay through the nose to get a crew some time when men are scarce. Or, if they choose, the boarding houses will send a 'runner' aboard, who, with drink and promises of better places, will frequently get the crew to desert in a body. Not long ago a shipping 'master' in this port went aboard a vessel to see about supplying the crew. The captain ordered him off.

'I'll get off,' said the shipping 'master,' after he recovered from surprise at the presumption, 'but I'll come back before night and put you off, too.'

He returned to his office, got in communication with the owner by telegraph, bought the ship, and was back again in a couple of hours.

'Now,' he said to the captain, 'you can pack your bag and go.'

The boarding house system, as explained, controls the shipping on tramp steamers and foreign-going sailing vessels, but it has been substantially put out of business in the coasting trade, and seriously crippled on the transatlantic steamship lines. On the coast the crimp has been worsted partly through the law prohibiting advance money in that trade, and partly through the work of the Atlantic Coast Seaman's Union, an organization within the International Seamen's Union of America. The prohibition respecting advance has made the boarding house system unsafe and unprofitable for coasting vessels, while the main function of the three branches of the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union in New York is to act as employment agencies for their members. A charge of seventy cents a month in dues is made, but as this is a membership fee for the general work of the organization it does not fall under the ban of the law.

NO CLOSED SHOP ON STEAMERS.

The union does not demand the closed shop on vessels which it supplies with men. In fact, it believes that to associate its members with sailors who are not in it is the best way of spreading its doctrines and increasing its members.

'When men are not in the union,' its organizers say, 'it is because they don't understand about it. When a ship goes out with a crew of union and non-union men we usually get some new members at the end of the voyage.'

On the transatlantic steamships the boarding houses have been put in the background because many of the larger companies make a practice of engaging their men direct, or of securing them through the free shipping office of the Seamen's Christian Association. The importance of the latter work has been increasing greatly of late, 1,010 men having been placed through Henry A. Roberts, the shipping agent, from April 1 up to Saturday of last week.

This organization does not limit its efforts to the transatlantic lines, but has as yet made little headway against the combination which controls the crews put aboard tramp steamers and deep-water sailing vessels. It is supported by contributions, and is therefore able to offer the combined advantages of free service both to the men and the ship owners. As a rule the latter contribute towards its support when they make any considerable use of it, but this is not conditional. At the present time the organization has a regular arrangement to supply men for vacancies in the White Star and Atlantic Transport Lines, besides doing more or less for the Cunard Line and several other companies. The American Line is supplied with men by a special agent, who is paid $1,000 a year for the trouble.

The maintenance of a good boarding house run on proper lines is the natural corollary of a free shipping agency, but presents a great many difficulties. The Sailors' Home already seeks to fill this demand, but offers slight facilities compared with the need. A properly conducted boarding house must always be at a certain disadvantage, because in order to charge reasonable rates and deal fairly with its patrons it must be conducted on business lines, and the sailor mind has become so constituted by years of boarding house experience that he would rather be robbed of $25 when he is drunk than pay out $5 for a legitimate bill when he is sober. The existing boarding houses, by securing unwarranted profits on certain individuals, can afford to take chances of losses with others and to run their places in a free and easy way which undeniably has certain attractions.

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PARALYZED BY FEAR.

PHILADELPHIA MAN TELLS OF HIS EXPERIENCES ON THE 'GENERAL SLOCUM.'

Every one has the hidden notion that in case of a panic he would act with coolness and discretion. Mr. Frank J. Sill, a Philadelphia gentleman, now visiting in Coffeyville, Kan., says he had that idea of himself; that he could not understand how men lost their heads or became stupefied in the face of some appalling danger. But he knows better now. He was in the great 'Slocum' disaster, and he understands what it means to be paralyzed by fear. To the Coffeyville 'Journal' he said:—

'I had gone out on the boat for a day's outing with Mr. Narden, a New York merchant. The fire started. I never saw such a sight. Terror was the only expression in the people's eyes. They seemed to want to get anywhere just so it was away from that terrible fire. Then, suddenly the deck fell in and I saw dozens of women and children go down into what seemed to be the mouth of a huge furnace.

'Narden and I were standing close together near the side of the boat. I never was before possessed of such a feeling as I experienced then. I did not feel any fright, or any desire to flee, for a moment. I seemed to be staring numbly at the sight of those women and children being roasted to death. I could not move, and the thing that stands out in my recollection stronger than anything else was the vague wonder I felt if the boat would burn clear to the water.

'I was aroused from this stupid lethargy by a pull at my arm, and the next thing I knew Narden had dragged me over the side of the boat and jumped into the water with me. The cold water in a measure righted me, and I began to think of saving myself. I swam with all my strength towards a big boat I saw approaching, and the next moment I was hauled into it. It contained two dead children and a half-drowned man. Narden and I were both rowed to the shore, where we lost no time in getting away from the terrible scene. We could do nothing then. It was too late.

'I have often been asked whether or not I had an opportunity to save some of the unfortunates in the boat. I did have an opportunity once if I had been in condition to do so. A child and its mother ran past me screaming for help. But I was so dazed by horror that I could do nothing except to vaguely call after them. I saw them run to the side of the vessel and then jump over. I don't know whether or not they were saved.'—Kansas City (Mo.), 'Journal.'

LADY FRANCES BALFOUR ON THE FREE CHURCH SITUATION.

('Scotsman,' Aug. 30.)

Lady Frances Balfour contributes to the 'National Review' for September an interesting article on the case of the Free Church of Scotland. She points out that Englishmen gave up trying to understand ecclesiasticism in Scotland until interest and cupidity were aroused by learning the value of the property involved in the recent dispute, and wondering what 'a handful of ignorant crofters' would make of the gold mine given into their hands. The doctrines of the Free Church, she says, as laid down by Dr. Chalmers in his address, which the Lord Chancellor spoke of as 'The Charter' of the Free Church, were briefly these: The duty of the civil magistrate to maintain and support an establishment of religion in accordance with God's Word, and the Church was pledged to the doctrine of the Westminster Confession as her doctrine and the doctrine of her office-bearers. These, Lady Frances Balfour says, were the undoubted doctrines of the Free Church, and they were embodied in their trust deeds, by which they held their property under the law of the land. In joining with a body which denied these principles no one could touch them till they tried to leave their principles outside the Union, and take in with them their property. As a church they were advised they had the right of adopting even the belief of Mahomet, but, as a body of trustees, it has been declared they must in so doing relinquish the property bequeathed to a church with certain definite beliefs. 'Caesar' has not touched their spiritual independence, but Caesar has rendered unto the Free Church the things which belong to it. Principal Rainy, on the one hand, and the leaders of the United Presbyterians on the other, went into the Union with their eyes open. Again and again they were advised by the best legal opinion that if they effected the Union, the property could be claimed by any who remained true to the constitution of the Church. In their own words, they determined 'to risk it.' They had learnt the belief that 'God was with the big battalions.' The remnant that remained outside were poor and few. They were easily crushed and closured when they lifted their voices in the Assembly at the time of the Union. Their obscurity seemed complete. Safety, the majority thought, lay in their being too poor to take their case to the courts. Ceasar was called in to coerce them in the far Hebrides. Police went to force the doors of churches congregations had barred against the ministers who had gone into the Union—churches which some of these Highland Presbyterians had built with their own hands and given of their poor substance to maintain. The police were 'driven to the shore,' and 'Caesar' had to send gunboats to 'establish' the United Free Church claim to manse and church. Undaunted, the Free Church carried its cause into the Court of Sessions in Edinburgh. Those who listened to the hearing of the case in that court deemed it had no fair hearing. Beaten in one court—from Edinburgh to Westminster, free from all local coloring and prejudice, came the 'old constitutional guard' resolute in the integrity of their belief. Principal Rainy made no offer to these men in his hour of triumph. Only when the House of Lords had heard the appeal the first time, when death had prevented judgment being given, when the case was to be reheard, and the United Church knew its claim on the property was likely to be disallowed, then, and not till then, did Principal Rainy offer the Free Church a bribe of fifty thousand pounds to forego their principles and their claim on the property of the trust. The bribe was not even to be taken out of those funds. It was to be collected from a charitable public. Scotland sickened at the spectacle so unworthy of the high traditions of the Disruption Church, and no one doubted that the constitutional body would return the answer given to Simon the Sorcerer, 'Thy money perish with thee.' It is not easy to see what spiritual advantage the United Church sought in its Union. It was merely a name. Each in entering into the compact asserted afresh its peculiar tenets, the United Presbyterians gaining a body who, if not actually calling themselves Voluntaries, showed themselves willing to aid and abet Disestablishment tenets and tactics. On theological points the bulk were content to differ. It was as if the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches called themselves 'The United Roman Catholic Church,' and agreed to drop such contentious doctrines as transubstantiation and the supremacy of the Pope. Principal Rainy, who must be regarded as the leader who has effected this Union, and thus accomplished the disendowment of the Free Church, has been described as 'The evil genius of Scottish Presbyterianism.' To say this is only once again to quote Lord Shaftesbury. At heart he has always been a sincere Voluntary and Disestablisher. In 1886 he worked hard and successfully in defeating in parliament what is known as 'The Finlay Bill,' an act introduced by the member for the Inverness Burghs in the days when private members in parliament still retained their powers, and when parliament had not become the obsequious handmaid of the government of the day. That bill was the 'Declaration of Rights,' in substance the same bill as that which the government by rejecting in 1843 precipitated the disruption in the Church. All constitutional parties, bond or free, saw the healing that lay under the cover of that bill, presented and ably pressed in parliament. Dr. Rainy taught members how to make successful war upon it, and it failed to pass, not without having elicited from Scotland a hearty approval of its object. Dr. Rainy took alarm, and from that hour has led more vigorously than ever in the van of the Liberationist Association. No one can doubt that had the judgment of the Lords given him the trust funds he and his party would have felt free to proceed yet further on the road to disestablishment. It was he who, more than any other, persuaded Mr. Gladstone to try his hand at a disestablishment plank in his platform of the elections of 1885. The dominant conservative and constitutional elements in Scottish religious life were roused in no common degree in that year, and disestablishers learnt that at the polls which has made them lie very low in Scotland since the Conservative reaction thus began. What of the present chaos, and what of the night? It lies as yet in obscurity. Both parties have now experienced what it is to lose all for 'a principle,' for the United Church claims that principle took it into the Union. On the constitutional party lies the administration of the trust; from them must come the overtures which may heal these unhappy schisms. It is a day when Presbyterians see visions and dream of a great united church—a vision in which the state, recognizing the errors of its past interference, is willing to give that 'declaration of right' which the spiritual independence of the church courts claim and have always exercised.

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EYE STRAIN IN SCHOOLS.

IT IS OFTEN SHOWN IN HEADACHES OF THE PUPILS.

Forty percent of defective eyes, on the average, in the 1,200 pupils examined in the Columbus, Ohio, nigh schools—such is the report of Dr. Timberman, in the Ohio Sanitary Bulletin. In one school of 184 pupils, 103 had defective eyes, a percentage of 56. Three things concerning this report, says 'American Medicine,' must be remembered:—1. The test was one of simple vision, without a mydriatic, and 'if there was any doubt we gave the benefit of the doubt to the normal eye always.' 2. The reflexes and morbid results of eyestrain are often worse when the accommodation can temporarily overcome the visual defect in ametropia. 3. No attention was given in the tests, either to local ocular disease or to the more important reflexes of eyestrain to the nervous and assimilated systems. Taking these facts into consideration, there should be careful weighing of the lessons to be derived from Dr. Timberman's statistics. And still more serious thinking over the testimony of Dr. Chapman, who in the discussion said:—

'The school children are being crowded until they are sick—they become sick from worry and overwork. I have had many children come to my office. They have had headaches all the time. Their parents say they get up with headaches. They go to bed with headaches. And they conclude that the stomach of the child is out of order and they send it to me and ask me to give it something that will relieve it from this stomach trouble. There are a number of physicians here and I need but call your attention to the fact and ask you how many times have you looked at the child and said: "There is something the matter with your eyes."'

Those who sneer at and belittle the role of eyestrain are callous dullards and either ignorance or cruelty in a medical man are inexcusable. When combined, politeness hesitates to use the proper word in speaking of them.

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LACK OF SYSTEM IN BUSINESS.

How many thousands of business men there are who manage their affairs in slipshod, slovenly fashion, and who complain bitterly of the abuse of the 'perfect confidence' which they have reposed in their employees. My own notion of this 'perfect confidence' is that, in ninety cases out of a hundred, it is not genuine confidence at all, but a mere excuse for business shiftlessness or lack of system. The law relating to actions for personal injuries provides that a man whose body has been injured by the carelessness of another must, in order to entitle him to claim damages, prove not only that carelessness, but also his own freedom from negligence, contributing to or causing the injury. If every business man who suffers from a defaulting employee were obliged to prove, not only the employee's crime, but the absence of substantial business carelessness on his own part, which afforded both the opportunity and the temptation for the offence, how few convictions of these defaulters there would be! It is a great misfortune that those who speak so eloquently and so often on the duty of 'faith in man,' and who expound this doctrine as though it had no limitations or qualifications whatever, do not devote at least a substantial portion of their attention to expounding earnestly the equally important duty which each man owes his fellow of not throwing unnecessary moral stumbling blocks in his way. —'Atlantic Monthly.'

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CENTENARIANISM.

HOW IT HAS INCREASED IN RECENT TIMES.

('American Medicine.')

Our readers cannot have failed to notice that of latter years there has been increased fertility in the production, or at least in the record, of cases of genuine centenarians. A century ago, the authenticity of the record—and even the physical possibility of the existence—of a human centenarian was questioned by the skeptical. There can be very little doubt that a large proportion of the centenarian specimens were in former ages invented by the manufacturers of the folk lore and fairy tales—in those good old days when the registration of births and baptismal records were not so carefully carried out, and so securely preserved, as they have been of recent years. But, although the annual supply of cases may seem to have diminished, the record of a certain (limited) number has within recent years been placed in a position which is, historically and scientifically, impregnable. About three years ago there appeared in the pages of an English medical contemporary, a short notice of the death of Mrs. Hanbury, of Richmond, Surrey, at the venerable age of one hundred and eight years and four months. The publication of that article had the desirable effect of eliciting from T. E. Young—one of the highest authorities on this subject—a communication which appeared in the following issue, in which he informed his readers that since the publication of his well known book on the subject (in 1899), he had obtained incontrovertible evidence of the existence of twenty-two other cases. And, indeed, all the evidence now before the scientific world goes to show that the span of average human life is lengthening; so that we may hug ourselves with the consoling consideration in this century of hurry and worry—universally prevailing and everywhere increasing. The additional physical comforts, the sanitary improvements, and the almost universal diffusion of some of the fundamental maxims of hygiene, have hitherto more than compensated for the excess of wear and tear produced by the increased velocity which is now so necessary in the race for material success, and for the complicated consequences of the increased competition which the growing population and gradual elevation of the standard of skilled labor, mental as well as physical, have created in every profession and occupation of life. Accordingly, it would appear that the ground is gradually sliding from beneath the feet of the ignoble army of pessimists.

The hopes inspired by the rapid progress of the principles and practice of hygiene and of the knowledge of the precise causation and intimate nature of disease, during the past half century, have led some enthusiastic scientists, especially the elect members of that order who have not yet arrived at the prosaic age of forty, to express with considerable confidence the prophetic forecast, that, before the end of the twentieth century, the genesis of every one of the disease-producing microbes will have been brought under complete control. If not then actually wiped off the face of the earth, their entrance into, and their subsequent development and reproduction in, the tissues of the human body will have been effectively provided against. The gigantic strides which have been continuously made during the whole of the past century in all departments of scientific advancement do, most assuredly, give some reasonable grounds for such an outlook. And we are, in consequence, invited to hope that thenceforward the office of the physician will be no longer required to include the cure of disease. He will only require to maintain the efficiency of his scouts and outposts, so as to insure timely warning of every approaching invasion of microscopic enemies, if any happen to be still left. And all his other energies may be devoted to the provision of means for the lengthening of the span of human life, and the further development and expansion of the physical and mental powers of man!

Almost coincident with the death of Mrs. Hanbury occurred that of another—socially and historically more celebrated—lady centenarian, the Dowager Lady Carew, a native of the County Waterford, where she first saw the light in 1793—'the year of the French' of the gossiping Irish annalist. Since that period Irish journals have been pretty constant in their supply of centenarian records. Indeed, it is worthy of notice that the Emerald Isle, notwithstanding the drawbacks offered by its much abused climate, has always taken a leading position in furnishing materials for the records of centenarianism. Some older records are, of course, tinted with an unmistakable coloring of romance. Scientific critics of the twentieth century will receive with skeptical discount the hearsay evidence of Sir Walter Raleigh—the founder of our own State of Virginia—regarding the age attained by the famous Countess of Desmond, even in the curtailed edition which appeared in the later doggerel:—

Who lived to the age of a hundred and ten
And died from a fall from a cherry tree then!

—and still more gravely examine the puerile credulity of the famous Lord Chancellor Bacon, who treats with respect the testimony that she 'lived till she was seven score years old; that she did Dentire twice or thrice; Casting her old Teeth, and others Comming in their Place.' But there seems, however, to have been no reasonable ground for doubting that she really did survive to an age well beyond the limits of her century. About two years ago the following letter appeared in 'The Irish Times':—In to-day's "Irish Times," in "Passing Events," I see mentioned the death of Miss Mary Ann DeFoe, her great-great-grandfather having been born in 1661—five generations, covering a period of 241 years. I think I can go one better. My great-great-grandfather was born about the same time, 1661 or 1662. He raised troops in England and fought at the battle of the Boyne. My great-grandfather was born in the nineties of the same century. I have a book in which is his signature over the date 1711. My grandfather was born in 1745, my father in 1795, and myself in the sixties, being still on the right side of forty. My grandfather, who died in 1840, when a very young lad, remembered his grandfather, then a very old man; so there are plenty of people still alive here who saw a man that saw a man who fought at the battle of the Boyne. I have here in my possession some of James II.'s table linen, taken after the same battle.'

The influence of the heredity in the genesis of long life is well known to all observant persons. A case in point is mentioned by 'The Lancet,' of June 4, 1904. A man had just died in the Blackburn workhouse at the undoubted age of one hundred and five. His mother also lived to one hundred and five, and his sister 'was killed' at one hundred and two. This man has been 'a snuff taker and habitual smoker, and "was not averse to a glass of beer."' It is, indeed, a very remarkable fact that, notwithstanding all the outcries which have been raised against certain habits by philanthropists, as destructive of health and life, not one of them is entirely corroborated by the records of centenarianism. Persons of almost all habits and occupations—even some of the most insanitary and most dangerous—will be found enrolled on the same list. The North American Indian, who lived a life of continuous exposure, in unchanging filth of personal habit, and the modern chemist, who spent all his more active hours in a close laboratory, necessarily inhaling the foul gases of his myriad experiments, have both lived to the age of one hundred and three. The list includes philosophers and criminals, soldiers and sneaks, teetotallers and drunkards, globe-trotters and denizens of a single room (or cell), nobles and servants, millionnaires and paupers. The annals of longevity inform us that "Lady" Lawson, who died at the age of one hundred and sixteen, never practiced ablutions of any kind, or hardly in any degree, because, as she alleged, those people who washed themselves were always taking cold or laying the foundation of some dreadful disorder.' And, moreover, that 'her apartment was only occasionally swept out, but never washed; the windows were so encrusted with dirt that they hardly admitted a ray of light.' In presence of such facts, dogmatists sanitary should surely be somewhat more modest!

ARSENIC IN BEER.

(London 'Globe.')

From the 'arsenic in beer' investigations it appears that arsenic in beer comes from impure glucose, and also from malt roasted by coal or coke more or less arsenical. M. Bordas has therefore been led to study certain aliments roasted by coal or coke, for example, chicory. He finds that young children might be harmed by the proportion of arsenic they contain. His results were brought before the Academy of Sciences, Paris.

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AIR BRAKES.

HOW THEY ARE MADE AND HOW THEY ARE APPLIED ON TRAINS.

Every one has heard of the air brake and references to it are sure to be made when the subject of protection against railway accidents is under discussion, but like many inventions in common use it is more or less of a mystery for which a explanation is demanded from time to time.

The modern air brake consists of twelve parts, among which are the air pump, which compresses the air; a main reservoir, in which the air is stored; the engineer's brake valve, regulating the flow of air; the train pipe, which connects the brake valve with the triple valves under each car; the quick-action triple valve, controlling the flow of air to and from the auxiliary reservoir, which is supplied from main reservoir, and the brake cylinder piston rod, which is forced outward, thereby applying the brakes.

The theory of the air brake is the equilization of pressures. When the brakes are not in action the pressure on the train pipe is made such as to prevent an escape of air from the auxiliary reservoir. When the engineer desires to make an application of brakes he turns his brake valve so that there is a moderate reduction of the pressure in the train pipe. This causes the greater pressure in the auxiliary reservoir to force into the brake cylinder, forcing the piston out and applying the brakes.

When it is desired to release the brakes the engineer turns his valve in the opposite direction, permitting the air to flow from the main reservoir, located on the engine, into the train pipe. When the pressure thus restored in the train pipe is increased above the pressure in the auxiliary reservoir certain valves are moved, communication is thereby restored between train pipe and auxiliary reservoir, the piston is forced to its normal position, the air escapes from the brake cylinder, and the auxiliary reservoir is recharged through the train pipe.

When the train breaks in two or a hose-pipe connection is broken it has the effect of a sudden and material reduction of the pressure in the train pipe, the same as though the engineer had made an emergency application. The sudden reduction of pressure also opens supplementary valves, which increases the pressure upon the brake cylinder about 20 percent. The brake shoes are attached to rods which are in turn attached to the piston in such manner than when the air from the auxiliary reservoir forces the latter out a pulling force is exerted upon the brakes.—Chicago 'Record-Herald.'

TRAVELLING LIBRARIES

THEY ARE BEING STARTED ON THEIR TOURS THIS SEASON.

The travelling libraries of McGill University are starting afresh on their travels to many parts of the country. There are over seventeen hundred volumes ready for circulation, a number of new books having just been received. These include works of poetry, nature study, biography, travel, history and the latest fiction. One which the public will find particularly interesting is a large volume, 'King Edward VII. and His Empire,' a complete atlas of the British possessions and dependencies of the crown. Then there are books for children, such as Gelett Burgess's 'Coops,' and the nature study group includes books by Roberts and other well-known authors, also a collection, 'Fifty-two Stories of Animal Life and Adventure,' which the boys will read eagerly. One of the most beautiful books is Kenneth Grahame's 'Dream Days,' illustrated by Maxfield Parrish. Many of the schools took advantage of the opportunity afforded by the travelling libraries to supplement their own small libraries last year, and provision has been made to meet the demands which will be made by the schools this autumn. Sets of stereoscopic views of Japan, Russia, Switzerland and Martinique have been added to the large number of views already in hand.

These libraries, consisting of twenty-five books, are sent not only to schools but also to clubs, small public libraries and reading circles for a fee of three dollars, and may be kept three months. For further information apply to the Travelling Library Department, McGill University.

THE HISTORY OF THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD.

'The Irish Times.')

In an exceedingly handsome volume Col. Sir Reginald Hennell, D.S.O., Lieutenant of the King's Body Guard of the Yeomen of the Guard, traces the history and rise of a corps, the members of which for centuries have been placed in the most intimate and most confidential relations with the Sovereigns of England. Bodyguards, as a matter of actual fact, are as old almost as the hills, and in olden days every monarch, prince, chief, or noble had surrounding him a band charged with is personal safety. England, first under Saxon, and then under Norman rule, was so different from other countries, and in those unsettled and lawless times the Sovereign would have been neglecting his own interests had he not immediately upon his accession called into existence an armed body, the first duty of which was the protection of the Head of the State.

The earliest bodyguard in England of which anything definite is known was established in 1017, and from that hour until the year 1485 in one shape or another it played its part in the stirring history of the period. It was possibly by the merest accident that the English Royal bodyguards became converted from the personal protectors of the Sovereign—and these of none too reputable a character in many instances—into a State establishment—from a body of men whose duty did not, it is to be feared, cease with the safety of the King, into a corps whose sphere of work was strictly defined, and into whose ranks the best and bravest of the land have since eagerly sought for admission. From the Wars of the Roses must be dated the decadence of the old order of personal bodyguard. The victory of Richmond on Bosworth Field and his assumption of the Crown as Henry VII. of England were events of the highest importance so far as the bodyguard was concerned. It was formed into a permanent corps and as the 'Yeomen of the Guard of our Lord the King,' or as the fifteenth-century warrants describe it, 'Valecti garde domini Regis,' it was given a title and a constitution which have descended to us in the twentieth century.

Sir Richard Hennell, an old Bombay army man, tells us that when in 1895 he was appointed by Queen Victoria to be Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant of the Royal Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard, he turned to the old records to make himself acquainted with the history of the corps. He found, however, that with the exception of one old order book 'containing copies of a few documents of the late eighteenth century,' and a brief and very incomplete statement 'of ceremonies and appointments during that of the nineteenth,' he could lay his hands upon no records of any sort. When the portion of St. James's Palace where the Guard had his quarters was destroyed by fire in 1809 valuable documents were burnt. Sir Richard Hennell, however, felt that some attempt should be made to draw up a continuous history, and he volunteered to make the necessary researches. Some idea of the work which had to be accomplished before the volume under review could be issued may be gathered from the statement that the was begun by obtaining from the state calendars an accurate diary of the Kings and Queens of England from the year 1845 to the present day. It took years to carry out this task, and even now, after nine years, these annals can hardly be claimed as complete, there being small gaps to be filled in. Coincident with this came the tabulating of all the appointments of captains and officers from the creation of the Guard by Henry VII. Then followed researches into all the household accounts from the fifteenth and subsequent centuries for the uniform, arms, equipment and pay of the Guard.

Thus Sir Reginald Hennell approached his task and completed the skeleton of the volume which he had in view. But the history had 'to be clothed with some of the life and brilliancy of the Court, society, and historical events in which our sovereigns with their faithful guard took the leading part. Contemporaneous history had to be consulted and family records tapped for materials bearing on events showing our kings as soldiers winning their spurs on the field of battle, and our Queens as upholding the might of the Empire over which they reigned so well.'

Of the magnitude of the work none but the author can have the slightest conception and it is only right that Sir Reginald Hennell should receive the utmost credit for his 'history.' For it is something more than a mere record of appointments and promotions and changes in the Yeomen of the Guard during four centuries. The history of the Guard is the history always of the reigning monarch, and very often that of the nation as well. Here we have no dry-as-dust compilation of facts and figures. We are shown how materials hidden away in parchments and in family documents can be treated so as to interest the average intelligent man. We realize that the Yeoman of the Guard of to-day is something more than a figure dressed in a mediaeval costume—that he is, in fact, one who has served his country in the field with honor and gallantry, and that as such he has the first claim to be alllowed to serve near the person of his sovereign. When one looks through the roll of those who have been connected with the Yeomen of the Guard one utters the fervent prayer that the modern passion for reform may never be allowed to approach Valecti Garde Domini Regis.

CATCHING A CLOCK THIEF.

'Speaking of curious things, one of the strangest experiences I ever had, and I have had a great many,' said the old policeman, 'was brought about some years ago by the arrest of a notorious clock thief. The fellow had a perfect mania for stealing clocks, and when his place was searched we found about the strangest collection of time-pieces you ever laid your eyes on. Round clocks, square clocks, short clocks, long clocks, wooden clocks, cuckoo clocks, metal clocks, glass clocks—in fact, we found almost every kind of clock the clockmaker had ever turned out. The fellow made a complete confession and stated that he had never stolen anything but clocks, and had no desire to pilfer any other article. Watches of the very finest and costliest kind, jewellery, diamonds of all sorts and sizes, he had passed up frequently in order to lay his pilfering hands on a two-dollar clock. But I was about to tell you how I made the capture, for this is the most interesting part of the story from my way of looking at it. I had had a very dull night of it, and was getting sleepy along towards four o'clock in the morning. I had hid myself in a shadowy place, and, to be frank about it, was dozing just a bit. A man could have passed me with ease if he had made no more than ordinary noise in walking the pavement. Suddenly I was roused by the buzzing and clanging of an alarm clock, and, jumping up, threw my pistol right into the face of the fellow who had the noisy timepiece. About the same time a head was shoved out of a window two doors away, and the cry of "Thief!" rang out on the air. I had caught the thief. The man who cried "thief" owned the clock, and had set it to "go off" at four o'clock in the morning, as he wanted to get up to catch a train. He caught the train and I caught the "thief" and found a collection of clocks numerous enough to start a clock store. It was one of the strangest catches I ever made, and the fellow I ran down wound up his career by doing time in the state penitentiary for a term of years.'—New Orleans 'Times-Democrat.'

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JAPAN AS COLONIZER.

OPIUM LICENSING IN FORMOSA.

In his report on the trade of North Formosa for 1903 Mr. Consul Playfair says that during the year the value of the opium imported fell from £153,822 to £116,819, a decline of £37,000. He adds the following interesting particulars of the methods adopted by the Japanese to suppress the addition to this pernicious drug:

'The authorities are doing their best to put down the opium habit, and appear to be meeting with a fair measure of success. No one but the government is allowed to deal with opium in any way, save those who are licensed. Only those proved to be addicted to opium are given permission to buy and smoke it. Exceptionally heavy penalties are inflicted on those detected in importing, selling, or smoking the drug without permission.

'Regulations for the application of the Opium Law were first promulgated in 1897, but have frequently been revised since. These regulations show that the government makes three qualities. Agents and dealers in opium have to be non-smokers and persons of good character. They are licensed, as are the smokers, and the latter must always produce their licenses when purchasing opium, of which, however, only a certain quantity can be bought. The price is fixed by government, and the selling agent who supplies the retailer is only allowed a profit of one and a half per cent. He pays three yen a year for his license, and has to report monthly the quantity and value of the opium he has sold since the last report. The retailer also has to pay three yen per annum for his license, and has to keep a careful account of his transactions and report to the police.

'The regulations control the agent, dealer, and smoker so completely that, if well administered, evasion is almost impossible. Nevertheless, it is asserted that a large amount of smuggling is carried on. On the promulgation of the law it was translated and well circulated amongst the islanders. Officials acquainted with the vernacular went from village to village, gathered together the chief natives, and, pointing out to them the great injury done to mind and body by indulgence in the habit, at the same time expounded the law. Moreover, the native authorities generously assisted natives in the study of the Japanese language in order to qualify them as interpreters. Teixt books on the subject were circulated for the benefit of children, and opium was made a special branch of study in schools.

'The attempt to control the opium habit caused at the outset many disturbances, which might easily have ripened into rebellion but for the policy of the administration. The authorities found great difficulty in ascertaining the number of smokers, as people refused to give information, and it was not until late in 1900 that it was believed that all the opium smokers in Formosa were registered. Since that date it is reckoned that the number of smokers has decreased by about a thousand a month.

'There are, as stated above, three grades of opium made at the government factory, all of which those who can afford to buy a first-class ticket (red) at three yen per month may purchase and use. The second-class smoker pays one yen fifty sen per month for a green ticket, entitling him to buy the second and third grades of opium, while the third-class smoker pays twenty sen monthly for a yellow ticket, conferring the right to indulge in the commonest quality only. The use of opium in Formosa is steadily declining, the result not only of law but also of public opinion.'—The 'Daily Telegraph,' London, Aug. 9, 1904.

KEEPING WELL BETTER THAN GETTING WELL.

(T. P. O'Connor.)

I have often been horrified by finding people at Carlsbad or Marienbad or some others of these severe water cures who had come there simply on their own initiative and without any medical advice. This is really tampering with one's constitution.

I am coming to the conclusion in recent years that it is better to trust to air and to exercise than to waters for the renewal of the physical system. Since I have taken to golf I find so much improvement in my health that I no longer pine, as I used to do, for the water cure. But there again every man must judge for himself. If a man has too profound a love for the pleasures of the table it is almost a necessity for him to go to one of those places where the system seems to get a thoroughly complete washout.

But if a man be of moderate appetite and be able to keep himself well under control even when temptation is great, then he has no reason for going to Homburg or Carlsbad or Marienbad. He had better seek good mountain air, play golf and keep out of doors.

WELCOME TO FINNS.

Russia may hold the soil of Finland but the United States will have the Finns. Two hundred thousand of the brave, industrious, intelligent, liberty-loving men and women have found homes in the new world since Nicholas IIfl deprived Finland of its constitutional rights. Lutherans in religion, Scandinavians in civilization, they here become laborers in our copper and iron mines, seamen, bridgebuilders, carpenters, farmers, and fishermen. Alike on the skyscrapers of New York City, in the collieries of Pennsylvania, on the ranches of Wyoming, in the salmon fisheries of Oregon and the pineries of Washington, they not only make a living, but build churches and establish schools. Everywhere the Finn is a tireless worker. Exempt from military conscription and Russian tyranny, he makes the best of citizens. Massachusetts already has ten thousand, Michigan sixteen thousand, New York seven thousand, even Alaska, one thousand. The folly of the Russian bureaucracy in driving out this industrious, moral, intelligent population is only equalled by its perfidy. Its loss is our gain. We welcome such accessions.—Boston 'Woman's Journal.'

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AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

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

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

(Department of Agriculture Bulletin.)

It is a self-evident proposition that agricultural fairs which receive grants of public money should give the public something of value therefor. It is not the province of governments in these days to assist in providing amusement for the people. A good many agricultural societies are now making an earnest effort to improve their fairs by the introduction of educational features, and their example is being followed by the large exhibitions which do not ordinarily receive legislative grants. There are still some fairs, controlled largely by the business men of the towns, which seem to be held for the purpose of attracting visitors who will prove good customers, but the number is fortunately becoming few. It is now generally recognized that shows exist primarily for the purpose of improving agricultural conditions.

The up-to-date fair secures the services of expert judges, who explain the reasons for their decisions in the ring and give addresses on the best types of horses, cattle, sheep and swine. In this way the judging may be made an educational feature instead of merely an allotment of premiums by men who are often incompetent or biased in their judgment. The awarding of prizes at a fair is a comparatively unimportant matter as compared with other considerations. What is really desirable is that fairs should be the means of disseminating information and of fixing correct ideals in the minds of those who are producing food-stuffs and on whom the prosperity of Canada depends. Desirable and undesirable types of fowls may be shown, with lectures on the fattening of chickens for the British and domestic markets and exhibitions of killing, plucking and packing for export. A model poultry house, with incubators, brooders, fattening crates and other appliances, interested thousands of visitors at the Toronto fair this year. Practical demonstrations of the proper packing of fruit for export should be given in fruit districts by expert packers, and the most approved styles of fruit packages exhibited.

Another feature worthy of adoption by all agricultural societies, but which only a few have yet taken up, is the growing of illustration plots on the fair grounds. At a small expense a very interesting and instructive exhibit of the best varieties of grasses, clovers, millets, sorghums, corn, fodder and pasture plants, turnips, mangels and sugar beets can be provided. By studying these plots farmers may learn just what crops and what varieties are best adapted to their farms, thus bringing home to particular conditions of soil and climate the general conclusions arrived at by the experimental farms. In all kinds of farm crops the yield per acre may be materially increased and the quality substantially improved by the use of seed which has been graded up by careful growing and systematic, intelligent selection, continued without interruption from year to year. This fact cannot be too soon brought home to the farmers of Canada, and one of the best ways of doing so would be to have on view at the fairs representative exhibits of the great work being done by members of the Canadian Steel Growers' Association.

Demonstrations of agricultural processes are interesting to every one, but the operation of a model kitchen and dining room, with exhibitions of cooking simple dishes and addresses on domestic science, will appeal especially to the farmers' wives and daughters. That the children may be led to take an intelligent interest in the fair, prizes might well be offered for exhibits by school children of cut flowers, grain, clovers and grasses, roots and vegetables, fruits, pressed and mounted wild flowers, weeds and weed seeds, beneficial and injurious insects and native woods. These exhibits could be supplemented by essays for which prizes might be offered. Wherever tried this plan has proved effective in inducing children to begin the fascinating study of nature. Every precaution should be taken to have a good, clean fair, where all the boys and girls may go to spend a pleasant and instructive day without coming in contact with any injurious influence.

Many agricultural societies, particularly in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, do not hold fairs, but in lieu thereof buy and maintain pure bred sires for the use of their members. This is a practice which might well be imitated more largely in Ontario, where the number of fairs seems excessive. By adhering to one breed of cattle, horses, sheep or swine, as the case may be, the stock belonging to the members of a society may be graded up wonderfully at a small cost, but the habit of changing continually from one breed to another must prove fatal to all plans for building up a good, uniform herd or flock of grades, which is just what the average farmer needs.

SOILING AND SOILING CROPS

I do not think it necessary to go into details explaining the many advantages derived from the growing of soiling crops. A maximum amount of milk and butter at a minimum cost is produced by this method. It is especially commendable where it is necessary to utilize large portions of valuable land for pasturage that might otherwise be under cultivation.

It is difficult to make an estimate as to the saving of land effected by growing soiling crops. In many instances two crops can be grown in one season on the same land, and I think ordinarily one would be safe in saying that only half the amount of land would be required for pasturage. Of course, the question of extra labor must be taken into account, but I think this is easily offset by the increased milk production and saving of fertility.

Corn is probably the leader among our soiling crops, owing to the large amount that can be grown per acre, its adaptability to almost any climate, and the fact that it is nutritious, succulent and palatable makes it one of the greatest milk-producing foods we have. It has been grown so generally that no extended discussion as to its merits is necessary. When planted for soiling purposes it may either be sown broadcast or planted with a grain drill, using only some of the tubes, leaving probably thirty inches between the rows to permit of horse cultivation. While personally I would prefer the latter method of planting, still the broadcast corn is much grown with good results. It leaves the stalk fine and palatable but does not yield as well in case of drought, and, I think, is less nutritious.

Corn is especially adapted for the silo, and when grown for this purpose should be planted at a distance of about three and one-half feet and six or eight inches in a row, thus producing a highly nutritious stalk. Thorough cultivation both before and after planting is absolutely necessary to secure a good crop.

Sorghum stands next to corn as a late soiling crop. It has thus far been more extensively grown in sections subject to drought, on account of its ability to grow with a limited rainfall. It is well adapted to any soil and climate that will produce corn. Care should be taken in having the soil free from weeds and in good condition before planting. It may be planted with an ordinary seed drill, and when planted in this way will produce a stalk that is tender and palatable.

It will be well to harrow several times until the plants reach a height of two or three inches, to keep down the weeds, setting the teeth of the harrow well back. The growth of the sorghum is slow at first, but when once it gets a firm hold on the soil it will grow rapidly. It is in best condition for feeding after it has tasseled out. A second crop of sorghum may be grown, but it necessitates cutting the first crop when quite immature.

When stalks become hard and woody the cattle sometimes refuse to eat them, but this is overcome by running it through a feed cutter, when they will clean up everything. When cold weather sets in, sorghum can be harvested and shocked similar to corn, or put in cocks and fed during the fall and early winter. It retains its succulence for a long time and thus makes an excellent feed for this time of year.

When putting in late soiling crops, try a patch of barley, sowing about two bushels per acre the latter part of July. It will withstand considerable frost, and will be relished by the cows.

Oats and peas is one of the most serviceable of soiling crops, supplying food when other crops are not available, unless it be alfalfa. It can be seeded at intervals of about a week, and then cut and fed in their order of maturity. The advantage of growing this crop is in the excellent quality of hay it will make in case it is not needed for soiling. In such cases it should be harvested when the oats are still in the milk.

Alfalfa, where it can be grown successfully, is solving much of the problem of soiling crops for the dairymen. Its rapid growth makes it available at almost any time, being very nutritious and relished by all kinds of stock. Its high protein content makes it valuable as a substitute for purchased feeds.

Another plant that should take an important place as a soiling crop is millet. It can be sown most any time during the season, as late as August, and can always be sown to fit in between some other crops. Almost any of the varieties are good, the Barnyard and Pearl being preferable. It makes a highly nutritious food and when the soil is properly enriched, produces large quantities per acre. It may also be made into hay.

With the exception of the clovers, I have probably mentioned the most desirable soiling crops. Rape has often been suggested as a soiling crop. While this is a most excellent food for sheep and pigs, I question its desirability as a food for cows, where we can have clovers and other crops I have mentioned.—J. R. Drissen, before Western Guernsey Breeders' Association.

POULTRY PARAGRAPHS.

Grain scattered in litter either of straw, hay or leaves is a nice way to get fowls to work on stormy days when they can not get outside.

It has been said that any one can keep hens, but not any one can make the hens keep him. If your hens loaf around in the winter and lay a few eggs when they are cheap in summer, it will not be hard to tell who is doing the keeping.

There is no enemy to poultry that compares in its destructiveness with the common hen louse. More fowls are lost every year from this cause than from any other, and it takes some people a long time to find this out. Lice simply worry the fowls to death.

Green bone is the cheapest egg food on the market to-day, and in many places can be had for the mere asking. In those places where it has acquired a commercial value it can be bought for twenty-five to thirty cents per hundred pounds. This is much cheaper than wheat, which is the best of the cereal egg producing foods. Green cut bone has such a potent force in increasing egg production that it will be found especially helpful in winter, producing large quantities of eggs when they are of greatest value.

Hens commonly stop laying in September or October and do not begin to lay again, to any extent, until after New Year's, when the high prices are over for the season. Thus they must be fed for about three months for which they give little or no return, for there is no increase in weight. On the other hand, a pullet that begins to lay in October will not only furnish eggs when they are the highest, but at the same time is gaining in weight, and the pullet will more than keep up with the hen in laying for the remainder of the year. To get pullets that will begin to lay in September or October it is necessary that they be hatched in March or the early part of April.

ABOUT FEATHERS.

The first picking of ducks that we ever did yielded us from the twenty-six ducklings one large pillow, says a writer in an agricultural paper. This was simply one picking. We were new at the business of feather plucking and we did not enjoy it at all. There was the constant fear of hurting them, and the ducks objected to being thus deprived of their plumage. But they were daily casting their feathers away, and it was suggested to us that we preserve them by taking, and we did so. Since then we have become braver, and dare to pluck the feathers. The work is done carefully, and we make sure that the feathers are in fit condition before taking them. They are beautifully soft and white, and we fairly 'bank' on our supply of feathers, every time we gather together a new pillow of them, or a pair of pillows.

We wash the feathers a few days after picking them, by plunging them into boiling hot suds in the washing machine. They are whirled around in the machine as a piece of muslin, until clean and thoroughly scalded. They are then gathered out of the water, run through the wringer into a rinse water, put into loose large sacks and hung in the sun and air to dry. This process cures them and cleanses.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

I have seen several devices for holding a cow's tail still while milking recently. My plan, which I have used for years with success, to the comfort of both the cow and the milker, is simply throw a blanket or burlap canvas over the cow. Have it especially well back, and you will be surprised how soon she will learn the advantage of it.

It is necessary to feed hogs some material which supplies lime, salt, etc., to aid in bone building, remove internal parasites and to act as an appetizer. This mixture should be kept in a strong box, protected from rain and so placed that the pigs can visit it and eat as much as they want, whenever they want to. The following mixture is very satisfactory: Charcoal 1½ bushel, common salt four pounds, hard wood ashes ten pounds, slaked lime four pounds.

To protect horses from flies take two or three small handfuls of walnut leaves, or pennyroyal, on which pour two or three quarts of cold water; let it infuse one night, pour the whole next morning into a kettle, and boil for fifteen minutes; when cold it is fit for use. Moisten a sponge with it, and before the horse goes out of the stable, let those parts which are most irritable, be smeared over with the liquid. Those who are brutal enough to dock the tails of their horses, should at least be willing to take a little pains to keep them comfortable by protecting them from those insects their tails were intended to brush away, and even horses fortunate enough to remain as nature intended they should be fashioned, will greatly appreciate this thoughtful care.

FARM GLEANINGS.

When the first white frost has killed some of the squash vines, no time should be lost in harvesting the crop. The squashes may be hauled directly to the barn floor, or other shelter, where they may be kept for a month or two with a little covering of hay, etc., or if it is desired to keep them longer, they should be piled upon the shelves of a squash house, where they will get plenty of air to dry them off. If carefully kept, at a temperature of 45 to 60 degrees, they will keep pretty well till spring. They need looking over frequently.

The mowing of the stubble, if heavy, acts as a mulch to the young clover and as a winter protection. Without experience the farmer does not know the value of this winter protection. Many fields of young clover that are seriously injured by occasional freezing and thawing, thereby lifting the young plants, would be saved from this by this stubble mulch, aided by the weeds and clover clipped off and left on the ground. If this is doubted burn or rake the stubble and clippings off a small plot in a selected place in field and note in the spring the difference between the protected and the unprotected.

In storing roots, the first consideration is to have them pulled, cleanly topped and the bulk of the dirt jarred of them. Old, dead leaves left on tend to make the roots heat when put in the bin or cellar. They should not be allowed to freeze after being pulled, as the tender part that has been in the ground will be damaged in a way to very materially affect their keeping qualities. A little freezing before they are pulled will do no harm if they are left in the ground until the frost goes out of them. They may be stored in any cellar or bin that has a cool, uniform temperature, but that does not admit frost to any extent, and that has fair ventilation. This latter is essential as the roots will heat more or less and the moisture that is always developed at such times if not carried off, will cause the roots to decay very rapidly.

It matters not whether apples are intended for home use or market, they should in either case be carefully gathered. The fruit should be loosened by raising upward and not pulled off, as is usually done, and with varieties that cling tenaciously, raise the apple and give it a half turn at the same time. Lay carefully in the basket or receptacle used, and when placing in a barrel or box handle with care, in fact just as tenderly as you would eggs, thereby preventing bruising or puncturing of the skin by the stems. Apples for home use should not be placed directly in the cellar, but in a dark, well-ventilated building, until freezing weather approaches, and those intended for market should be put upon the ground under the trees, to remain a week or more, and then barrelled. All bruised ones are then readily discernible and may be thrown out for evaporating or other use.

The reason cattle usually refuse to touch straw is because it is spoiled or musty. As much care should be taken in stacking straw as in stacking hay. Usually the stacking is done with a view of getting the straw out of the way of the machine rather than with any thought as to its turning the rain. The stack is nothing more than a huge pile of straw thrown together by three or four boys hired to take the dirtiest and most disagreeable job around the threshing machine. The sides and top of such a pile will become soaked with the first rains and before the winter is well on will be unfit for feed. There are other uses than feeding that straw can be put to with profit. It makes the best kind of mulching for strawberry beds, potato fields, etc., adding richness to the soil and preventing the growth of weeds. In putting up hay sheds and windbreaks it is the best of material to use, as it packs closely, keeping out wind and turning rain. Even when rotted in the stack, hauled out and scattered over the fields it still possesses a value as a fertilizer. Do not let the straw go to waste.

You have heard that sheep are great scavengers; that they will rid your farm of weeds, and you probably have an abundance of this sort of feed. They are great scavengers, and will clear your farm of weeds if you give them time and opportunity, but they will not thrive and increase twofold and pay your grocery bills four times a year on weeds, barbs, and fence corners. Sheep, as well as other live stock, love a greater variety of feed than they usually get; but sheep especially are fond of change and variety, even unto apparent fickleness. They adapt themselves quickly to a change of condition, and no matter how luxuriant the pasture, they will leave it daily and frequently to nip the sprouts and eat the weeds; in fact, I have sometimes thought that the more good grass they eat the more noxious and bitter weeds they will consume.

The man who imagines that he will make money buying and feeding stunted stock of any kind imagines a vain thing and will be disappointed as surely as he puts feed into that kind of stock, whether cattle, sheep, hogs, horses or anything else. What do we mean by stunted stock? Not necessarily stock thin in flesh. Our readers have all known stock thin in flesh when purchased, which could be fed at even a large profit, and often a much greater profit than stock purchased in much higher condition. By stunted stock we mean stock that has been starved or subjected to extremes of heat or cold so long, that nature changed her plans and determined to finish out on a much smaller pattern than was her original intention. We mean also stock that has been injured by disease until the digestive system has become impaired and nature's plan has been changed in the same way and for the same purpose. This kind of stock will never yield a profit, no matter how cheap the purchase price or how small the value of the feed furnished.

THE FAMEUSE APPLE.

This history of the Fameuse apple in Vermont reaches back to 1700, and in Canada a hundred years further. This history is not so well known as that of the Indian wars, but it is fully as interesting, and has quite as close a connection with early colonization and with the subsequent progress of civilization. In fact, students of history are coming to see more and more that wars and politics are not so significant as industry, invention and agriculture.

The Fameuse apple has this advantage over many varieties that it can, with a fair degree of success, perpetuate itself by seed, whereas most varieties have to be distributed by means of grafts. This was especially an advantage in the early colonizing days, before commerce was established, and before nurseries were known.

Sometimes, however, the Fameuse seedlings varied more or less from the parental type, and came to be recognized as separate varieties, like the McIntosh, Shiawassee, Scarlet Pippin, Louise, La Victoire, etc., so there are now a whole group of the Fameuse progeny. These have been sought out and described and their histories recorded, along with the romantic tale of the original Fameuse, by the Vermont experiment station. A new bulletin by the horticulturist on 'Apples of the Fameuse type,' tells the story. It is at once a paper on a modern horticultural topic and a trifling contribution to American history.

DRIED BLOOD.

During a wide experience in stock management I have found dried blood a most useful addition to the list of feeds, says a writer in the 'Agricultural Epitomist.' Not only is it a most excellent addition to the ordinary ration for weakly young animals, but as a preventive or cure of scours there is nothing equal to it. I have used it for years, and never knew it fail to check scours unless where the disease had reached its last stage before the dried blood was used. Where there is only a slight tendency to scours in calves a small spoonful dissolved in water and added to their daily allowance of milk will remedy the evil and keep them free from any serious attack. In severe scours, give two or three spoonfuls dissolved in water, two or three times without any milk, then add milk, increasing the quantity until the disease is checked when the ordinary rations can be fed. With mature animals, in cases of general debility and looseness of bowels, dried blood will be found very helpful. I have in mind a case of persistent looseness of bowels and debility in a cow, that no remedy seemed to materially benefit until she was fed an allowance of dried blood. The effects were remarkable. Within a week the looseness of bowels became much less, and after treatment for about a month the cow had gained greatly in flesh and was in thriving condition. As a substitute for milk in raising calves dried blood is excellent. I should prefer it to any compound or milk substitute I know of. The method of using dried blood in this way was to dissolve in cold water, then to each calf's allowance add warm water and milk, the quantity of each being about equal at first, gradually decreasing the milk and increasing the dried blood and water until not more than a couple of pounds of milk were fed daily to each calf. In the conditions and growth of these calves there was no difference from that of those fed a full ration of whole milk. Where it is desired to raise a large number of calves on limited milk supply this plan of using dried blood may be found very useful. Both lots of calves in the above case were fed in addition from one and a half to three pounds of grain daily—a mixture of oats, bran and corn-meal.

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AN ECHO OF FASHODA.

COLONEL MARCHAND'S INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

Colonel Marchand has given to the 'Figaro' the following story of his interview with Viscount Kitchener at Fashoda: After the usual preliminaries Lord Kitchener said, 'I am the Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, Commandant of the Sublime Porte in the name of the Khedive. I have come to take possession again of the territories which belong to the Khedive.'

The Colonel replied, 'I am Marchand, and I have come at the command of the French Government.'

Viscount Kitchener again said, 'I am the Sirdar of the Egyptian Army on behalf of His Highness the Khedive of the Sublime Porte, who has reconquered these lands, and I have come to plant here the Egyptian flag.'

The Colonel then said that Egypt had abandoned the territories and had renounced all rights of sovereignty over them.

'What are your intentions?' the Sirdar asked.

'I await instructions from my government.'

'It is long since you had news from France, is it not?'

'Some months, but my orders are to wait here.'

Viscount Kitchener then proposed to place boats at the Colonel's disposal to permit of his returning to Europe by the Nile.

'I thank you,' replied Colonel Marchand, 'but I cannot accept your offer. I await orders.'

'I must hoist the Khedive's flag at Fashoda,' said the Sirdar.

'I intend hoisting my own flag over the village,' said Colonel Marchand.

'I mean over the fort.'

'That I cannot permit,' objected the Colonel, 'since the French flag is already there.'

'But my instructions were to hoist the Khedive's flag over the fort.'

'To that I must object.'

'Are you aware,' said the Sirdar, 'that this may lead to a war between France and England?'

'I bowed without replying,' says the Colonel, and Lord Kitchener rose, very pale.

'Supremacy — —,' said the Sirdar.

'Military supremacy,' I interrupted, 'can be established only by war.'

'You are right; nevertheless, I must hoist the Khedive's flag over the fort. Do you object?'

'Impossible. Place it over the village.'

'I think, Major,' said the Sirdar, 'our official conversation is over.'

'As you please.'

'Then,' said he, recovering his good humor, 'let us have a whiskey and soda.'

'And we took a whiskey and soda.'

CHINESE RAILWAYS.

Chinese railway construction appears to have been at length begun with vigor, A line from Pekin southward through Han kow to Canton is one of the projects in hand. The distance from Pekin to Canton is no less than thirteen hundred miles.

From Pekin southward a line extending for eighty miles has been in operation for some years, and for the last eighteen months it has been opened to a point about eighty miles further south, viz., to Cheng ting fu. In the course of September this line was opened to Sun te fo, two hundred and forty-two miles south of Pekin, and the work was in progress on its extension for eighty miles further south, while the line was laid out to the Hoang hu, four hundred and ten miles south of Pekin. To meet this line from Han kow, on the Yang tse kiang, about four hundred miles west of Shanghai, a line has been built, and was opened in September, for a hundred and eighty-six miles north, and it will be completed by the end of the year fifty-three miles further, to Yeng chen sien.

A further extension is in hand north to the Hoang ho, about a hundred miles, upon this extension there will be a viaduct more than one and a half mile long. It is hoped that unbroken communication will be established from Pekin to Han kow, a distance of about seven hundred and fifty miles, by the end of 1905.

The Pekin, Han kow and Canton line will be a great interior trunk communication, touching the sea only at Canton, although accessible by ocean steamers at Han kow for miles inland (seven hundred miles by river). A Belgian company has a concession for a line from Kai feng to Hanan. This will be a branch of a line which Belgian capitalists are building from Pekin south to Han kow.—'Engineering.'

DRAINAGE FOR GOOD ROADS.

(From the 'Engineering Record.')

It is instructive to observe how steadily the feeling is growing that drainage and not thickness of metaling is the main essential in road making. However much we may respect the memories of Macadam, Telford and other great road builders who first led public authorities toward a sensible method of construction for country highways, the fact remains that many of their recommendations are now known to be misleading. Their advice was important at the time when it was given, but it is not in keeping with the broader knowledge of the present time, gained by careful examination of roads built in strict conformity with well-known specifications. Years ago the theory of thin roads, with a V-shaped drain along the centre, received favor. This V-shaped drain is as effective both for removing the water and supporting the metaling as side drains and a Telford base. Its cost is approximately 77 cents per lineal foot of road less than construction with a Telford base and two drains, and 35 cents less than the same base with a single side drain.

This system of construction is directly opposite to that advocated in most of the accepted manuals on the subject. The old idea has been to get the water off the roadbed just as quickly as possible. To accomplish this the subgrade has been crowned and rolled and the lower courses of stone are coarse and often of considerable thickness. By the new system of construction the water remains on the roadbed and is collected by the outlet drains at fifty-foot points, the drainage not being distributed along each side of the road, but concentrated at a regular series of points.

FEEDING THE HARVEST HANDS.

(C. M. Harger, in 'Scribner's.')

Harvest is not an unmixed pleasure to the western household. By the time its duties have been apportioned, the housewife doubts if the comfort of an extra dress the coming winter will offset the presence of a hungry horde of workers. But it is not a choice; it is a necessity. In preparation for this event, Mrs. Mangold had been buying sacks of flour, slabs of bacon, pails of fish, pecks of beans, dozens of packages of breakfast food and boxes of canned tomatoes. The country paper's 'Maple Hill Mutterings' had announced: 'Miss Susan Kittredge wil help Mrs. Mangold through harvest.' Susan taught a country school in Flora township last winter, but she was not above helping her neighbors in a time like this.

A long table had been built of sawhorses and boards, and was placed on the screened porch. The rustle of honeysuckle and Virginia creeper, and the soughing of a tall cottonwood made pleasant music; softened by vine and leaf was the midday glare. A red tablecloth added a dash of color to the picture. To the eyes of the hungry company that tramped up from the wheat field it was exceedingly good to look at.

'Wash basin an' soap on the bench there,' announced the motherly presiding genius of the kitchen. The splattering of the clean-up process commenced.

The doctor had his team to care for and was last to come to the table. But the others did not wait for him. They were already seated, a blue-shirted, coatless, starving gathering.

'Don't be bashful,' was the farmer's orders.

They attacked the heaps of bread and the dishes of pickles as if to annihilate the entire board. The generous plates that came down from Father Mangold's end of the table were cleaned with little regard for the niceties of polite society.

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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.

TRANSPLANTING RHUBARB.

W.H.—May rhubarb be transplanted with advantage in summer or autumn? Ans.—In autumn, but not in summer.

SKIBO CASTLE.

C.H.—Where is Skibo Castle, and who is its owner? Ans.—Skibo Castle, in Sutherlandshire, Scotland, is the British home of Mr. Andrew Carnegie.

TO LIVERPOOL.

H.A.—Kindly inform me how many miles there are between Montreal and Liverpool. Ans.—By way of Cape Race, 2,940; by Belle Isle, 2,770 miles.

MR. CARNEGIE.

W.B.—Please give Mr. Carnegie's address. Ans.—Skibo Castle, Sutherland, Scotland, and corner of Fifth avenue and Nineteenth street, New York.

POEMS WANTED.

'A Montrealer' asks for a poem by F. A. Mann, which appeared in the 'Witness' shortly after the Modder River fight. Perhaps some of our readers have preserved a copy of the verses, the first of which runs:

'Dead by the Modder they lie,
Under that Southern sky,
These who were doomed to die,
Die for the Queen.'

'H.H.' asks for a poem by Paul H. Hayne, 'Face to Face,' beginning:

'Sad mortal, couldst thou but know
What truly it means to die.'

'J.E.M.' asks for a poem, called 'Poor Old Dad.'

POEM RECEIVED.

Miss J. Edith Milliken, Strathroy, is thanked for her courtesy in sending a copy of the poem, 'Father, Come Home,' asked for by 'Englishwoman.'

WASH FOR OUTBUILDINGS.

Bruce County.—Please give a recipe for a durable wash for outbuildings of a dark brown color? Ans.—You do not say if the buildings are of wood or of brick. If of wood, you cannot do better than use paint. If of brick, try the following mixture:—Oxide of iron, according to tint required; a little size; and add a small quantity of boiled oil. This might be successful also on wood.

OPALS.

'L.G.'—Where are opals found most plentifully? Are they now fashionable for wear? Ans.—Most of the more precious opals are found in Czerwenitza and other places in Hungary. The stones are also found in Saxony, in parts of Central America, and elsewhere. There is not any very special demand for opals at the present time, but they are worn by many who have a liking for the gems.

MATRICULATION.

Prince Edward Island.—Where can I get information as to what examinations it is necessary to pass in order to enter McGill University to study medicine? Ans.—Write to the Registrar, McGill University, Montreal, for the Annual Calendar of the College, which contains the information you want.

LEARNING TELEGRAPHY.

S.M.—1. What steps are necessary for a person to take in order to learn telegraphy to qualify for a position with a railway company? I want to learn in the evenings 2. Do you consider it a profitable occupation for a married man to engage in, and what wages do operators, as a rule, obtain? 3. Is there any place in the city where a person can learn? Ans.—1. and 3.—Attend evening classes. There are such classes at the Railway Men's Y.M.C.A., Point St. Charles. 2. To become an accomplished telegrapher one should begin early in life when the fingers are supple. The wages are paid according to the ability of the operator. They may be anything from $35 to $75 per month.

BLUEING GUN-BARRELS.

'New Brunswicker.'—Please give instruction for re-blueing gun-barrels. Ans. To blue a gun-barrel by staining, the 'Scientific Encyclopaedia' gives the following:—Dissolve 4½ oz. hyposulphite of soda in one quart of water, and 1¼ oz. acetate of lead in another quart of water. Mix the two solutions and bring to a boil in a porcelain lined dish. Clean the barrel of grease, oil or varnish. Warm the barrel and smear with the hot solution, using a piece of sponge tied to a stick. When the color develops, wash and wipe dry and finish with boiled linseed oil. Gun-barrels are usually blued by heating evenly in a muffle, and after the color develops, cooling in the air, but it requires experience to obtain an even color in this way.

TANNING FUR SKINS.

Young Settler.—How can I tan skins with the fur on? Ans.—Make a solution of three parts alum and one part each of common salt and saltpetre, and rub it well on to the fleshy side of the skin. When it is dried give it a second application. When this is pretty well dried rub the skin thoroughly to render it pliable. A second method suited for very small pelts such as rabbit or squirrel skins, is as follows:—Mix bran and soft water sufficient to cover the skins. Immerse them in this and keep them covered for twenty-four hours; then remove and wash clean and carefully scrape all flesh from the inner side of the skins. In a gallon of hot water dissolve 1 lb. of alum and ¼ lb. of salt. When they are dissolved and the mixture is cool enough for the hand to bear it, immerse the skins for twenty-four hours, dry them

Advertisements.

PEOPLE THAT SNORE

Breathe through the mouth, instead of the nostrils, which are choked up with Catarrh. By using Catarrhozone before retiring you can cure the snoring habit. Catarrhozone clears the nostrils of all mucous, makes breathing easy and regular. No case too chronic. Catarrhozone cures every time. Try it.

in the shade and rub thoroughly. The liquid may be stirred and the operation repeated, but this should scarcely be necessary. Then immerse the skins twenty-four hours in oatmeal and warm water. Partially dry them in the shade and rub them until entirely dry.

ADMISSION OF CHINESE.

Reader, Manitoba.—1. What are the conditions under which Chinamen are allowed to enter either, Canada, the United States or British Africa? 2. Are Chinese women allowed to enter any of these countries? Ans.—1. The Chinese may enter the Dominion of Canada on payment of a tax of five hundred dollars for each individual man, woman or child. This has proved prohibitive, and none have arrived since Jan. 1, 1904, when the extra tax came into force. They are not admitted to the United States except in the case of students, travellers or Chinese government officials, and the greatest difficulties are thrown in the way of these persons. The qualification for South Africa is an educational test. They are admitted if able to petition for admission in English or other European language. 2. Chinese women are only admitted to Canada and South Africa when accompanied by their husbands. They have to pay the same tax as the men in Canada.

BERNARDO DEL CARPIO.

J.E.M.—Kindly give the ballad 'Bernardo del Carpio,' by Mrs. Hemans; also one by J. G. Lockhart, Sir Walter Scott's son-in-law. Ans.—Bernardo del Carpio, a Spanish hero of the ninth century, has been represented in many ballads and chronicles, especially in relation to his efforts to bring about the release of his father. One of the best known of the ballads to English readers, is the following, by Mrs. Hemans, who explains in the preface that, the celebrated Spanish champion having made many ineffectual efforts to procure the release of his father, the Count Saldana, who had been imprisoned by King Alfonso, of Asturias, almost from the time of Bernardo's birth, at last took up arms in despair. The war which he maintained proved so destructive that the men of the land gathered round the king and united in demanding Saldana's liberty. Alfonso, accordingly, offered Bernardo immediate possession of his father's person in exchange for his castle of Carpio. Bernardo without hesitation gave up his stronghold, with all his captives; and being assured that his father was then on his way from prison, rode forth with the king to meet him. And when he saw his father approaching, he exclaimed, says the ancient chronicle, 'Oh, God! is the Count of Saldana indeed coming?' "Look where he is," replied the cruel king, "and now go and greet him whom you have so long desired to see." The remainder of the story will be found related in the ballad. The chronicles and romances leave us nearly in the dark as to Bernardo's subsequent history.'

The warrior bowed his crested head, and
tamed his heart of fire,
And sued the haughty king to free his
long-imprisoned sire;
'I bring thee here my fortress keys, I bring
my captive train;
I pledge thee faith, my liege, my lord; oh
break my father's chain!'

'Rise, rise! even now thy father comes, a
ransomed man this day:
Mount thy good horse, and thou and I will
meet him on his way.'
Then lightly rose that loyal son, and
bounded on his steed,
And urged, as if with lance in rest, the
charger's foamy speed.

And lo! from far as on they passed, there
came a glittering band,
With one that midst them stately rode, as
a leader in the land;
'Now haste, Bernardo, haste! for there in
very truth is he,
The father whom thy faithful heart hath
yearned so long to see.'

His dark eye flashed, his proud breast
heaved, his cheek's blood came and
went;
He reached that grey-haired chieftain's
side, and there dismounting bent;
A lowly knee to earth he bent, his father's
hand he took—
What was there in its touch that all his
fiery spirit shook?

That hand was cold—a frozen thing—it
dropped from his like lead—
He looked up to the face above—the face
was of the dead!
A plume waved o'er the noble brow—the
brow was fixed and white—
He met at last his father's eyes—but in
them was no sight!

Up from the ground he sprang, and gazed,
but who could paint that gaze?
They hushed their very hearts, that saw
its horror and amaze;
They might have chained him, as before
that stony form he stood,
For the power was stricken from his arm,
and from his lips the blood.

'Father'! at length he murmured low—and
wept like childhood then,—
Talk not of grief till thou hast seen the
tears of warlike men!—
He thought on all his glorious hopes, and
all his young renown,—
He flung the falchion from his side, and in
the dust sate down.

Then covering with his steel-gloved hands
his darkly mournful brow,
'No more, there is no more,' he said, 'to
lift the sword for now.
My king is false, my hope betrayed, my
father—oh! the worth,
The glory and the loveliness, are passed
away from earth!

'I thought to stand where banners waved,
my sire! beside thee yet,
'I would that there our kindred blood on
Spain's free soil had met,—
Thou wouldst have known my spirit then
—for thee my fields were won,—
And thou hast perished in thy chains, as
though thou hadst no son!'

Then, starting from the ground once more,
he seized the monarch's rein,
Amidst the pale and wildered looks of all
the courtier train;
And with a fierce o'ermastering gra...
rearing warhorse led,
And sternly set them face to face—the king
before the dead!

'Came I not forth, upon thy pledge, my
father's hand to kiss?
Be still, and gaze thou on, false king!
and tell me what is this?
The voice, the glance, the heart I sought—
give answer, where are they?
If thou wouldst clear thy perjured soul,
send life through this cold clay!

'Into these glassy eyes put light—be still!
keep down thine ire,
Bid these white lips a blessing speak—this
earth is not my sire!
Give me back him for whom I strove, for
whom my blood was shed,—
Thou canst not?—and a king!—his dust be
mountains on thy head!'

He loosed the steed; his slack hand fell
—upon the silent face
He cast one long, deep, troubled look—
then turned from that sad place:
His hope was crushed, his after-fate untold in martial strain,—
His banner led the spears no more amidst
the hills of Spain.

The ballad 'Bernardo and Alphonso,' is a translation by John Gibson Lockhart, from an ancient Spanish ballad.

The incident reported in this ballad may be supposed to have occurred immediately after the funeral of the Count of Saldana:

With some good ten of his chosen men,
Bernardo hath appeared
Before them all in the palace hall, the
lying king to beard;
With cap in hand and eye on ground, he
came in reverend guise,
But ever and anon he frowned and flame
broke from his eyes.

'A curse upon thee,' cries the king, 'who
comest unbid to me;
But what from traitor's blood should spring
save traitors like to thee?
His sire, lords, had a traitor's heart, perchance our champion brave
May think it were a pious part to share
Don Sancho's grave.'

'Whoever told this tale the king hath rashness to repeat,'
Cries Bernard, 'here my gage I fling before the liar's feet!
No treason was in Sancho's blood, no stain
in mine doth lie—
Below the throne what wight will own
the coward calumny?

'The blood that I like water shed, when
Roland did advance,
By secret traitors hired and led to make
us slaves of France;
The life of King Alphonso I saved at
Roncesval,—
Your words, Lord King, are recompense
abundant for it all.

'Your horse was down—your hope was
flown—I saw the falchion shine,
That soon had drunk your royal blood,
had I not ventured mine;
But memory soon of service done deserteth
the ingrate,
And ye've thanked the son for life and
crown by the father's bloody fate.

'Ye swore upon your kingly faith, to set
Don Sancho free,
But curse upon your faltering breath, the
light he ne'er did see;
He died in dungeon cold and dim, by Alphonso's base decree
And visage blind, and stiffened limb, were
all they gave to me.

'The king that swerveth from his word,
hath stained his purple black,
No Spanish lord will draw the sword behind a liar's back;
But noble vengeance shall be mine, an
open hate I'll show—
The king hath injured Carpio's line, and
Bernard is his foe.'

'Seize, seize him!—loud the king doth
scream—'There are a thousand here—
Let his foul blood this instant stream—
What! Caitiffs, d'ye fear?
Seize, seize the traitor!' But not one to
move a finger dareth,—
Bernardo standeth by the throne and calm
his sword he bareth.

He drew the falchion from the sheath, and
held it up on high
And all the hall was still as death; cries
Bernard, 'Here am I,
And here is the sword that owns no lord
excepting heaven and me;
Fain would I know who dares his point—
King, Conde, or Grandee.'

Then to his mouth the born he drew—(it
hung below his cloak)
His ten true men the signal knew, and
through the ring they broke;
With helm on head and blade in hand, the
knights the circle brake
And back the lordlings 'gan to stand, and
the false king to quake.

'Ha, Bernard,' quoth Alphonso, 'what
means this warlike guise?
Ye know full well I jested—you know your
worth I prize.'
But Bernard turned upon his heel, and
smiling passed away—
Long rued Alphonso and his realm the
jesting of that day.

LEGAL.

ONTARIO.

MARRIAGE MATTERS.

Subscriber.—Is it lawful for a man in his second marriage to marry his first wife's niece? 2. Are children by such marriage lawful heirs? 3. Has a man a right to marry his uncle's widow? Ans.—1 and 2. Apparently in Ontario a man may not lawfully contract such a marriage, and yet if same were entered into and children thereof born, and the marriage not annulled in the lifetime of the parents, such children would probably inherit. 3. We think not.

TAKING GRAVEL FROM LAKE SHORE.

Enquirer.—I have lately come into possession of property along Lake Erie. It is gore-shaped, bounded on the one side by the town line; on the other by the lake. The lake beach has never been fenced, and it has always been the custom for the public to draw away sand and gravel. Have I a legal right to stop them from taking it away? Would it be necessary to build a fence? Ans.—We would say—going upon the foregoing statement of facts alone—that you have not the right to do so. It might be well, however, to consult a solicitor personally about the matter, and submit to him the title deeds pertaining to the property.

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.]

DILATED VEINS.

X.Y.Z.—Dilated veins, as a rule, do not go away of their own accord. The condition usually remains constant or may get worse. Rest in a recumbent position is useful. The bowels should be kept free. In all bad cases an operation is necessary. Do not rely on your own idea, however, or on what you read. You would do better to consult your local doctor and follow his advice. Only some one who can examine you is competent to form an opinion.

SORE FINGER.

'G.W.'—About last April a spot came on the thumb near the quick which looks not unlike a wart. It is about the size of a pea, but no higher than the level of the skin. It is only painful when hit or squeezed. Lately the whole thumb will give a throb or sting. After she sews for a time inflammation comes around the nail. Ans.—So far as we can judge from your description the spot you complain of is of the nature of a callus and probably due to pressure. You will likely get better of this if you can give up sewing for a time, or else wear a stall of leather on the finger. The finger of an old glove will do.

COLOR IN CHEEKS.

H.H.S. asks what diet should be used in order to get color in the cheeks. Ans.—The color in the cheeks is not altogether a question of diet. Many people are perfectly healthy and yet have no color, while others are weakly and have a good deal. Much depends upon the thickness and quality of the skin. A thin transparent skin allows the blood to shine through. If the gums are pale as well as the skin it is likely that the blood is too thin and deficient in coloring matter. In such cases diet should be full and nourishing. Underdone beef, beef juice, eggs and milk are to be used freely. Plenty of outdoor exercise is essential. If robust a cold sponge bath every morning on rising is advisable. The bowels should be moved daily.

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.'

Adown the world we listen
For whisper of autumn days
While asters smiling glisten,
And goldenrods ablaze.
O brief delights that leave us
Now colder winds are nigh,
The thoughts of parting grieve us,
Summer—good-bye—good-bye.

A haze over the landscape; days of blue sky and many yellow leaves dotting the grass, with a tinge of the same color on tree and flower. It is a foretaste of the change of seasons, the passing of summer, and the inevitable result of fruition that autumn brings.

Rich tints glow in the autumn flowers, and they gain added grace in our eyes as the breath of frost, each evening, warns us to give the tender plants the shelter they require.

September days are hazy, dreamy days, with a stillness in the garden, and golden waves of sunlight, breaking in on the shadows over the grass, as the bitter and sweet mingle in our lives, and blend together in its mosaic.

Roses still bloom for us, and the bright scarlet of the Salvias is cheerful and brilliant, while Asters are unusually good and thrifty.

The single Dahlias add color and beauty to the greenery surrounding them, and one cannot but admire their pretty quilled petals. The perfume of the Heliotrope still pervades the garden, and the odor of Mignonette is always sweet. Well may its significance be: 'Your qualities surpass your charms,' for it is like some of those we all know, who give to their world good deeds, without pretension, whose qualities endear them to use, though they may be lacking the beauty of the rose.

Now is the reign of Clematis Paniculata, in white array, and the scarlet geraniums hold their own. So the brilliant later flowers brighten the garden these fleeting September days.

LOOKING TOWARD SPRING BLOSSOMS.

The growing of early flowers in spring must be attended to during the next month for sunset effects, so that they will send out rootlets and become well anchored before severe frost. Nothing that blossoms afterwards has quite the charm of the first snowdrop. It is followed by the blue beauty of the Chionodoro, or 'Glory of the Snow,' the Crocus and Scilla, and the beauty of the Daffodils.

Then come the Hyacinths and Tulips in gorgeous array, and none of these will succeed unless planted in the autumn.

The most beautiful species of Narcissus are among the most popular spring flowers, and they are of the easiest culture, thriving in almost any soil and situation where they may be left undisturbed for several years, especially if the soil is deep and somewhat stiff. They do well if naturalized in long grass among trees where the lawn mower does not penetrate.

Hyacinths succeed best on a light soil, and in a sunny situation, and if the soil is heavy, some sand must be mixed with it. It is as well to dig in some well rotted fertilizing material and raise the ground about three inches above the walk.

The bulbs should be planted evenly, about six inches deep to the bottom of the bulb, and from five to six inches apart. If planted at irregular depth they will not be likely to bloom at the same time.

The ground must not be pressed too closely around the bulb, but when the ground freezes it is a good plan to cover with dry leaves or evergreen branches.

The culture of Tulips is the same as the Hyacinths, only they are not planted so deep, nor so far apart. The Parrot Tulips are best for late flowering, and combine many brilliant shades, and gorgeous coloring. The little Crocus is valuable for borders, being neat, dwarf and compact in growth. They are planted about two inches apart, and if in close rows make a pretty effect after the snow goes away in the early spring. They need not be disturbed for several years, and follow closely the Snowdrop, that requires the same treatment.

Of the latter flowers the single are the earliest, which is succeeded by the double variety.

For variety of color among the little hardy bulbs, a cluster of the Muscari Azureum, or Blue Grape Hyacinth, is always satisfactory. All these can be planted in the grass; they are easily dropped into holes made for the purpose, and remain year after year.

WINTER PROTECTION OF ROSES.

Protection.—Last winter was very severe, and most plants suffered, but the roses came out in better condition than usual; this we attribute to good attention in pegging down and covering with earth. The stiffest hybrid perpetuals were greatly pressed to the ground by the aid of a board, and after being well covered with soil, especially near the root, the board can be left on.

For the mildew and black spot there is no remedy better than sulphur and soot, dug into the ground and incorporated in the soil, spraying the plants with 'nicotine' at the same time.

The soil and situation is responsible for these diseases, for too close surroundings prevent the free access of air, and in a damp, moist season, black spot is most prevalent. Yet the leaves of roses must have moisture, and a spraying every evening is of benefit.

As for tea roses, they are an unknown quantity in this climate, but the most experienced rosarians advocate hilling up earth about the plants and then spreading evergreen branches over them. Care must be taken not to pack them down, or decay will follow; the plants must be protected, not smothered.

The method you plan for rose protection may answer, but cannot be fully endorsed in this land of snowdrifts. Better try the earthing up. Thank you for dates regarding the blooming of hollyhocks; such an exchange of experience is often very valuable.

ORCHARD IN MICHIGAN.

A.P.—It is not likely the fault of the plough, for if you make enquiry you will learn that last winter was a very serious set-back to fruit-growers, and Michigan suffered as well as Canada. If your orchard escaped with the loss of only a dozen trees you are fortunate.

The cultivation of white beans would not affect them, but trees in sod land did not suffer so much as those on cultivated ground. It is best to seed it down if the land is clean and there is nothing better than orchard grass and clover for this purpose.

BLIGHTED BULBS.

Mac.—Your disappointment in the growth of your bulbs was doubtless caused by weakness in their constitution and they had not sufficient vitality to keep on growing. Will write further of gladioli at the first opportunity, but manure should never be put close to this bulb. Thank you very much for kindly words and good wishes, they help to lighten life's burdens and give one courage to work

GRUB IN STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

J.H.—To search for the grub and destroy it is a very slow method, the mistake was in planting your strawberry plants on infested land. The poisoned bran mash may be useful. It is made by using twenty pounds of wheat bran to one quart of molasses, and half a pound of arsenite. Use enough water to make a thick mash, first mixing the arsenite with the dry bran and mix the molasses with warm water. Apply in the evening, a tablespoonful, beside each plant, but be sure to keep poultry away from the ground.

TIME TO BOIL VEGETABLES.

Housekeeper asks how long salsify should boil; also if there are any rules for the time required to cook vegetables. Ans.—Mrs. Rorer gives the following: 'All white and underground vegetables are, as a rule, rich in woody fibre, which is softened by gentle cooking in soft water. As salt hardens water it should not be added till the vegetables are partly cooked. Salsify sliced or quartered requires 45 minutes, and the same time for new beets, while those kept over a winter require four hours. Green corn only requires five minutes after it begins to boil, long cooking taking away the sweetness. It is not generally known that celery is a very nice vegetable prepared like cauliflowers with a white sauce. Both require 30 minutes. Turnips, white, if cut into blocks boil tender in 20 minutes, while the Swede variety take 45. Carrots take one hour, and artichokes cut into slices are ready in thirty minutes. Parsnips take an hour, and dry beans should be soaked over night and boiled until they crack. Potatoes require thirty minutes, and these are the principal vegetables used at this season of the year.

APHIS ON CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

E.L.—The black aphis is the only insect that affects this flower, and its presence accounts for the failure of the buds to grow.

Syringe with a decoction of tobacco, or the sulpho tobacco soap, and it will be a sure remedy. One thing about this plant it must never be allowed to become dry, from the time the cutting is started till the flowers open, or the result will not be satisfactory. Plants in pots especially need attention in this particular.

PLANTING THE PEONY.

Theo.—You can plant your peony roots now, and your idea of putting them in a row six feet apart is a good one for your herbaceous border. Dig a trench three feet deep and put in plenty of well-rotted manure—plant the tubers five inches below the surface, and press firmly. Select a position with good drainage, and where they will not be beaten by the wind. The peony is vastly improved since the old red variety of our remembrance, and is the best hardy plant for the permanent garden as it retains its foliage all through the season, and is remarkably free from insects and diseases. This plant is long lived and need not be disturbed when it is once settled, in fact, it strongly objects to division of the roots. If your new plants have three eyes they are good fair plants, but they so dislike removal that it takes a while for them to recover, and give the best bloom in large clumps for they are slow to propagate, and whe nonce established the roots should not be disturbed for many years. So order your tubers and plant at once, for September is the right time.

THE PURITANS' WAY WITH EXTORTION.

(New York 'World.')

With the hand of the Beef Trust heavy upon the land, the consumer has before him the example of the Puritans of Plymouth in dealing with a somewhat similar situation. The 'starving time' had come. The fields lay parched under the pitiless sun. Game had failed and the main reliance of the colonists was clams gathered on the seashore. The supply of fish, which hitherto had been plentiful, was running short, and often the crew of the single boat would pass days upon the water so slender was the return. Daily, almost hourly, was a fresh victim claimed from the small band. At one time there were but six able-bodied men in the entire colony.

It was while affairs were at their worst, in the summer of 1623, that the ship 'Plantation' arrived in the harbor and the hopes of the colonists arose at the prospect of speedy deliverance. But the voyage had been a long one, and though there was a sufficient supply of provisions for the crew, but two hogsheads of dried peas could be spared to the people of Plymouth. Learning of the desperate need of the settlers, the master of the ship demanded the extortionate price of £8 per hogshead. It was not a question of money which made the Puritans decline to pay the exorbitant price, for actual coined gold was not lacking. Indeed, the master agreed to take beaver skins, although at a reduced rate. Considering their urgent need, no amount could hardly have been deemed too great to pay. It was not consonant with Puritan principles, however, to submit to extortion, and it is duly noted in the journal of Governor William Bradford that 'they told him they had lived too long without and would do still rather than to give so unreasonably.' So the 'Plantation' sailed southward to Virginia with the peas still in the hold.

FIRES IN THEATRE AUDITORIUMS.

The importance of taking precautions to prevent and allay fire is (says a writer in the 'Nineteenth Century') illustrated by the fact that since 1866, 410 incidents of fire have been reported at places of entertainment, including thirty-one cases where the building has been totally destroyed, and nineteen cases where persons have been injured. In this connection a question has been raised in the Press, which has never, so far as I am aware, been publicly answered, It is argued, and rightly, that the majority of fires in theatres originate on the stage, and that therefore it is unnecessary to take a great deal of care to make the auditorium fire-resisting. Perhaps those who raised this question will be interested in the following facts:

In London since 1866, eighteen fires have originated in the auditoria of theatres, of which ten occurred during performance; and seventeen fires have occurred in the same localities of large music halls, four of which were during performance. In 1865 the Surrey Theatre, and in 1896 the Cambridge Music Hall, were destroyed by fires which commenced in the front of these houses, while from 1811 to 1897 there are records of twenty-seven other theatres in the provinces and abroad at which fires have commenced in the auditoria, the most notable of which were:—

On Dec. 26, 1811, Richmond, U.S.A., where seventy-two were killed and many were injured.

On Feb. 28, 1847, at Carlsruhe, sixty-three killed and 203 injured.

On March 23, 1881, at Nice, 200 killed and some injured.

On Dec. 28, 1891, at Gateshead, thirteen killed and many injured.

On Dec. 27, 1895, at Baltimore, U.S.A., twenty-four killed.

Advertisements.

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CHESS

Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1904.

PROBLEM NO. 888.

(Composed for the 'Witness' by H. W. Barry.)

Black—12 pieces.



White—8 pieces.

White to mate in two moves.

PROBLEM NO. 889.

(Composed for the 'Witness' by Dr. A. Decker.)

Black—1 piece.



White—3 pieces.

White to play and mate in three moves.

Solutions, Oct. 8, must reach editor Oct. 1.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Here is the final score in the Hastings tournament: Napier lost one to Macdonald, and Atkins lost one to Lee. Napier has now two tie-matches on his hands—one with Shoosmith for the amateur championship of Great Britain, and the other with Atkins for the British championship. Against Shoosmith he has won one and drawn one.

Player.	Won.	Lost.
Napier	9	2
Atkins	9	2
Blackburne	7½	3½
Bellingham	7	4
Michell	6½	4½
Lee	6	5
Jacobs	4½	6½
Palmer	4½	6½
Tattersall	4½	5½
Macdonald	4	7
Mackenzie	3	8
Chepmell	1½	9½

QUADRANGULAR MATCH.

As will be seen by the annexed scoresheet, Mr. Sawyer scored a clear-cut victory in the four-cornered match at the Montreal Club, winning decisively from each of his opponents, and especially from Mr. Kurrle, the present champion of the club. Mr. Jacobs was equally severe upon Mr. Kurrle, who would appear to have wreaked his revenge upon Mr. Short, whom he thrashed to the tune of 3½ to ½!

A match will probably take place during the winter between Messrs. Sawyer and Jacobs. It would be played almost immediately but for the pressure of coming chess events already arranged. The P.Q. C.A. tourney will probably be announced within the next week or so, and that, with the St. Louis events, in which Mr. Sawyer hopes to participate, will exclude the immediate possibility of a match. Then there will be the telegraph match with Winnipeg on Thanksgiving Day, and the Montreal Club championship and handicap tournaments. In fact, everything points to a more than ordinarily busy season, even for the active Montreal Club.

Referring to the Bristol Indian problem by T. B. Phelps, in 'Checkmate' (6 R 1; 8; 2 p P 1 p 2; 1 p P 1 p k 2; 1 P 6; 3 p P 3; Q 2 P 3 B; 2 K 5. Key R——Kt sq), Max J. Meyer says in 'Brighton Society': 'Messrs. Kohtz and Kockiekorn in their recent book, "Das Indische Problem," lay it down that the piece whose action is afterwards screened must move first, and must pass over the square on which the other piece is afterwards placed to screen its action. In the Healey problem, which is the type of the Bristol, a rook is shunted on the first move to make room for the queen to travel along the same line, not on the next move, but on the next but one; and it is this point which lends a good deal of the fascination of the idea. Mr. Phelps in his problem carries out the Healey idea in its entirety, and though his "Indian" is not a thoroughbred at any rate it is a colorable imitation. The fact is that both themes require three moves to carry them out properly, and in trying to represent both in a three-move problem, one or other is bound to suffer somewhat, though both might be carried out fully in a longer problem.

GAME NO. 902.

First round, Hastings Tourney, 1904.

(Scotch Opening.)

White. J. H. Blackburne.	Black. Capt. Chepmell.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 P—Q 4	3 P x P
4 Kt x P	4 Kt—B 3
5 Kt x Kt	5 Kt—P x Kt
6 B—Q 3	6 P—Q 4
7 Q—K 2 (a)	7 B—K 2
8 Kt—Q 2 (b)	8 Castles
9 Castles	9 R—K sq
10 P—K 5 (c)	10 B—K Kt 5 (d)
11 P—K B 3	11 B—B 4 ch
12 K—R sq	12 B—Q 2
13 Kt—Kt 3	13 B—Q 3
14 P—K B 4	14 Kt—Kt 5
15 Q—K sq (e)	15 Kt—R 3
16 Q—K B 2	16 B—K 2
17 P—B 5	17 B—R 5
18 Q—B 4	18 Q—K 2
19 P—B 6	19 B x P (f)
20 P x B	Resigns

(a) By far the strongest continuation. (Van Vliet).

(b) If 8. P K 5, Kt Q 2; 9. P K 6, Kt B 3; 10 P x P ch, K x P; followed by R K sq, with an excellent game.

(c) The advance of the pawn is now very good. Still, if Black replies simply B B sq, it is doubtful whether White can maintain an attack worth anything, the opening being weak, if the defence is well up in the few cheap traps, so well known to all experienced players.

(d) But this is of course wrong, and Black soon gets a bad game in consequence.

(e) To prevent Q R 5, in reply to P K, R 3.

(f) There is nothing else, unless it be immediate resignation. (Van Vliet).

GAME NO. 903.

Hastings, 1904. Napier's only loss.

(Sicilian Defence.)

White, Macdonald.	Black, Napier.
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q B 4
2 Kt—Q B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—K Kt 3
4 P—Q 4	4 P x P
5 Kt x P	5 B—Kt 2
6 B—K 3	6 P—Q 3
7 Q—Q 2	7 Kt—K B 3
8 P—K B 3	8 B—Q 2
9 B—K 2	9 Q—B sq
10 Castles (Queen's sid	10 Castles.
11 P—K Kt 4	11 R—Q sq
12 P—K R 4	12 P—K R 4
13 P x P	13 Kt x P
14 Kt—Q 5	14 K—R 2
15 P—K B 4	15 B—K Kt 5
16 B x B	16 Q x B
17 Q R—K Kt sq	17 Q—Q 2
18 P—B 5	18 R—K Kt sq
19 Kt—K B 3	19 B—K 4
20 Kt—Kt 5 ch	20 K—Kt 2
21 P x P	21 P x P
22 Kt—QB 7	22 Q R—K B sq
23 Kt (QB7)—Kt 6	23 K—R sq
24 Kt x R	24 R x Kt
25 R—B sq	25 R—B 3
26 Kt—B 7 ch	26 K—Kt 2
27 Kt x B	27 Kt x Kt
28 B—Q 4	28 Q—K Kt 4
29 R x R	29 Kt x R
30 Q—Kt 5	30 Resigns.

After the opening moves, White conducted operations in an unusual manner by castling on the queen's side, which appeared to have taken Black by surprise, as his 9th move, Q to B sq, was not well adapted to the changed situation. White's K's flank attack followed as a matter of course; Black's 12th move P to K R 4 was of questionable value. Thereafter Dr. Macdonald's play with his Kts (especially 22 Kt to Q B 7) was very ingenious, and after losing the exchange Black's condition was hopeless.—Stirling 'Observer.'

GAME NO. 904.

(Coburg Tournament. A beautiful win.)

Queen's Gambit Declined.)

White. Schlechter.	Black. Swiderski.
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 Q Kt—Q 2
5 P—K 3	5 B—K 2
6 Kt—B 3	6 Castles
7 B—Q 3	7 P—Q Kt 3
8 Castles	8 B—Kt 2
9 Q R—B	9 P—B 4
10 Q—K 2	10 Q R—B
11 K R—Q	11 P x Q P
12 K P x P	12 P x P
13 B x P	13 B x Kt
14 P x B	14 Kt—R 4
15 B x B	15 Q x B
16 Kt—K 4	16 Q—R 5
17 K—R	17 Kt—B 5
18 Q—K 3	18 K—R
19 B—R 6	19 Q R—Q
20 B—B	20 P—B 4
21 Kt—Q 6	21 R—B 3
22 R—B 7	22 K—Kt
Resigns	

GAME NO. 905.

This and the following game are from Charousek's MSS.

(Muzio Gambit.)

White. Charousek.	Black. Schneider.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 P to K B 4	2 P takes P
3 Kt to K B 3	3 P to K Kt 4
4 B to B 4	4 P to Kt 5
5 Castles	5 P takes Kt
6 B takes P, ch (a)	6 K takes B
7 Q takes P	7 B to R 3 (b)
8 P to Q 4	8 P—Q 3
9 B takes P	9 Q to B 3
10 Q to R 5, ch	10 K to K 2
11 Kt to B 3	11 Q takes P, ch
12 K to R sq	12 B takes B (c)
13 R takes B	13 Kt to K B 3 (d)
14 R takes Kt	14 K takes Kt
15 Kt to Q 5 ch	15 Q takes Kt (e)
16 P takes Q	16 B to Q 2 (f)
17 R to B sq, ch	17 K to K 2
18 Q to Kt 5, ch	18 K to K sq
19 R to K sq, ch	19 K to B sq
20 Q to B 6, ch	20 K to Kt sq
21 R to K 7	21 Resigns.

(a) The initial sacrifice of the knight being unsound, the logical sequence of the sacrifice of a second piece—against an inferior player—might be admitted, White's salvation being an early violent attack.

(b) 7.... P to Q 3 is the better continuation.

(c) He might have given up one of the pieces with 12.... B to K 3; 13. B takes B, Kt takes B; and if 14. Q takes Kt, then 14.... Kt to B 3, being then out of imminent peril, with a piece ahead.

(d) Still unconscious of the obvious sacrifice of the rook. Black's previous moves tend to show that he labored under a false sense of security.

(e) Compulsory. If 15.... K to Kt 2, then 16. Q to Kt 5, ch. wins.

(f) There is no saving move.

GAME NO. 906.

(Bishop's Gambit.)

White. Prof. Exner.	Black R. Charousek.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P x P
3 B—B 4	3 P—Q 4
4 P x P (a)	4 Q—R 5 ch
5 K—B sq	5 B—Q 3
6 Kt—K B 3	6 Q—R 4
7 P—Q 4	7 Kt—K B 3
8 Q—K sq ch	8 K—Q sq
9 Kt—B 3	9 B—K Kt 5
10 Q—B 2 (b)	10 Q Kt—Q 2
11 Kt—Q Kt 5 (c)	11 Kt—Kt 3
12 Kt x B	12 P x B
13 B—Kt 3 (d)	13 Q Kt x P
14 P—B 4	14 Kt—K 5 (e)
15 Q—R 4 ch	15 Q x Q
16 Kt x Q	16 Kt—K 6 ch
17 B x Kt	17 P x B
18 Kt—B 3 (f)	18 P—B 4
19 K—K 2	19 P—B 5
20 K R—K sq	20 K—K 2
21 K—B sq	21 B x Kt
22 P x B	22 Kt—Q 7 ch
23 K—K 2	23 K R—Q B sq
24 Q R—B sq	24 P—Q R 4
25 P—B 5	25 P x P
26 P x P	26 R—B 2
27 R—B 3	27 Kt x B
28 P x Kt	28 R—Q sq
Resigns.	

(a) The usual and better move is 4. B takes P.

(b) 10. Kt to K 5 should have been played here. If 10....R to K sq, then 11. B takes P, Q to B 4; 12. Q to B 2, etc. If 10....P to K Kt 4, then 11. P to K R 3, B to K B 4; 12. B to K 2, with advantage.

(c) Either 11. B to Q 3, or B to K 2, would be the alternative. White has much the inferior position, with a weak double pawn and both rooks shut in.

(d) B to Q 3 is still the better move.

(e) Obviously, as he threatens Kt to Kt 6, ch.

(f) There is nothing better, the game being untenable.

MATCH JULY AND AUGUST, 1904.

	Sawyer				Jacobs				Kurrie				Short				Total
J. Sawyer	X	X	X	X	½	1	1	0	½	1	1	½	0	½	1	1	
C. S. Jacobs	½	0	0	1	X	X	X	X	½	½	1	1	1	1	0	0	6½
W. Kurrie	½	0	0	½	½	½	0	0	X	X	X	X	1	1	1	½	5½
R. Short	1	½	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	½	X	X	X	X	4

PRINCIPAL GRANT

He was Asked to Become Minister of Education for Ontario,

AND OFFERED THE REVERSION OF PRINCIPALSHIP OF TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

HIS LABORS FOR QUEEN'S—CORRESPONDENCE WITH SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

'Grant did not wish his biography to be written; when his wife began to form a collection of his public utterances she was stopped with a sternness admitting of no reply.'

This is a quotation from the biography of Principal Grant, by William Lawson Grant and Frederick Hamilton (Toronto: Morang and Co., Limited). In spite of the statement, the public and the admirers of Principal Grant, of Queen's University, cannot but be glad that the judgment of his son and his friend has seen fit to overrule the opinion of the subject of the memoir. A few extracts will show the interest of the book, many facts being given to the public for the first time.

In the autumn of 1883 he was asked by Mr. Mowat, the Premier of the province, to take the portfolio of education in his cabinet. The illness of the minister, the Hon. Adam Crooks, had thrown the educational administration of Ontario into confusion, and this was the more serious since a reorganization which particularly affected the secondary schools was in progress. Grant considered the proposal very seriously and several letters passed upon the subject.

In one of his replies to Mr. Mowat, Principal Grant said:—

'First, then, let me say that personally, I am much gratified by the proofs you have given of confidence in me. In the next place I have no doubt whatever that a judge or a clergyman ought to enter into public life if he has the gifts for the work to be done, and if there is a needs-be. I honor you for having resigned your seat on the bench to enter on a political life, and to cite the case of only one clergyman of my own denomination, no Irish member was so useful in the last British House of Commons as the late lamented Professor Smith, of Londonderry. Thirdly, I have given myself up to the work of education. I have not the slightest doubt that a person at the head of the education department of Ontario would do more good than he possibly could do at the head of any college in the country. And, lastly, except on one point—thinking that the education department would more assuredly have the confidence of the whole province if it were unconnected with party—I think that I agree with you on every public question, although I must add that I take comparatively little interest in other public questions. Holding these sentiments, had you suggested to me that the question of appointing a superintendent of education, unconnected with party, was under consideration, I think that I would have been constrained to reply, that however much the thought of severance from Queen's pains me, still if I can be of service you may command me. But to our present proposal I cannot reply in the same way.'

Later he wrote:

'The fact that you are willing to meet me half way, so far as my views on educational administration are concerned, imposes on me the duty of seriously considering the proposal you have made. I feel an almost unconquerable aversion to exchange my present position for political life. Party contests in Canada seem to me so unreasonable, because based neither on principles nor on measures, and I can see no reason why the work of administration should not be carried on by the best men, irrespective of party associations.'

He discussed the question from the point of view of the government, of Queen's, and of his position as a minister of the Presbyterian Church. a position he would resign, he said, if he accepted office, and, after consulting with one or two friends, he wrote:

'I have never felt it so difficult to make up my mind on any subject as on that contained in your proposal. But I have at length thought it out, and am compelled to conclude that it is my duty to refuse. I need not go fully into the reasons, as you will give me credit for acting honestly in the matter. For a time I felt inclined to accept, because my ambition could not suggest a more important position than the one you placed within my reach. I have come to feel, first, that to abandon Queen's would probably injure it, and in view of the fact that one-third of its income is secured for only four years, a good many of its friends would consider my withdrawal almost dishonest. Besides, the more nearly I contemplate giving up my religious work, the more I shrink back from the step.'

'Mowat's reply, dated Nov. 7, 1883, has been preserved:—

'"I have your note of the 4th. I need not say how much I regret your decision, but I know that you did not arrive at it without taking every possible pains to consider thoroughly the whole matter, and there is nothing for me now but to acquiesce.

'A year later, while the secret conferences which resulted in university federation were in progress, the Premier wrote a letter containing the virtual offer of another important post. This important post was the presidency of University College.

'In the conversations which I had with my colleagues, before Mr. Ross became Minister of Education, Mr. Mowat wrote: "We all agreed that if the presidency were then vacant, an offer of it should at once be made confidentially to you. I think that in the general interests, there is more to be said in favor of such an appointment than even in the case of that other office we had correspondence respecting, and should it be the good fortune of the province to have your services by and by, as Dr. Wilson's successor, I hope that the transfer from Queen's may be practicable, without detriment to the latter.'

The story of the University federation movement in Ontario is a very interesting one and there is space here for only the barest outline. During the bitter controversy, in 1883-84, on the question of state aid to University College, Toronto, he strongly urged the claims of Queen's. The proposal that all the students in the country should be taken to Toronto he mercilessly ridiculed. He also fell foul of the theory that University College is "the cope-stone of our educational system." 'By a sudden turn the controversy passed into secret negotiations; the negotiations became conferences and out of the quarrel grew the federation of Toronto and Victoria. The concluding noises of the newspaper warfare must have sounded hollow to the men of the inner circles.'

'Grant's programme was clear. He was seeking to induce the Presbyterian Church as a whole to take the interest in Queen's which the Old Kirk wing had always felt. He was cultivating in the whole of eastern Canada the sense that Queen's was a local and territorial institution, which was strong in Kingston and the county of Frontenac. It was his intention that when the government of the province made up its mind to assist higher education by promoting scientific studies, recognition must be extended to the work carried on at Kingston, and aid given to some type of school of science which would supplement the work of Queen's College.'

The completion of the federation scheme was highly unwelcome to Grant. 'Every scheme of university reorganization broached at this period involved the idea of concentration at Toronto, the one thing which was for him impossible. "Queen's roots are in the ground, not in the air," was his summary of the situation.'

Victoria had to get more money to keep in line with Toronto University as reorganized, and Grant aimed at a quarter of a million. He plunged into the old work of canvassing—enough has been told of the nature of it. He travelled, spoke, and visited. As in 1878 he broke his health; by September he was ill. His letters home abound in gloomy anticipations. At last, with infinite toil the endowment was attained. In March, 1888, Grant reported to the trustees that the minimum sum had been subscribed. His health was wrecked, and the board urged him to go on a tour of the world, voting two thousand dollars to enable him to do so.' Grant's manner of expressing the completeness of his success is characteristic. 'There are some things,' he wrote, 'which really must be considered settled—the creation of the world, the union of the thirteen American colonies, the Confederation of Canada and the position of Queen's at Kingston.'

'The account of the support that Grant gave to the Canadian Pacific Railway scheme will be read with much interest. His first journey across the continent resulted in a book that made a sensation, "Ocean to Ocean." One incident of his second journey shows the personality of the man in a very amiable light:—

'"In the summer of 1883 Sir Sandford Fleming was asked by the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to penetrate the mountains by the Kicking Horse, Rogers, and Eagle Passes. Painful uncertainty still reigned as to the practicability of the route which it had taken two years of searching to discover. The rails were laid to Calgary and as yet no person had passed over the Rockies and Selkirks in one continuous journey. Again Fleming asked Grant to accompany him, and so it fell out that the writer of "Ocean to Ocean" was a member of the first party to travel from Calgary to the coast by the new route.

"The most picturesque person associated with the exploration of the mountains was Major Rogers, the engineer in charge of this division, and the discoverer of the passage through the Selkirks. Rogers was an energetic man, renowned for unconventionality and profanity. Yet Grant and he seem to have become great friends, and the narrative contains a very pleasing picture of the grey-bearded, keen-eyed, indomitable pioneer. The engineers passed on the eastern slope of the mountains were greatly amused at the prospect of the hard-swearing Rogers being host to a clergyman. They gave a terrifying account of the Major's roughness.

'"He can blow, and he can swar, and he can spit tobacco as well as any man in the United States," was one summary given.

'Rogers at first was under the impression that Grant, who was addressed as 'Doctor,' was a medical man. The day after the first meeting was Sunday, and Fleming proposed that Dr. Grant should hold divine service. The Major took the suggestion as a huge joke, received it with an outburst of jubilant profanity, and with great energy drummed up his men. Grant preached at length, and dexterously brought the subject round to profane swearing. Avoiding any appearance of slanting at any one hearer, he pointed out its uselessness, and incidentally noted its gradual disappearance from the conversation of gentlemen. He had observed with accuracy one salient point in Rogers's character. The man was passionately determined to live like a gentleman and to have his men regard him as such. The discourse struck home. Then and there he resolved to abstain. Once, at least, during their stay with him, his guests' pity was excited by his heroic suppression of his vocabulary at a trying moment. Something went wrong with one of the canoes. Rogers opened his mouth—in the nick of time remembered his resolve—and stood helpless. Grant lair his hand on his arm. 'Major, hadn't you better go behind a tree and say it?'

At the present time, when the decision as to the property of the United Free Church of Scotland is exciting much attention, even outside Scotland, the forgotten controvery of 1882 about the Temporalities Fund has more interest than it would otherwise have:

'In 1882 occurred the fierce but now forgotten controversy, the Temporalities Case. The Old Kirk had shared in the clergy reserves, and when these were abolished, annuities were given to the beneficiaries. The capital sum necessary to produce these incomes was treated as church property and became the nucleus of a temporalities fund, which virtually constituted a home mission fund. When the union was consummated, provincial acts were secured making over to the new body the property held by the four churches which constituted it. The view in the united body was that the former churches had entered the union as churches. Seven congregations of the Old Kirk in Ontario and Quebec refused to enter. Led by the Rev. Gavin Lang, of Montreal, they set up the claim that the Kirk continued to exist as a separate body, that they constituted it, that all Kirkmen who had joined the new Presbyterian Church in Canada were simply seceders, and that they, as the original Old Kirk, were the real owners of the church property, which was mainly represented by Queen's University and the temporalities fund. Engaging as counsel Mr. Donald Macmaster, Q.C., of Montreal, they took their case to the courts, and after one or two reverses secured a judgment of the Privy Council declaring the provincial acts vesting the property in the new church to be ultra vires. Application was at once made by the United Church for Dominion legislation, virtually confirming the provincial acts which had been held to be invalid. The matter was fought out before the Private Bills Committee of the House of Commons, in March, 1882, and the committee approved the bill by an overwhelming majority.'

A few extracts will show Principal Grant's views on questions of recent date. Writing in 1899 to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, he said:—

'And, lastly, transportation is our great Canadian problem. Proper equipment at Montreal and Quebec and the abolition of our canal tolls are the first things needed, in my opinion, and not a fast passenger service costing three-quarters of a million.'

'In October, 1899, broke out the war between Great Britain and the allied forces of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. No public event during his life so saddened Grant's heart; in none did he find it so hard to discern the finger of Providence. For the Boers he had a deep admiration. He knew their history, sympathized with the struggles and the sacrifices which they had made for liberty, and understood the monstrous mistakes which, with the best of motives, had been perpetrated by the British Government. While in South Africa he had become a warm personal friend of Mr. John Henry Hofmeyer, for whose character and motives he conceived a very high regard. The wanton lawlessness of Jamieson's filibustering raid in 1895 moved his indignation. His admiration for Cecil Rhodes, of whose complicity he felt certain, changed into what can only be described as loathing. "I hope to live to see the rascal hanged," he said more than once. As between the ignorant and dirty but simple-minded and Bible-loving Boer, and the gold-seeking speculator of Johannesburg, his sympathy was entirely with the former.'

'Of the sending of Canadian troops he heartily approved, but he was grieved at the niggardliness of our government in allowing Britain to pay the cost of the equipment, transportation, and maintenance of our later contingents. Writing to Sir Wilfrid Laurier on Jan. 1, 1900, in answer to a request for advice, he says:—

'"1. It should be understood that Canada intends to pay all the expenses of her contingents. When the men return, they should receive not only the shilling per diem paid in South Africa, but a much more, to make their pay correspond to the difference between the British and the Canadian rates of wages."'

'In 1896 the Liberals came into power, and in the following year the most important of the tariff proposals of the Minister of Finance, the Hon. W. S. Fielding, was a preference to goods manufactured in Britain of twenty-five percent, subsequently increased to thirty-three percent. Of each successive increase Grant was a strong advocate, and his disgust at the opposition of the Conservative party threw him more and more into sympathy with the Liberals.'

Writing to Colonel G. T. Denison on Jan. 3, 1898, he said: 'Had an hour also with Laurier. First, the preference hereafter is to be confined to Britain. That is settled, but this is, of course, strictly confidential.

'Secondly, he seemed at first to think that we had gone far enough with our twenty-five percent reduction, till we could see its workings, but when I argued for going on steadily along that line, he said: "I do not say yea, but I do not say nay." I intend to push the matter.

'He is in favor of the cable, but thinks that we cannot take it up this session.

'The attainment of imperial penny postage he regarded as a great victory, and he gave full credit to the unwearied pertinacity of Sir William Mulock. "How well Mulock has done!" he writes to Colonel Denison on Aug. 20, 1898. "I know the difficulties that he had to overcome. It is positively silly not to give him all credit; unwise too."

'Of the establishment in Canada of an imperial naval reserve he was also in favor.'

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

Papa—'On purely social grounds, my dear daughter, I can take no exception to young Swellman, but in other directions I find ample cause for disapproval, and one of the first is lack of industry in his calling.'

Daughter—'His calling? Why, pa, how could he call any oftener when there are only seven evenings in the week?'

As the Oil Rubs in, the Pain Rubs Out.—Applied to the seat of a pain in any part of the body the skin absorbs the soothing liniment under brisk friction and the patient obtains almost instant relief. The results of the use of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil have surprised many who were unacquainted with its qualities, and once known it will not be rejected. Try it.

Hawkins—'I understand that the physicians held a consultation, but I see you are still alive.'

Robbins—'Yes. I have since learned that the vote stood two for me and one against.'—'Puck.'

You need not cough all night and disturb your friends; there is no occasion for you running the risk of contracting inflammation of the lungs or consumption, while you can get Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. This medicine cures coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs and all throat and chest troubles. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, which immediately relieves the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm.

Agent—'The price of this house is $10,000, madam.'

She—'I don't care to give that much.'

Agent—'Well, then, how does $9,999.99 sound?'

She—'I'll take it.'—Chicago 'Journal.'

They Cleanse the System Thoroughly.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills clear the stomach and bowels of bilious matter, cause the excretory vessels to throw off impurities from the blood into the bowels and expel the deleterious mass from the body. They do this without pain or inconvenience to the patient, who speedily realizes their good offices as soon as they begin to take effect. They have strong recommendations from all kinds of people.

Wife—'We have been married twelve years, and not once have I missed baking you a cake for your birthday. Have I, dear.' Hubby—'No, my pet. I can look back upon those cakes as milestones in my life.'

Where can I get some of Holloway's Corn Cure? I was entirely cured of my corns by this remedy and I wish some of it for my friends. So writes Mr. J. W. Brown, Chicago.

A man, walking a country road, found an Irishman perched upon a sign post, which pointed north, with this inscription: 'This will take you to Malvern.' 'What are you up there for?' asked the man. 'Faith,' said the other. 'I've been sittin' here for two hours, and I'm wondering what time it starts.'

They Advertise Themselves.—Immediately they were offered to the public, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills became popular because of the good report they made for themselves That reputation has grown, and they now rank among the first medicines for use in attacks of dyspepsia and biliousness, complaints of the liver and kidneys, rheumatism, fever and ague and the innumerable complications to which these ailments give rise.

'Judy and I got into a terrible tangle shopping to-day.' 'How?' 'I owed her ten cents, and borrowed five cents and then fifty cents.' 'Well?' 'Then I paid thirty cents for something she bought——' 'Yes?' 'And she paid forty cents for something I bought, and then we treated each other to ice-cream soda.' 'Well?' 'She says I still owe her a nickel.'—Detroit 'Free Press.'

Parents buy Mother Graves's Worm Exterminator because they know it is a safe medicine for their children and an effectual expeller of worms.

'I heard a good story the other day,' began the grocery man, 'about a certain politician.'

'That will do,' interrupted the disappointed office seeker. 'In the first place, there are no certain politicians.'—Chicago 'News.'

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

She—'Would you die for me?' He—'Oh, if you haven't any more ambition than to be looking for dead men, you're not the girl for me.'

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

FROM KUROPATKIN.

Losing to Kuroki Turns the Tide at Liao yang.

DEFEAT SAVED BY MASTERLY RETREAT AND DESTRUCTION OF BRIDGES, PONTOONS AND STORES.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 14 (Midnight).—General Kuropatkin's official report which was given out to-night comes as a considerable relief as setting at rest alarmist stories of the loss of guns, the cutting of divisions, and the death or capture of prominent commanders, which have been freely circulated here. The report bears out the declaration of the Associated Press at the time that General Orloff's failure to hold the vital position at the Yen tai Mines was responsible for the breaking down of the whole of General Kuropatkin's plan of battle, and turned a potential victory into defeat.

The War Office is extremely reticent regarding the present situation and future plans at the front. It is stated in general terms that the army is concentrated around Mukden, leaving the inference that it is ready to make another stand: The report says in part: 'On Aug. 26 the Manchurian army occupied three groups of positions, the first at Pet tsu and An ping, on the left flank; the second at Liang dian sian in the centre, and the third at An chan, on the right flank. The same day the Japanese assumed the offensive. At Lian dian sian the attacks were repulsed and on the left we retained our principal position at An ping. After a desperate battle the Japanese, however, secured the position at Pet tsu. Simultaneously a turning movement was observed on the left flank at An shan.

FALLS BACK ON LIAO YANG.

'I then withdrew from advanced positions to Liao yang. The two days' march was most difficult and some of the guns had to be carried through the mountains by infantry. The rear guard maintained a stubborn resistance to the enemy. General Rutkovsky and Colonel Raben were killed when covering the attempted extrication of guns which were mired.

KUROKI'S ATTACK.

'On Aug. 29, the army reached Liao yang and the next two days the Japanese attacked our advance positions energetically, but were repulsed with great losses, the Russian reserves being utilized. On Aug. 31, it was seen that Kuroki had sent a considerable force across the Tai tse river, and I withdrew the advance troops, reserving them to attempt to hurl Kuroki's army back upon the river. This was achieved at certain points. All the troops intended for offensive operations reached the right bank of the Tai tse on Sept. 1, and the enemy occupied our abandoned positions that evening, opening an artillery fire upon Liao yang.'

General Kuropatkin then describes the position taken up and says:

'The flight of Sept. 1, the commander of the corps on the right flank stated that the Japanese having taken the offensive and occupied the district northwestward of our Syk wan tun positions, the Russians retired, and I changed my plans in order to retake the lost ground the following day.

DEATH OF A GENERAL.

'The evening of Sept. 2 Syk wan tun was in our hands, thereby attaining the object of the operations of our right flank. As soon as the left flank in the vicinity of the Yen tai Mines, on Sept. 2 (Orloff's detachment), occupied the heights to the north of the mines, holding a strong position facing south, he engaged the enemy in an artillery duel. To aid our troops holding positions near Syk wan tun, Orloff sent part of his force to attack the enemy near Sak hu moon. Our men met with a frontal and flank fire, and, losing their bearings in the corn fields, began to retire. The troops in the hills also retired. Orloff himself was wounded, as also was General Fomin, who subsequently died.

'The Japanese then extended northward, and occupied the whole range of hills and the Yen tai Mines, Samsonoff's sotnia of Cossacks dismounted and defended our positions with the utmost courage, but were gradually driven back.

DESTRUCTION OF STORES, BRIDGES AND PONTOONS.

The enemy was now established in an extremely strong position on the hills, and it would have been too hazardous for our left flank to attack them, in view of the losses sustained in the previous five days. We therefore withdrew to Ta lien ko and I decided to retire to Mukden, the retreat being accomplished on Sept. 7. The evacuation of Liao yang was concluded Sept. 4. The commissariat reserves, sufficient to last the army eight days, were destroyed. The pontoons were dismantled and carried off, while temporary pontoons were burned and the railway bridges wrecked. The enemy attempted to pursue, but were repulsed.

'Precautions were taken on Sept. 3 and 4 to prevent a turning movement from the east. The Japanese to the southward took no vigorous initiative, but General Kuroki assumed the offensive to the eastward. Our detachments at Ta lien ko sustained a furious night attack, which was particularly desperate on Sept. 5. We retained our position, but suffered heavy losses, one regiment which bore the brunt of the fight losing five hundred in killed or wounded.

ARRIVAL AT MUKDEN.

'By evening of Sept. 5 the danger of a simultaneous attack on our front and left flank had disappeared. The removal of our artillery, transport and baggage trains was concluded in the face of immense difficulties. Our retirement on Mukden on Sept. 7 was covered by a strong rear-guard of cavalry.

'We abandoned nothing from Aug. 30 up to the time of our arrival at Mukden.'

A BAYONET CHARGE.

Gen. Nodzu reports that the ammunition of the Japanese right column was gradually running out on Sept. 8, although the enemy's fire had not diminished. This decided General Nodzu to order a bayonet charge. The Russian fire for some time, however, prevented the Japanese from getting in. It was only at 7.30 in the evening that the Twentieth Infantry succeeded in breaking through. Other charges followed. Position after position was rushed, but after the entrenchments were occupied the Russians fired fiercely from the walls of Liao yang. It was not until 10.20 that Gen. Nodzu's troops occupied the south gate of the city and bivouacked. The whole line of entrenchments and the northern city were not secured until half an hour after midnight. Gen. Nodzu sent a force east of the city at dawn on Sept. 4 to pursue the Russians, but the destruction of the bridges prevented them from crossing the Tai tse river.

PORT ARTHUR.

STOESSEL REPORTS THAT FURTHER ATTACKS HAVE BEEN REPELLED.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 14.—The Emperor has received the following despatch from General Stoessel, commander of the Russian military forces at Port Arthur:—'I am happy to report to Your Majesty that at three o'clock in the morning of Aug. 27, during a violent rain and thunderstorm, the Japanese again attempted to capture our left flank positions, near No. 1 fort and Udan mountain. The attack was everywhere repulsed. Our losses were small—three men killed and two officers and ninety-eight men wounded. The wounded were brought in, and are being carefully tended. A number of Japanese corpses would have been picked up by us, but the enemy prevented us from so doing by opening fire on the hospital attendants who had been sent out under the Red Cross flag.'

ABUSES OF THE RED CROSS ALLEGED.

Che foo, Sept. 14.—(4 p.m.).—A communication has been received by the Russian consul from Gen. Balashoff, chief of the Red Cross at Port Arthur, requesting that the same be made public. The general charges the Japanese with gross violation of the Red Cross. He says that Japanese dead have been found carrying notes, written in Russian, requesting that their bodies be buried, but when Russian burial parties attempted to fulfil these requests they were fired on. Such instances, Gen. Balashoff adds, are numerous and the Russians are now afraid to trust to the Red Cross flag. He states that the Japanese also protect movements of their troops by the unlawful use of the Red Cross flag.

Che foo, Sept. 16, 1.30 p.m.—The Japanese troops, between Sept. 8 and 10, captured a fort situated on a high hill two miles east of Golden Hill by assault. The fighting was not severe.

The Russians have placed mines under all the public buildings, wharves, arsenals and everything that could possibly be of use to the Japanese, with the intention of causing their destruction should the Japanese enter the city.

The house formerly occupied by Viceroy Alexeieff was hit by a shell recently and partially wrecked.

Ammunition is growing scarcer, but there is plenty of bread.

Another shell struck a destroyer which was lying in the dock undergoing repairs, knocking it into kindling wood and killing seven sailors. This shell came from the Japanese fleet, which comes in much closer than formerly daily, throwing a few shells. One shell demolished several engines in the dockyards and killed an officer and two men.

BRITISH SHIP SUNK.

STRIKES A MINE, AND ONLY ONE OF HER CREW SAVED.

Nagasaki, Sept. 15.—3 p.m.—A British sailing vessel supposed to be the British barque 'Lucia,' struck a mine recently off Port Arthur. One person of those on board of her was rescued. It is considered probable that the vessel was running the blockade.

IN THE FIELD.

PREPARATIONS FOR RENEWING THE CONFLICT.

Mukden, Sept. 14.—(Delayed.)—According to Chinese advices, the evacuation of Liao yang by the Japanese has been forced owing to the fearful stench arising from dead bodies.

The Japanese were to-day (Wednesday) fortifying the approaches by way of the river. Small detachments of Japanese moved northward from the Tai tse river, preparations for an advance evidently still continuing, although the second stage of the Japanese movement has not yet been completed by any means. The first was to the north, as if for a turning movement, but General Kuroki is now going east, while to the westward preparations are being made to send a large force up the Liao river. For this purpose the Japanese already have taken a hundred large barges with which they intend to ascend as far as Tie pass.

It is stated that the Japanese are carefully preparing their turning and flanking movements, and will not engage in another big battle before the occupation of Tie pass. These preparations are expected to occupy one month.

JAPANESE RETIREMENT.

Mukden, Sept. 14.—(Delayed in transmission.)—Everything is quiet here. The Japanese have retired southward, and it is even reported that they have evacuated Yen tai. The belief prevails here that the lull may continue for several weeks.

Stirring incidents at the battle of Liao yang are the sole topics among the officers and soldiers here. Heroic feats are recounted and the desperate nature of the Japanese charges south of Liao yang and their incredible advance, repeatedl over the dead bodies of their comrades, are constantly alluded to. The Russians also made several bayonet charges, among the most brilliant being that of the Morshansk regiment, headed by its wounded colonel.

The youthfulness of the Japanese soldiers surprised the Russians. Some of them are not more than 18 years old.

The reports that the Japanese bolstered up their courage with intoxicants are classed as nonsense, the best evidence to the contrary being the remarkable endurance they displayed.

TROOP MOVEMENTS.

JAPANESE MASSING AT YEN TAI.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 16.—General Kuropatkin reports that reconnaissances have established the fact that the Japanese are massing near Yen tai and Ben tsia putze. Bodies of Japanese are also moving in the Liao river valley.

The Japanese are now expected to redouble their efforts before Port Arthur, whence the news received is not encouraging. In spite of the success which hitherto has attended the defence, the Russian lines are being drawn closer, the garrison is undergoing severe privations, and its resisting power is weakening under the strain. A final sortie of the Russian squadron at Port Arthur may be expected at any time. When the commander of the squadron was turned over to Rear Admiral Wiren he received strict instructions that if the fortress falls not one of the Russian ships must fall into the hands of the Japanese.

ADVANCE ORDERED.

HUGE REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE JAPANESE ARMY.

London, Sept. 16.—The Tokio correspondent of the 'Express' says that Field Marshal Oyama has received the most rigid instructions to resume the offensive as soon as his troops have recuperated and the roads will permit, and attack Gen. Kuropatkin before the winter begins, should the Russians retire to Mukden to avoid a battle. Field Marshal Oyama will pursue them with his three armies. The collapse of Marshal Oyama's scheme of surrounding Gen. Kuropatkin at Liao yang caused this order, which, it is stated, is inspired by the Emperor. The general staff is bitterly disappointed by the escape of Gen. Kuropatkin, and Marshal Oyama must retrieve himself, for, according to the Japanese view, his strategy failed. Consequently, a desperate attack is to be expected, which, if directed against Tie ling instead of Mukden, must be accompanied by terrible slaughter. The entire force is now suffering from absolute exhaustion, and needs sleep equally with food. It may be several weeks before Marshal Oyama is ready to advance. It is said, however, that the Japanese do not intend to close the present campaign until they make another desperate attempt to reach the Russian army. Transports are now loading troops and supplies at Kobe and Hiroshima. These will be landed at Yin kow and sent north on the railway. It is understood that at least 100,000 men and 100 guns will be added to the Japanese army before Oct. 1. A majority of these are seasoned troops from northern Japan, who are able to withstand the Manchurian winter.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

WILL STAY AT LIBAU.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 15.—The report that the Baltic fleet will make a stay of some duration at Libau is semi-officially confirmed.

ESPIONAGE.

JAPANESE ARRESTED IN ST. PETERSBURG.

London, Sept. 12.—Two Japanese were arrested at St. Petersburg to-day. They were employees of the commercial houses there before the war. One of them joined the Greek Church and married a Russian woman. Documents have been seized which reveal the fact that both are Japanese naval officers, and have been acting as spies for Japan.

SENSATION IN DENMARK.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED SUSPECT.

Copenhagen, Sept. 15.—Somewhat of a sensation has been caused by the arrest of a Japanese at Skagon, in North Jutland. He had been shadowed by the police for some days. It is alleged, on Russian representations that he was suspected of having chartered a steamer to attack the Russian Baltic fleet with dynamite. Many conflicting stories are printed of the doings of the prisoner, and his accomplishments in connection with the Japanese legation in Berlin, but none of them can be confirmed. The police merely say that he was arrested for espionage.

JAPANESE DEMANDS.

THE INDEMNITY GROWS WITH EACH SUCCEEDING DAY.

Paris, Sept. 16.—The 'Matin' to-day published a long interview with Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister in London, who is quoted as saying:

'Before the war we demanded that Russia relinquish sovereignty over Manchuria. To-day, after our victories and expenses, we are no longer content with our former demand. After the fall of Port Arthur our conditions will be still more extreme and after taking Vladivostok they will be yet more extreme.

'The next battle will be at Tie pass. We shall continue hostilities throughout the winter. We have given up the plan of taking Port Arthur by assault and will compel its capitulation by famine. Its fall would free fifty thousand men and enable them to reinforce our northern army; but we do not need them just now.'

CHINESE MOVEMENTS.

SAID TO BE OCCUPYING CONQUERED AREA.

London, Sept. 12.—A despatch to the 'Standard' from Tien tsin says that Chinese troops beyond the Great Wall and others are reported to be quietly moving into Manchuria. Some of them now occupy both sides of the Liao river. It is stated that these troops will be used to occupy the territory conquered by the Japanese. German military officers are investigating the truth of the reports concerning the movements of Chinese troops.

JAPANESE LANDING PARTY

MEETS WITH DISASTER IN KAMSCHATKA.

Petropavlovsk, Sept. 13.—(Delayed in transmission).—In the middle of June Lieut. Gundusi, of the Japanese navy, with one hundred and fifty naval reserve men, landed on the west coast of Kamschatka, plundered villages, expelled inhabitants and issued proclamations declaring the sovereignty of Japan over the Kamschatka peninsula.

A sailing vessel with a hundred Russian reserve men and a detachment of one hundred militia men, was sent from Petropavlovsk to the west coast to eject the Japanese. The Russians defeated the latter and captured their leaders. The Russian force lost one man killed and four men wounded. The Japanese lost seventeen men killed. The Russian naval detachment later burned five Japanese schooners, killing seventy Japanese.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

MEETING BETWEEN THE EMPEROR AND CZAR.

Berlin, Sept. 15.—A Polish newspaper published at Cracow, says that the Emperor will have a meeting with the Czar at Skiernewice, a town of Poland, 42 miles south-west of Warsaw, shortly, and that great political importance is ascribed in St. Petersburg to the meeting.

SHIPS STOPPED AND SEARCHED.

London, Sept. 15.—The Russian warship 'Terek' stopped the British steamship 'Treherbert,' near Gibraltar, on Monday, and searched her. Lloyds' agent in the Dardanelles telegraphs that the 'Terek' also stopped the British steamship 'Marget Groedel.'

DUM-DUM BULLETS.

MANY JAPANESE SUFFERING FROM VICIOUS WOUNDS.

Liao yang, Sept. 11.—(Sunday).—(Delayed in transmission.).—The Japanese are greatly disappointed at the failure of their plans to impose a final conflict upon the Russians at Liao yang in the hope of breaking up the present Russian army in Manchuria. They are now pushing reinforcements and supplies northward in every possible way, using boats on the Liao river and its tributaries, while all the native roads leading into Liao yang are filled with wheelbarrows and other conveyances, carrying grain and ammunition into the Chinese city, where Field Marshal Marquis Oyama, the Japanese commander-in-chief, has established his headquarters. There is every indication, therefore, that the Japanese intend to force, if possible, a decisive battle with the Russians.

In the past the Japanese have declared their belief that the Russians were using dum-dum bullets, basing their contention on the vicious wounds made by the bullets when they struck, and they now claim that they have proved their case by the fact that they found dum-dum ammunition in their field at Liao yang. This evidence is not considered conclusive, however.

The impression was held in Liao yang that the Russians had destroyed the railway between there and Mukden, but an examination of the line as far north as possible showed it to be everywhere intact. This is taken to indicate that the Russians propose to use the line again. They posted proclamations along the line warning the Chinese not to damage it under penalty of future punishment.

It is now reported on good authority that in some of the assaults made by the Japanese upon the Russian trenches before Liao yang on Sept. 1 and 2, the attackers at some places lost in killed and wounded 90 percent of the numbers engaged.

It is believed that the Japanese forces will remain stationary at Liao yang for one month to come.

JAPAN OWNED-SHIP.

CARRYING DYNAMITE UNDER AMERICAN FLAG.

Marseilles, Sept. 16.—A steamer which arrived here to-day from Indo-China reports that the steamer 'San Gottardo,' flying the American flag, recently arrived at Singapore loaded with cannon and dynamite, concealed under coal, destined for the Japanese. The Indo-China press asserts that this use of the American flag is unwarranted, as the steamer is owned in Japan.

The Italian steamer 'San Gottardo' belonged to I. Brazzo, of Genoa, and was reported sold to Japan.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

RUSSIAN PECULIAR BEHAVIOR.

Constantinople, Sept. 16.—The British steamship 'Margit Groedel,' with a cargo of coal from Cardiff for Sulina, was stopped by the Russian cruiser 'Terek' on Sept. 6, off Cape St. Vincent. The 'Terek' fired three blank shots to bring the steamer about. Two Russian officers and two armed men boarded the 'Margit Groedel' and overhauled her papers. The captain of the 'Margit Groedel' was asked to sign a declaration that he had not been put to any inconvenience by the delay. He at first refused, but when told that his steamer would be detained until the arrival of the Russian Admiral he complied, and the collier was allowed to proceed. One of the Russian officers stated that there were nine other Russian cruisers in the vicinity.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

THAT ALLEGED COMPACT.

London, Sept. 17.—The 'Graphic' gives prominence to an article saying it is authorized to state in the most formal and most categorical terms that there is no truth in the report of a secret agreement between Germany and Russia relating to the Far East, the war, or its ultimate settlement. It explains that the Kaiser's desire for cordiality with Russia, which is a tradition inherited from his grandfather and Prince Bismarck, has never been disguised. It has been often frankly stated, but it is wholly compatible with the faithful observance of neutrality. The article points out that the story is in no wise new and that it is completely discredited in the highest official circles in London. The 'Graphic' has good political relations and is frequently accurate when other newspapers are astray.



A JEWEL.

Mistress—'Have you turned on the gas in the kitchen, Susan?'
Susan—'Yes, mum; if yer go to the door yer can smell it, mum.'
—Sidney 'Bulletin.'



THE RETURN INVITATION.

'Please, Mrs. Subbubs, mamma says she'll be glad if you'll come to tea on Monday.'

'With pleasure, Bessie. Tell your mother it's really too kind——'

'Oh, no! Mamma says she'll be glad when it's over.'—'Punch.'

SKIT SKETCH.



A Foreign Import that ought to be Excluded.



—James Moodie, Chesterville, Ont.

First Boy—'She's a mile away!'
Second Boy—'No she ain't!'



Bobby—Do you know what daddy calls you, Mr. Tovey?

Mr. Tovey—No, Bobby. What is it?

Bobby—He calls you Port Arthur, 'cause you take so long to surrender!—'Punch.'

WEATHERLETS.

Thou'rt bearing hence thy roses,
Glad Summer, fare thee well!
Thou'rt singing thy last melodies
In every wood and dell.
—Mrs. Hemans—'The Parting of Summer.'

From bending bough along the garden wall
The peaches, overripe, are dropping fast.
Like faded beauties, mourning o'er their fall
From youth's estate, their rosy, blooming past,
They wait decay. Death over life prevails;
We thoughtful grow when come September gales.
—'Inter-Ocean.'

The rust is over the bed of the clover,
The green is under the grey;
And down the hollow the fleet-winged swallow
Is flying away and away.

Fled are the roses, dead are the roses,
The glow and the glory done;
And down the hollow the steel-winged swallow
Flying the way of the sun.
—Alice Cary.

A breeze has brought command from far away:
'Repair the broken wires without delay.'
And by the lantern-light of star and dew
The spider gang their night-shift labor through.

The wind-despatcher hums: 'The way is clear';
A golden leaf drops lightly down to hear;
The harvest spiders bear the news away.
For fleet and nimble messengers are they;

The meadow crickets pipe the tidings wide.
The secret blows about the countryside.
That in the cool, pink dawn this word is spad:
'The summer-time has broken camp and fled.'
—'Youth's Companion.'

Though flowers have perished at the touch
Of Frost, the early comer,
I hail the season loved so much
The good St. Martin's summer.

. . . . . .

The sweet day, opening as a flower
Unfolds its petals tender,
Renews for us at noontide hour
The summer's tempered splendor.
—Whittier—'St. Martin's Summer.'

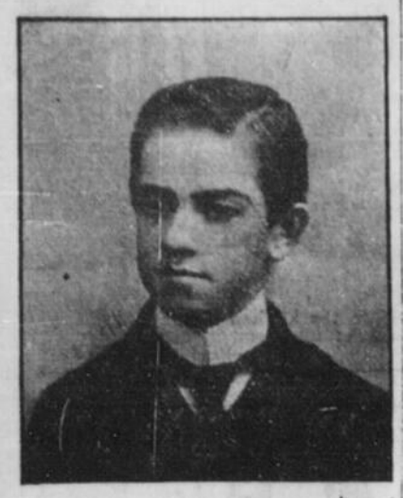
TALENTED YOUNG ORGANIST

MR. W. LYNNWOOD FARNAM APPOINTED ORGANIST OF ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH.

Mr. W. Lynnwood Farnam, of Dunham, Que., is the new organist of St. James Methodist Church, succeeding Mrs. Keough, who held the position for two years.

Mr. Farnam is only nineteen years of age, but still he has won an enviable reputation in the world of music.

He was seven years old when his musical studies commenced. Four years ago he won the Strathcona scholarship



MR. W. LYNNWOOD FARNAM, A.R.C.O.
From a photo taken just before he left for England.

of the Royal College of Music, London. Coming to Montreal he studied under Mr. Geo. W. Cornish, organist of Erskine Presbyterian Church. Afterwards he went to London, where he studied for four years and lived comfortably on the proceeds of the scholarship he had gained.

In London Mr. Farnam gave numerous organ recitals at the Royal Albert Hall, York Minster, Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Cathedral, the Crystal Palace, Norwich Cathedral and other places. Sir Walter Parratt, organist to the King, complimented the youthful organist highly, as did also Sir Frederick Bridge, organist of Westminster Abbey; Sir Hubert Parry, director of the Royal College of Music, and his teachers, Professors W. S. Hoyte and Herbert Sharpe.

Mr. Farnam gave a series of concerts in London last year, which were highly successful, besides establishing his reputation by playing in the leading London churches.

A little while back he took the degree of Associate Member Royal College of Music and Associate Member Royal College of Organists.

Mr. Farnam's repertoire is comprehensive, comprising over one hundred standard organ works, upwards of fifty preludes and fugues, as also a large number of modern works.

The organ in St. James Church is one of the largest in Montreal, having three manuals and sixty-seven stops, and Mr. Farnam has already shown his ability to operate it to the perfect satisfaction of the church authorities.

G. T. R. AND I. C. R.

JUDGMENT IN A CASE OF LIABILITY.

An important judgment was rendered by Mr. Justice Doherty on Wednesday, in the case of Atkinson vs. the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

This was an action for $15,000 damages by the father of Thos. Henry Atkinson, an engine driver, who was killed in a collision between an out-going and an in-coming train of the Intercolonial Railway, on Sept. 1, 1903. The accident took place between Ste. Rosalie and Montreal, on the section of the Grand Trunk Railway line, used under contract with the government, for the passage of the Intercolonial trains.

In rendering judgment the court pointed out that the accident was due to erroneous orders given by the train despatcher. This train despatcher was the employee of the Grand Trunk, but it was pleaded by the defence that, under the terms of the contract between the government and the Grand Trunk Railway, this employee became the servant of the government when dealing with Intercolonial trains, and there was joint responsibility. The court held that, whatever might be the responsibility of the government and the Grand Trunk Railway as between themselves, under the terms of their contract, the fact remained that the accident was caused by the act of a despatcher employed and paid by the Grand Trunk and under their control, and said company must be held responsible as regards third parties for the fault of its despatchers. The trains of the Intercolonial on that section were run by the Grand Trunk Railway, and were under the control of its despatchers. For these reasons the plaintiff's action must be sustained.

The court assessed the damages at $3,000, and judgment was rendered for that amount.

G.T.P. APPOINTMENTS.

MR. DUNNE ACTING ENGINEER FOR DISTRICT 'A.'

Ottawa, Sept. 17.—Mr. Guy C. Dunn, C.E., was yesterday appointed by the National Transcontinental Railway Commission acting district engineer for district 'A,' which covers the Province of New Brunswick from Moncton to the Quebec boundary line. He will leave on Monday for New Brunswick. The engineers in charge, transit-men, levellers, rodmen, and chainmen of the ten parties he will control in New Brunswick have all been selected, and they will proceed to their different sections and commence work as soon as their supplies and outfits can be got there, which will probably be the latter part of next week. The surveys made will be preliminary lines, and the commission will thoroughly investigate the relative merits of the two routes from Grand Falls to Chipman, namely, one via the St. John River valley, and the other across country via Plaster Rock and Boise Town, in order that the best selection of a route may be made.

Mr. A. E. Doucet, district engineer for district 'B,' has been in Ottawa for some days in consultation with Mr. Lumsden, chief engineer, for the purpose of making up the personnel of all the surveying parties required for that district. This will be settled early next week, and they will be placed in the field as quickly as their supplies and outfits can be forwarded.

The parties for district 'C' will also be organized and despatched at the same time. Supplies for the different crews are being purchased in Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Halifax and elsewhere.

GEOGRAPHIC CONGRESS.

ADDRESS ON NIAGARA FALLS BY PROF. GILBERT.

Niagara Falls, N.Y., Sept. 17.—The International Geographic Congress met here yesterday. Commander Robert Peary, of the United States navy, called the delegates to order and introduced the principal speaker, Prof. Grove Karl Gilbert, of Brooklyn. Prof. Gilbert spoke on the formation of Niagara Falls and the Gorge. He deprecated the use of the great water power of Niagara for utilitarian purposes and expressed the hope that the natural beauty of the great cataract would ever be saved. Prof. Gilbert's address was technical, but many things he said were of general interest. The American falls, he said, have receded much more slowly because there is no great depth of water at the base of the fall. A picture taken of the Horseshoe Falls in 1827 was shown. There has been a remarkable recession in 75 years. At the end of the Glacial Period, he said, the land was tilted as a result of the retreat of the ice. If this tilting continues Lake Erie will, in the course of time, find another outlet, and Niagara River will be dry. This change would be wrought in possibly 3,500 years.

The congress meets every five years, and the first session of the present congress was held in Washington. The scientists left for Chicago last night, where another meeting will be held. From there they will go to St. Louis, hold another sesion, and see the exhibition.

BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA.

VALIDITY OF ELECTION OF ARCHDEACON WORRELL QUESTIONED.

Halifax, N.S., Sept. 12.—In regard to the election of Archdeacon Worrell, of Kingston, Ont., to the Bishopric of Nova Scotia, a serious question has been raised as to its validity. The canon requires, it seems, that if two-thirds of the clerical and lay members are present, a simple majority shall determine the choice. If not, the vote, to be decisive, must be a two-thirds vote of those present. There were on the lay side 115 votes cast, which lacked the necessary two-thirds by one-third of a man, two-thirds of 173 being 115 1-3. Should the letter of the canon be insisted upon, the vote polled must be not a simple majority, but two-thirds of the number, or 76 8-9. After the result of the ballot was announced, a motion was carried that the election be made unanimous, but it is claimed that there is no authority given by the canon to the chairman to ask for a unanimous vote 'until an election shall have been made.' Here, however, the other fact is pointed out that the question that the vote be made unanimous did not come from the chair, but from the floor, on motion of Judge Warburton seconded by Judge Savary. Then, again, it is argued that the canon makes no provision whatever for election by acclamation, but explicitly states that it shall be by ballot.

The whole matter hinges on a slight technicality, which is now being carefully considered by the authorities, and should the very slightest doubt rest on the legality of the election after due deliberation, a meeting of the Synod will be called for the earliest possible moment.

Mr. W. B. A. Ritchie, of the law firm of Borden, Ritchie & Chisholm, has given his opinion that the election was not legal. He states that in law whatever is illegal is illegal, and that the lack, although by ever so slight a deficiency of the necessary two-thirds, makes the election illegal. At this time there seems a probability that another Synod will be called.

NEW MILITIA ORDER.

RESPECTING THE REMOVAL OF AN OFFICER.

Ottawa, Sept. 13.—The following militia order, which appears to have a bearing on recent complaints and agitations, was issued to-day:—'In future no recommendation for the removal of an officer from the militia will be accepted unless it be shown that he has been notified of the proposed action and has been called upon to show cause why the removal should not take place. The notification must be either delivered to the officer in person or else mailed to his last known address. The officer's written reply must accompany the recommendation for his removal. If he fails to reply a copy of the notification and a statement showing the time of its delivery or mailing must be attached to the recommendation.'

AMERICAN BANKERS.

New York, Sept. 14.—Several hundred bankers from all sections of the country, composing the trust company section of the American Bankers' Association, met in annual convention here this week.

MISSION JUNCTION HOLD-UP.

BRITISH COLUMBIA JUDGE WHO HAD A HOT WELCOME AWAITING THE ROBBERS HAD THEY RETURNED.

Victoria, B.C., Sept. 14.—When Conductor Ward, of the C. P. R. train, held up near Mission City on Saturday night, entered the Pullman and told the passengers the news, Judge W. Norman Bole, of the British Columbia Courts, asked if any other man in the car besides himself was armed. Everybody replied in the negative. The judge then produced his revolver and asked all who were willing to help him defend the car against the attack of the bandits to say so. Every man present expressed willingness to assist. The judge then sent the porter back up the line with torpedo signals to lay on the rails to warn the freight train that the express had passed west of Mission City, and which was about due, so as to avert a disastrous rear end collision. When the porter returned Judge Bole ordered all the furniture and loose fittings in the car piled against the doors at each end so as to prevent them being opened from the corridors. The passengers then distributed themselves in hiding along the sides and at the ends of the car to escape the flying bullets if a fight should take place, and Judge Bole took his place between two big chairs in the middle of the car, revolver in hand. The porter then put out all the light in the centre of the car leaving only those in the corridors burning. The centre of the car was thus in pitch darkness, while the corridors, by which the robbers must approach to the attack, were a blaze of lights. The slatter blinds at the windows were pulled down and fastened secure. Thus prepared, all in the car awaited the coming of the robbers. The judge kept a watch on the corridors, ready to kill the first man with a mask on his face that showed himself in the brilliantly-lighted passages. Only when the locomotive returned from Whonnock Creek, and coupled up did the people feel that the strain was over. All the passengers highly praise Judge Bole's sensible action and his courageous determination to defend the car against assault. They say no military man could have arranged the work of defence better than the judge. The passengers also declare that had any of the robbers shown themselves in the corridors they would have been killed to a certainty and without any chance of returning the fire. Judge Bole was once commander of a British Columbia rifle corps and is an Irishman noted for his determination of character. He was the only man in the whole train who seriously proposed to fight the gang.

ALLEGED SWINDLE.

Ottawa, Sept. 12.—A couple of men who opened an office in Hull recently as real estate and loan agents, are alleged to have played a swindling game on an extensive scale among the poorer people of Hull and Ottawa. Claiming to represent a loan and trust company of Montreal, they, according to the charge made in the Hull court to-day, agreed to secure loans for would-be borrowers, but required deposits ranging from $3 to $15. One of the members of the firm was arraigned before Recorder Goyette to-day on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses and was granted a remand until next Monday.

STUDENTS IN CAMP.

ENTERTAINED BY RESIDENTS OF RICHMOND.

Richmond, Que., Sept. 12.—For the third successive year the McGill Science students of the second, third and fourth years, mining and civil engineers, are in camp here, under Prof. McLeod and a teaching staff of eight, to take up the practical work in their profession, sounding and surveying, etc.

On Friday night a reception was given in honor of the professors and students, by the ladies and gentlemen of Richmond and Melbourne, in the Town Hall, Richmond. Mesdames Penfield, Gawne, Mappin and Sutherland acted as hostesses for the occasion, and the hall was beautifully decorated with flags, bunting and flowers, the refreshment table being done in the College colors. The ladies present were:—Mrs. Blackbird, Miss Blackbird, Mrs. J. V. Brooks, Richmond; Mrs. J. F. Beck, London, Ont.; Mrs. W. B. Converse, Melbourne; Mrs. A. Converse, Miss Converse, Montreal; Mrs. Chas. Campbell, Misses Grace and Bertha Campbell, Misses Ethel and Mabel Cleveland, Richmond; Miss F. Chapman, Windsor Mills; Miss Marion Hewton, Richmond; Misses Bella and Daisy Harkom, Melbourne; Mrs. Gladys Carpenter, Miss Laura Johnston, Mrs. Hogue, Miss Kerr, Mrs. Nicholson, Miss Nicholson, Mrs. Blanche Gouin, Mrs. McLeod, Miss Bernice and Blanche McLeod, Miss and Miss E. McCourt, Mrs. Fisk, Richmond; Miss G. Mountain, Miss Donnie and Jean McLean, Misses Jennie, Grace and Florence McKenzie, Miss Matthias, Misses Helen and Lily MacKay, Melbourne; Miss Mallin, Philadelphia; Miss Annie McGovern, Miss G. Bedard, Richmond; Miss Crombie, El Paso, Tex.; Misses Grace and Jessie Lance, Richmond; Miss Mitchell, Miss Wright, Sherbrooke; Misses Kate and Reggie Penfold, Melbourne; Mrs. Price, Boston; Miss Stevenson, Miss Webb, Melbourne; Mrs. Rainbach, Mrs. J. D. Smith, Richmond; Miss Sloan, Melbourne; Miss Welcocks, Richmond; Miss Gillsbury, Compton; Misses Elsie and Freddie Trenholm, Montreal West. The gentlemen present were: Professors McLeod and Carey, Messrs. Davis and Edwards, demonstrators; Messrs. Fysche, Idsarde and Putnam, 4th year; Messrs. Burnet Baylis, Wickware, Dickinson, Anderson, Howell, Brown, Gillis, Cole, McLachlin, McMeekin, 3rd year, and Messrs. Westland, Lamb, Kingston, Hampton, Holloway, Estey, Morrow, McAulay, Moyse, Martin, Black, Matthews, Stephens, Lynch, Morrison, Bealton, Miller, Hay, Frith, Howe, Wheaton, Daly and Strumbert, 2nd year. The gentlemen present from the vicinity of Richmond were Messrs. H. and G. Bedard, C. Campbell, E. F. Cleveland, Major Brooks, W. Fisk, G. N. Beaulieu, S. B. Fraser, Richmond; H. J. Gawne, N. Lynster, N. Lance, R. Hepburn, W. Hepburn, A. A. McGillivray, the Rev. Jas. Hepburn, T. F. Mappin, P. S. G. Mackenzie, M.P.P.; J. C. McCaig, Mayor Hewton, T. J. Thomas, D. Rowatt, J. C. Sutherland, B.A.; J. D. Smith, S. Raimbach and N. Tessier, Richmond.

On Saturday afternoon the ladies and gentlemen were entertained by the professors and students at their camp with an extensive programme of sports. After the programme the visitors were entertained to a lunch. This was followed by a baseball match, the second year against the third and fourth years, which was won by the second year. Score, 9 to 5.

COL. LAKE ACCEPTS.

CHANGES INVOLVED BY SIR FREDERICK BORDEN'S SCHEME.

Ottawa, Sept. 14.—The Minister of Militia has received a cable from Colonel Percy Lake intimating his willingness to accept the appointment of chief of staff of the proposed military council which is to control militia affairs in this country.

Since Col. Lake surrendered the quartermastership-general in Canada and returned to the imperial service he has had rapid promotion, and the Minister of Militia is satisfied that he would prove a valuable man to get the proposed council under way. The intention is to organize a militia council for Canada at once. Col. Lord Aylmer, the present adjutant-general, will be promoted to the office of inspector-general, which carries with it a salary of six thousand dollars. He will be responsible for the discipline of the force. The inspector-general will be the most important officer. Under the new regimen he will not sit on the council, but will report thereto.

Lord Aylmer will probably be succeeded as adjutant-general by Col. Vidal, the present deputy adjutant-general. Col. Vidal has been one of the chief officers of the Militia Department for a number of years. He belonged previously to the permanent force, and commanded for some time the 3rd Battalion of the Royal Canadian Regiment, that did garrison service at Halifax during the continuance of the South African war. As adjutant-general he will have a seat on the military council.

Another member will be Col. McDonald, who is known as director-general of ordnance. He will probably succeed to the duties of the quartermaster-generalship, replacing Col. Cotton. The minister and deputy minister and accountant of the department will be the other members of the council.

It is understood that the secretaryship will go to Mr. Jarvis, who is now a chief clerk in the department.

AN ORIENTAL ROMANCE.

HAND OF TORONTO YOUNG LADY SOUGHT BY BEDOUIN SHEIKH.

Toronto, Sept. 15.—A young Toronto lady has just become involved as the heroine of an adventure of an 'Arabian Nights' flavor, which contains the essentials of an Oriental romance. The lady in question resides on Walmer Road, and has recently returned from an extensive tour of Europe, Egypt, and the Holy Land. In the last named region the romance developed, and it was made clear that the graces of Canadian femininity are not less appreciated abroad than at home. While in Jericho this lady became acquainted with a Hebrew gentleman from Jerusalem who had been converted to Christianity, and in addition to a thorough cosmopolitan culture, possessed a wide familiarity with the life of the Bedouin tribes of the desert. Through his introduction our Toronto tourist was enabled to visit a Bedouin encampment near Jericho, and see the details of life under the black tents as few foreigners have been privileged to do. While she was observing these novel details, the Sheikh of the tribe was observing her with even greater interest, and the son of the desert promptly fell in love.

The lady had scarcely returned to Walmer Road when she was surprised to receive, through her Jericho acquaintance, a proposal of marriage from the Sheikh. It was couched in Oriental elaboration of phrase, and was equally Oriental in substance. The Sheikh offered a price of $200 for the lady's hand, cash on delivery. Accompanying the letter came a number of beautiful Oriental articles of clay and brass. These were sent by the gentleman of Jerusalem, and one, an Arabian coffee pot of copper, had travelled, unwrapped, through the mails from Jerusalem to Toronto without injury. Needless to say, the Sheikh's offer will not be accepted.

McWADE DISMISSED.

UNITED STATES CONSUL AT CANTON, CHINA, HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM OFFICE.

Oyster Bay, N.Y., Sept. 15.—Robert M. McWade, United States consul-general at Canton, China, has been removed from office by President Roosevelt. Charges made against him recently were investigated by Mr. Pierce, assistant secretary, who went to the Orient to make an investigation of several of the United States consulates in China and Japan. Mr. Pierce, in his report to the President, strongly sustains the charges made against Consul-General McWade.

While the American State Department will make no statement regarding the removal of Consul-General McWade, it is understood that various charges had been made against him, the more serious of which sought to connect him with the improper issuance of certificates to Chinese bound for the Philippines or the United States. There was also talk of excessive fees.

CANADIAN CABLES.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 11.—The 'Times's' financial supplement, referring to the Canadian Pacific Railway's report, giving the ratio of working expenses to gross receipts as 69.42 percent, says it is a high ratio, compared with that of current English railways, which averaged in recent years about 62 percent. The article concludes by saying it may be doubted whether the directors were not in too much hurry in beginning the payment of six percent dividends.

London, Sept. 12.—Referring to the advance sheets of Dr. Karl Peters's new book, 'England and the English,' 'Die Poste,' a Berlin journal unfriendly to England, praises Britain's colonial policy, which, it says, has created an empire of standing, the most brilliant manifestation of imperial genius of any European race.

London, Sept. 12.—The Birmingham and Midland's Women's Imperial Tariff Reform League has issued a leaflet demanding preference to the colonies. Another leaflet states that if the colonies gave Britain a reasonable preference on manufactured goods, the £26,000,000 a year of trade now done with foreign countries would come to Britain instead.

London, Sept. 12.—Liverpool shipping circles believe that the step taken by Canadian lines in the reduction of steerage fares indicates that the rate war is likely to continue for an indefinite period.

London, Sept. 12.—Lord Wemyss, writing to a correspondent, says he agrees with Mr. Ritchie that it is not too late to appoint a royal commission to study the fiscal question, imperial and commonwealth governments, and concerning special measures for the defence of the Queensland coast, and the growing dangers in the Pacific.

London, Sept. 12.—Captain William White, R.N., ex-naval adviser to Canada in 1898, is dead.

London, Sept. 13.—A Yinkow cable says the Liao yang missionaries are all safe.

London, Sept. 13.—Mr. Kennedy, Toronto, cabling the General Federation of Trade Unions, says the employers are fighting laborers and bricklayers bitterly.

London, Sept. 13.—A transformation is being effected in the Royal Albert Hall in order to prepare for the visit of the Kilties. The entire floor has been converted into a promenade of twenty-six thousand square feet, providing accommodation for six thousand people. The demand for seats for the first performance is very heavy.

London, Sept. 13.—A certain music hall artist is carrying with him to Canada a letter from Archdeacon Sinclair to the bishops and clergy of the Dominion, in which the artist's work is referred to in a eulogistic manner.

London, Sept. 14.—It is officially announced that postal orders issued in Great Britain in future will be payable in Newfoundland.

London, Sept. 14.—Referring to an article in the Ottawa 'Citizen,' pointing out that while Great Britain lingers the United States is ready to do business right off, and that Canada cannot afford to hang for ever upon the skirts of our indecision, the 'St. James's Gazette' says perhaps the plain-speaking of the 'Citizen' may serve to convince some of the skeptics not only of Canadas desire but of the danger of delay.

London, Sept. 14.—Mr. Middlemore, M.P., founder of the scheme dealing with the problem of children of the slums, leaves for Canada to-morrow.

London, Sept. 14.—The president of the Jewish Board of Guardians speaking in regard to statements made respecting Jews sent to Canada by the Board, said he was not able to accept the statement that seven dollars a week was a bad wage in a country where the necessaries of life were produced when compared with twelve shillings. The Board had received no complaints from emigrants.

London, Sept. 15.—Sir William MacGregor took leave on Tuesday of the King at Balmoral Castle, prior to starting for Newfoundland.

London, Sept. 15.—Mr. J. T. Middlemore, M.P., and his daughter, leave England to-day to inspect the emigrant children settled in the Maritime Provinces.

London, Sept. 15.—J. Ellis, the Canadian engineer, arrested over two months ago in Brittany, is still in Brest prison although it was announced several weeks past that the authorities were unable to substantiate the charge. Ellis has now spent all his money and is compelled to live like the ordinary prisoners. Documents in his case have only just been sent to the Ministry of Justice.

London, Sept. 16.—The charge of espionage, preferred against Ellis, of Canada, has been practically discarded, but the Brest authorities refuse to release him until he gives his address and how he makes a living.

London, Sept. 16.—King Edward, represented by the Duke of Connaught, gave a banquet at Whitehall rooms last night. The army manoeuvre guests were all present, in full uniform. Canadian reprsentatives were Colonel Hoggins and Major Maunsell.

London, Sept. 16.—The annual council of the Boys' Brigade, opened at Newport, Monmouthshire. Lord Aberdeen, accompanied by Colonel Ivor Herbert, inspected the review. The report shows a total enrollment of 2,000 companies, 7,000 officers, and 87,000 boys.

London, Sept. 16.—The 'Times' publishes a letter from a correspondent, urging the establishment of a colonial class at all English schools, on much the same lines as the army class curriculum, consisting of modern languages, mechanics, carpentery and agriculture, lectures to be given by those who have gone through the mill in the colonies.

London, Sept. 16.—Howard D. Egville, hon. secretary of the Imperial Federation Defence Committee, writes to the 'Times,' that the first momentous step toward an organized and permanently united Empire will be realized when Canadians grasp the fact that the maintenance of a powerful fleet is the greatest obligation common to every British citizen.

London, Sept. 16.—Nearly £22 have been subscribed for the purpose of returning to Canada Mrs. Vacher, who was deserted by her husband in Algiers. The British vice-consul appeals for £40.

London, Sept. 16.—A notable feature of the departure of the Allan liner 'Ionian' was a new flag bearing the announcement that she carries the Canadian mails. Amongst her passengers is Archbishop Langevin.

London, Sept. 16.—A London newspaper offers its readers at Crystal Palace for the expenditure of half a penny on its issue of Sept. 24, a coupon from the newspaper which will admit the holder to the place, the occasion being the first appearance in England of the Kilties' Band, from Belleville, Ontario.

London, Sept. 17.—'Broad Arrow,' commenting on Australia and defence, says Australia, unlike Canada, has no military tradition neither acquired by restraint or weight of character by constant friction with her powerful neighbor. What is even more disturbing to military efficiency than hasty changes in administration, is the tendency of the labor party to increase the pay and comfort of the rank and file, and starve the officers. Here, again, Canada has the advantage of Australia. She knows nothing of the tyranny of the laborer.

PRINCE OF PIEDMONT

HEIR TO THRONE OF ITALY.

London, Sept. 16.—A despatch to a news agency from Rome says that the Queen gave birth this morning to the long-desired son and heir to the throne. The young prince will be named Humbert.

Rome, Sept. 16.—The majority of the people approve the action of King Victor Emmanuel in not choosing the title of Prince of Rome for the heir to the throne, born last night, as it would have mixed the royal family in a party struggle and would have embittered the conflict between church and state at a time when the Pope seems to be leaning towards moderation. It is believed that the title chosen, that of Prince of Piedmont, will become fixed for all time for the Italian Crown Prince, as is the title of Prince of Wales in England. To celebrate the birth of the heir the King has granted amnesty to all deserters and has also shortened by six months the terms of imprisonment for certain crimes. King Victor Emanuel has received the warmest congratulations throughout the kingdom and also most cordial despatches from Emperor Nicholas, Emperor William, President Loubet, King Edward and Emperor Francis Joseph. The Queen of Roumania sent Queen Helene a poem on the event.

H.M.S. 'SHEARWATER.'

DELAY IN ARRIVAL CAUSING UNEASINESS AT ESQUIMALT.

Victoria, B.C., Sept. 16.—The long delay in the arrival of H. M. S. 'Shearwater' is causing much uneasiness at Esquimalt. The report of her mishap came to Nanaimo, Vancouver Island, through some sailing men returning from the north. The British naval authorities hope to hear definite news from United States patrol vessels, or perhaps some south-bound Alaska or Nome liners. It is known that the place where the 'Shearwater' is supposed to have gone ashore is frequently visited by American revenue cutters, which could render valuable assistance. The 'Shearwater' is a sister ship to the ill-fated 'Condor,' which foundered with all hands in collision with the collier 'Mattawan' off Cape Flattery two or three years ago. She was built in 1900, and is of the 'Nymph' class, a sloop of war of 1,000 tons, 13 knots speed, and ten-gun equipment.

GARTUNG ACQUITTED.

Brantford, Ont., Sept. 16.—The climax of the case against Ernest Gartung was reached late yesterday when the prisoner was liberated. Gartung was arraigned before Judge Hardy, charged with misusing for his own purpose $1,681 of the funds of the Canadian Order of Foresters. County Crown Attorney Wilkes stated he had no evidence to present. Gartung had made restitution satisfactory to the C. O. F. authorities. Mr. Livingston, acting for the prisoner, stated that Gartung had suffered much already through notoriety. Gartung pleaded not guilty. The judge dismissed the case.

A STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE.

Hamilton, Ont., Sept. 14.—Quite a sensation has been caused here by the disappearance of Benjamin Walling, secretary of St. Luke's Sunday-school, and a prominent churchman. On Sunday he went with his wife and child to Sunday-school and then left them to visit an old man at the House of Refuge. He has never been seen or heard from since, and the police are working on the case. He had been married eight years and had one child. No reason can be found for his disappearance. He wore his best clothes and carried several hundred dollars. It is said he told a friend he was going to Pittsburg to take a position in the Westinghouse works there. The police there have been communicated with.

ELECTION RUMORS.

LIKELY THEY WILL TAKE PLACE IN NOVEMBER.

Toronto, Sept. 19.—Definite information in regard to the intention of the Dominion Government to hold the general elections has been received in Liberal circles here, and the probable date is said to be Thursday, Nov. 10, or Tuesday, Nov. 15.

Ottawa, Sept. 13.—The general election, which most people expect to see this fall, cannot well be brought on before the latter part of November or early in the month following. The 'Witness' correspondent learns on the highest authority that there will certainly be no dissolution of Parliament or announcement of the ministerial policy before the Governor-General returns to Ottawa next month, from his western tour. The printing of the lists, moreover, will not be completed for several weeks yet, and these must be in the hands of the party workers for a little while before the voting takes place, in order to give the committees a chance of organizing their campaign and canvass.

Toronto, Sept. 13.—The 'Globe's' Ottawa correspondent says:—Most of the ministers are back once more in the capital, including Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir William Mulock, Sir Richard Cartwright, the Hon. W. Paterson, the Hon. Clifford Sifton, the Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, the Hon. R. W. Scott and the Hon. Charles Hyman. Sir Frederick Borden and Messrs. Fielding and Emerson are expected here to-day. There has been no call issued for a cabinet meeting as yet, and perhaps none will be held until Wednesday. Public curiosity as to whether there will or will not be a genral election this fall is very keen. Little doubt exists in the minds of those who carefully watch the trend of events that an early dissolution is impending, and that an appeal to the country will not be delayed beyond November.

THE OPPOSITION LEADER.

Toronto, Sept. 19.—Mr. R. L. Borden began his Ontario tour last Thursday at Aylmer. His itinerary is as follows: Sept. 19, Sarnia. Sept. 20, Chatham. Sept. 21, Stratford. Sept. 22, Brampton. Sept. 23, Guelph. Further than this the dates are not fixed, but he will probably be at Orillia on Sept. 26.

The Hon. S. C. Biggs, a prominent Liberal, and one of the Crown counsel of the province, says that a general Ontario election is likely this fall, as well as a Dominion election.

A Toronto lawyer, who plays a leading hand in organizing constituencies and in platform work at elections, was summoned to Ottawa last night for consultation in regard to Liberal party campaign literature.

All signs here now point to practically simultaneous Ontario and Dominion elections within two months.

MR. SIFTON HOPEFUL.

Toronto, Sept. 16.—The Hon. Clifford Sifton spent yesterday in Toronto on private business, returning to Ottawa, on the night train. Concerning the outlook in the North-West for the coming election, the Minister of the Interior said: 'Our Conservative friends are, as usual, announcing that the government will not win a seat west of Lake Superior, but for my part I think we have nothing to fear if the Liberal party in the North-West will only work hard enough. Judging by the enthusiasm of our supporters I look forward to the result with confidence. The government has reason for expecting better treatment from Toronto than it has received in the past,' continued Mr. Sifton. 'The hope of Toronto is its commerce and the growth of its commerce is dependent very largely upon the development of the North-West. Let people of Toronto, then, compare what is being done by the present government in that direction with the work of the administration that preceded it. The industries in Toronto already bear a complete testimony as to what has been received in recent years in the North-West and yet the development of that magnificent country is only just beginning. You will be told that the tide of immigration to the North-West is the result of favorable circumstances over which the government has had no control and no influence. What rubbish that is! The average crops for the several years preceding my taking charge of the Department of the Interior were better than they have been since, and some of the other conditions were more favorable, and if the immigration work had been pushed with as much energy as it has since the country would have been developed to its present proportions years ago.'

ALGOMA ELECTORAL LISTS.

Toronto, Sept. 16.—Dominion elections figured prominently at the Ontario High Court before Judge McGee here this morning. Mr. A. C. Boyce, Conservative candidate for West Algoma, applied for an injunction to stop Mr. Jacob Stevenson, Dominion enumerator, from compiling a special voters' list for the district, and Judge O'Connor, and Police Magistrate Quibell from holding a court of revision on such special list. The Conservatives argued that the regular provincial list applied and made a series of charges of irregularities against Mr. Stevenson. One was that he posted notices in obscure places, in one instance thirty miles away from a settlement. The counsel engaged in heated arguments and judgment was reserved for a week.

RUMORED CANDIDATURES.

The names of Mr. Bruno Nantel, advocate, of St. Jerome, and Mr. J. A. Beaulieu, advocate, of this city, are mentioned in connection with the Conservative candidature for the House of Commons, in the County of Terrebonne.

NORTH GREY TRIAL.

Owen Sound, Ont., Sept. 19.— After four days' sitting the court adjourned proceedings in the North Grey election trial until Oct. 31. The evidence of the Buffalo gang who, it was alleged, were brought into the constituency to buy up voters for the Liberal candidate, was contradicted absolutely by several witnesses. Mr. Justice Street decided against the petitioner in the Buffalo cases.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE

RETURNS FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST.

Ottawa, Sept. 14.—Returns of Canada's foreign trade during August show that the imports amounted to $23,365,361, as compared with $23,366,063 for August, 1903. The total exports were $22,820,875, as compared with $25,419,537. The customs revenue collected in August, 1904, was $3,877,069 as against $3,783,285 in the corresponding period of last year. The import figures show an increase in the entries of dutiable goods, a decrease in the entries of free goods and of coin and bullion.

The statement of domestic exports, which is probably the most interesting portion of the return, proves that our sales abroad of Canadian dairy produce, agricultural produce and manufactures which had shown a slight comparative decline during July are once more on the increase. Our exports of animals and dairy produce, together are $578,929 larger than they were in August 1903. Our exports of other farm produce have grown by $119,469. The manufacturers shared in the progress, too, because the exports of their goods increased $172,963 over what they were one year ago. The exports of fish were larger by $29,102 than in August last summer. On the other hand, our exports of mineral produce have fallen from $6,031,812 in August, 1903, to $3,825,345 this year, whilst lumber also shows a decline of $371,042.

LORD DUNDONALD.

LATE COMMANDING OFFICER MAY RETURN TO CANADA THIS FALL.

Ottawa, Sept. 15.—Crichton Lodge, which Lord Dundonald occupied during his residence in Ottawa, has been purchased in behalf of His Lordship, and will hereafter be known as Cochrane Lodge. The property comprises twenty acres of ground, mostly wooded, and additions and improvements to the residence will be proceeded with almost immediately. Lord Dundonald is an ardent sportsman, but, owing to his earnest and devoted attention to his work during his two years' stay in Canada, he was unable to visit the hunting grounds. It is within the bounds of possibility, however, that he may return to Canada this fall to have some deer hunting.

SERIOUS OUTRAGES.

NEWFOUNDLAND FRENCH SHORE AGAIN CAUSING TROUBLE.

St. John's, Nfld., Sept. 13.—The difficulties between French and Colonial fishermen on the French shore are daily growing more acute. On Sunday a British warship, on the demand of the French commodore, stopped a party of Newfoundland lobster catchers there. On Friday, on the fishing banks, fourteen men, armed with knives, from a French fishing vessel, which had previously disguised her name with a piece of sail cloth, boarded a Newfoundland vessel and carried off her whole stock of bait. A few days previous another French crew did the same thing, the French captain being armed with a revolver. In another section a French vessel deliberately ran down and nearly sank a Newfoundland fishing smack. Grave apprehension is felt respecting these outrages. British warships will be asked to punish the offenders.

HANS A WONDER.

A COMMISSION OF EXPERTS DECLARE HE EMPLOYS REGULAR MENTAL PROCESS.

Berlin, Sept. 15.—A voluntary commission of experts, including Professor Nagel, of the Physiological Institute of Berlin University, circus proprietor Busch, and a number of military officers have examined the educated horse Hans, a story of whose performances has been cabled. They report that they believe there is no trickery in the animal's performances, which are worthy of scientific examination. The methods employed by Herr Osten, the owner of the horse, do not resemble in the least what is ordinarily called training, but correspond to the teaching of children in the elementary schools. The report declares that Hans is a phenomenon, and that he employs regular mental processes. Herr Osten is hopeful that the Ministry of Education will comply with his request and appoint experts to examine Hans in his (Osten's) absence.

THE RACE FOR THE POLE.

COMMANDER PEARY TO MAKE ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO REACH IT NEXT YEAR.

New York, Sept. 15.—Commander R. E. Peary announces that a contract has been signed for a new Arctic ship which will be superior to any yet built for the purpose and with which he will make another attempt upon the North Pole. He expects to start next summer. He announces that he will force his way to the north shores of Grant Land, go into winter quarters there and start with the earliest returning light on the sledge journey across the central Polar pack.

MARL IN THE WEST.

Winnipeg, Sept. 15.—Marl is the most recent commodity to be added to the list of resources in the Canadian west. A vast deposit of this cement-making material has been discovered fifteen miles north of Winnipeg by D. A. Keizer, C.E.

GRACE CHURCH.

Archbishop Bond Officiates at Consecration Service.

At the 11 a.m. service on Sunday, Sept. 18, Grace Church, Point St. Charles, was consecrated by Archbishop Bond, exactly twelve years from the day on which it was opened for divine service.

The edifice is the second Grace Church built in this parish. Many years ago, when Canon Ellegood was rector of Griffinton, he caused to be erected a mission room, which was really the beginning of the work of the Church of England in this district. Close to this mission room or school house there was erected, mainly by the actiity of Mr. C. J. Brydges (then general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway) and Mrs. Brydges, the old or first Grace Church—a small but very neat and commodious building. Of this church the late Canon Belcher was rector, which positon he held for eighteen years. He was succeeded by the present rector, the Ven. Archdeacon Ker, D.D., who entered upon his duties at Easter, 1889, and has ministered continuously in the parish ever since.

The church is already being felt to be too small for the needs of the parish, and the problem now confronting the authorities is, what is to be done in the matter?

OUT OF TOWN WEDDINGS.

LANE—PARADIS.

Miss Maud Eva Paradis, of Boston, Mass., daughter of the Rev. J. H. Paradis, of Joliette, Que., was married on Wednesday, Sept. 7, to Mr. George Andrew Lane, of Boston. The ceremony took place at 7.30 p.m., in Boston, the Rev. Mr. Rowley, of Commonwealth Baptist Church, officiating. Afterwards a large reception was held, the bride being assisted by her father and mother.

McLEAN—JARRETT.

Mr. Allan H. McLean and Miss Lillian A. Jarret, of Summerstown, were married at that place yesterday afternoon, by the Rev. J. Mathieson. Later in the evening they left for Ottawa on their wedding trip.

HOPE—EASTMAN.

Mr. Daniel Hope, of Summerstown, and Miss Ethel Eastman, daughter of Mr. John Eastman, Cornwall Centre, were married at the home of the bride, by the Rev. C. O. Carson, of Wales. Mr. H. A. Craig, of Summerstown, was groomsman, and Miss L. Eastman, of Amsterdam, N.Y., bridesmaid.

ROBERTSON—SCOTT.

A quiet wedding was celebrated at the bride's home, at 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening, when Miss Martha Scott, daughter of the late James Scott, formerly of Roxborough Township, and Mr. John Robertson, of Cornwall Centre, were united in marriage by the Rev. Dr. MacNish. The parlor in which the ceremony was performed was beautifully decorated with flowers. The bride was attired in white silk, and carried white carnations. She was attended by Miss Hattie L. Warrington, who wore blue silk, and carried a bouquet of pink carnations. The groom was accompanied by his brother, Mr. David Robertson. The bride received a large number of beautiful presents, including a handsome clock from Miss Cline and the Sunday-school class of St. John's Church, of which the bride was assistant teacher, and a silver pudding dish from the choir, of which she was a member.

CLARIS—BARTER.

The marriage took place at Grand Cascapedia, Que., on Tuesday, Sept. 6, at the home of the bride's father, Mr. Peter Barter, of his youngest daughter, Aimée Elizabeth to the Rev. Charles Cecil Claris, of London, Ont. the Rev. J. D. McCurdy officiating. The bride was dressed in cream crepe de Chine, trimmed with lace, veil caught with a wreath of orange blossoms, and she carried a bouquet of white carnations. The room was decorated for the occasion with evergreens and flowers, and two little maids, dressed in white, carried bouquets and strewed flowers in the path of the happy couple. A few of the bride's closest relatives and most intimate friends were invited. The bride received a number of useful and valuable presents. After breakfast the Rev. C. C. C. and Mrs. Claris left for their new home in London, Ont.

A GOLDEN WEDDING.

(From a Correspondent.)

At the McMorine House, Melbourne, Que., there occurred on Tuesday last a most pleasant function, when Mr. and Mrs. Robert McMorine celebrated their golden wedding, surrounded by their children and grandchildren, as well as many of their near relatives. The venerable couple are still in fairly good health and are remarkably active and doubtless have yet many happy years before them. Mr. McMorine came, along with his parents, brothers and sisters, from Dumfriesshire, Scotland, sixty-one years ago, and went to the house he now occupies, it being then in possession of his uncle, the Rev. Dr. McMorine, pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Melbourne. Mrs. McMorine also comes from the land of the heather. Her maiden name was Beattie, she being one of a much-respected family who settled, when they came to this country, at Ely, Que. There are still seven sisters and a brother living, but only two, Mrs. MacDonald and Mrs. Ross, of Sherbrooke, were able to attend. The occasion was one of great joy when forty-eight of the near relatives sat down to a sumptuous and dainty supper. There were present two of Mr. McMorine's brothers and one sister. His eldest sister, Mrs. Beattie, was unable to be present on account of illness. Their family were all present, namely: Mr. and Mrs. Robert McMorine, Gallop Hill; Mr. and Mrs. John McMorine, of Peoria, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. Allen and family, Peoria, Ill.; and Mr. and Mrs. Grant and family, Rockland, Que. Their pastor, the Rev. Dr. Kellock, and his wife, were also present, and in his address referred to the history of the last fifty years and the progress that had been witnessed by the interesting couple.

PRESBYTERY OF MONTREAL.

The Presbytery of Montreal met on Tuesday morning last in Knox Church. In the absence of the Moderator, the Rev. Dr. Amaron was voted to the chair. The Rev. Dr. Scrimger moved a minute with respect to the translation of the Rev. Professor Ross, D.D., to London, Ontario. He spoke of his high personal character and the distinguished services that he had rendered for the twelve years he had been a member of the Presbytery, which wished him every success in his future field of labor.

The report of the Foreign Mission Committee was presented by the Rev. Mr. Dewey, and recommendations were adopted that the needs of the unevangelical millions of the world be made the subject of more frequent discourse from the pulpit, of more earnest prayer, of more systematic efforts, and that the work of the Chinese receive the practical sympathy of all connected with the church.

The Rev. Dr. Gordon, principal of Queen's University, Kingston, said that the General Assembly desired closer relations with Queen's, rather than allow it to be separated from the church and endowed by the government. It was intended to raise an endowment of $500,000. The Presbytery expressed itself in accord with the opinions of Dr. Gordon, and appointed a committee to act in the matter.

The Rev. E. Scott was appointed moderator of Melville Church during the vacancy.

At the sitting on Wednesday morning it was decided that the induction of Professors Scrimger and Fraser should take place on Oct. 5 at the opening of the college.

The Rev. W. R. Cruikshank, B.A., reported on the home misison work, the Rev. Dr. Campbell on the city missions, the Rev. Dr. Morison on the augmentation committee, Mr. Heine on the French work, and the Rev. Mr. Ross, of Lachine, on the sederunts of the meeting of Presbytery in March last.

A minute was submitted re the death of Professor John Campbell, recording the high appreciation all felt of his character and work, and varied gifts. They felt that they had lost a scholar of world-wide reputation, a linguist of singular ability, a gentleman of high culture, a chivalrous, large-hearted, generous Christian brother. It was unanimously resolved to forward a copy of the resolution to his widow.

The Presbytery adjourned, and will meet next on the second Tuesday in December.

RICHMOND COUNTY FAIR.

WEATHER WAS PERFECT AND ATTENDANCE WAS LARGEST ON RECORD.

Richmond, Que., Sept. 19.—The Richmond County Fair held here on Saturday last was in every way a marked success. The weather was perfect and the gate receipts proved that the attendance was much larger than that of any former year. Much of the credit of this succes was due to the untiring efforts of Mr. J. H. Silver, secretary of the Richmond County Agricultural Society. The number of entries in many departments was larger than ever before and the judges, many of whom were from out of town, spoke very highly of the quality and tasteful arrangement of the exhibits.

The exhibit of live stock the judges considered the best seen here in many years. In horses, particularly the general purpose class, the judges, Messrs. Matthew Reid, of Sherbrooke, and Jas. Bothwell, of Ulverton, found it difficult to decide upon the prize winners, the entries of one, two and three-year-olds and upwards being so numerous and the animals all presenting such a good appearance. There were also two very fine stallions exhibited, one a Percheron, owned by Mr. R. F. McKee, Richmond, and the other by Mr. Stockwell, Danville.

In cattle, both grades and thoroughbreds, the entrance was large. For thoroughbreds, Mr. T. McCallum, Danville, was the largest exhibitor, winning out of twenty-three entries, twenty-two first prizes. The principal prize-winners in the Durham, Hereford, Angus, Holstein and Shorthorn breeds were Messrs. W. Lyster, Mr. Carlisle, Henry Pease and John E. Mairs. In Ayrshires, Guernseys and Jerseys, T. D. McCallum and G. S. Hintle. In grades, M. Carlisle, Fred. Galleys T. McCallum and T. N. Lyster, and in Canadian cattle A. J. Lyster and C. N. Lyster. The judges were Messrs. E. Fitzgerald and J. M. Lemoyne.

The exhibit of sheep was a very creditable one. In thoroughbreds the principal prize winners were Messrs. R. W. Frank, G. R. Booth, T. D. McCallum, W. R. Stevens and Edwards Bros.; in grades and crosses, G. S. Wintle, W. R. Stevens, Edwards Bros. and C. N. Lyster.

In the exhibit of swine, which was a large one, the principal prizewinners in the following breeds, Berkshire, Yorkshire, Tamworth and Chester Whites were Messrs. Ernest Wilkins, G. S. Wintle, A. J. Lyster, Wm. Booth and H. Pye, and in grades, Charles Law, T. Fulker and Geo. Hodge. The judge was Mr. Robert Mitchell.

In the exhibit of dairy produce the cheese was of a particularly fine quality. The first prize for both white and colored was won by the I. H. Londay factory, and the second by the Chas. T. Parker factory. In the creamery butter the first prize went to the E. W. Evans creamery and the second to the D. T. Armitage creamery. Mr. W. H. Healy won third prize.

The fruit and vegetable department made an excellent showing, the two collections of vegetables exhibited by Messrs. D. E. and W. Taylor attracting particular attention. The grain and seed exhibit was a creditable one; also the exhibit of honey and maple products, which was a very large one. The number of entries in the poultry department far exceeded that of former years. Some fine specimens in white and barred rock, grey dorkings and black langshans were seen, also a large exhibit of fine geese and turkeys.

The ladies' department was one of the principal features of the exhibition, and the president, Mrs. Gawne, vice-president, Mrs. Ross, and secretary, Miss Boisvert, deserve great credit for the skillful arrangement of their department.

The entries in the plant and cut flowers were almost double that of last year, and in fancy work the articles deserving special mention were a very beautiful real honiton lace collar made by Mrs. Brock, of Kingsey, a knitted bed quilt, made by Mrs. Garraty, and Miss Gouin's exhibit of embroidery and lace work.

DRUMMOND COUNTY.

Richmond, Sept. 16.—The Drummond County annual fair, which was held at L'Avenir yesterday, was an unqualified success. The exhibits in many departments being superior to those of former years. This success was largely due to the untiring energy of the executive of the Drummond County Agricultural Society, Messrs. Jas. A. Bothwell, Ulverton, president; Esdras Dionne, L'Avenir, vice-president, and G. W. Miller, Ulverton, secretary-treasurer.

More thoroughbred Durham cattle were exhibited than those of any other breed. In thoroughbred cattle Messrs. F. Cummings, Jas. Paton and Moses Charpentier, Jas. Dowd and W. Lyster were the principal prize-winners, while those in grade cattle of all kinds went to Messrs. Fred. Cummings, C. H. Lyster, N. Doyle, M. Charpentier, Jas. Ewing, Wm. Doyle, and Jas. Paton, and in French grades to Messrs C. N. Lyster, Xav. Charpentier, Arthur Dionne, Geo. Smith and Gilbert Wintle, and in French registered cattle to Messrs. J. B. Trudel, A. F. Lyster, S. Charland, C. N. Lyster and J. B. Chagnon. The judges in this department were Messrs. Wilbur Gallup and Edward Nixon.

The number of horses in all classes was very large and this exhibit was considered particularly good; the judge, Mr. R. Armitage, of Sherbrooke, did his work with satisfaction to all.

The sheep and swine exhibits were very good and very large, both in grade and registered, the Chester Whites being the predominant breed of swine shown, and those winning the prizes were Messrs. Herb Pye, Gilbert Wintle, Bogie Bros., and A. J. Lyster.

In the sheep exhibits the principal prizewinners were Messrs. Harry Lyster, Geo. Labelle and C. N. Lyster. The judges of sheep were Messrs. C. D. Gallup and Wm. Burril, and of swine, Messrs. A. Nixon and W. Denison.

The prize-winners in the poultry exhibit, which was much finer than those of former years, were Messrs. E. W. and A. E. Evans, Cyrus Husk, Fred. Hall, Bogie Bros. and E. H. Miller.

The exhibit of dairy produce occupied a large portion of the main building and made an interesting exhibit, the E. W. Evans creamery, Kingsey, winning first, and the A. Charpentier creamery the second. In creamery butter, and in dairy butter the prize-winners were Messrs. Herb Rye, H. Mountain and A. Wilson. In factory cheese, uncolored, Messrs. D. F. Towne and A. W. Wilson. Messrs. E. Parent and H. H. Armstrong, cheese inspectors, were the judges.

The root and vegetable exhibits were large and of a very fine quality, being considered one of the best ever seen in this section of the country. Those having the largest number of entries were Messrs. Robert McCaig, Jos. Blanchet and the Rev. A. E. Wright. A pumpkin, weighing 180 lbs., was exhibited by Mr. C. N. Lyster.

The exhibit of apples, though large, and the fruit of a particularly fine quality, would have been much larger but for the fact that each exhibitor was limited to three varieties. In the larger varieties some very choice specimens of the fruit were to be seen. There were also a great many different varieties in crabs and small apples. Mr. A. A. Evans won a great many prizes in large apples and in the small varieties Mr. John Cross was the principal prize-winner.

There was also a very fine exhibit of maple sugar and syrup, preserved fruits, home-made jellies and honey. The prize-winners in maple products were Messrs. Wm. Wentworth, John Duff and Joseph Duffey; and in honey, Cyrus Husk, Wm. Wentworth and H. Hinck; in grains, Wm. Wentworth, F. Bothwell, J. H. Moore and Ed. Bothwell.

The ladies' department was particularly attractive this year and showed a marked improvement in the number and quality of the exhibits over former years. There was fancy work of all kinds, home-spun blankets, carpets and flannel, hand-knitted mittens and stockings, crocheted shawls, etc. The exhibit of the Trenholmville Woollen Mills, consisting of lap robes, tweeds, woollens, blankets and horse blankets, dress goods and yarns, was a very creditable one. Mr. A. J. Dorion exhibited one of the Grimm Mfg. Co.'s giant evaporators, and the Lightning Evaporator Co. also had one of their machines on view; and there was an exhibit of the Empire separator and Carey's cement roofing in the industrial building.

SHEFFORD COUNTY.

Waterloo, Sept. 16.—The annual fair, under the auspices of the Shefford County Agricultural Society, was held at Waterloo, on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. The weather of Tuesday was perfect and the attendance on that day was in excess of that of the same day last year, but the heavy showers of Wednesday prevented many from attending.

The number of entries made show an increase over previous years. The horticultural exhibits were not so numerous as they have sometimes been, owing to the fact that the Granby Horticultural fair came immediately after, many preferring to exhibit their produce where there is more competition. The majority of the exhibits were not in place until the morning of the first day, the rains of Monday having prevented them.

The grounds and buildings were in good condition and the directors had taken care that everything should be convenient and comfortable for exhibitors and sightseers. The majority of the regular prizes were awarded the first day, while the specials were not judged until the second day.

The show of horses was a good one, Mr. S. C. Nutter, of Sherbrooke, having seven on exhibition, which attracted considerable admiration. There was also a good exhibition of thoroughbred and grade cattle; also sheep and swine.

The show of poultry was unusually small, the reason for which may be that the exhibitors had to furnish their own coops.

The exhibit of vegetables was good, the greatest attraction being a mammoth squash, shown by Mr. Taylor, of Waterloo, which weighed 284 lbs.

The fancy work department was very creditable, there being some fine hand painting on exhibition.

The De Laval separator, which is already well known in Shefford county, was shown in its different sections.

There was also a good exhibit of farm machinery, waggons and sleighs.

The races, part of which were held the first day and part the second, were very interesting.

NEW POST-OFFICES.

Ottawa, Sept. 15.— Forty-four new post-offices were opened in different parts of Canada on the first of the present month.

OBITUARY.

Toronto, Sept. 14.—Mr. James Boomer, manager of the Manchester Life Assurance Company, died suddenly at his residence at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Boomer had been ill only since Sunday. A hemorrhage was the immediate cause of death. Mr. Boomer had been manager of the Manchester Company since its inception here in May, 1900. Prior to that he was secretary of the Western Assurance Company.

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 15.—On Sept. 13, at his residence in Newlands, North Park, Eltham, England, Major-General James Jameson, C.B., late director general of the Army Medical Corps, and formerly of the Royal Canadian Rifles, and 47th Battalion, Kingston, passed away.

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 15.—The Rev. F. L. Checkley, Napanee, is dead, at the age of 73 years. Deceased has been an invalid for the past nine or ten years.

Winnipeg, Sept. 15.—Father Louis James, after 36 years' devotion to duty at the Fort William mission, is dead.

Merrickville, Ont., Sept. 15.—Dr. M. K. Church, one of Merrickville's oldest residents, is dead, aged 76 years. He lived a useful life and will long be remembered by many for his kindly disposition and great charity. He leaves a wife, five sons, and two daughters, who have the sympathy of this whole community.

London, Ont., Sept. 15.—Mrs. McKellar, of Komoka, died on Tuesday night, aged 102 years. Deceased was born on Aug. 12, 1802. Her husband, the late Duncan McKellar, predeceased her twenty-eight years In 1822 the late Mrs. McKellar came to Canada from Argyleshire, Scotland, and had resided in the vicinity of Komoka continuously since.

Port Carling, Ont., Sept. 15.—Word has just been received of the death at Pittsburg last night of Mr. W. L. Standish, one of the most prominent members of the American colony in Muskoka. Mr. Standish was a Pittsburg millionnaire, who came first to Muskoka seven years ago. He bought a property near the Stratton House which he called 'Eden Lodge,' and which is one of the show places of the lakes. A week ago Mr. Standish left Port Carling in charge of Dr. Williams, of Bracebridge and made the trip from Muskoka wharf to his home in Pittsburg in a private car. Mr. Standish was about 67 years of age. Pernicious anaemia was the cause of his death.

Kingston, N.Y., Sept. 16.—Dr. Jacob Chambers, one of the most prominent physicians in the Hudson River valley, and for many years a prominent figure in Democratic politics, died here yesterday, aged 52 years.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 16.—Mr. Napoleon Shipley, a former postmaster at Washington, D.C., and for years one of the most successful and largest oil speculators of the country, died yesterday at the city poor farm, Marshalsea, aged 85 years. Although the possessor of a large fortune, it was lost through bad investments, over two hundred thousand dollars being sunk in a single oil venture. His body was claimed to-day by his son.

Schenectady, N.Y., Sept. 16—Chief of Police Wm. L. Campbell, one of the best known police officials in the state, died suddenly here yesterday of heart disease. He had been at the head of the local department for thirty-two years. Twenty-five years ago he was prominent in the athletic world, and held several championships in Scottish games. He was 63 years of age.

Brockville, Ont., Sept. 17.—Miss Mary Henderson, of this town, died suddenly on Thursday night at the advanced age of 90 years. She was a native of Dublin, Ireland, and came to Brockville about fifty years ago.

Ottawa, Sept. 17.—Aurore Lusignan, aged 45, was found dead in his bed at 255 Albert street. Deceased had been in poor health for some time. He was a son of the late Alphonse Lusignan, a civil servant, who died some years ago, and had resided in Ottawa during the past eighteen years. He was born in St. Hyacinthe, Que., and educated at Ottawa College. For some time he was manager of the Beaudry estates, Montreal.

TEMPERANCE CANTEENS.

LORD DUNDONALD'S INTEREST IN THE WORK—SUCCESS AT LAPRAIRIE ENCOURAGING.

Lord Dundonald did much during his stay in Canada to encourage W.C.T.U. work among the forces, and since leaving Canada has sent to Mrs. Starr, the Dominion superintendent, his cheque for twenty dollars, as a donation towards her work, which token of interest is deeply appreciated.

'On the March,' the official organ of the Royal Army Temperance Association, of London, Eng., has the following interesting item, signed 'J.P.S.,' in the September number:

"The kindly permission of the commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Alex. Roy, D.O.C., to conduct a refreshment tent on the military encampment field at Laprairie, Canada, enabled the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to furnish the light refreshments and cool drinks so much in demand during the warm summer days when the Volunteer instruction camp is held.

"The very successful effort of the Dominion W.C.T.U. this season has convinced many of the possibility of a canteen without intoxicating drinks.

"The appreciation of officers and men, and their kind expression of thanks to the superintendent, will doubtless result in a more extensive work on the encampment fields in the future.

"In addition to serving refreshments, literature was distributed, including copies of 'On the March,' the official paper of the R.A.T.A., which was read with interest, and we anticipate the organization of an A.T.A. in the near future. Every year we hear the complaint that lack of refreshing summer drinks causes a demand for something stronger, and hence the selling of liquor in the encampment canteen. This year the Dominion W.C.T.U., superintendent of Militia, endeavored to prevent this evil, because our forces are made up of the sons of our homes, and we would that they were the best—mentally, morally and physically. Through the continued kindness of the D.O.C. the effort was a success."

DEATHS FROM STARVATION.

London, Sept. 13.—An official return shows that thirty-nine of the deaths in London last year were due to starvation.

NEW YORK POLICE.

New York, Sept. 15.—Police Commissioner McAdoo announced yesterday the establishment of an Italian police station staff. The commissioner intimated there would be a far reaching shaking up in the department within a few days.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

The post-office at Newburgh was broken into and robbed of some of its contents.

The farmers of Peterborough say that the potato crop is being ruined by the rot.

Mr. W. F. Kerr has been appointed Crown Attorney for Northumberland and Durham.

The Canada Woollen Mills at Carleton Place and elsewhere have been sold by judicial sale.

The Macdonald Institute at Guelph will be completed at the end of the present month.

The Collegiate Institute, Peterborough, is full. The applications have never before been so numerous.

John Gould, a farmer, of Alice Township, aged 72 years, was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

Burglars entered the residence of Mr. George Hinch, township clerk, at Centreville, and stole a hundred and fifty dollars.

The Diamond Park Mineral Water Company has acquired a site in Arnprior, and will at once start erecting large bottling works.

A. Coyne fell from a scaffold at the Polson Iron Works, Toronto, and died in Grace Hospital. He was recently from England, and had two brothers in Toronto.

Mr. Hastings Webbing, agent for a large English firm of apple buyers, is operating largely in the Brant district. Fifty cents per barrel is the current export price.

Mr. R. J. Taylor, of Brantford, took ten first and five second prizes at Toronto. He exhibited and took first prize for a collection of two hundred peppers, the largest ever shown.

While blowing up a stump with gunpowder, at Windsor, John Garrison and two other boys were severely injured about the head and face. They had placed the explosive in a tin can.

Robert Downhand was fined twenty-one dollars and costs at Toronto Police Court for throwing stones at Wm. Reid.

Messrs. McKenzie & Mann have made some extensive and valuable purchases of heavy horses at Lindsay for use on the Sudbury-Toronto line.

Sixty immigrants from Berkshire, England, have settled in the Peterborough district. They are nearly all related to each other.

Garner Stanley lost an arm and was otherwise terribly mangled in the machinery while engaged threshing corn at Ripley, in the barn of George Emmerson.

A generator was burned out at the Toronto Railway Company's power house and the loss amounted to forty thousand dollars.

John Darling, of Brockville, a well known performer on the slack wire, displayed evidences of insanity and was taken to the asylum.

T. G. Coursolles, late chief French translator of the House of Commons, died suddenly at Ottawa. He had seen forty-six years' of active public work.

James Baker, of Galt, lost two fingers of his left hand by the explosion of a shot gun, which was lying at the bottom of his boat.

The will of John Joseph Long, Collingwood, a well known lake steamship owner, has been probated. The estate is valued at nearly a million dollars.

The Friendless and Infants' Home, Hamilton, has received from the estate of Mrs. Wood the sum of a thousand dollars, bequeathed by her to the home, in which she took such an active interest during her lifetime.

Two men of Mr. Speight's government surveys party, about Lake Abittibi, were drowned in some rapids. The others refused to proceed further.

Mr. J. H. Black, auditor of the Kingston & Pembroke Railway, has been appointed traffic manager of the Temiscamingue Railway.

The assignee of the Dr. Adams estate has commenced legal proceedings against the D. W. Karn Co., Limited, for a declaration of rights in respect to the $150,000 stock held by Dr. Adams in the Karn Company.

QUEBEC.

Mr. H. Langlois, of Waterloo, is recovering from a severe attack of appendicitis.

The construction of a retaining wall along the cliff in Champlain street, Quebec, from 20 to 40 feet high, is becoming necessary as a protection from falling stones and débris.

Mr. A. M. Hood, of the Sovereign Bank, has been transferred from Unionville, Ont., to the Stanbridge East branch, where business is rapidly increasing.

The death of Mrs. William Kay, a prominent member of the Congregational Church at Granby, is deeply felt by the whole community.

A big freshet at Castlebar carried away the boom belonging to Mr. Barney Quinn, and let all his logs down the river, entailing great trouble and expense.

Mr. W. H. Burbeck, of Waterville, had a lot of nice finishing lumber removed from the front of the verandah of a new house in course of erection.

Dr. W. A. Lincoln, of Stanstead, has been appointed first house surgeon of class 1904 at the Royal Victoria Hospital. Dr. Lincoln graduated at McGill last spring.

The joint district meeting of all the Masonic lodges in the district of Quebec is fixed for Oct. 3.

The grand stand of the Q. A. A. A. has been seriously damaged by a fire which broke out in the roof. Damage amounting to $200 was done before the flames were extinguished by the fire brigade.

The Seven Day Adventists held their second immersion at Knowlton on Saturday afternoon. Quite a large number were present, and eight candidates were received.

A man named St. Denis arrived at Farnham from Magog to get work. He succeeded, and, celebrating the event at the hotel, lost his valise and $25 in cash. He returned to Magog to recuperate.

The preliminary examination of 'Dr.' Sutherland, who was arrested charged with passing counterfeit coins, was completed at Rimouski. He was identified as James Sirois, who left Grand Falls four years ago to avoid arrest on a criminal charge.

The Irishmen of Quebec are providing a reception for Mr. John Redmond, M.P., leader of the Irish parliamentary party, who is to lecture there on Sept. 30.

Joseph Gilbert, aged ten years, who resides with his parents in St. Sauveur, broke one of his arms while practicing on a trapeze. He was conveyed to the Hotel Dieu Hospital by the city ambulance for treatment.

Twenty-five cattle in the yards at Buckingham, Que., awaiting shipment, got loose on Saturday night and strayed along the track. The C. P. R. Montreal local express for Ottawa ran into them, killing thirteen. The loss is estimated at $500. The cattle belonged to an Ottawa drover.

The band of safe breakers are still busily occupied in Quebec and its vicinity. Numerous safes have been daringly blown up, and the contents abstracted. Considerable damage to buildings has been caused in some instances.

Stadacona Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Quebec celebrated with elaborate festivities the fiftieth anniversary of the issue of its charter, which bears date of Nov. 17, 1854.

Jean Sirois committed a daring act of robbery at the furniture establishment of Turner Bros., St. John street, Quebec. He took from the vault a cheque for $500 and a bank note for $5, while the employees were on the premises. He was arrested with the cash box under his arm.

Mr. T. B. Burns, of Charlesbourg, who had a splendid display at the recent Provincial Exhibition, has been chosen as one of the judges at Three Rivers, so will not exhibit.

A widower of Lorette, Que., charged with the abduction of a sixteen-year-old girl, produced the marriage certificate in court when the charge against him was dropped.

The young son of Odile Dion, of St. Sylvestre, Que., was trampled upon by his father's horse, and died shortly afterwards.

WESTERN CANADA.

The bank of Lindquist & Son, Estevan, was broken into Monday morning, and the door of the safe blown off. The robbers secured only some postage stamps and papers for their trouble.

Edmonton will apply at the next sitting of the Assembly for incorporation as a city.

With an extra heavy train attached No. 2 transcontinental express from the west made the run from Portage la Prairie, fifty-five and a half miles, in one hour.

Mr. John Nichol, Waterloo, Ont., visited Regina, a few days ago. Mr. Nichol is interested in the shipping of produce and dairy products, and was much disappointed to find that Regina had no cold storage for such.

George Williams, a loop-the-loop artist, was given two years at Moosomin for stealing.

Mr. J. T. Gorman, the Winnipeg cattle man, declares that the cattle export trade is very unsatisfactory.

The Rev. G. W. Kerby, in the opera house on Sunday night, put himself on record as being utterly opposed to the proposition now before the license commissioners for a saloon license for Calgary.

Mr. G. W. Cummings, a New York broker, died suddenly at Banff of heart failure, brought on by over-exertion in mountain climbing.

The town of Strathcona is applying for power to construct a waterworks system.

Cayuses from the North-West are being picked up by Japanese agents. These horses are just the thing for the Japanese army, being small and wiry.

A Manitoba farmer and his wife have been fined twenty dollars each for selling the return half of a C. P. R. excursion ticket.

The ceremony of unveiling a monument in Winnipeg to the memory of Queen Victoria is to take place on Saturday, Oct. 1. Lieut.-Governor MacMillan is to preside, and the unveiling will be performed by the premier, Mr. Roblin.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

Mr. A. Harding, of St. John, N.B., was fined $100 for selling liquor after closing hours.

At Halifax ordnance wharf the soldiers erected special apparatus to lift two large guns from the Furness steamer 'Sicily,' arrived from Liverpool.

The American Order of Odfellows in Halifax held their annual memorial service over the graves of departed members in Camp Hill Cemetery.

Mr. R. H. Kennedy, of Hilden, one of the best shots of the Truro Rifle Club, who was reported killed in a tram car accident at Toronto, arrived home hale and hearty.

Mr. Edson Wells, of Anderson, near Sackville, captured three bears this summer.

The Division Lumber Company, of Bridgewater, N.S., is erecting a fine new steam plant and new machinery for trimming and handling the lumber.

Mount Allison University has been enriched by a splendid collection of curiosities, relics and natural history, the gift of Mr. C. J. Silliker, of Amherst.

It is reported that $30,000 or $40,000 of Sackville, N.B., money has been sunk in International Mercantile Agency stock.

The Home for Aged Men, Halifax, has received $234 from the estate of the late James Smith.

Dr. J. W. Daniel, M.P., while driving in Rockwood Park, St. John, N.B., was thrown from his carriage and was cut about the head. His wife was with him at the time of the accident, but she escaped injury.

Chester Martin, of St. John, N.B., the winner of the first Rhodes scholarship awarded, has left for England to begin his studies at Oxford.

John Parent, a miner of Nova Scotia, recently working at Black Lake, was accidentally killed by walking out of a window twelve feet from the ground.

Complaint is made that the new bell at the Beacon cannot be heard any distance in thick weather.

The consecration of Archdeacon Worrell, bishop-elect of Nova Scotia, will take place in Montreal on Sunday, Oct. 16.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Floods on the Rio Grande river have destroyed the town of Prado Del Norte.

The wedding of Mr. McCalman, an official of the Egyptian Government, with Constance, daughter of Sir James T. Ritchie, Lord Mayor of London, has been broken off by the prospective groom. Miss Ritchie is prostrated.

A. L. Hicks, fireman, and an unidentified man were killed and several passengers injured in a head-on collision between Northern Pacific trains last week.

Mr. S. K. Carnahan, a prominent mill owner of Guysborough, near Tilsonburg, Ont., was killed while driving across the Grand Trunk Railway tracks.

The Treasury Department at Washington has decided to allow touring bicycles of foreign manufacture to enter the United States free of duty.

The Pullman car shops shut down on Thursday, throwing over two thousand employees out of work.

The Railway Commissioners are at Edmonton and have been shown the lands being negotiated for with a view to the location of the Grand Trunk Pacific Station, sidings and shops, and also the site for the proposed C. P. R. high level bridge across the Saskatchewan.

The body of Mrs. Inez Smith, of Cleveland, was discovered floating down the river at that place on Wednesday, tightly wedged in a trunk.

Seven men were severely injured by blowing up of the boiler in the rolling mill of the Toronto Bolt and Forging Company, one day last week.

William Shore, of Toronto Junction, fell off the top of a C. P. R. box car and was badly mutilated.

An important addition to the McGill College library has been made by Lady Meaux, in the 'Book of Paradise of Palladius,' the history and sayings of the monks and ascetics of the Egyptian desert. The text has been annotated and a translation supplied by E. A. Wallis Budge.

William J. Fields, awaiting the verdict of a jury on a charge of forgery, escaped in some unexplained way, and is now at liberty.

Frank O'Donnell, 18 years old, of Brooklyn, has been arrested, charged with forgery and the embezzlement of sums amounting to $25,000, upon complaint of his employer, Mr. Edward H. Floyd-Jones, a lawyer. When taken. O'Donnell was doing a good business as bookmaker at the races. O'Donnell is said to have secured the money by raising his pay cheques and altering figures in the books of a Long Island estate with which he had to do.

Blenheim, Ont., hotel-keepers have applied to Mr. Justice McGee, Toronto, to compel the license commissioners to issue licenses. The town carried a local option by-law, but the council, on a charge of fraud, refused to give this a third reading.

Y. M. C. A. workers of Ontario and Quebec held a two-day convention in Toronto last week to urge extension of foreign mission work. It was stated that within the next few years there will be needed at least $10,000 per annum, and forty-five choice men to man the different cities in non-Christian lands.

The inquiry into the Ottawa Contagious Diseases Hospital has revealed a disgraceful state of affairs. It is declared that the employees were accustomed to indulge in grossly indecent behavior, and that exorbitant prices were paid for supplies which never reached the patients.

Complaint has been made to the Minister of Marine that dams constructed upon the Jacques Cartier river, in the county of Portneuf, are interfering with the salmon getting up the stream, which was formerly a favorite spawning ground.

The departure of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto is to be the occasion of a grand 'farewell' concert in the Russell Theatre, Ottawa, on the evening of Oct. 19. Mr. Charles A. E. Harriss has been placed in charge of the musical arrangements. His choric idyl 'Pan,' composed for the occasion, will be the chef d'ouvre of the evening.

Jews throughout the world cerebrated the Jewish new year last week.

Fire on Water street, Halifax, on Thursday, did damage estimated at $311,000.

The Western Ontario Fair was held in London, on Sept. 14, 15, and 16, and was a splendid success.

A delegation of French workingmen, including cotton, musical instrument, tool, hat, shoe, machinery and railway supply workers, is now on its way to the St. Louis Fair.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Mr. J. A. E. Boileau has been appointed a commissioner of the Superior Court.

Dr. Isabella Little and Miss Agnes I. Dickson, B.A., were on Friday evening designated for missionary work at Macao, China, at a public gathering in Erskine Presbyterian Church.

St. David's (Welsh) Society held its semi-annual meeting on Tuesday evening, when an interesting programme was rendered by friends of the society.

For striking a horse in the mouth Z. Joory was on Friday last fined $5 and costs, amounting in all to $7.50.

The opening lecture of McGill medical faculty will be given to-day by Prof. A. C. Abbott, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Ernest Izsaky, a Hungarian civil engineer sent to Canada by his government for the purpose of obtaining information on the construction of canals, died suddenly on Friday while on his way to the train at Coteau Landing. The body will be embalmed and sent home.

The Montreal Trades and Labor Council at its last meeting passed a unanimous resolution requesting the government to prohibit the sale of intoxicants throughout Canada on Labor Day.

The evening train for seaside resorts on the Lower St. Lawrence has been discontinued.

Montreal and vicinity was visited by an earthquake about nine o'clock on Wednesday evening. The shock was rather slight and lasted about five seconds.

A movement is on foot to secure the extra allowance of fifty cents a day for annual drill by Montreal militia corps. These drills were performed prior to July 1, when the order-in-council became effective.

James Sheehan, a coal heaver, aged sixty-four years, was struck by a coal bucket while climbing a ladder on the SS. 'Woburn' last Wednesday, and was knocked into the river. He was dead when taken out of the water.

Hormisdas Viens, a shunter in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway, was killed by an engine at Point St. Charles on Wednesday last.

The Council of the Board of Trade has decided to hold a farewell banquet in honor of Lord and Lady Minto, in recognition of the citizens' high appreciation of His Excelency's work and the eclat lent by their Excellencies on frequent occasions by their presence at Montreal social functions.

The Rev. Charles E. Manning, pastor of Dominion Square Methodist Church, has received a call to Kingston.

The Provincial Synod of the Anglican Church met in Synod Hall on Wednesday, and adjourned again to meet on Oct. 11, this date being suitable for all the delegates, and at the same time synchronizing with the meeting of the General Missionary Society.

Mr. Recorder Weir strongly condemned the methods employed in the sale of hay in Montreal the other day in dismissing a case. From the evidence it appears that the bales of hay delivered to Mr. Humphreys were not tagged properly, nor were certain other regulations governing the delivery of hay in this city complied with.

Mr. John Redmond, leader of the Irish parliamentary party, will visit Montreal and address a public meeting in Windsor Hall on the evening of Sept. 29.

Fire in a New York tenement house last Monday resulted in the death of six persons and the serious injury of several others. The cause is a mystery.

Dr. Isabella Little and Miss Agnes I. Dixon, B.A., two Montreal ladies, leave for China early in October to labor in the mission field at Macao. They were designated for the work at a special service in Erskine Church on Friday evening.

At the meeting of the Police Committee one constable was dismissed for immoral conduct. He said there were worse than he left.

The Canadian branch of the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company celebrated the hundredth anniversary of its inauguration by a banquet at the Windsor Hotel on Thursday evening. Over three hundred guests sat down, including the Mayor.

Mr. Campbell Lane will oppose Mr. R. Bickerdike, M.P., in St. Lawrence ward.

The Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon, pastor of Ruggles Street Baptist Church, Boston, is to visit Montreal during the last week in September for the purpose of conducting a series of evangelistic meetings.

Charles Kennedy, of Montreal, was drowned at Charlotte, N.Y., while walking along the gang plank of the R. & O. steamer 'Kingston.'

McGill Y. M. C. A. held its third annual autumn conference in the Y. M. C. A. building, Dominion square, last week. Mr. F. J. Tees, president, was in the chair.

Mr. William Monk, aged thirty-five years, son of the late John Monk, of this city, died on Thursday at Hamilton, Ont., while undergoing a surgical operation.

Mr. William Allan Cassils was buried on Thursday from the home of his mother, Mrs. Archd. M. Cassils, No. 104 Mackay street. He succumbed at Huntsville, last Tuesday, to typhoid fever.

THE DEMERS INQUEST.

The adjourned inquest touching the death of Narcisse Demers, whose body was found in the flume of the Ogilvie Mills, took place on Wednesday last. Only nine out of the fourteen jurors at the original enquiry presented themselves and warrants were issued for their arrest. The coroner decided to continue the inquest with those present. The son of deceased expressed his belief that his father had been murdered, and Mr. Donat Meunier, a son-in-law, added that the matter should be looked into further as certain promissory notes, supposed to b in deceased's possession, were missing. The jury, while unable to say that a murder had been committed in the absence of evidence of motive, considered that it fwas a case into which the police should make further investigations.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association commenced to-day, and promises to be a huge success Sectional meetings were held this morning, and this afternoon the Montreal branch held a reception for the visiting members. The opening public session this evening will be presided over by Mayor Laporte, and he with Mr. C. C. Ballantyne, ex-chairman of the Montreal branch of the association, will tender a cordial welcome. Mr. George E. Drummond will deliver the presidential address.

Over two hundred delegates will be present from other parts of Canada.

The following prominent persons have accepted the invitation to the banquet: Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir C. Howard Vincent, M.P., England; Sir Lloyd Wise, the Hon. L. P. Brodeur, Premier Ross, of Ontario; Chief Justice Sir Alexandre Lacoste, Mr. F. D. Monk, M.P.; Mayor Laporte, the Hon. J. I. Tarte, Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron, Mr. John Bain, private secretary to the Hon. W. Paterson; Mr. W. I. Gear, first vice-president of the Board of Trade, and Mr. H. A. A. Brault, president of La Chambre de Commerce.

QUEBEC ENDEAVORERS.

ANNUAL MEETING A SUCCESSFUL ONE.

The Quebec Provincial Christian Endeavor Society held its annual meeting in Point St. Charles on Tuesday and Wednesday last. The Rev. J. L. Gilmour, B.D., of Olivet Baptist Church, presided. In his inaugural address he said the outlook for the Provincial Union had very much improved, owing largely to the efforts of the local union of Point St. Charles. Last year the Union had been in a much crippled condition, without a president, without a constitution, since the only copy they had was lost in the Board of Trade fire, and without a place to hold a convention. He spoke of the Christian Endeavorers' outfit as needing faith, industry, thoroughness, forbearance, common sense, hope and elevation, the last enabling him to ever look upwards over the sins and follies of earth.

The second address was by the Rev. J. W. Graham, of St. James Methodist Church, Montreal, who emphasized the responsibility of the Christian for the spiritual condition of his fellowman, and the need that every Christian life should be a living epistle of God's love, known and read of all men.

Wednesday morning's session was opened at 9.30 a.m., in MacVicar Hall, by devotional exercises, conducted by the Rev. C. E. Amaron, D.D., after which Mr. David Allan gave his report, which was of a very satisfactory nature, showing the work of the Union to be in a healthy condition. There are now one hundred Christian Endeavor Societies in the province. The report of the treasurer, Mr. Wm. Cunningham, showed total receipts for the work of the Union, $138, and itemized expenditure of $129.34, leaving a balance on hand of $8.66.

The remainder of the session was devoted to a discussion of the future possibilities and needs of the Christian Endeavor work of this province, led by Mr. W. S. Leslie, in which a number of helpful points were brought out.

In the afternoon the election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Mr. P. A. Doig; vice-president, the Rev. W. Henderson, Valleyfield; the Rev. E. A. Mackenzie, pastor of St. Matthew's Church, Montreal; the Rev. A. F. Pollock, Danville; secretary, Mr. W. J. Williamson, Montreal; treasurer, Mr. W. Cunningham, Montreal; councillors, the Rev. J. L. Gilmour, ex-officio; the Rev. J. B. Webb, Mr. David Allan, Mr. David Thomson, the Rev. T. Brown, the Rev. E. H. Tippett; superintendent of junior work, Mr. W. F. Leroux; convention secretary, Mr. David Allan.

The meeting place of the convention for next year will be Valleyfield.

GALLERY GAVE WAY.

A terrible accident, resulting in the death of two persons and fatal injury to a third, occurred on Monday in the rear of 160 Prince street, by the breaking down of a gallery on which they were struggling. The victims were Mrs. Patrick Power, 68 years of age, James Power, 32, and Mrs. Deslaurier, 35 years of age. James Power, who was under the influence of drink, had gone on to the gallery and the two women were endeavoring to get him into the house when the railings gave way and all three were precipitated to the ground, a distance of thirty-five feet. Mrs. Power, whose skull was fractured, died almost immediately, and James Power expired in the Notre Dame Hospital on Wednesday morning. The death of Mrs. Deslaurier is expected hourly. At the inquest on Tuesday on the body of Mrs. Power, the jury exonerated Mr. Brennan, the owner of the property, from blame, but the husband of Mrs. Deslaurier has entered a civil action for the recovery of ten thousand dollars damages, stating that the gallery was known by the proprietor to be in an unsafe condition.

Mrs. Jules Deslauriers, the last of the three victims of the Prince street gallery accident, which occurred on Monday last, died at Notre Dame Hospital on Friday evening.

The other two victims were Mrs. James Power and her son, James Power. The fatalities were the result of the breaking of the gallery railing.

TRADING STAMPS.

The case of Wilder vs. the City of Montreal came before Mr. Justice Doherty last week. The Hon. Senator Dandurand, K.C., appeared for the plaintiff and Messrs. L. J. Ethier, K.C., and A. W. Atwater, K.C., for the city. The present proceedings are in the form of an injunction to prevent the city from passing and putting into force a by-law to prevent the use of trading stamps.

Mr. Dandurand contended that the carrying on of the busines was not opposed to public order, the only point upon which the legislature could authorize the city to pass by-laws.

Mr. Bauset, assistant city clerk, said that the present injunction was the cause of the new trading stamps by-law not being carried out.

Mr. Thomas Stone and Mr. Arsene Lamy, storekeepers, stated that the system encouraged cash payment instead of taking credit and gave every satisfaction to the customer. Mr. D. Furlong, butcher, and Mr. J. A. Mooney, boot and shoe dealer, gave evidence of the marked increase of their business from the adoption of the system. For the defence Mr. Ludger Bellemare, boot and shoe dealer, of Point St. Charles, declared that the system had injured his business, as another dealer had been granted the exclusive right of the stamps in his district. He had red stamps, but green was the popular color in Point St. Charles.

Ald. Lariviere, in examination, said that he had taken action to secure legislation against the stamps at the request of several merchants, especially grocers, who suffered by their use. The evidence of many other storekeepers was taken whose business was stated by them to have been seriously affected.

Mr. Wilder stated that he had never sought to crush out small grocers.

On the evidence being closed Mr. Dandurand argued that the proceedings in connection with the passing of the by-law were irregularly and illegally held.

Mr. Ethier replied for the city and contended that all the requirements of the law had been carried out, and that the power given the city by the special act of the legislature was not one affecting trade, but discipline and morals connected with the general welfare of the community.

The Court then took the case en delibere.

CASE OF DETECTIVE COTE.

The enquiry by the Police Committee into the conduct of Detective Coté, in connection with the suicide of Maimie Lalonde, last week, was commenced on Tuesday. Owing to the large number of persons attending it was found necessary to met in the Recorder's Court.

Chief Detective Carpenter gave a report of Coté's movements on the night of the suicide. Judge Desnoyers, Ald. Chaussé and Mr. Ulric Lafontaine spoke strongly in his favor. Coté gave a detailed statement of his movements and explanations of his conduct and witnesses from the Little Windsor and the Jacques Cartier Hotel spoke of what had taken place at those houses. The investigation was adjourned until Wednesday afternoon. Ald. Chaussé said that he was sorry to find Coté in such an unfortunate position, and considered that he had been indiscreet. He made a motion that Coté be reduced to the rank of a first-class constable, which motion was carried unanimously.

THE C. P. R. CARMEN.

There are about five hundred car repairers, car inspectors and the like in the employment of the C. P. R. They are, of course, organized in a brotherhood, whose headquarters are in the United States. They have grievances. They want higher pay. They ask for shorter hours. They have presented a schedule of their demands which the subordinate officers cannot recognize, whereupon they have demanded an interview with the general manager, Mr. McNicoll. The latter has been away in England until the other day, but since his return there have been efforts made to reach a compromise. On Wednesday last Mr. McNicholl met representatives of the men. The C. P. R. does not anticipate any trouble.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

'HONOR THE KING.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I was pleased to see a letter signed 'N. Ohman' in the 'Witness' of Saturday, Sept. 10, in which he refers to the name and portrait of our King. He says they are to be found in advertisements of whiskey blends. As a loyal and respectful subject, I think this is decidedly disloyal and disrespectful. Why should our gracious sovereign's name be so degraded? It is all very well to push business, but the methods adopted ought to be consistent with propriety. From a business point of view it is a mistake, for I think such an advertisement is not 'a drawing card.' 'Honor to whom honor is due,' so let our good King's name and portrait be kept out of whiskey blend advertisements. When writing, I may say also that it is in bad taste to use the Union Jack as a flag at the door of an auction sale room. In the Old Country a plain red flag is used for this purpose.

A LOYAL CITIZEN.

A STRUGGLING CHURCH'S NEED.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I am here twenty-two years, and during all that time we never have had any regular meeting place for Presbyterians. About eighteen months ago a branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway passed through here. Two towns were commenced at about nine miles distance. The Rev. H. McKay and myself determined to erect a small church in each town. I wrote a letter to Lord Strathcona, and his reply was $100 and wishing us success. We then began operations, taking the burden of getting money on our own shoulders. There are plenty of people now, but among them many foreigners, with little means, and we are trying to make provision for all. We will be short $600, and I have thought if you would kindly insert this short notice in the 'Witness,' which finds its way to many Presbyterians, and if we got a little help, sent to Mr. H. McKay, Round Lake, Whitewood, or myself, we would be much encouraged in our work.

WM. COSGRAVE.

Sumner, Assiniboia.

A PEACEFUL DEATH.

(From a Correspondent.)

The late Mrs. A. J. Brown, of Sombra Township, Ontario, whose maiden name was Catherine Louisa Robins, was born in the Township of Moore on April 15, 1857, being the eldest daughter of Mrs. John Robbins. On Feb. 5, 1879, she was united in marriage to Mr. Albert J. Brown, of Sombra, and to them were born a son and daughter, who are still living. Owing to the religious impressions received in the home of her childhood, and under the ministrations of the late Rev. W. H. Fife, she, along with her husband, was converted to God, and united with the Methodist Church in the summer of 1884. Since then she lived a Christian life, exemplary in conduct and faithful in practice. About two years ago the affliction which had been causing some anxiety, set in seriously, entailing on her a great deal of suffering. She was finally removed to the hospital in the early part of February, where she passed through an operation for the removal of a tumor. For a time there was a bright hope of her recovery, but it became evident that she was nearing the close of life. Although suffering intensely all through the stages of her affliction, her faith in Christ constantly buoyed her up, and she was resigned to live or die if so be the will of her Lord was done. The sentiments in her favorite hymn, 'Nearer my God to Thee,' constantly cheered her. Leaving a testimony bright and radiant to all with whom she came in contact, she peacefully passed away to the brighter experiences of 'the land fairer than day.' 'The memory of the just is blessed.'

COMMERCIAL.

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

NO AVAILABLE EXPORT SURPLUS FOR THE UNITED STATES—EUROPEAN COMPETITION WILL BRING PRICES TO THE NORMAL.

Monday Morning, Sept. 19, 1904.
'Witness' Office,

It is perhaps small wonder that the price of United States wheat should rise to the present high range after the publication of the last government report, which only estimated an average of 66.2 for spring wheat, or a total of 205,000,000 bushels which, added to 333,127,000 bushels of winter wheat gives a total crop of only 539,000,000 bushels. In the early part of August Mr. Jones, the much be-advertised crop 'reporter' of Minneapolis, declared an estimate of 530,000,000 bushels, as the outside figure for the 1904 crop. And subsequent figures have shown him to be very close to the mark. Whether this was good judgment, or good guessing, by this expert, who pretty nearly 'rustified' the whole of the Canadian North-West is a matter of conjecture.

A total of 540,000,000 bushels, plus about thirty to forty million bushels held in farmers' and seconds' hands, would bring the total available amount of wheat up to 580,000,000 bushels, and taking a basis of six bushels per capita, there would be 480,000,000 of this amount needed for home consumption, and about 80,000,000 for seeding purposes. There will thus be little or nothing left for export from that country.

Last year 121,000,000 bushels were exported from the United States, comprised of 44,000,000 bushels of wheat and 17,000,000 barrels of flour, and in the season of 1902, 114,000,000 bushels of wheat and 19,700,000 barrels of flour were exported. When all this is compared to the estimated export surplus for the present year, which is practically nil, it is indeed small wonder that the bulls have found the market so easy to manipulate, and that prices have been held at such a high level for such a long time.

There is some talk in the United States of the necessity of importing wheat this year, but this is more likely to be mere bellowing of the bulls than the actual fact. However, the possibility raises the question as to which market the country would patronize. It is more than likely that Canadian wheat would be largely drawn upon, and perhaps this is well, as England having been 'scared off' by the high prices prevailing on this continent is already looking elsewhere for her wheat, and there is every probability that the great European wheat fields will be able to supply her needs at more reasonable terms than can at present be secured on this continent.

One of the great influences in the 'bull' campaign of the past few weeks was the expectation that Russia's crop would suffer through the exigencies of the war, and that anyhow, there would be no grain exported from that country until such time as a change should take place in the fortunes of war. On the contrary, and very surprising it no doubt is to the trade, the shipments from that country have been unusually heavy, and are likely to continue so. It is reported that Russia has made an offer to land wheat at Atlantic ports of the United States at a lower price than is being asked in the United States at the present time. This, however, remains to be authenticated. So, while high prices may be the rule in the United States and even granted that values are legitimately high, only the case of urgent need of foreign wheat in that country will keep the price of Manitoba grain at the figures now quoted. Most authorities now declare for a highly satisfactory yield in the Canadian North-West, and without a market, as England is certainly not a buyer at these prices, what is to become of the fifty odd million bushels available for export? We have no fear but that things will adjust themselves, and that the wheat will 'go through' as usual, but the question resolves into a matter of values, and with an indifferent, not to say independent English market, there is very little hope of the present prices being maintained after the grain is ready for shipment.

THE WEEK IN FLOUR.

At the beginning of last week another advance took place in all grades of flour, Manitoba grades going up 30 cents, in sympathy with the record breaking prices of wheat, and the general bad feeling in the United States crop advices. On Tuesday of last week the excitement on the Chicago exchange was more than usually pronounced; excited members shouted out, wheat would touch two dollars per bushel, and the market consequently advanced to a higher level than has been recorded since the Leiter deal of 1898.

Prices of flour had, of course, to follow the advance in wheat, and while not being as high as wheat values would warrant they are still ahead of buyers' ideas, and there is consequently little trade passing in flour lines, more particularly for Manitoba grades.

Our Tuesday's report on Ontario flour covers the position very well, and we cannot do better than reproduce it in this review:

The market for Ontario grades of flour is even stronger than that of the Manitoba grades, as prices for the latter are more or less fictitious, on account of the necessity of following the wheat markets, while on the other hand, Ontario crops are known to be a failure, like something like 50 percent, and any rise in these grades may safely be put down as a matter of supply an demand. There is reported to be a good demand for winter patents. One miller's agent in the city had several enquiries this morning for several cars of winter wheat patents, including high grade.

The greatest difficulty is being experienced by agents of Ontario flour in keeping any stocks in hand. One dealer states that he has been trying all the week to get this grade of flour, but did not succeed in getting a single car under offer.

The sale of a car of high Ontario patent is reported this morning at a price equal to $5.85 for barrels, Montreal freight. We quote as follows: Winter wheat patents, $5.50 to $6, in barrels; $2.50 to $2.60 in bags.

BEANS ARE SCARCE.

Beans are temporarily scarce in the west, owing to local and export demand, and dealers at this end find it difficult to buy at reasonable prices. There is a fairly good demand, but stocks on spot being small, there is not any great activity to record. In a jobing way $1.35 to $1.45 is the price and for car loads on spot prices would probably be shaded five cents per bushel.

CHEESE MARKET UNSETTLED.

The cheese market is unsettled and dull, and it would appear that prices here are out of line with importers' views, in fact the question has resolved itself into a campaign between buyer and seller, the former using the heavy stocks as his stronghold, and the latter declare that the exceptional quality of the September goods fully justify better prices. Our prices should be accepted as nominal until the market takes a more settled turn.

Hodgson Brothers, of Liverpool, say in a mail advice, dated Sept 9: We have had a dull market this week, there being less speculative demand, and only a small country trade, consequently our market is easier. The effect of this has been reflected in Canada, as the absence of shipping orders has compelled them to reduce their cable quotations about 1s per cwt. Compared with summer prices, present quotations for fall makes are not dear, but there is a general fear that the accumulated stocks in Canada may prove to be too large for the trade requirements, notwithstanding that there are some reports here of a shrinkage in the fall make. Of course, factorymen will be very reluctant to sell at present prices, and still more at a reduction, their fall made goods.

We quote to-day: Finest Canadian colored, 42s to 43s 6d per cwt.; do., white, 41s to 43s; ripe June and July, white and colored, more or less heated, 39s to 41s; medium grades, nominal, few arriving under 36s to 38s.

BUTTER MARKET ACTIVE—RAPID ADVANCE IN PRICES.

The continuous dry weather in Holland is reported to be responsible for the rapid advance in butter prices. Hodgson Bros., of Liverpool, say that although the Copenhagen market has been advanced 3 kroner, it has been done entirely on Continental influences, and is not justified by the English market, which have ruled quieter this week (this advice is dated Sept. 9). Since the foregoing letter was written a great change has apparently come over the English market, as the demand for Canadian butter is reported to be exceedingly active. However, many dealers have little confidence in these prices being maintained for any length of time. It is pointed out that rapid rises like this are very seldom healthy, and are more than likely to be the result of speculation, or merely a temporary spurt. A bearish argument is the expected arrivals of new season's Argentine and Colonial early in October, at reasonable prices, and in liberal quantities. It is also said that there are still some old stocks of New Zealand and Argentine. All these factors will sooner or later affect the demand for Canadian butter, or at least interfere with the good values received for the product just now. We quote to-day for fancy lines 20¼c to 20½c; ordinary finest, 19½c to 19¾c, and 15c to 15½c for western dairies.

HOG MARKET STEADY.

There is a good steady market for hogs reported. Receipts were extremely heavy last week, but the demand was keen enough to clear everything out of sight.

In an advice from Ragg Brothers & Co., of Liverpool, dated Sept. 7, they say that the market for Canadian meats is good, all arrivals being well cleared up at good prices, sides particularly being in demand. Cumberland cut, both Canadian and American, not at all plentiful, so that those who are shipping about this date will have goods arrive on a firm market. 'Long rib is dearer to-day,' continues the correspondent, 'but long cut hams are quiet and easy.'

EGG MARKET FIRM.

The egg market is reported to be very firm, and receipts keeping up very well for the time of the year. There is practically no export demand to speak of, although there have been a few inquiries from the other side, but the bids are invariably lower than dealers on this side can handle.

No. 2 stocks have been scarce the last few days, owing to the great improvement in the quality of eggs, and there are, therefore, not so many of No. 2 grade coming in. We quote for select, new laid, 21c; straight gathered, candled, 18c to 18½c, and No. 2, 12c to 13½c.

POTATOES STEADY.

The potato market is in a precarious condition at present, stocks that are all more or less affected with rot have been coming to the city in very large quantities, and the market is consequently oversupplied with grades of inferior quality. One of the largest farmers in the district says that owing to his potato lands being low lying the evil effects of the rot is noticeable in nearly every potato taken out of the ground. On the other hand, farmers are holding the better keeping stocks for a higher market, and the quality of the potatoes on sale here is therefore very indifferent. The market price is about 60c per bag of 80 lbs.

HONEY CONDITIONS PECULIAR.

The sending of 'coal to Newcastle' was paralleled at the early part of last week, when something like 40 crates of honey were shipped to the Eastern Townships. There is little or no honey in that part of the country but in some of the western districts there is quite an average crop. Dealers do not look for much cheaper prices than at present; the market has been dull for several weeks, but there are signs of a little better demand for the product.

Our quotations are as follows: White clover, comb 10c to 10½c per 1 lb. section; extract in 10 lb. tins, 7½c; in 70 lb. tins, 6½c.

GRAIN — Oats, 40½c to 41c for No. 2, in store here; No. 3, 39c, to 39½c; American yellow, No. 2, 61c; No. 3, 59c; white, No. 2, 59c to 60c; buckwheat, 59c to 59½c.

FLOUR— Manitoba patents, $5.80; and strong bakers, $5.50; winter wheat patents, $5.50 to $6 in barrels; $2.50 to $2.60 in bags; rolled oats, $2.30 per bag, $4.90 per barrel.

MILL FEED — Ontario bran, in bulk, at $17 to $18; shorts, $19 to $20; Manitoba bran in bags, $18 to $19; shorts, $21.

BEANS — Choice primes, $1.35 to $1.45 per bushel, $1.30 to $1.40 in car lots.

PROVISIONS — Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $17.50 to $18; light short cut, $17 to $17.50; American fat backs, $17.50; American clear fat backs, $20; compound lard, 6½c to 7c; Canadian lard, 6¾c to 7¼c; kettle rendered, 8½c to 9½c, according to quality; hams, 12c to 13½c; bacon, 12c to 13c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $7.50 to $7.75; live heavy hogs, $4.50; mixed lots, $5.35 to $5.40; select, $5.50 off cars.

CHEESE — Ontario white, 9c; colored, 9¼c; Quebec, 8¾c to 8¾c.

EGGS—Select new laid, 21c; and straight gathered candled, 18c to 18½c; No. 2, 12c to 13½c.

BUTTER — Fancy grades, 20¼c to 20½c; ordinary finest, 19½c to 19¾c; western dairy, 15c to 15½c.

ASHES — Firsts, $5.65; seconds, $5.25; and pearl, $3 per 100 lbs.

HONEY— White clover, comb, 10c to 10½c per section in 1 lb. section; extract, in 10 lb. tins, 7½c; in 70 lb. tins, 6½c; buckwheat, 1c less.

MAPLE SYRUP — Per wine gallon, 45c to 50c in tins; 5c per lb. in wood; sugar, 8c.

HAY — No. 1, $8.50 to $9 per ton on track; No. 2, $7.50; clover, $6.50 to $7; clover mixed, $7.50 per ton in car lots.

BRANTFORD CITY COUNCIL FAVOR MUNICIPAL TELEPHONE.

Brantford, Ont., Sept. 13.—The City Council last night, after a long discussion, adopted, by a vote of 9 to 4, the report of the special telephone committee, favoring a municipal telephone system, and decided to submit to the ratepayers at the January elections a by-law authorising the issue of debentures to the amount of $40,000 for the installation of such a system.

DAIRY PRODUCE EXPORT

HEAVY FALLING OFF IN BUTTER AND CHEESE SHIPMENTS.

There was another lull in the exports of cheese from the port of Montreal for the week ending Sept. 11. The total amount shipped for the week being only 64,561, as against 116,833 for the previous week, and 107,505 for the corresponding week of last year. The total shipments since May 1, amount to 1,256,897 boxes, being about 276,000 less than the figures of the same period of last year, but only about 82,000 boxes short of the 1902 shipments for the same time.

Butter shipments have also fallen off to a very considerable extent, being nearly 12,000 pkgs. short of previous week. The total amount exported for the week was 21,580 packages, as compared with 13,374 for last year, and 32,249 for the same period of 1902. The total shipments to date, from May 1, amount to 311,856 packages, while for 1903 the figures were 204,470, and for the corresponding period of 1902, there were 313,070 packages shipped.

Taken all round, the past week was one of the dullest of the season, but the markets have since improved, and there is every probability that this week's shipments will give a much better average.

The following shows the exports of butter and cheese from the ports of Montreal and Portland for the week ending Sept. 11, 1904:

CATTLE EXPORTS.

The shipments of live stock from the port of Montreal for week ending Saturday, Sept. 10, were:

	Cattle.	Sheep.
To Liverpool	1,227	—
To London	523	280
To Glasgow	615	81
To Bristol	200	—
Total	2,665	361

From Portland.

	Cattle.	Sheep.
To Liverpool	706	1,201

WOOL SALES.

London, Sept. 17.—The arrivals of wool for the sixth series of wool auction sales amount to 4,935 bales. The imports of wool this week were:—New South Wales, 2,616 bales; Queensland, 983; Victoria, 250; New Zealand, 3,607; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 501; Bussorah, 3,268; Antwerp, 1,172; elsewhere, 1,559. The fifth series will open on Sept. 20.

SAMPLING THE WHEAT.

GRAIN STANDARD BOARD WILL CLASSIFY THE DIFFERENT GRADES EARLY IN OCTOBER.

Winnipeg, Sept. 19.—The Western Grain Standard Board will meet in this city on Oct. 4, at 10 a.m., for the selection of any 'commercial grades' considered necessary. The meeting has been called for Oct. 4 after careful consideration by the chief grain inspector and chairman of the board, and every means available will be taken to secure the necessary samples from all sections of Manitoba and the Territories. Should climatic conditions during the next fortnight make it evident that proper samples of grain affected by the weather up to that time cannot be secured by Oct. 5, an adjournment will be made.

CHEESE SALES.

Date.	Place.	Offerings.	Sales.	Price.
Sept.				
12—Sherbrooke		100	....	8⅞
12—Lindsay		1,745	1,745	8 15-16
12—St. Hyacinthe		1,793	743	8¾—8⅞
13—Campbellford		1,735	1,345	8⅞
14—Stirling		1,105	1,055	8⅞
14—Picton		1,100	1,010	9
14—Woodstock		2,000	500	8¾
14—Brockville		2,081	810	9
15—Madoc		1,000	450	9—9-16
15—Tweed		600	250	8 13-16
15—Winchester		1,443	....	8¾—8⅞
15—Kingston		1,330	....	8¾
15—Barrie		505	445	8¾—8⅞
15—Vankleek Hill		1,926	....	8⅞
16—Huntingdon		284	284	
				8 9-16—8 11-16
16—Ottawa		967	967	8¾—8⅞
16—Iroquois		1,079	....	8⅞
16—Napanee		1,772	80	8⅞
16—Perth		2,200	....	8¾
16—Kemptville		1,540	....	8¾
17—Crysler		900	900	9—9 3-16
17—London		1,332	....	8⅞
17—Belleville		3,165	3,165	8⅞
17—Cornwall		3,117	3,117	8⅞
17—Cowansville		1,029	874	8¾—8 11-16

CATTLE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—Sept. 19.

About 900 head of butchers' cattle, 80 calves and 100 sheep and lambs were offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were out in large numbers and there was a good demand for the best cattle, but common stock were dull of sale. Mr. Joseph Richard paid 4¾c per lb. for six prime steers; pretty good cattle sold at 3¼c to 4¼c, and the common stock at 2½c to 3c per lb., while small bulls and lean cows sold at 1½c to 2c per lb. A number of the calves on the market to-day were lean grassers that sold at 2c to 2½c per lb.; good veals sold at 4c to 4½c per lb. Shipping sheep sold at 3¾c, and the others at 3c to 3¼c per lb. Lambs sold at $2.25 to $4 each, or 3¾c to 4½c per lb. Fat hogs are declining in price, selling at $4.80 to $5.40 per 100 lbs.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Chicago, Sept. 19.—Cattle receipts, 32,000, including 2,000 Texans; westerns, 12,000; market, 10 to 15c lower; good to prime steers, $5.50 to $6.10; poor to medium, $4 to $5.25; stockers and feeders, $2.25 to $3.85; cows $1.40 to $4.35; heifers, $2.00 to $4.75; canners, $1.40 to $2.10; bulls, $2.00 $4.20; calves, $3.00 to $6.50; Texas fed steers, $4.00 to $5.50; western steers, $3.00 to $4.25.

Hogs, receipts, 19,000; market 10c to 20c higher; mixed and butchers, $5.70 to $6.25; good to choice heavy, $5.85 to $6.15; and rough heavy, $5.40 to $5.65; light, $5.30 to $6.20; bulk of sales, $5.80 to $5.95.

Sheep, receipts, 40,000; market slow; good to choice wethers, $3.65 to $4.25; fair to choice mixed, $3.25 to $3.60; native lambs, $4.25 to $6.00.

East Buffalo, N.Y., Sept. 19.—Cattle, receipts, 7,000 head; fairly active; 15c to 25c lower; prime steers, $5.25 to $5.50; shipping, $4.50 to $5.05; butchers, $4.00 to $5; heifers, $3.00 to $4.50; cows, $2.50 to $4.00; bulls, $2.25 to $4.00; stockers and feeders, $2.25 to $3.65; stock heifers, $2.00 to $2.50; fresh cows and springers, dull, $2.00 to $3, lower; good to choice, $42 to $48; medium to good, $28 to $37; common, $18 to $25.

Veals, receipts, 1,500 head; 50c lower; $4.50 to $8.00.

Hogs, receipts, 21,500 head; fairly active, steady to 10c higher; heavy, $6.35 to $6.50; mixed and Yorkers, $6.30 to $6.45; pigs, at $5.90 to $6.10; roughs, $5.25 to $5.50; stags, $4.00 to $4.75; dairies, $5.90 to $6.20; and grassers, $5.75 to $6.20.

Sheep and lambs, receipts, 27,300 head; sheep steady; lambs slow; lambs, $4.50 to $6.15; yearlings, $4.50 to $4.75; wethers, at $4.25 to $4.50; ewes, $3.80 to $4.00; sheep mixed, $2 to $4.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

London, Sept. 5.—To-day's supply of beasts, compared with Monday last, showed decrease of 40 head, owing to fewer arrivals from midland counties. Trade for both prime and second quality was extremely slow, tendency in value being rather in favor of buyers. Fat cows and butchering bulls stronger in number, and late rates were with difficulty maintained. Top rates, per 8 lbs.—80 to 90 stone Devons, 4s 8d; 90 stone polled cross-bred, Scotch, and 90 stone Herefords, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; 95 stone Runts, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; 95 stone shorthorns, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; 90 stone fat cows, 3s 8d; 100 stone fat bulls, 3s to 3s 5d. Arrival—50 cross-breds, Scotch; 66 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex; 1,054 midland, home and western counties; 30 Devon. Decrease of 1,460 in number penned in sheep market. Trade for both wedders and ewes was slow, but rates remained unaltered. Small choice quality lambs were difficult to cash even at a decline in value; heavier sorts selling best. Calf trade not worth notice. Quotations, per 8 lbs.—Beasts, 2s 10d to 4s 8d; sheep, 3s 10d to 5s 10d; lambs, 5s to 6s. Total supply—Beasts, 1,200; sheep and lambs, 5,890; calves, 5; and milch cows, 20.

London, Sept. 5 — Fair supplies, and trade very slow. English beef, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; Scotch sides, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; shorts 4s 4d to 4s 8d. Deptford and Liverpool killed, 3s to 3s 9d; refrigerated hindquarters, best, 3s 8d to 4s; do., seconds, 2s 8d to 3s; do., forequarters, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; inferior, 2s 4d to 2s 8d; mutton, Scotch wedders, 5s to 5s 2d; do., very small choice, 5s 4d to 5s 8d; ewes, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; English wedders, 4s 8d to 5s; do., ewes, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; foreign, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; English lambs, 4s 8d to 5s 4d; veal, 4s to 4s 8d; English pork, 3s 4d to 4s; Dutch do., 3s to 3s 8d per 8 lbs.

Liverpool, Sept. 5.—Cattle, 1,093; sheep and lambs, 10,619. Best beasts, 6¼d to 6½d; second, 5½d to 5¾d; third, 4d to 5d. Best sheep, 8¼d to 8¾d; other sorts, 7d to 8d; lambs, 8d to 9d. An increase of 67 cattle, and 1,708 sheep and lambs. Fair demand for cattle; strong demand for sheep and lambs at about late rates.

ONTARIO MARKETS.

WHEAT AND FLOUR EASIER IN TONE —TRADE GENERALLY QUIET.

Toronto, Sept. 19.—Wheat easier in tone. The market is quieter, not so much Ontario wheat being on the market. The demand, too, is rather quiet. Prices are steady to easy. No. 2 red and white at $1.05 to $1.06, and $1.08 and $1.09 east and west. Manitoba is held at $1.11 to $1.12 for No. 1 northern, $1.08 to $1.09 for No. 2, and $1.04 to $1.05 for No. 3, Georgian Bay ports, and six cents more grinding in transit.

Flour—Ontario is inclined to be easier in tone. Prices are steady. Cars of ninety percent patents in buyers' bags west are held at $4.40 to $4.60, and choice brands are held fifteen to twenty cents higher. Manitoba flour is unchanged at $5.70 for Hungarian patents, $5.40 for second patents and $5.30 for strong bakers, bags included on the track Toronto.

Mill feed unchanged at $17.50 to $18 for cars of shorts and $13.50 to $14.50 for bran in bulk west. Manitoba mill feed is steady. For shorts, $21 was asked and for bran, $19, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley, steady at 44c to 45c for No. 2, 42c to 43c for No. 3 extra, and 40c to 41c for No. 3 west.

Rye, at 59c to 60c west.

Corn—Quiet and unchanged for cars of Canada west at 52c to 53c. American steady at 62½c for No. 2 yellow, 61c for No. 3 yellow, and 60c for No. 3 mixed, in car lots on track Toronto.

Oats—Unchanged and steady, No. 1 white are quoted at 33c, and No. 2 white at 32c to 32½c west, and old about half a cent higher.

Rolled oats—Steady at $4.50 for cars of bags, and $4.75 for barrels on the track, Toronto; twenty-five cents more for broken lots here, and forty cents more for broken lots outside.

Peas—Unchanged at 63c to 64c for No. 2, west.

Butter—Steady; demand for choice dairy rolls accumulating, prices unchanged.

Eggs—Unchanged at 18c. Signs point to increased receipts in near future and lower prices.

Ingersoll, Sept. 19.—White wheat, $1.01 to $1.03 per bushel; red fall wheat, $1.01 to $1.03 per bushel; new wheat, 95c to 96c per bushel; peas, 60c to 65c per bushel; barley, 54c to 56c per bushel; corn, 60c to 62c per bushel; oats, 29c to 30c per bushel; oatmeal, $3 to $3.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, $3 to $3.50 per cwt.; flour, $2.60 to $2.85 per cwt.; bran, $16 to $17 per ton; shorts, $17 to $18 per ton; butter, 18c to 20c per lb.; creamery, 21c to 22c per lb.; eggs, 14c to 15c per dozen; potatoes, 60c to 70c per bushel; live hogs, $5.10 to $5.25 per cwt.; hay, $7 to $8 per ton; hides, $5 to $6 per cwt.

Ottawa, Sept. 17.—Large quantities of farm and garden stuff were offered on the market this morning and met with a ready sale at the following quotations:—Hay, per ton, $7 to $9; straw, $5.50 to $6.50; wheat, bush., 85c to 90c; oats, 35c to 40c; buckwheat, 55c to 65c; beans, $1 to $1.10; barley 50c to 60c; peas, 70c to 75c; potatoes, per bag, 55c to 60c; cabbage, per doz., 15c to 35c; parsnips, doz. bunches, 25c; green onions, doz. bunches, 15c to 20c; cucumbers, 10c to 15c; beans, per bag, 75c; green corn, per doz., 8c to 10c; pork, lion., pork, heavy, $6.25; fowl, per pair, 65c to 70c; spring chickens, pair, 50c to 75c; chickens, per lb., 12½c to 15c; turkeys, per lb., 15c to 16c; ducks, per pair, 75c to 90c; geese, 85c to 95c; print butter, per lb., 20c to 22c; creamery butter, per lb., 21c to 23c; pail butter, pr lb., 17c to 18c; tub butter, 15c to 16c; fresh eggs, per dozen, 20c to 22c; Honey, extract, 8c to 10c; winter apples, per bag, 75c to $1; crab apples, 30c to 40c; tomatoes, per bush., 50c to 75c.

THE WHEAT CROP.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy and his party are making the trip from Winnipeg to the Pacific Coast in daily instalments, as it were, travelling by day so as to have the greatest possible opportunity to see the wheat country and meet the people in the different districts.

Mr. C. R. Hosmer, president of the Ogilvie Milling Company, is one of the party and is keeping his 'House' posted on the conditions as seen by himself. The following telegram was despatched yesterday by him to Mr. F. W. Thompson, vice-president of the company:

'Swift Current, N.W.T., Sept. 14, 1904.—Brilliant weather to-day. We met numerous people in great wheat producing centres between Brandon and Moosejaw and could not find any one who did not estimate that this year's yield would exceed that of last year, while the wheat is of a better quality. No serious damage done by recent frosts, even the gardens at stations along the Canadian Pacific Railway show no injury.

'C. R. HOSMER.'

NO FROST.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Sept. 19. —No frost is reported from any point this morning. It has been raining here since yesterday evening.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

The return of traffic earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for week ending Sept. 14 shows an increase of $54,000 over the corresponding period last year. The figures are as follows:

1904	$933,000
1903	879,000
	$54,000

GRAND TRUNK.

The earnings of the Grand Trunk Railway System from Sept. 8 to 14, are as follows:

1904	$724,700
1903	762,984
	$38,284

THE CLEARINGS.

The following shows the clearings of the leading cities of the Dominion for week ending Sept. 15:

Montreal	20,582,661	inc.	2.8
Toronto	16,277,967	inc.	3.4
Winnipeg	4,896,741	inc.	7.2
Ottawa	2,030,028	inc.	2.5
Halifax	1,865,094	inc.	5.3
Quebec	1,524,110	dec.	9.7
Vancouver, B.C.	1,651,612	inc.	12.9
Hamilton	1,147,129	dec.	3.7
London, Ont.	868,114	inc.	7.6
St. John, N.B.	1,084,331	inc.	8.9
Victoria, B.C.	726,266	dec.	10.2

THE CROPS.

THRESHING RETURNS VERY SATISFACTORY SO FAR—COOL AND DAMP WEATHER AFFECTS EARLY HARVESTING — DR. SAUNDERS LOOKS ON THE BRIGHT SIDE.

Winnipeg, Sept. 19.—The weather continues damp and cool, very unfavorable for finishing the harvest. The threshing returns so far are very satisfactory. Hostetter Brothers, of Gainsboro, are loading wheat on C.P.R. cars. They have sold eight thousand bushels of 'A1' to be delivered before Nov. 1. The sample is excellent.

Charles Thomas threshed three thousand bushels of wheat at Hartney on Sunday all of which averaged twenty bushels to the acre, and will bring 90 cents a bushel.

Dr. William Saunders, director of experimental farms for the Dominion, returned home on Saturday from his annual tour of inspection of western farms, and of the crops generally throughout Manitoba, the North-West Territories and British Columbia. He reports at the experimental farm at Indian Head the wheat crop is extra heavy, and is expected to range from thirty to forty bushels. Oats also will give an abundant crop, and the test fields are expected to yield about one hundred bushels to the acre. The average in the Indian Head district for wheat will probably run about 25 bushels to the acre, and the quality of the grain is much better than last year. The first frost occurred on Sunday last, when the lowest point reached was two and one-half degrees below freezing. At the time about 75 percent of the grain was cut, and it is not expected that any material injury will be occasioned by this light frost occurring at so late a period. At Brandon experimental farm crops of grain are lighter but are expected to give a good average yield. Some varieties have been slightly affected by rust. The root crop is an exceptionally good one, and at the time of Dr. Saunder's visit a collection was being got ready for the St. Louis fair, which has gone forward by express, and will no doubt be a great feature in the Canadian exhibit which is attracting so much attention there.

HARLAND AND WOLFF.

GREAT SHIPBUILDING FIRM WILL NOT BE ABSORBED.

London, Sept. 17.—A telegraphic message was received here to-day from William J. Pirrie, chairman of the Harland & Wolff Shipbuilding Company, at Belfast, denying the report which was in circulation there yesterday that the firm of Harland & Wolff was about to be absorbed by the shipbuilding combine, all of Mr. Pirrie's partners retiring and J. Bruce Ismay joining Mr. Pirrie, under the title of the Pirrie-Ismay Company, Limited.

FINANCIAL.

'Witness' Office,
Monday Morning, Sept. 19, 1904.

Most stocks have receded slightly this week. There has been no particular reason for this, except that the speculators who have been boosting the market for the last few weeks are busy turning their paper profits into hard cash. This selling naturally causes some weakness in the market, though this is disguised as far as possible by upward movements in the easily manipulated stocks, such as coal. So far, the reaction has not amounted to more than a fraction of a point on the average, and if general conditions continue favorable the upward movement may be resumed soon. The high prices now prevailing for wheat and cotton in the United States encourage the farmers to rush their crops to market as soon as possible, and the money required to finance the movement is being drained from the New York banks at the rate of over a million dollars a day. If this process goes on long there may be a sharp squeeze in money rates, but for the present bank reserves there are more than ample. It will thus be seen that indications of the course of trade point in different directions, but on the whole the outlook seems hopeful.

The tables show the fluctuations of active and inactive stocks respectively, their dividends, and the return on the investment at the last sale, up to this morning's close.

INACTIVE STOCKS.

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1903	High 1904	Low 1904	Last sale	Return
BANKS:							
Mont...	5	H. Dec. 1	239½	280	243	245	4.1
Merch..	3½	H. Dec. 1	173	160	150½	157½	4.
Hoche..	3½	H. Dec. 1	134	139½	131	134	5.2
E. T....	4½	H. Dec. 1	162¼	161¼	156½	159	5.
Mola....	4½	H. Dec. 1	216	212	196	212½	4.2
Toronto.	5	H. Dec. 1	257½	230	223	228	4.4
Quebec .	3½	H. Dec. 1	125	130	119	125	5.6
Union...	3½	H. Dec. 1	140	138	130	135½	5.6
N. S....	5	H. Feb. 1	280	266	262½	263½	3.2
Comm..	3½	H. Dec. 1	170¼	155¼	150	153	4.6
PREFERRED STOCKS:							
Scotia..	2	Q. Oct. 15	135	119	112	107½	7.4
Iron....	.....	.....	.....	97½	38	22	36.
Coal....	4	H. Jan. 2	118½	172	105	109½	7.3
Ogilvie..	3½	H. Sept. 1	136	124½	115	120¾	5.8
Switch..	1¾	Q. Dec. 31	99¼	93	85	86	8.1
Mackay.	4	Y.	.....	.....	75¼	66½	70½ 5.7
BONDS:							
Coal....	3	H. Sept. 1	110	109¾	107	103	5.8
Scotia..	3	H. Jan. 2	113	110	109½	105	5.7
Ogilvie..	3	H. Dec. 1	118	116	112	115½	5.2
M. S. R.	2½	H. Jan. 2	106¼	103	103	104½	3.9
Col. Cot.	3	H. Sept. 1	100	98	95	85	6.8
MISCELLANEOUS:							
Bell Tel.	2	Q. Oct. 15	159	155	134½	148¼	5.4
Mon. Tel	2	Q. Oct. 15	168	163	154	156	5.0
Mon. Cot.	2½	Q. Sept. 15	130¼	110	98	101	9.8
Halifx Ry	1½	Q. Oct. 2	108	94½	85	94½	5.3
Trinidad	1¼	Q. Oct. 2	77½	77¾	72	77¾	7.6
Dom Cot	.....	.....	.....	34	26	34	...
Toledo :	.....	.....	.....	38¼	22¾	18	29¾ ...

	Div	Pay'bl.	1903. High.	Low.	1904. High	Low.	This week. High.	Low.	Clos. ing.	Price per share.	Return.
C. P. R.	3H	Jan. 2	138¾	116¾	128¼	199¾	127	124¼	127	$127.00	4.7
Power	.1Q	Aug. 15	99¾	62¾	78¾	69½	77¾	77	77½	77.50	5.1
M. S. R.	2½Q	Nov. 1	280	195	212	199	207	204	206	103.00	4.8
Twins	.1¼Q	Oct. 1	118	88	102¾	87¼	97¾	97¼	97½	97.50	5.1
Tor. Ry.	1¼Q	Oct. 1	118	88	104	86½	103¾	102½	102¾	102.88	4.8
Detroit	.1Q	Oct. 1	90½	53	68	60¾	66½	66	66½	66.50	5.9
Richelieu	3H	Nov. 1	104½	65	82½	55½	59	58	59	59.00	10.1
N. S. Steel	3H	Jan. 2	114¼	68	82½	50	67¾	64½	64½	64.50	9.3
Dom. Coal	.....	.....	132½	59¾	71¾	41	61½	57½	60	60	...
Iron bonds	2½H	Jan. 2	89½	49	75	49	73	72½	72¾	727.50	6.8
Iron Com	..	.. ..	61¾	6¾	12¾	7	11¾	11	11½	11.50	...
Mackay Com.	..	.. ..	..	..	26¼	21½	26¼	25¾	26	26.00	...

THE INVENTORS' WORK.

The following Canadian and American patents have been recently secured through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C.:

Canada—Nos. 88,979, Adjutor Magnan, Montreal, Que., machine for use in packing biscuits; 89,040, Philippe Edouard Roy, Montreal, Que., ash sifter; 89,045, Albert Collet, Paris, France, apparatus for ramming or packing ballast under railway-sleepers; 89,062, Pierre Steenlet, Brussels, Belgium, partitions or diaphragms for electrolytic purposes; 89,078, Herbert S. Stark, Johannesburg, Transvaal, processes for the extraction of gold from pyritis auriferous ores, etc.; 89,100, Francis Paul, jr., Sorel, Que., gasoline gas machine; 89,166, Charles Cooper, Mangatoki, N.Z., apparatus for weighing and delivering liquids.

United States—Nos. 769,394, Charles Murray, Central K

CANADIAN BIBLE SOCIETIES

VARIOUS AUXILIARIES TO UNITE AS ONE BODY.

Toronto, Sept. 16.—There was a large and appreciative audience at the public meeting held under the auspices of the Upper Canada Bible Society in Association Hall last evening. The gathering was in the nature of a climax to the conference of the Canadian Bible Societies, at which the representatives of the various auxiliaries in the Dominion decided to unite as one body to be known as the Canadian Bible Society Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society. The Rev. John H. Ritson, M.A., the able representative of the British Bible Society, was the chief speaker, and his remarks were followed with close attention. Turning to the Bible Society and its work he stated the society was based on two convictions, first, that the Bible contained the word of God, second, that the Bible in itself was sufficient to lead men to Christ without interpretation from any one. It was well to have interpreters, but if he had to choose give him the book without the man rather than the man without the book. The one aim of the society was to give the simple text of the Scriptures to every human being in the language he could understand. That was the reason they were able to unite men of various beliefs in the work. So long as they steered clear of creeds they were safe, but so soon as they got on to dogma they began to split.

BAPTIST CONFERENCE.

Cornwall, Sept. 17.—The pastors' and workers' conference of the southern section of the Ottawa Baptist Association met in the Cornwall Baptist Church today.

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Waists, fall styles any color, China silk, $2.25. Best taffeta $3.50. Luster $1.75. Velvet $1.98.

Jackets, fall styles, tight back, half tight front, cape, any color wool frieze, hip length, $3.25. Knee length $4.95. Rain Coats, (reversible) same style and price as jackets.

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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.

ALLEN.—At 226 Prince Albert ave., Westmount, on Sept. 12, 1904, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Allen.

DADSON — To Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Dadson, at 265 Elgin avenue, Westmount, on Sept. 15, 1904, a son.

GREER.—At Grande Fresniere, P.Q., on Sept. 9, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. William Greer, a son.

HUGHES — At 125 Arlington avenue, Westmount, on Sept. 8, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. W. R. J. Hughes, a son.

KEENE.—At Westmount, on Sept. 13, 1904 a son to Mr. and Mrs. John T. F. Keene.

LONG.—At 51 Coursol street, on Monday, Sept. 12, 1904, the wife of E. A. Long, of a son.

MASSEY — On Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1904, the wife of Arthur W. K. Massey, of a son.

SADLER — At Morin Flats, Que., on Sept. 14, 1904, a son to Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Sadler.

MARRIED.

BILKEY — DALTON — At the residence of the bride's parents, 437 Cooper street, Ottawa, on Sept. 13, 1904, by the Rev. Canon Pollard, Sara E., only daughter of R. G. Dalton, Esq., Department of Indian Affairs, to Paul E. Bilkey, of Toronto.

BOYD—HARTE.— On Tuesday, Sept. 13, 1904, at the residence of the bride's father, 'Kelvindale,' 18 Summerhill ave., Montreal, by the Rev. John McKay, B.A., George Boyd to Georgina Beatrice, youngest daughter of J. A. Harte, Esq.

BROADHEAD — HIGGINS — On Sept. 7, 1904, at St. Paul's Church, Brampton, Ont., by the Rev. Henry Irvin, Jean, second daughter of John Higgins, to Geo. W. Broadhead, of the American Bank Note Company, Ottawa.

BRUCE—BRADSHAW. — On Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1904, at 34 Madison avenue, Toronto, by the Rev. W. G. Wallace, M.A., D.D., Katherine, daughter of the late Alexander Bradshaw, to Alexander Bruce, secretary of the Canadian Colored Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Montreal.

CARTER — CASEY — On Sept. 10, 1904, in the Church of St. George the Martyr, Toronto, by the Rev. Canon Cayley, Mary Isabel, eldest daughter of Mrs. George E. Casey, to Basil Brooke Carter, of Moose Jaw, Assiniboia, son of Captain W. H. Carter, of Quebec.

CARTER—ANDERSON.—At the Methodist parsonage, Calgary, Alta., by the Rev. G. W. Kerby, B.A., William Jesse Carter, of Edmonton, Alta., to Anna Christine Anderson, of Revelstoke, B.C.

CLAUSON—FLEGG. — On Sept. 14, 1904, at the residence of the bride's parents, 597 McLaren street, Ottawa, by the Rev. George S. Clendinnen, Catherine Flegg to George W. Clauson, both of Ottawa.

CODE—BALFOUR.—On Sept. 14, 1904, at St. James the Apostle Church, by Canon Balfour, assisted by Canon Ellegood, Ruby Constance, eldest daughter of Geo. H. Balfour, general manager of the Union Bank of Canada, to Edward Ernest Code, manager Union Bank of Canada, Kemptville, Ont.

COTE — GRUNDY — At the residence of the bride's parents, South Omaha, Neb., on Sept. 10, 1904, Florence, daughter of Charles E. Grundy, to Harry P. Cote, son of Mr. P. J. Cote, Quebec.

COX — HOLLAND — On Sept. 10, 1904, in the Church of Our Father (Unitarian), by the Rev. R. J. Hutcheon, Christopher Bowman Cox, to Ethel May, second daughter of Mr. George C. Holland, both of Ottawa. No cards.

DEAR—FREEMAN — At the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Edward Freeman, of Hartington, Ont., on Sept. 7, 1904, by the Rev. T. H. Richards, assisted by the Rev. Wm. Service, Miss Effie F. Freeman to Mr. George A. Dear.

GALT — NOYES — At Winnetka, Ill., on Sept. 15, 1904, by the Rev. J. Stone, D.D., Hubert Galt, youngest son of the late Sir Thomas Galt, to Madeline, only daughter of Mr. John T. Noyes, Chicago.

GARNER—DEYNON.—On Sept. 14, 1904, at Trinity Methodist Church, Toronto, by the Rev. W. H. Hincks, LL.B., Alexander Z. Garner, formerly of Winnipeg, to Edith Maude, elder daughter of the late George W. Deynon, Esq., Registrar of Portage la Prairie District, Manitoba.

GOLDIE — BARTON —On Sept. 8, 1904, at Worcester, Mass, Lydia M. Barton, daughter of Edmund M. Barton, to Geo. E. Goldie, of Ayr, Ont.

GOODFELLOW—COWPER.— At Montreal, on Sept. 12, 1904, by the Rev. J. H. McConnell, B.D., of Clarenceville, Que., uncle of the groom, Margaret Bruce Cowper, daughter of the late Mr. John Cowper, to James McConnell Goodfellow, son of Mr. James Goodfellow, all of Montreal.

GORDON—BAILLIE.—On Monday, Sept. 5, 1904, at the residence of Mrs. D. Gordon, 91 Crescent street, by the Rev. W. D. Reid, Robert Robertson Gordon, of Montreal, to Hughina Sommerville Baillie, of Edinburgh, Scotland.

HAGGERTY — YUILL — On Sept. 12, 1904, in Brockville, Ont., by the Rev. T. J. Mansell, Grace Edith, daughter of Thos. Yuill, Arnprior, Ont., to Arthur A. Haggerty, of Montreal, Que.

HASSARD — ROSE — At Essex, Ont., on Sept. 14, 1904, by the Rev. R. Hassard, Orangeville, father of the groom, George A. Hassard, M.D., of Harrow, to Miss Millie Rose, of Essex.

HOLMES — ROBERTSON — At Riverside Cottage, Ahuntsic, Que., at the residence of the bride's parents, on Sept. 7, 1904, by the Rev. W. T. Morison, Alma Isabella, eldest daughter of Robert Robertson, to William Andrew Holmes, both of Ahuntsic.

JARRATT—VIPOND. — At the residence of the bride's father, Summerstown, Glengarry, on Sept. 10, 1904, by the Rev. E. B. Ryckman, D.D., Charles Edward Jarratt to Edna Hewitt Vipond, daughter of Joseph Vipond, Esq.

KEITH — McDOUGALL —At the residence of Mrs. H. G. Brown, 14 Lincoln avenue, on Sept. 14, 1904, by the Rev. John Mackay, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Mowatt, Miss Louise McDougall, B.A., daughter of the late Duncan McDougall, to the Rev. Henry J. Keith, B.D., M.A.

LAMONT—COSBIE.—On Sept. 14, 1904, at St. Peter's Church, Toronto, by Ven. Archdeacon Boddy, assisted by the Rev. Laurance E. Skey, of Ste. Anne's, Florence Louise, only daughter of R. B. Cosbie, to Wm. Hector, son of Mr. Hector Lamont, of Toronto.

MacDONALD—DAFOE.—At the Residence of the bride's parents, Aultsville, Ont., on Sept. 14, 1904, by the Rev. N. Waddell, B.D., assisted by the Rev. K. MacDonald, M.D., Mr. J. W. MacDonald, of Montreal, to Miss Catherine May Dafoe, of Aultsville.

MACGREGOR — McGIE—At St. Michael's Church, Bergerville, Que., on Sept. 10, 1904, by the Rev. Canon Von Iffland, Emily May McGie of Quebec, to Arthur Campbell Mcegregor, of Dalhousie, N.B.

MARTIN — SHIELDS. — At St. Thomas' Church, Montreal, by the Rev. Canon Renaud, rector, the Rev. J. W. Martin, incumbent St. John's Church, Boscobel, to Miss M. M. Sheilds, daughter of the late Captain Sheilds, Liverpool, England.

MASSEY — FOWLER — At the residence of the bride's brother, Dr. R. V. Fowler, Perth, Ont., on Sept. 14, 1904, by the Rev. W. Timberlake, Miss Louisa M. Fowler to Dr. Webster Massey, of Toronto.

MAYBEE — MORROW — At the residence of the bride's mother, Ingersoll, Ont., on Sept. 14, 1904, by the Rev. E. E. Marshall, B.A., Mr. Russell B. Maybee, to Miss M. Eva Morrow, both of Ingersoll.

McCAW — KERR — On Sept. 12, 1904, at the residence of the bride's parents, Dover East, near Chatham, Ont., by the Rev. T. Beverley Smith, B.A., Margaret M., second daughter of Daniel Kerr, J.P., to William S. McCaw, Toledo, Ohio, U.S.A.

McFADDEN—JOHNSTON. — On Sept. 14, 1904, at the residence of the bride's father, Huntingville, P.Q., by the Rev. H. E. Warren, M.A., B.D., Jennie Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. Willard Johnston, to Hugh Irvine McFadden, of Lennoxville, P.Q.

McLAREN — DILLABOUGH — At the residence of the bride's parents, on Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1904, by the Rev. Paul Pergan, B.A., Robert McLaren and Agnes May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Dillabough, both of Bromley, Renfrew County, Ont.

McLEAN—JARRETT.—At the residence of Mr. H. Hagerty, Summerstown, Ont., on Thursday, Sept. 15, 1904, by the Rev. J. Matheson, B.A., Mr. Allan H. McLean, eldest son of William McLean, Esq., of Mountain View, Summerstown, Ont., to Miss Lillian Ada Jarrett, youngest daughter of the late Col. William G. Jarrett, of Greenock, Scotland.

MEGILL — JEMMETT — On Sept. 13, 1904, at All Saints' Church, Westboro, by the Rev. J. J. Lowe, J. Margery, daughter of the late Rev. George Jemmett and Mrs. Jemmett, of Tintern Lodge, Hintonburgh, to W. H. T. Megill, B.A., examiner of Patents in the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

MITCHELL — MELVILLE — On Sept. 14, 1904, at the residence of the bride's mother, 96 Charron street, by the Rev. E. A. Mackenzie, Robert Mitchell, of Bemidji, Minn., to Margaret Melville.

MORGAN — SHORTT — At the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Dovercourt, Toronto, by the Rev. Canon Muckleston, of Perth, and the Rev. G. F. Davidson, of Guelph, the Rev. V. E. F. Morgan, rector of Elora, son of the late Thomas K. Morgan, of Toronto, to Isabel Zoe Shortt, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Shortt, rector of St. John's Church, Port Hope.

NICHOL—DOUGLAS.—On Sept. 14, 1904, at Hornby, Ont., by the Rev. C. T. Tough, D.D., of Milton, Margaret Mae, daughter of Thomas Douglas, to Wm. J. Nicol, grocer, 400 King street east, Toronto.

OLMSTEAD—MacFARLANE.—On Sept. 14, 1904, at the residence of the bride's mother, Fitzroy Harbor, Ont., by the Rev. Hugh Ferguson, William Alexander Olmstead, Kinburn, Ont., to Alexandria Elizabeth, daughter of Mrs. David MacFarlane.

ROSS — PATERSON. — At the American Presbyterian Church, by the Rev Dr. Robt. Johnston, on Thursday, Sept. 15, 1904, Kate Elisabeth, only daughter of W. S. Paterson, Esq., to Robert Baldwin Ross, son of D. W. Ross, Esq., both of Montreal.

SARSFIELD — MURPHY — In Ottawa, at the Bell Street Methodist parsonage, at noon, on Sept. 15, 1904, by the Rev. G. I. Campbell, Margaret Gladys Murphy, daughter of James Murphy, 136 Arthur street, to Charles A. Sarsfield, son of Richard Sarsfield, of Brandon, Manitoba.

SEAGRAM—BUCHANAN. — On Sept. 14, 1904, at St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, by the Rev. Canon Bland, assisted by the Rev. T. D. Owen, Gladys May, second daughter of Mr. J. O. Buchanan, Toronto, to Norman Seagram, third son of Mr. Joseph E. Seagram, M.P., Waterloo, Ont.

STARKEY—MacCALLUM.— On Sept. 14, 1904, Mary Josephine MacCallum, daughter of Dr. D. C. MacCallum, of Dorchester street, Montreal, to Thomas Albert Starkey, Professor of Hygiene, McGill University, son of Thomas Starkey, Hertford, Cheshire, England.

STEELE — BARRELL — At the residence of the bride's father, St. Johns, London Township, by the Ven. Archdeacon Richardson, M.A., rector, Alexander Thomas Steele, M.B., of Shelburne, Ont., to Elizabeth Roland, eldest daughter of Mr. Edwin Barrell.

SYMMES—LUSK—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1904, by the Rev. H. T. Kalem, B.A., Helen Amelia Maude, youngest daughter of Isaac Lusk, mayor of Eardley, Que., to Henry T. Symmes, son of Tiberias Symmes, Esq., of Aylmer, Que.

THOMSON — DEARDEN — On Sept. 14, 1904, at St. Andrew's Church, Windsor Mills, by the Rev. Mr. Tanner, Mr. Clarence Thomson, of Montreal, to Mary, daughter of Ambrose Dearden, Esq.

TURLEY—HARRIS. — On Sept. 14, 1904, at St. John's Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. Canon Pollard, assisted by the Rev. E. W. B. Richards, of Douglas, Edith Caroline Harris, of Ottawa, to the Rev. Robt. W. Turley, of Beachburg.

WALKER—HODGSON.— On Sept. 15, 1904, at the Olivet Baptist Church, by the Rev. J. L. Gilmour, pastor, assisted by the Rev. J. R. Webb, Beatrice Maud Helms, daughter of H. A. Hodgson, to Wm. Earle Walker, son of J. B. Walker, both of Westmount.

WARNEFORD—HOWLAND.— On Aug. 30, 1904, At St. Peter's Church, Hersham-on-Thames, England, by the Rev. Henry Grasett Baldwin, M.A., late chaplain of Christ Church, Mentone, assisted by the Rev. E. P. R. Grundy, M.A., John Robert Kemys Warneford, late of Warneford Place, Highbury, Wilts, to Isabel, third daughter of the late William H. Howland, of Queen's Park, Toronto, Canada, and granddaughter of Sir William Pearce Howland, C.B., K.C.M.G.

DIED.

ADAIR.—At the Children's Memorial Hospital, Guy street, on Thursday, Sept. 15, Robin, eldest son of John and Maude Adair, aged 6 years and five months.

ALLAN.—In this city, on Sept. 13, 1904, Wm. Allan, formerly of Ormstown, aged 90 years.

BOOMER — At his late residence, No. 9 Prince Arthur avenue, Toronto, on Sept. 13, 1904, James Boomer, in his 56th year.

BOND.—On Sept. 16, 1904, at 372 Maria street, Ottawa, Mrs. Bertie Bond, widow of Jos. Bond, Almonte, aged 62 years.

BURNS.—On Sept. 16, 1904, at No. 134 Stewart street, Ottawa, Eliza J. Magee, in her 75th year, beloved wife of John Burns, of the Department of Inland Revenue.

CASSILS.—At Huntsville, Ont., on Sept. 13, 1904, William Allan, son of the late Archibald M. Cassils, aged 23.

CHAMBERS — At Kingston, New York, on Sept. 15, 1904, Dr. Jacob Chambers, eldest son of the late George Chambers, M.D., of Stone Ridge, New York, and brother-in-law of Mrs. James Ross.

CHEFFEY — At Toronto, on Sept. 10, 1904, Robert S. Cheffey, M.D., in his 78th year.

CHURCH — At Merrickville, on Sept. 14, 1904, Dr. Mills K. Church, brother of the late Dr. Clarence R. Church, of Ottawa.

COURSOLLES — At Ottawa, on Sept. 10, 1904, of heart failure, Toussaint G. Coursolles, late chief French translator of House of Commons.

DAVIDSON.—At Ste. Philippe, Argenteuil county, on Tuesday, Sept. 13, 1904, John Davidson, aged 93 years.

DODD — At Notre Dame du Portage, Que., on Sept. 13, 1904, Margaret Cairns, widow of the late James Dodd, formerly of Quebec, aged 83 years and one month.

DOUGLAS — On Sept. 15, 1904, at Newburgh on the Hudson, N.Y., James M. Douglas, of Montreal, aged 69 years.

DRUMMOND.—At 1009 Dorchester street, on Sept. 17, 1904, William Harvey, aged three years and eight months, dearly beloved son of Dr. and Mrs. William Henry Drummond.

DUCKETT.—On Sept. 15, 1904, Susanna Vaughan, wife of Frank Duckett, 510 Roslyn avenue, Westmount.

FIFE.—At his late residence, Haro street, Vancouver, B.C., J. Harold Fife, son of the late Dr. Fife, Peterborough, Ont.

GINGRAS — In Quebec, on Sept. 10, 1904, at the age of 65 years, Maria Victoria LeBel, wife of the late J. A. Gingras, Esq., hardware merchant.

HALL — At Becancour, Que., on Sept. 10, 1904, Henry Earle Hall, formerly of Quebec, son of the late E. H. Hall, aged 62 years.

JAMESON.—On Sept. 13, 1904, at his residence, Newlands, North Park, Eltham, England, Major-General James Jameson, C.B., late director-general, Army Medical Corps, and formerly of the Royal Canadian Rifles and 47th Battalion.

KAY — At her home, Lexington Farm, Granby, Que., on Sept. 12, 1904, Annie Jane Boa, beloved wife of William Kay, aged 55 years, 2 months and 1 day.

LATCHFORD.—At the residence of his brother, 28 Fenning-street, Toronto, on Sept. 16, 1904, James Latchford, aged 30 years, 4 months and 23 days.

LEWINTON — In this city, on Sept. 14, 1904, Alfred Lewinton, aged 73 years.

LOVELACE.—On Tuesday, Sept. 13, 1904, at 457 Elm avenue, Westmount, Edgar M. Lovelace, of Henderson & Lovelace, and son of the late Lt.-Col. Lovelace.

MacFARLANE.— At Australia Concession, on Sept. 18, 1904, Jessie, daughter of the late Alexander MacFarlane, a native of Perthshire, Scotland, aged 62 years.

MACKENZIE — At Royal Bank House, Portellen, Islay, Scotland, on Aug. 28, 1904, Catherine MacDougall, widow of Duncan Mackenzie, in her 85th year.

MacCALLUM—Fell asleep in Jesus, at her home, at Lochaber Bay, Que., on Sept. 8, 1904, Eliza Elsie MacCallum, beloved daughter of Mrs. and Mr. James MacCallum.

MONK.—In Hamilton, Ont., on Sept. 15, 1904, William Monk, accountant Molsons Bank, son of the late John Monk, advocate, of Montreal, and brother of Mrs. Geo. A. Mountain, of this city.

MUSSEN.—Early on Sunday morning, Sept. 18, 1904, at the residence of Mr. William Douglas (Ellerslie) Waterloo, P.Q., Louis Franklin, of Molsons Bank, only son of the late Rev. Canon Mussen, M.A., D.C.L., aged 21 years, 1 month and 12 days.

NOLAN.—At West Branch, Michigan, on Sept. 1, 1904, Kathleen, wife of the late George Nolan and fourth daughter of the late Daniel Spearman, formerly of Hull, Que., aged 59 years.

ORME.—At Port Daniel, Que., on Sept. 8, 1904, William Harold Owen Orme, of Waterloo, Liverpool, Eng., in his thirty-ninth year.

RICE.—On Sept. 11, 1904, at her residence, 69 Sydenham street, Kingston, Ont., Jane Rice, in the 88th year of her age.

RYMAL — At the family homestead, Barton, Ont., on Sept. 10, 1904, Lydia Ann, widow of the late Joseph Rymal, M.P., in her 81st year.

SHERWOOD — At the residence of her mother, 622 Concession street, Ottawa, on Sept. 11, 1904, Hilda, youngest daughter of the late Edward Sherwood, Esq.

SMITH — At 119 Woodbine avenue, Toronto, Barbara Earsman, died Sept. 15, 1904, beloved wife of Charles Smith, aged 73 years.

SMYTH — In Toronto, on Sept. 10, 1904, Harriet Smyth, daughter of the late Col. Philip Chesneau De Latre, and widow of the late Thomas Sheppard Smyth, Esq., in her 83rd year.

SUTHERLAND — At Lake Winnipeg Beach, on Sept. 12, 1904, of diphtheria, Lorna Ross Sutherland, aged 9½ years, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ross Sutherland, Winnipeg, and beloved granddaughter of Dr. James H. Richardson, Toronto.

TURNBULL — In this city, on Sept. 14, 1904, Madaline Gladys, aged 6 years and 3 months, eldest daughter of Thomas and Annie Turnbull.

WEST — At her late residence, Thornhill, Ont., on Sept. 15, 1904, Mary, wife of the late R. A. West, in her 83rd year, after a brief illness.

WILKINSON.—On Sept. 16, 1904, at her residence, Windsor, Ont., Wilhelmina Adelaide (Queenie), Lisars, widow of the late Alexander Wilkinson, F.L.S., aged 74 years.

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