Montreal Weekly Witness.

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THE TRANSVAAL TROUBLE.

BRITISH AUTHORITIES PREPARING FOR THE WORST, THOUGH LATE NEWS IS OF A MORE PACIFIC NATURE.

London, June 12.—Lord Wolseley, commander-in-chief of the British army, has been busy for several days and evenings at the War Office preparing for eventualities in South Africa. The effective lists of the first-class reserve have been prepared, and transport for the first army corps has been provisionally arranged. The officers on furlough have been warned to hold themselves in readiness to return to their regiments. The general trend of news, however, is more pacific.

(New York 'Times' Cable.)

London, June 10.—The crisis with the Transvaal, so long anticipated in your dispatches, is now upon us. From the mass of telegrams and comment, it may be well, since Americans are so largely interested in the Rand, both by employment and by investment, to disentangle the essential facts of the situation. The high commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner, has always held that the British Government should not exert pressure upon the Boers until a thoroughly good case arose. The shooting of an Englishman by a Boer policeman in a disreputable row was not such a case. But when High Commissioner Milner accepted and forwarded the petition of 21,000 British subjects to the Queen, it was evident that he considered this impressive narration of their grievances and prayer for protection to be a suitable ground for imperial interference.

Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Alfred Milner are both reproached to-day for having entered upon the conference with President Kruger at Bloemfontein without assuring themselves in advance that some agreement could be reached. This reproach shows a misunderstanding of the situation. Upon the receipt of the petition Mr. Chamberlain sent to High Commissioner Milner a dispatch for transmission to the Transvaal Government which, although kept profoundly secret, is known to be so peremptory in form as to merit the title of an ultimatum. Before presenting it, however, one more effort for peace was to be made, namely, the recent conference. If that failed, the world would have been shown that the British Government had done its best to secure an amicable settlement. Any arrangement by negotiation having now proved impossible, Secretary Chamberlain's ultimatum will be delivered immediately. This is what he meant by saying that a new situation had arisen, the new situation being the substitution of a demand from suzerain to vassal for a friendly discussion, in which the superior power consented for the time to overlook this relationship.

GRIEVANCES OF THE UITLANDERS.

Among all the grievances which might have been pressed that of the franchise was alone selected. Sir Alfred Milner's proposal was that the right to vote should be given to every foreigner who had resided for five years and had declared his intention of residing permanently, and who took the oath to obey the laws, undertake all the obligations of citizenship, defend the independence of the country, was of good character, and possessed a certain amount of property or income. Moreover, he asked that seats in the Volksraad for the Uitlander districts be increased in number, there being now only two. President Kruger's counter-proposal was that citizenship be granted upon the following conditions: First, registration fourteen days after arrival; second, six months' notice of intention; third, two years' continuous registration; fourth, continuous residence; fifth, to have undergone no dishonoring sentence; sixth, proof of obedience to the laws; seventh, full title to the franchise in the country of origin; eighth, the possession of property or a yearly income; finally, all these to be conditional upon England consenting to submit the London Convention, upon which the British suzerainty over the Transvaal is based, to the arbitration of some foreign power; and upon England's consent also to President Kruger's request for the incorporation of Swaziland into the Transvaal. The whole scheme would also have to be submitted to the Volksraad and the Transvaal people. Moreover, this franchise would only give votes for the so-called Second Raad, which has virtually no political power whatever. This counter-proposal was, of course, absurd. President Kruger knew perfectly well it would not be considered for a moment. The franchise offered was in itself illusory, and to admit a foreign power to arbitrate about her suzerainty is precisely the step England will never, under any circumstances, take.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

Colloquisly speaking, the situation is now this: England has said, 'Will you' The Transvaal has replied, 'I will not!' England has now said, 'You must!' and an answer is yet to come. In considering this grave crisis, let the following facts be remembered: The Uitlanders in the Transvaal are four-fifths of the population and pay nine-tenths of the taxes. They have converted a bankrupt, pastoral community into one of the richest areas in the world. Yet they have no share in levying or spending the oppressive taxes they pay; they have no control over the payment of officials; they have no voice in educational grants; their children above the third standard can only be educated in the degrading Boer patois, which is unintelligible even in Holland; they have no voice in the municipal government of Johannesburg, which they built; their press is gagged; public meetings are prohibited, and they have no right to a trial by their peers. For dynamite, a necessity for mining purposes, they have to pay exactly twice the market value, the difference going into certain favored pockets. Finally, they are openly insulted and derided by Boer officials. When one of their number is shot, like Joel by Von Veldtheim or Edgar, by a Boer policeman, the prisoner is acquitted. The Transvaal is armed to the teeth with all the most modern appliances and munitions of war. Johannesburg itself is dominated by a fort armed with quick-firing guns, all of which the Uitlanders have paid for. It is, of course, out of the question to expect that an energetic community, in which the British and Americans predominate, will consent to live forever under such conditions.

WHAT WAR WOULD MEAN.

The situation here is one of peculiar delicacy and complexity. War with the Transvaal would be undertaken with the utmost reluctance. The Boers are so intensely ignorant of the world that—because they defeated at Majuba Hill 500 British troops placed in an impossible position by the impatience of their commander, although Sir Evelyn Wood was only a few miles away with a force so ample that he reported the Boer troops were at his mercy and had himself only the night before ridden completely round them — they believe themselves more than a match for the British Empire. A Dutch Minister in Cape Colony last week declared publicly that 100 Boers could defeat 1,000 English. The policy of the British Government is good will between the two races in South Africa. War would mean crushing the Dutch at the Cape, with a legacy of interminable hatred. In spite of the Peace Conference everybody believes that were England at war anywhere Russia would seize the opportunity to advance into Persia and possibly to Herat, which latter step under ordinary circumstances England has long decided to regard as a casus belli, as it would fatally threaten the security of India. President Kruger believes the division of the political parties in England will tie the government's hands. The 'Chronicle,' and the Manchester 'Guardian' are two of the influential journals justifying his belief. War, too, would paralyze for a time all the gold-mining industries of the Rand, and would, indeed, possibly inflict irreparable injury, for the Boers would doubtless wreck the mines before the British forces could cross the frontier. Furthermore, it would be extremely difficult to get the Uitlander population, with the women and children, out of the country before hostilities began. Their lives would certainly not be safe afterwards.

A DANGEROUS GAME OF BLUFF.

It will be seen, therefore, that President Kruger holds a hand admirably adapted for bluffing. He knows this better than anybody, and he will bluff to the very last moment. His bluff, however, would probably so excite his ignorant people that when the time came that he desired to yield, he would be unable to do so. I do not think there is any immediate prospect of war, but Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, is a very strong man, and determined not to be beaten in the end. Sir Alfred Milner is as strong a character, but profoundly cautious, and trusted by the Cabinet. My personal belief is that Sir Alfred will not stay at the Cape unless his action is supported by the Imperial Government.

In conclusion, the most momentous fact in the situation is yet to be mentioned. If Great Britain, with every right on her side, and after making every effort short of actual compulsion to redress the grievances of this vast body of her citizens, allows herself to be bluffed off and humiliated by a man like Kruger and an insignificant state like the Transvaal, the humiliation will be deeply felt throughout the British Empire, and among the disastrous consequences to be apprehended is the prospect of a movement in South Africa to take affairs into its own hands, as England will have shown herself unwilling or incapable. This last aspect of the situation is at once the chief ground of anxiety and the supreme danger to peace.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM WILL NOT VISIT ENGLAND.

Berlin, June 10.—It is officially announced that the Emperor William will not visit England this summer. It was reported the Emperor would reach Cowes some time in racing week.

LOST ON THE TRAIL.

SIX HALIGONIANS PERISH ON THE EDMONTON ROUTE.

Victoria, B.C., June 10.—News reached the city yesterday morning of another disaster on the northern trails, the victims in this case not being foreigners, but a party of Halifax men who started out on April 1 last for Dawson via the Edmonton trail. Nine of the party started and six are reported missing. The names of those believed to be lost are: L. Dickson, clerk in the City Hall, Halifax, who saw service in the North-West rebellion; Dummick, of Halifax, who was also through the rebellion; J. Brown, watchmaker and goldsmith, Halifax; Arthur Ligard, machinist, Halifax; Dunsward, engraver, Halifax; Tom Gibbons, goldsmith. The accident occurred about the middle of February. They crossed the Beaver River about Dec. 1 and after following it for a hundred miles, attempted to cross Hay Mountain. The three who reached their destination kept close to their Indian guides, but the other six were less cautious and lay in longer in the mornings, trusting to catch up with the guides. A light snow was blown into the track and obliterated the trail, and after searching for two days the three survivors, with the guides, were forced to come through to Glenora alone, terribly reduced too, by scurvy and frost-bitten. All hope of the six unfortunates is abandoned.

LAKE BENNETT OPEN.

Skaguay, Alaska, June 5, via Seattle, Wash., June 12.—Wind has broken up the ice in Lake Bennett and some of the scows and small boats started down the lake. One large scow was caught in the ice and crushed, but the men were all saved.

Lake Summit was frozen solid on Friday night, June 2, so that waggons crossed it in safety.

The water in Lake Bennett is said to be three feet lower this year than last, and eight inches too low for launching steamers now on the bank. Cariboo crossing at the lower end of Lake Bennett has only a few inches of water in it, and boats cannot possibly cross it unless the water rises several feet.

No communication has been had with Atlin for several weeks and none can be until navigation opens and permits boats going around the lakes.

SCOTT ACT IN BROME.

Brome, Que., June 12.—A magnificent meeting was held here on Saturday night for the purpose of listening to speakers on both sides of the present Scott act campaign discuss that subject. A large number of electors were present, about a hundred of whom had to stand throughout the whole proceedings, which lasted from eight o'clock until eleven. No stronger testimony could be given of the great interest that has at last been aroused all over the country in the question under discussion.

GEN. HECTOR MACDONALD.

London, June 12.—Among the many whirligigs of fortune none is more remarkable than the elevation of General Hector MacDonald to his present rank. When he takes command of the Sirhind district in India he will have under him the Ninety-second Highlanders, in the ranks of which MacDonald began his career as a private soldier. Colonel Cunningham, V.C., who is now in command of the Highlanders, was MacDonald's officer at the time the general was serving in the ranks.

THE 'SHAMROCK.'

London, June 12.—It is said that America's' cup challenger 'Shamrock' will not be launched until the beginning of July, the progress of work on her being retarded by the fact that her designer, Mr. W. Fyfe, jr., is suffering from influenza.

According to estimate, the contest, from first to last, will cost Sir Thomas Lipton about $400,000.

Captain Hogarth and the crew of the 'Shamrock' are preparing the rigging of the yacht.

EARTHQUAKES AT TORONTO.

Toronto, June 11.—The seismograph at the Toronto Observatory has recorded two earthquakes here during the past week. Copies of the tracing are being sent to the Marine Department at Ottawa, and to Prof. Milne, the celebrated authority on earthquakes, at the Isle of Wight. The first shock occurred on Sunday night last, at 11.38 p.m. It lasted until 7.35 on Monday morning. For ten minutes the shock was great, but afterwards it was slight. The next shock was recorded at 10.07 on Monday morning, and lasted until 12.13 o'clock. It was at its height at 10.15 o'clock.

MARCHAND STILL IN PARIS.

Paris, June 11.—Major Marchand, who was hurried from the capital by the government, is now in an amusing dilemma. He started to see his parents in his native town of Thoissey, but the crowds who received him explained that they wanted to give him a heroic reception, but had not expected him yet. The Mayor and corporation were not ready, and would he kindly take the next train somewhere else, pending the preparations. He went to Macon, where he disconsolately waited in a local hotel. He is already tired of this, and means to cruise in a government vessel in the English Channel until June 28, when Thoissey hopes to be able to receive him.

Meanwhile, he is unbosoming himself against England. He declares that with secret native allies he could have held Fashoda against the British and would have undertaken to drive them out of the country. He remarks the strange similitude in the histories of the Fashoda affair and the Suez canal. 'We were first in both—now nowhere in either.' He concludes cryptically that France must now do something to save herself.

GUN SHOPS DESTROYED.

A HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS DAMAGE DONE AT NEWCASTLE BY FIRE.

London, June 12.—A fire in the Elswick works to-day destroyed the gun shop, the carriage shop and the shell shop. About fifty quick-firing guns are among the ruins. The loss is estimated at a hundred thousand pounds. The fire was the largest that has occurred in Newcastle in half a century. The whole district was wrapped in dense smoke-clouds while vast sheets of flame ascended from the doomed buildings. The ruined shops had a frontage of 1,800 feet. It will require more than three months to rebuild them. Meanwhile nearly two thousand persons will be deprived of work. The officials say that the guns and gun carriages are comparatively little damaged, but it is their opinion that the filling of orders will be seriously delayed. The cartridges in the shell shop were completely destroyed.

FATAL CHARIVARI.

A BRIDE SHOT BY ONE OF THE PARTY.

Wichita, Kan., June 12.—Mrs. Ray Higgins, a bride of a few hours, is dead and her husband and young brother badly injured as the result of a charivari party given them at their home near Watonga, Okla. The charivari party, composed of about twenty friends of the young married people, were making deafening noises by beating on pans and firing shotguns. One of the party, Harry Randall, deliberately pointed his gun at the young couple and fired. The bride's face and breast were filled with buckshot. She fell, shot through the lungs, and died an hour later. After the accident the charivari party fled. No arrests have been made yet.

ONTARIO LOGS.

SENATOR McMILLAN, OF MICHIGAN WANTS REDRESS FROM THE EXISTING LAW.

Detroit, June 10.—A Washington special to the 'News' says:—'Senator McMillan has taken steps to force the Ontario log dispute on the attention of the British Government without waiting any longer on the slow progress of pending negotiations with Canada. In a letter to Secretary of State Hay, he uses strong language in setting forth the grievances of Michigan men who own timber in Canada and cannot secure it unless they first saw it into lumber in Canada. He recites the details of how Michigan men have bought timber on Crown lands in the open market at the instance of the Ontario Government, how they are now forbidden to export it, and how they are seriously disturbed because seemingly no steps are being taken for their behalf. The senator points out that the original charter of the North-West Territory carried the specific promise of the inviolability of contract, yet, he says, the Michigan owners of Canadian timber are not allowed to appeal to Canadian courts to test the validity of their contracts for timber, in spite of the fact that American courts are open to everybody. 'I cannot doubt,' says the Senator 'that the State Department will, if it has not already, make the heavy pecuniary losses sustained by citizens of this country the subject of an effective remonstrance to the Government of Great Britain.' He informs Secretary Hay that his constituents have appealed to him for redress and says he will consider it his duty to press the matter in every proper manner till justice is secured.'

SEEKING PROHIBITION LEGISLATION.

Winnipeg, June 12.—The Dominion Alliance has arranged for a deputation of prohibitionists to meet the Manitoba Government to-day to ask for legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors so far as the province has power in this matter.

LYNCHING IN THE SOUTH.

APPEAL FROM COLORED AMERICANS FOR THE PROTECTION TO WHICH THEY ARE ENTITLED.

Washington, June 12.—The Afro-American Council of the United States has issued an appeal to the governors, legislators and judicial officers of the Southern States, 'To prevent lawlessness and to secure to all citizens the protection to which they are entitled under the laws.' After reference to the burning of Sam Hose, the lynching of Lige Strickland and the political riots in South Carolina and North Carolina, the appeal says:—'Since the first day of January there have been 28 cases of lynching in the South, and every one of them colored. This is not only an unwarranted outrage upon them, but demoralizing to the white race. It terrorizes and unmans the former; it familiarizes the latter with lawlessness and crime, creating in them contempt for lawful authority and desire for mob rule; it is hurtful and destructive to the best interests of both.'

A NEGRO LYNCHED BY NEGROES.

Sardis, Miss., June 12.—Simon Brooks, colored, was taken from the jail near here on Sunday, some time between midnight and dawn and lynched. The crime, which was thus avenged, was most atrocious. On Saturday night a negress named Armistead, while returning from a shopping tour to her home, was assaulted by Brooks and another negro. The woman was outraged, her throat was cut and she was severely beaten about the head and gagged. Her body was then buried in rubbish. The woman rallied sufficiently to give the alarm and the names of her assailants. The mob did its work quietly. The white people knew nothing of the affair until hours after it had occurred.

THE DOUKHOBORS.

Quebec, June 12.—The following message was received last evening from Grosse Isle: 'Doukhobors getting along very well; all vaccinated, and all landed. Disinfection of the steamer nearly finished. Eighteen cases in all, and epidemic under control now; clothing and baggage nearly disinfected; about 600 baths given with antiseptic solutions. The rest will be bathed to-morrow.'

THE G. T. R. STRIKE.

Kingston, Ont., June 12.—There was no demonstration at Gananoque last night, wiser counsel prevailing. The residents, however, were armed, and ready to act should circumstances call for action. The detectives and non-union men are brought to Kingston for food, as none can be secured at the Junction or in the town.

William Mead, under arrest for participation in Friday's demonstration, in which firearms were used, but no one hurt, was taken to Gananoque on Saturday and quite a demonstration was made in his favor. The Kingston police officers had a lively reception until it became known they were not identified with the G.T.R.. Mead will be tried to-morrow. Conductor Summerby, of the Kingston suburban train, and Timlyck, of the local from Toronto to Brockville, were dismissed on Saturday. Summerby went east without leave and was met by the train master, and dismissed. Timlyck, who carried Summerby without collecting fare, was also removed. Summerby claims he was called east to see a sick friend. Both will lay their cases before the superintendent.

THE YACHT RACE.

THE CANADIAN BOAT BEAT THE 'YANKEE.'

The White Bear Yacht Club's yacht, 'Yankee,' of St. Paul, Minn., raced against the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club's 'Dominion,' yesterday, over the same course upon which the 'Dominion' beat the Seawanahaka's boat 'Challenger,' last autumn. The race was three times over a course marked two miles straight out to windward and return, making twelve miles in all. The 'Dominion' won by nine minutes and fifty-eight seconds.

C. P. R. CHANGES.

Sir William Van Horne has become chairman of the board of directors, and Mr. Thomas G. Shaughnessy was elected president. Mr. McNicoll is now general manager.

MANITOBA CROPS.

FIRST BULLETIN OF THE YEAR AN ENCOURAGING ONE.

Winnipeg, Man., June 12.—The June crop bulletin, the first of the year, was issued to-day by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture. That information it contains regarding the crops is of a quite satisfactory nature. The cultivated area has increased considerably, compared with last year's figures, and the growing grain is in a well-advanced and healthy condition. The wheat area is estimated at 1,629,995 acres; barley, 575,136; oats, 182,912, and this, with other cereals and root crops brings the total area under cultivation up to 2,449,078, compared with 2,210,942 last year, and 1,958,025 in 1897. The wheat area last year was 1,488,232, making the increase this year 141,662 acres.

The subjoined statement, for the convenience of reference, gives a comparison with the acreage of 1897 and 1898:

	Acres. 1897	Acres. 1898.	Acres. 1899.
Wheat	1,290,882	1,488,232	1,629,995
Oats	468,141	514,524	575,136
Barley	153,266	158,058	182,912
Flax	20,653	14,561	21,769
Potatoes	13,576	19,791	19,151
Roots	6,130	8,448	10,079
Total	1,952,348	1,203,914	2,439,053

There is an increased area under crop this year in all districts. Individual farmers may not have increased acreage sown by each, but the influx of new settlers during the year 1898, as well as during the first four months of this year, has added at least 2,500 to the number of farmers now in the province as compared with the number of settlers when the June bulletin in 1898 was issued.

In all parts of the province the time of seeding was later than usual. It was the end of April before any considerable quantity of wheat was sown. Seeding-time may be said to have been about three weeks later than usual.

Reports indicate quick germination and in all cases a remarkable growth since seeding. General satisfaction is expressed regarding crop prospects. The quantity of moisture at present in the soil ensures continual growth, and many correspondents predict that by July 1 the crops will be fully as far advanced as in years when the seed was sown but the growth retarded by frosts and droughts. The working of the soil in seeding at so late a date has been a great check to the growth of weeks and now that the crops have started so vigorously they are likely to keep ahead of weeds for the remainder of the season.

TELEGRAMS TO-DAY.

The supplementary estimates brought down in parliament yesterday evening amount to $2,647,628.

An Italian polar expedition, under the Duke d'Abbruzi, sailed from Christiania yesterday.

M. Traireux, formerly Minister of Justice, gave a dinner and reception to Lieut.-Colonel Picquart yesterday, and attending it were the Prince and Princess of Monaco, Madame Dreyfus and Mathieu Dreyfus, and others of the same manner of thought as to Dreyfus.

General de Boisdeffre and General Mercier are among the officers declared by Royalists and some Radicals in Paris meritorious of punishment for their share in the Dreyfus scandal.

In the House of Commons, Ottawa, last night, Dr. Sproule moved for a bounty for beet root sugar manufactured in Canada during the next ten years, and for the admission of the necessary plant free of duty. The discussion was postponed.

Mr. Bergeron, in Parliament, yesterday, pointed out that the break in the Beauharnois canal recently had damaged some farms considerably, and the government promised to send engineers to look the matter up.

DEATH-DEALING TORNADO.

FROM TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY TO FIVE HUNDRED PERSONS KILLED AND INJURED.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 13.—A message was received at the Wisconsin Central offices here late last night from Stevens Point, from Mr. Horn, the division superintendent of the Wisconsin Central at that place, in which he says: 'At 8.45 to-night we got a message from Robertson, of the Omaha, via Marshall, saying that a cyclone had struck New Richmond about 7.30, killing and injuring from 250 to 500 people. We have started a special train with surgeons.'

PROF. BLAIKIE DEAD.

Edinburgh, June 12.—The Rev. William Garden Blaikie, formerly president of the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance, died yesterday. He was 79 years old. A few days ago he was attacked with paralysis, and never recovered.

THE FOREST OF BOURG-MARIE.

BY S. FRANCIS HARRISON (SERANUS.)

(Author of 'The Rose and Fleur de Lis,' etc.)

CHAPTER VII.—SEDITION.

'They are corrupt, and speak wickedly concerning oppression; they speak lightly.'

It was not easily possible to procure posters or bill-stickers in Bourg Marie, else Magloire had ordered a hundred or so of the former, and commissioned one or two of the latter to paste new bills over the circus bills which flared on all the fences and barns available.

The 'show' had passed through in June, the advance agent, as customary, having placarded every village on the route, though the canvas itself was not set up nearer than Three Rivers, and nothing had occurred to supersede the placards. There they were still, along with St. Jacob's Oil and Mrs. Winslow, profaning with their gaudy colors and vulgar suggestion the primitive aspect of the peaceful village. On the way down Magloire had thought out his lecture pretty carefully, having a bundle of notes, newspaper extracts and secret communications from the Order, out of which it was fairly easy to construct a sort of running commentary on the Irish question, the Jesuit Bill, the narrowness of existing British Institutions, the supremacy of his adopted country, and general socialistic assertions.

Such a secluded place as his native village might not seem the best place to begin operations in at first sight, but he had his instructions, and whereas such ideas as he proposed to disseminate would be openly dangerous to himself and his cause in a large centre of life, where thought could rapidly turn to action, they would not necessarily, while sinking deeply into the minds of the habitants, cause any immediate upheaval of either class—priest or peasant. The end to which he addresed himself was to stir up a dissatisfaction among the farming and rustic classes first, then gradually to attack the larger towns, and so on, till anarchy and lawlessness, undermining the entire Dominion, should finally flash out in open rebellion against organized systems of government. Viewed in this light, then, Bourg-Marie was not so insignificant and obscure, after all.

Finally, the evening arrived. Delorme's was brilliant for the occasion with coal oil, tallow candles, and a small bonfire outside the door, built by the boys of the neighborhood, and surrounded by ten or twelve of them all madly excited, running to and fro, gesticulating, entreating, exhorting. What was it, then, to be done chez Delorme that night? Why, did you not hear? There will be a grand performance of a private actor, tableaux finer than the Christmas Babe in the Manger, with the straw all around Him, and the black men from the East on their knees in the straw, a cow and her calf at their elbow; or it will be a grand concert, the performers all the way from Quebec, with harp and violin, and a flute; or bah, it will be only old Ladislasky and his yellow bear. He passed through yesterday. Who cares to see them? Or there is some who say it is a preacher, not a priest, but the man in scarlet flannel, who sings hymns in English, and persists in waylaying this village, full of good Catholics, to throw his fire and brimstone at our heads. Well, here is old Prévost; he will tell us.

'Say, Bonhomme Prévost, what is all this affair? What is to be done to-night? We have made the bonfire—oh, yes, it is a fine one; but we don't know for why.'

'It is only that there is a star fallen in Bourg-Marie.'

'A star! Who has seen the star? But it is not time yet for Noel. What star, Bonhomme Prévost?'

'It is rather, I should say, only a fish, very bright and shining, swimming on the top of the river.'

'A fish! All those candles for a fish, Bonhomme Prévost—a fish and a star?'

'It is—let me think—' and Prévost tantalizingly laid his finger to his nose. 'It is for to please, and at the same time keep off—whom do you think?—Loup Garou!'

The voices ceased instantly; every boy crept close to Bonhomme Prévost and felt of his clothes.

'Take us to the father—take us to the good father! Let the bonfire stay! We will be quiet, Bonhomme Prévost-'

The cobbler enjoyed his joke. Then he said:

'But we must not frighten the good father. No, my children. M'sieur L'Etoile, M'sieur Le Poisson—that will be the samt person. He is a young man, one of yourselvs, such as you may all be yet, with care and diligence. He left here nine years ago, when he is fourteen, small, shy with other boys, but bold enough with his elders. He returns, tall, straight, a young pine, smooth, silky-haired, keen-eyed, intelligent. He returns rich, gracious, benevolent, with a gold watch of his own. Wait till you see him. I speak the truth. You shall see.'

The room was rapidly filling. Jim Platte brought two American friends, the notary turned up, so did Palissier and Docteur Pligny. The entire family of Lagardère-Lemaitre, from Fournier, came in a cart capable of holding about six comfortably. There were nineteen, however, in the cart. Curiosity ran high, and at eight o'clock, when Magloire and the twins, Louis and Jack, walked into the room, the rustling and sensation and general commotion were intensified by the presence of Paul Ladislasky, and Satellite the bear, and three village musicians, who were giving an impromptu entertainment in a corner, Paul singing in guttural Gregorians the following incoherent doggerel:

'Je sais un pay-y--san,
Oop-oop-oop-tra-la-la-la!
Oop-oop-oop-tra-la-la-la-la!'

To which seductive strain the bear stood on its hind legs, waved its paws about and described a rolling, drunken circle, being a very old and impotent animal, and incapable of harming any one. Genest, Lavallée and Giraud, the three musicians, fiddled and piped away in high glee, and clouds of tobacco-smoke obscured the already murky air. Dame Delorme ran here and there, counting and naming over the guests. There were nine ladies present, and any number of children; and Nicolas Laurière sat by himself down by the door. He had not seen Magloire for two days, having stuck resolutely to work and resisted all temptations to walk over and waste his time at Widow Péron's.

As Laurière sat, with his cap off, his well-shaped head, his broad, high, moody, but noble brows his deep-set, thoughtful eyes, his stern mouth—a line of sadness untouched by a softer curve—his strong arms folded on his chest, and his steady, penetrating gaze, suggested more the ideal speaker or lecturer than the flashy nimbleness and adroit mediocrity that distinguished Magloire. Pacifique Péron was nowhere to be seen. Since the encounter with Laurière, he had, so to speak, lain low, fearing to make known his inmost wishes to one who did not share in them. Upon Magloire's entrance, the fiddling stopped, and Ladislasky withdrew his bear. He had made a few cents, and was content.

Finally the address commenced. Magloire, satisfying himself that his grandfather was absent, and the parish clergy likewise, ascended the improvised rostrum of a couple of wooden benches, a chair, and a ewer of cold water, and, bowing to his assembled fellow-countrymen, opened fire on his audience:

'Fellow-countrymen,' he said, the Marc-Antonian manner of speaking coming naturally to his help, as, indeed, it has done to many an unfledged orator, — 'fellow-countrymen, Canadians, you grand million, I salute you. I am myself one of you. Yes. Here and there I see a face I know; I recognize an old friend. Do not treat me as a stranger; that I beg of you. Make me as one of yourselves. It is true, my comrades. my good friends—it is true that I am much changed. Scarcely had you known me, eh, had you met me on the road, or seen me here at Delorme's. Well, that is natural, to be expected, that. And I am glad to see so many of these old friends here to-night. I speak to all the valley. I speak to the farmer, the cultivator, the laborer, as well as to the lawyer, the merchant, the doctor, the priest.'

A sensation pervaded the assembly. Heads were chucked forward and wagged, shoulders were elevated, pipes lowered, dull eyes flashed, slouched figures straightened, tongues clattered, hands waved.

'Ah-ha, the brave one ! He speaks to the priest. What does he say?'

The cry was caught up.

'What can he say to the priest, this Magloire?'

Carson was not slow to hear the question. He advanced a step forward, and lifted his right hand.

'Yes, I speak to the priest. I begin there, I end there. All I say is not about him. No, but he may hear it all, he may listen. I do not fear him. Friends, I have here some figures, some statistics'—and he consulted his bundle of papers with a telling air—'which describe you to me, you and your beautiful country. Yes, beautiful, as it might be, not as it is. See, you million of Frenchmen. But, stay; perhaps you do not know that you are a million. A million? You number over a million. In this province you are 1,082,787 souls; in Ontario, you are 100,000; in Manitoba, 10,000; in the North-West, 3,000. Come that is a fair number. You are all united, too; you are all brothers. You have one language, one faith. That is pleasant, charming, all right. You should be happy, then, fortunate, rich prosperous. But are you?'

'What is "content"?' said Magloire, with a magnificent note of interrogation. 'Who in this assembly can tell me what "content" is? Is it possible that you, farmers, toiling three months of a long and inclement year; you, laborers, burning in the torrid sun, and freezing next moment in the Arctic blasts; you, shantey-men, diggers, miners, trappers, living the life of savages—well, yes, a little better, perhaps, when the fiddle is scraped and the viskey blanc goes round, but still barbarous, more like animals than men, with coarse food and poor lodging and rough clothing; you, gentlemen, the merchants, with little dark windows, scantily filled with pipes, tobacco, apples, eight-cent print, straw hats, and spades? Ah-ha! you laugh. You find that amusing. Oh, I can amuse you; I can speak. You shall see. I am only beginning. Well, gentlemen, the merchants, are you satisfied with this little commerce ? Is this enough for you ? You, M. le médicin, you, M. le notaire, goes it well also with you? You keep each a little horse, it is true, and a little chariot, and you have each a little house with a little garden at the back, and you have a little—a very little this time, mark—money to your credit in the bank. Ah, yes, you are frugal. You do not spend much; you are wise there. But if you had it, would you not spend it, being Frenchmen? Yes, yes, you would. You would build larger villages, finer towns, handsomer houses, big theatres, palace hotels, steamboats, railways, bridges. You would be better educated; read the papers. See, now, here is a copy of the 'Detroit Free Press.'

Those in the front row clamored further to the front to examine the novel thing.

See, now, the amount of reading in that! See the poetry, the stories, the little sketches about dress and politique and the police-court ! Where I live there are dozens of papers like this. I read them. I learn a great deal by them. Here is another.'

This one was the Burlington 'Hawk-eye.'

'Now, all this comes by living in a fine town, by being a citizen of a free country. That is what I am. Here nobody is free, not even the priest. Well, now, you look as if you did not believe that. Well, it is true. You, the farmers, laborers, and trappers—you are the worst off in existence. You live in a species of slavery. Lower Canada and Russia, they are the same. Both hold serfs—serfs and slaves, wretched dependants of a tyrannical government and a despotic Church.'

The audience no longer clamored. It was growing serious. The more educated thought Magloire was speaking satirically, the ignorant simply did not follow him at all.

Bah! this lecture was a failure, it was dull. Many present, though constrained to behave politely and pay enforced attention to these enigmatical assertions, had much rather have seen Ladislasky put his bear through his paces on the platform. Laurière sat and listened attentively. The ideas were not positively new to him.

'But,' said Carson, continuing, 'do you know that you are slaves? Are you aware of it? The outside world, the world of these States, of the great towns of Chicago, New York, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, looks at you and wonders. It wonders how you, Frenchmen, you, grand million of clever, hardy, resolute people, can live in this restraint, under this bondage, legislated for, robbed right and left, hemmed in by emissaries of the Pope, creatures of his slightest wish or lightest whim! Bah! I perceive you do not know your condition! I have come here, then, my friends, to enlighten you.'

It was marvellous that such a speech as this had been so long heard in silence. Carson had counted on some slight disturbance in the beginning, but as he proceeded without being interrupted, he grew bolder, and spoke his mind even more freely than he he had intended to do. The habitant is patient. His avocation and his climate make him so. He is also polite. His descent shows in this. The French Catholic can hear his Church abused in silence. His revenge will show later—in deeds, not words. The Irish Catholic lashes himself into a frenzy at once; with him there can be no freedom of speech. But as Carson now paused for a moment to refer to some of his notes, a slight stir was perceptible among the devout who had graced Delorme's with their presence. He perceived that he might have gone too far. With a flashing smile he dexterously retrieved his position.

'Who talks of bondage,' he cried, 'to us Canadiens, owners of our own soil, healthy, hardy, vigorous, a little poor, but contented to be thus devout, virtuous, respectable? That is how your hearts speak. Ah! Yes, I follow well your thought, your reasoning. You do not like that I speak against your Church, your parish priest, the Pope himself, and all the rites so dear to you. You do not wish your children, your wives, should be told of these things. Ah, yes, I follow you there too. See, the Church is not everything. There is the government as well. Both can be reformed, both can be altered to suit you. I, in your place, speaking as your voice, complain of both. Now, tell me, do any of you know what kind of things taxes are? Of course you do. Your faces fall. I repeat, your faces fall, your eyes lower themselves. How many kinds of taxes do you know? More than you can count, for their number is far over ten; and some of you can only count that far by your fingers. Well, then, taxes—taxes, tithes, first-fruits, what of all those? The cereal-tax, the land-tax, the fabrique-tax—ah! ha! we hit everybody alike now, there is no one that escapes. Now, some of these are government taxes, some are church taxes. You pay them blindly, just because you are obliged to. Do you know that there are countries where such a system would not be allowed for a moment, tolerated for a minute's space? It is true. Those countries are free. Your country is not free. My arguments are strict, logical, can be proved. Why should one-half your honest wealth, decently acquired, go to the Church? Why should the other half go to the government? Now, there are my two points. I leave those with you. I ask, Is not the Church already rich enough, the government rich enough, without robbing the habitant and plundering the farmer?'

A dramatic pause here followed, the audience being still quiet.

'Now, you think I am here as the enemy of the Roman Catholic Church. I am not. That is, I do not oppose it more than any other church in other countries, only here, among you, where its power is so omnipotent, I speak out perhaps a little louder, that is all. No. I divide the world into two great sections. One section includes all the countries ruined by the Church, mostly Roman Catholic countries; the other includes all those ruined by government, mostly Protestant countries. Under these heads one groups all lands. Is it Spain? The Church, the Jesuit, the monk, the Inquisition, the cell, the nun, the convent, have ruined her. Is it Russia? Frederick the Great instituted an infamous system of serfdom and feudalism from which she has never recovered. But his descendants shall yet suffer on their throne—the Czar of all the Russias, and his wife, Princess of England. [Magloire's historical information is limited.] Is it England? Look at the monopoly of wealth, the vicious aristocracy, the bloated merchant, the languishing rustic population — ignorant, debased, half-starved! Her day of reckoning is not far off. Already plans have been matured to carry off that surplus wealth, to exile that merchant, to elevate that languishing population. In America alone, at the present time, is there any hope for us, proud leaders of our land to victory. To crush all churches, and to subvert all governments, in the interests of the common good—is not that a glorious purpose? My brothers, I invite you all to question these things, to aid in overthrowing all systems of tyranny, to establish, each man for himself, his own law, his own morals, his own rule of conduct.'

The sensation had subsided. Carson was certainly a fluent speaker, though his French accent had suffered from long disuse, and he held his ignorant audience spellbound. His pauses were made purposely, that he might learn by the remarks and gestures of those before him what result had followed these startling opinions. Bonhomme Prévost was cautious in his admiration, and looked warily at the patrons of the entertainment, Docteur Pligny, Palissier, the notary, and the family of Lagardère-Lemaitre, who all sat near one another about five rows from the front. The doctor thought Carson's utterances highly treasonable, and yet some of them touched him on his frugal side keenly.

'Come, now,' said Magloire, resuming, 'this tithe question. Many of you are getting tired of it, discontented; you are not lending cheerfully any more that one—what is it?—twenty-sixth of your produce. Some of you pay out yearly half of what you make for masses, lotteries, fees of all kinds. I have here a paper which is authentic. It tells me that these tithes annually paid by you in this Province of Quebec alone amount to over three million dollars. Three million dollars! Well, then, I call that a big sum, a lot of money.'

A voice from the back- 'How much is that a head?'

'Twenty dollars, eighteen, fifteen twelve,' answered Carson, 'according to your pockets. Listen now: The entire income of the Church in the Province of Quebec eleven million dollars and over—yes, well over, too.'

The audience began to grow excited. Murmurings and mutterings were heard on every side. Jim Platte and his American friends clapped furiously and struck up 'For he's a jolly good fellow!' This ditty being sung in the States, and, indeed, all over the world, to the same tune as the Franco-Canadian and Frenchman have long put to 'Malbroucк,' came in as a marked diversion, for the good-humored shanty-men, fiddlers, miners, and laborers caught it up in a moment, and away they went in the wildest hubbub imaginable. Genest and Lavallée tuned their fiddles, and scraped and sang at the same time. Dame Delorme, seeing her chance, sent two of her sons around with drinks, and the noise and confusion became almost unbearable. To add to the uproar, a small party of habitants—raftsmen mostly from the Richelieu—who knew a different tune to the same words, struck promptly in with their own version, and Ladislasky, certain that the lecture was finished, walked in with his bear and commenced his refrain:

'Je sais un pay-y-y-sau-n-n,
Oop-oop-oop-tra-la-la-la!
Oop-oop-oop-tra-la-la-la!'

In this scene of uncontrollable tumuit there were yet some quiet auditors. The young doctor and the notary both looked and felt very uneasy. The sentiments they listened to were blasphemous in the extreme, and it would clearly be their duty to report on the morrow to Father Dominique Labelle touching the entire performance. Bonhomme Prévost looked across to Joncas, Magloire's uncle, and vigorously shook his head in protest. No one knew exactly what to do, when Carson, making his strident voice ring out over the disorder, attempted to finish.

'I have not much more to say,' he said 'Will you be quiet, now, and let me say it? Emancipation—freedom—light for darkness—that is what I am trying to tell you about.'

'Then tell about it. Leave the Church alone!' shouted one man. Another caught him by the arm.

'He is old Mikel's grandson. His father—he that was killed by a falling tree—was like this, always speaking against the priest and religion. It is not the lad's fault.'

'Look! there is his uncle. Well, let him speak—here, more whiskey, B'ptiste!

Respect for old Mikel kept the Lagardère-Lemaitre family and the notary and doctor in their seats, and it must be owned that they were much impressed by the appearance of their fellow-villager in his new costume. Besides, a sister of Dame Lagardère-Lemaitre, at present living in Three Rivers and well-to-do, had married a Protestant of the Methodist persuasion, which apparently singularly ill-advised alliance had lent a little breadth to the religious views of the family.

Carson, beginning with a few more statistics, references to Jesuit aggression and Ultramontanism—topics which about three in his audience knew the sense of—finally grew to a point. He lauded the Franco-Canadian, he lauded the resources of the country, he handled the Church again, this time with gloves, with regard to its encroachments on the personal liberty of the subject, and he ended by a grand peroration in favor of 'Equality for all men on earth.'

'In that day,' said he, 'there will be no poor man. Every man will be rich. There will be no organized church, no organized government. The family will rule the state. The state, Napoleon Bonaparte said, was himself. [Magloire is again a little mixed.] Well, in that day, that will be true for each of you. This wealth—locked up for years in the coffers of the churches—shall be shared among you. Your lives will be made gay, pleasant, charming. No more the forge, the raft, the field, the forest, but the theatre, the concert, the drive, the music. Ah, ah! how you, my countrymen, descendants of merry Frenchmen, will enjoy that! That is how I live when I am at home among my friends. I have many friends. I lead a pleasant life; gay, brilliant—I am in demand. Well, all that I just tell you about myself. I see my friends here of the village, and that makes me talk. I hope many more will follow where I and Louis and Jack Péron, my distinguished comrades, go. Emigrate, push, move on, up. Bourg-Marie, Nicolet, Yamachiche, all these places—well, they are good for a little while. Not long. One tires always of tree and water and pork and beans. What is your destiny? I proclaim to you your only sensible one. Language, creed, existing institutions, prejudice, pride, sentiment—all must be rooted out. I do not ask you to be American. I do not ask you to be English. I ask you to speak English, but to be—citizens of the world, freeborn, free-living, independent creators of yourselves!'

* * * * * *

On the whole, this vague conclusion was not unfavorably received. The notary and the doctor left at once without speaking to Magloire, but the Lagardère-Lemaitre contingent stiffly expressed their appreciation of the evening's entertainment to the lecturer. As for the rest of the audience, it dispersed in various stages of disorder—singing, shouting, fiddling, dancing, smoking, chattering, and laughing.

Nicolas Laurière alone took his silent way through the vast arches of the forest to his meagre home. Many of his companions lived in fear of its dark shades and its savage denizens, and avoided it for those reasons as much as for a more practical one—the numerous traps and snares which were set towards its centre. But for Laurière nothing of this awe existed. Magloire's utterances left him with a curious sense of their impropriety. He suddenly found and felt a beauty in the solemn wood, in the starlit night, in the roar of the distant fall, that he thought he should sadly miss in the glaring streets of the towns Magloire had attempted to depict so vividly. His soul spoke very clearly to him as he halted beneath one of the tallest trees. It was an old beech, with a gigantic hollow in its scarred brown trunk, and Laurière leaning sadly yet contentedly against it, did not dream of the time when it should preserve, hidden in that leaf-piled hollow, a relic of the confusion and tumult which Magloire was yet to cause in the Valley of the Yamachiche.

(To be Continued.)



TEDDY AND ALFRED TEACH THE BIG GOOSE.

A WEALTHY BARONESS.

In her own way Baroness Hirsch was as remarkable a person as her husband. Worth many millions in her own right, she gave freely of her wealth as well as of that left by him. She was the daughter of the late Senator Bischofheim, of Brussels, head of the great banking house of Bischofheim & Goldschmid, that financed the Erie Railway reorganization in 1871. The Baroness, as a girl, was her father's secretary, and developed the method and accuracy that characterized her whole after life. At twenty-two she married Baron Hirsch, and was of great help to him in all his financial undertakings as well as in his philanthropic plans. She was highly educated, writing and speaking German, English and French, and several other languages. The Hirsch establishment in Paris was managed with great care, the Baroness personally seeing to every detail. Always ready to dispense charity, she guarded rigidly against waste.

After her husband's death her duties increased enormously. He left an estate of $25,000,000, much of which was bequeathed to charity. Millions have been spent in colonizing large bodies of Russian refugees in the United States and the Argentine Republic. In 1896 the Baroness promulgated a plan for benevolent work in the United States. Oscar Straus, of New York, was consulted by her as to methods, but he declared that she had definite plans regarding what she meant to do. Finding that the Hirsch School in New York was in a rented building, she gave $150,000 to rear a house of its own. She especially wished to help working girls of that city. A home for working girls was the result, she giving $200,000 for ground and buildings, and an annual income of $12,000. Having organized several similar homes in Belgium, she was familiar with the work. The condition of the Russian Jews in New York city especially appealed to her. She investigated the situation thoroughly, and then informed the trustees of the Baron Hirsch Fund that she had placed at their disposal $1,000,000 for the permanent relief of these people. In all, a careful estimate shows that she spent $1,500,000 in New York city in charitable work after her husband's death, besides the annual income of the fund of $2,400,000 created by the Baron. She left seven million pounds sterling, chiefly bequeathed to charities. —'Woman's Journal.'

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE SCHOOL IN THE GARDEN.

It was a curious pet to have, but grown people choose strange pets sometimes, and why may not children?

Aunt Marion thought it wasn't very nice because one night when she slept downstairs alone, it came along the piazza and peeked at her window blind, making her suspect a burglar.

Teddy had the joke on her that time. 'Afraid of a goose, Auntie May,' and the persistent tease kept it up, till Miss Marion would have shaken him if he had been her own child.

She really did say, 'You little plague!' But that was under her breath, and she was sorry the next minute.

There was another boy besides Teddy—Alfred by name. He was too little to see jokes yet, but he laughed every time Teddy laughed. Only when the goose waddled off into the water as it would sometimes, Alfred cried for fear it might be drowned. Then Aunt Marion caught the boy in her arms, hugged him and said, 'You're a goosie yourself.' Alfred thought that was a compliment.

Teddy had a plan. 'We'll tell it how to read.'

''Es,' said Alfred, who didn't know how himself.

Of course the goose came to school obediently, because it followed the boys anywhere. School kept out on the garden bench.

'Now, spell c-a-t, cat,' Teddy began.

''Pell tat' echoed Alfred.

And the goose said 'Quack!'

'Pretty good. Now d-o-g, dog.'

But the goose said 'Quack!' once more.

Aunt Marion listened, and she thought, 'The big goose doesn't imitate Teddy so closely as little goose Alfred does.' Then she prayed silently that Teddy might always be a good boy, and thus make Alfred a good boy. She knew what great influence an older brother has over a younger one.

'Teddy is old enough to think. We'll have a confidential talk about it some day pretty soon.'—Helen A. Hawley, in 'Sunbeam.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Every Well Man Hath His Ill Day."

A doctor's examination might show that kidneys, liver and stomach are normal, but the doctor cannot analyze the blood upon which these organs depend.

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LITERARY NOTES.

'Swallow,' Mr. Rider Haggard's new novel, is a story of the great Trek of 1836. It purports to be narrated by Vrouw Botmar, an old Boer woman. Swallow was her daughter Suzanne, the wife of an Englishman who brought on his head the black hate of Swart Piet. Mr. Haggard here returns to his earlier manner. Love and treachery, witchcraft and fighting Zulus—these play their part as of old. The Haggard rides again, and excitement is in store for his readers.

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In the amusing 'Etchingham Letters,' republished in the 'Living Age,' there is a chapter on bicycling. As specimens of gnomic wisdom on the subject, we cite the following :—Three things are plagues to a wheelman—yea, and a fourth is abominable—a boy which leadeth an unruly horse, and a swine which strayeth in the road, and a rash woman among traffic which regardeth not the right hand or the left; but the most grievous is a County Council, which scattereth heaps of stones in the highway, and saith, 'It is well mended.' Of two manner of people thou shalt have a care, and flee from the third as an host of the heathen : A deaf man which walketh in the darkness, and children which run violently out of school at noontide, and a constable with girded loins who lurketh after sun-setting.

• • •

Dean Stubbs drops into humorous verse now and then, by way of recreation from his severer labors, as witness this little parody in his recent volume,—'Bryhtnoth's Prayer' :—

And did you once find Browning plain?
And did he really seem quite clear?
And did you read the book again?
How strange it seems and queer.

And you were living before that,
And you are living after,
'Red-night-cap Country,' think of that:
It almost moves my laughter.

I read it once, or was it?—No
'Sordello,' that was it, no doubt;
The 'History of the Soul,' you know,
Six thousand lines, or thereabout.

But thoughts I picked up as I read it,
And one, indeed, should be confess'd:
If Guelph you put in Ghibbelin's stead, it—
Well, I forget the rest.

• • •

'David Harum,' the best-selling book of the year, is still the subject of much literary discussion and gossip. In March alone 29,000 copies were sold, and the demand continues to be enormous. This, for an initial venture in fiction, is a remarkable phenomenon. The circumstances under which the novel was written and finally published are as noteworthy as the success which the book has met. A recent writer in 'The Saturday Evening Post' gives some interesting facts concerning these matters :—'Mr. Westcott was nearly fifty years of age when he began its composition. He had been stricken with mortal illness which unfitted him for his other work, when he took up literature purely as a diversion. After it was finished he submitted it to two Chicago publishers, to two New York firms, and to one in Boston and one in Philadelphia, before it was accepted by a third, a New York publisher.

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In speaking of the 'Mormon Prophet' the 'Canadian Gazette,' of London, says: Miss Dougall is fast gaining a prominent place in the small band of Canadian writers who have won their spurs on this side of the Atlantic. By 'The Mormon Prophet' she has distinctly strengthened this position. She has ventured upon a bold experiment; and her courage has been amply justified by the measure of success achieved. The motive of the novel is a presentment of the true character of Joseph Smith, the real founder of Mormonism, the one prophet whom Mormons revere, 'who never saw Utah, and whose public teachings were for the most part unexceptional.' The an impostor, who, ignorant and superstitious himself, traded upon the ignorance and superstitions of others. For us, however, the interest of the story lies rather in the skill, the refinement of touch, the psychological insight with which Miss Dougall depicts her hero. In hands less capable that hers her daring experiment would have failed woefully. As it is, the 'prophet' lives, and for the time stands vividly before the reader as a son of the people, with a large heart, a courage and firmness of purpose that rarely failed—as one who, if half fanatic and half knave, was born to rule, and for his life-work can point to the foundation of a sect which ranks among the most extraordinarily successful in recent history.

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Personal facts about Prof. Walter A. Wyckoff, whose book, 'The Workers,' is still making a stir, are few and far between. Mr. Wyckoff has lived the retired life of a student, and the exclusive one of a man of society. No one who knew him would have expected him to forsake the glittering 'rout' and the festive dinner table and turn workman for purposes of research. He had a reputation for refined table talk, and for an English accent. His case was an instance of the brilliancy with which genius sometimes flashes out from under an ultra-refined exterior. Mr. Wyckoff was born in India, where his father was



PROF. WALTER A. WYCKOFF.

a missionary, and was bred in the country which brought forth Kipling. When he was ready for college he came to Princeton, where he studied for several years with a view to the ministry, and was graduated in 1888. 'He was, and is,' says a writer in the 'Saturday Evening Post,' 'of a deeply religious nature.' He was not a teacher in Princeton before his excursion into trampdom, but has been elected assistant professor of political economy there ever since his book was written. The great success of 'The Workers' has made him doubly a favorite in social ways, and ever since his return from association with the unkempt and job-less he has been celebrating that return, in truly American fashion, with banquets, and receptions, and lectures on 'how it seemed.'—'Standard.'

LITERARY REVIEW.

STORIES OF HABITANT LIFE.

The French-Canadian villager is gradually coming in for more than a superficial treatment in English literature. 'Bonhomme,' by Henry Cecil Walsh (W. Briggs, Toronto,), is a book of French-Canadian stories and sketches, marked by some originality and a certain cleverness of description that should win the author a place among Canadian writers of the literary class. Yet there are some extravagances in the arrangement of sentences that exceed the license of a litterateur. For instance: 'To first see Bazile Dupras and his wife was from the steps of the Bonsecours market, on a January afternoon.' In such sentences Mr. Walsh has purposely neglected the requirements of English grammar for the sake of effect, and the effect does not always justify him. The first story in the book, and the most striking, is 'The Home-coming of Ovide Bouchette.' It is the pathetic 'Enoch Arden' story, in a French-Canadian dress. Ovide returns to his native village after the campaign in Egypt, and finds that all his friends have long thought him dead. The tragedy of his return is brought out in several homely but dramatic scenes, and then Ovide, with a quick instinct of what is right, disappears again, never to come back alive. Another tale is that of 'The Stone-breaker of Cote des Neiges,' of whose duties the following description is given:

The wayside weeds contrived for his support in the summer time, with astonishing friendly growth and re-growth, that he, by municipal command, might scythe and sickle them without mercy as fees. . . . . With the arrival of winter the snow-plough had to be driven, paths kept passably clear for pedestrians, stone to be broken for the coming spring and summer, all of which paid duties were to be performed according as experience dictated; apart from which he employed his spare time principally to raising a wood-pile by the steps in the front of his house.

On a tree, near to the spot where Favard was working one day, a paper had formerly been pasted, announcing some meeting:

But the winds came, and the rains came, and the snows came, and so in due course it also came that nothing was left of the paper and its rough, hand-printed inscriptions, but a top portion, on which in French, still plainly visible—that the eyes of those who run might read—was to be seen the preluding word, 'To-night.'

Now, so far as reading goes, it was all one and the same thing to Favard, whether he ran or stood still; and although he had once incidentally remarked the paper, it was but paper to him, and nothing more.

And so he went on with his work in his customary meek and humble-minded way, giving no thought to the morrow, or what became of the day gone, jogging from one to the other with the same simple, trusting faith, which had ever characterized him. Shocks of a seismic quality might mar the mental world; science discover new elements, new processes, new combinations; geology at last stumble on traces of man in the great Miocene period, or the theory of evolution receive its final and crushing blow; but so long as Favard had a pipeful of strong-smelling native tobacco for the smoking; pea-soup, pork and beans, bloodsausage, and fish on Friday, for the eating, very little short of this planet in terrestrial collision would face him with the fact that anything outside the pale of his own existence was worth a moment's meditation. Favard was mindful of his own affairs, and wanted nothing better than a whiff of 'tabac quesnel,' and the few piastres coming to him at the end of each week—things that quite satisfied him if the march of empires would but keep out of his way. Not that he would put himself forward and call a halt: but simply that as a man of sterling lowliness, his little daily round of life in a vale of snug peacefulness fully fed all the asking of his ambition. And yet these are the men that fought at Chateauguay and St. Eustache.

The story (or rather it is a character sketch) goes on to say that a stranger or two passing Favard that day spoke of stone-breaking as hard work, to which he replied that the toil of others looked harder to him. Also, that several read from the paper on the tree the word 'to-night,' but made no explanation to Favard of what they meant by saying 'To-night' in connection with nothing at all. It puzzled the honest man sorely till after his tea, when he suddenly mentioned his solution of the problem to his wife:

'Femme,' cried he, exultantly, with a sudden light on his brown wrinkled face, 'I have it—the thing is at last upon me. Why is it that we contemplate the toil of another, and so often exclaim: "Yours is no light task my friend!" ? The reason is at last plain—le bon Dieu has given me the truth! It is because the labor of another to which we are unused looks hard that we might be content with our own. I have long struggled for an answer that comes to-night.'

THE DEPENDENCIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

'The Imperial Republic,' by James C. Fernald (Funk and Wagnalls Co.), is a thoughtful essay on American 'expansion.' The author shows that colonies and dependent peoples bring most wealth to the ruling nation when well-governed and well-treated. He quotes the Sirdar's dictum that the Soudan must be kept free, if possible, from traders that cheat, and from those that bring liquor, showing that this high ideal of a beneficent paternalism in dependent states is a tendency of the times. He says :—

What the American Revolution had done for colonies of English stock, inheriting the fighting power that could stand face to face against oppression, and exact deliverance or redress, Burke's impeachment of Warren Hastings did for subject peoples, powerless to defend themselves. While the Governor-General was acquitted at the bar of the House of Lords. He was convicted at the bar of history, and of the national conscience of Great Britain. The public opinion of England, which is really the supreme law of the land, had definitely and finally rejected the Spanish system of colonial spoliation.

England then entered on the nobler policy of attaching the colony by protection, and by aid, in the development of its internal resources—the policy that has made Canada, Australia, and Cape Colony, essentially as free as the United States, but proud and happy in their nominal subjection as allying them with all the power, glory and prosperity of England.

Here, then, are the two systems; the system of spoliation, which Spain has held unyieldingly to the end; and the nobler system of protection and development which England has substituted. Between these two colonial systems, we must choose, for there is no third.

The contrast between a high ideal of government for colonies and the notorious example of bad government furnished by American cities is not unnoticed. The writer continues, with true insight:

Nor should we escape the problem by surrendering all our dependencies. For what could be a greater 'non sequitur' than to say: 'Because we are unfit to govern any other people on earth, therefore we will stay at home, and wisely, justly, and mercifully govern ourselves?' Within our homeland are two Americas. On our own continent the battle must be fought. The better must control and transform the worse, or the worse will degrade and destroy the better. Because we are rich and strong, and misgovernment at home, is not immediately fatal, good men have come to view with an easy complacency the wide dominance of the vicious classes. It is well that we should be roused by a sharp crisis to face a wider responsibility. The determination to give good government abroad must react upon ourselves to compel better government at home.

A GUIDE TO THE WILD FLOWERS.

'A Guide to the Wild Flowers,' by Alice Lounsberry, (Wm. Briggs, Toronto), is an exceptionally beautiful book of botany for beginners. There are sixty-four colored plates and one hundred and fifty-four other drawings and diagrams, the work of Mrs. Ellis Rowan. After the short botanical description of each plant, a bright paragraph describes its uses or characteristics, often in a poetical or fanciful way that will make the study an attractive one. The colored plates are particularly artistic. This book would be of permanent value in a household. Every spring it would be brought out for the student or the child, or the lover of Nature, and all summer it would be referred to, from time to time.

THE TENT CATERPILLARS.

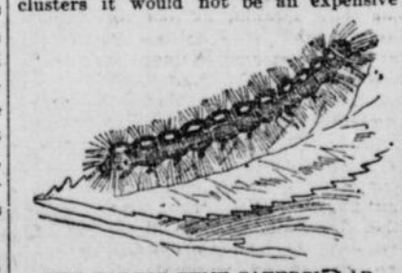
NOT A PLAGUE BUT A PREVENTABLE NUISANCE.

An expert entomologist of this city, in the course of conversation with a 'Witness' representative, made reference to the plague of caterpillars in the Townships and elsewhere. 'It is all a mistake,' he said, 'to call it a plague. That the caterpillars are numerous, I do not doubt, but with a little foresight and the exercise of ordinary precaution the nuisance could easily have been avoided. The caterpillars, in this case, comprise two kinds of tent-caterpillars, namely, the 'apple tree tent-caterpillar (clisiocampa Americana), and the 'forest tent-cater-



THE APPLE TREE TENT-CATERPILLAR

pillar' (clisiocampa sylvatica). They each resemble the other both in tastes and habits, and also in appearance. In the apple tree kind the white line on the back is even and undivided; the forest tent-caterpillar has the white line broken up into spots. The eggs are laid in ring-like clusters upon the end of the small branches of fruit trees and during the winter the farmers could easily anticipate and nip in the bud the forays made later on by the caterpillars in May and June by breaking off and destroying the egg clusters. As each cluster contains from two to three hundred eggs the advantage of this plan is obvious, and as boys could be set to work to gather the clusters it would not be an expensive



THE FOREST TENT-CATERPILLAR.

work. The present state of things will not continue long and in two weeks at the most hardly a caterpillar will be found—they will have become cocoons. The nests of the young caterpillars soon after hatching are very conspicuous—as conspicuous as the egg-clusters, and can easily be destroyed. The moth into which the caterpillar turns is worthy of remark in that it has no tongue and is unable to take sustenance. It lives a life of a few days only, during which it lays a cluster of eggs.

'Destroying the egg-clusters should be done by all farmers, for it would be most unfair for a man's trees to suffer by the negligence of those who have taken no precautions at all.

'I would also say this. The caterpillar in question is of this country and is always likely to be a nuisance, and the only way to deal with it is to prevent its existence in the manner I have described.'

EXPANSION OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

If some recently published statistics are to be trusted the English language is developing more than any other, past or present. While the German contains 80,000 words, the Italian 45,000, the French 30,000, and the Spanish only 20,000, Dr. Murray's English dictionary is expected to contain no fewer than 250,000 words, more than half of which have come into use during the last half century. A great part of these additions are, of course, technical or scientific terms, which the wiser German translates.—London 'Pall Mall Gazette.'

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.



AFTER THE QUARREL.

Mrs. Sniff—I could have married six of the wealthiest men in the city.

Sniff—Why, didn't you? The whole six might have been able to buy your dresses.—'Puck.'

FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.

A SUGGESTION TO HAVE PLEDGE CARDS PROVIDED.

'A Believer in Prohibition' writes that as in a short time the volunteers will meet at different places to engage in their annual drill, it would be an opportune time to introduce pledge cards among them, as was done in Simcoe in 1880. In 1878 the 39th Battalion V. M., met there to drill. Nothing was done by the people to show that they were appreciated, and considerable drinking was done among them, which brought discredit upon the whole battalion. When word came that they were going again in 1880, fearing that there would be a recurrence of the acts of 1878, words of regret were expressed by many. When a few friends suggested that if the volunteers in some way were shown that they were appreciated they would do differently, and when it was proposed to furnish them a reading room (with mottoes, pictures, organ, oatmeal-water, etc.), present them with an address and introduce a pledge card among them, they were told that the volunteers would not sign the cards, and that they would destroy or take away everything that was put in the reading room. In face of these discouraging predictions the programme was carried out. The results were that 264 pledge cards were signed the first day and others from day to day afterwards. Only two persons went into camp partially intoxicated during the twelve days' drill, and not a thing was lost, damaged or taken away from the reading room in which there was about four hundred dollars' worth of borrowed pictures, looking glasses, etc.

The writer urges that the matter be taken up and committees formed in townships, counties, etc. Much good could thus be accomplished in a short time.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

For headache (whether sick or nervous) toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effects a permanent cure.

A CURE FOR ALL

Summer Complaints

DYSENTERY, DIARRHEA,

CHOLERA MORBUS.

A half to a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in a half tumbler of water, repeated as often as the discharges continue, and a flannel saturated with Ready Relief placed over the stomach or bowels will afford immediate relief and soon effect a cure.

INTERNALLY.—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Flatulency and all internal pains.

Malaria in Its Various Forms Cured and Prevented.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Price, 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

RADWAY & CO., 7 St. Helen St., Montreal

1834 1899

J. A. MATHEWSON & CO.,

92 McGill street, Montreal.

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Buyers have in this establishment the advantage of lengthened experience, with FRESHNESS of Stock, and ASSORTMENT MAINTAINED.

Orders Carefully Attended To.



FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826. BELLS FOR CHURCH, SCHOOL & OTHER PURPOSES. MENEELY & CO. WEST-TROY, N. Y. CHIMES, ETC. CATALOGUE & PRICES FREE

RELIEVED TO HEAR IT.

An Englishman fond of practical joking resolved to perpetrate one on a friend residing in America. So accordingly he sent him a large chest, which on being opened was found to contain a large parcel wrapped up in strong paper, which on being torn off revealed still another wrapper, and so on until the parcel had dwindled down to one little sheet of note paper, on which was written:—

'Dear T.—I am pleased to inform you that I am very well.—Yours J.'

Time rolled by, and he had forgotten all about his little joke, when one morning a large box was delivered at his house, marked 'Fragile,' 'With care,' etc.

Thinking that some of his friends were sending him a substantial present, he had the box carried into the house and paid the carriage. When the box was opened it was found to contain a large stone with a piece of paper attached, on which was written:—

'Dear J.—On hearing that you were well, the accompanying load rolled off my heart. —Yours, T.'

A POET'S SUCCESS.

The following shows how it is possible to make money by publishing even a first book of poems. A budding poet took this step—at his own cost, it is perhaps needless to say—and was agonized when good-natured friends told him he would be half ruined. At last, in fear and trembling, he wrote to the publisher to know the worst—which he calculated at £70.

'Let me know how many of the edition have gone off,' ran the humble epistle, 'and what is the balance I owe you.' The publisher wrote back: 'Dear sir,—Your whole edition has gone off, leaving a balance of £25 in your favor; cheque enclosed.' The poet was delighted at his great good fortune, imagining his fame as an author already established. He rushed to the publisher's to obtain particulars of the unexpected sale.

'My dear sir, I think you had better not ask.'

'Not ask? Why not? You wrote to say the edition had all been sold; it must have been sold to somebody.'

'Pardon me. I wrote that it had "gone off."' So it had.—The whole of it! There was a fire in the warehouse and the contents were insured.'

WOULD UNDECEIVE HIM.

'My nerve is completely gone,' said the sufferer, as he dropped into the dentist's chair.

'No, it isn't,' was the cheerful reply. 'Wait till I get a firm hold, and you'll realize your mistake.'

Teddy (who has just begun to go to school)—'Papa, do you know what six boys and five girls make?'

'Yes,' answered his father, 'a racket.'—'Harper's Bazar.'

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

AN ARGUMENT.

Mamma—'Buy you a billy-goat? I couldn't think of such a thing.' Johnny—'Oh, mama! It would be so useful to eat up old papers and things!'—'Puck.'

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

The Boys' Page.

A Brave Little Coward.

BY J. NORRIS.

(Winner of a silver watch.)

After lunch had been partaken of, they amused themselves by exploring the island upon which they had landed. Thus engaged in the work of exploration, they failed to notice the change that had taken place in the weather, until the whistling of the wind through the trees and the pounding of the waves upon the shore warned them that they had lingered too long. Quickly they made their way to the boat, and, casting off, headed for the mainland.

The wind had risen to a gale, and already the lake was flecked with foam. The sun had suddenly become darkened by massive clouds rolling up from the west. The water, blue and sparkling but a few moments ago, seemed black as ink, save where here and there across its surface the breakers gleamed white, like the froth of new milk. Away to the west, growing more and more vivid, the forked tongues of lightning darted from cloud to cloud, while the low incessant rumbling of the thunder heralded the approach of the king of storms. Brighter and fiercer flashed the lightning, louder and more awful grew the voice of the thunder. The great lake tossed and tumbled in wild unrest, and bellowed defiance to the scowling heavens.

Guided by unskilled hands, the little boat was soon at the mercy of the storm. One sail was torn away, and the rudder



'THE 'LILY MAY' FLYING TO THE RESCUE.'

lost. Every moment the waves broke in over her side, threatening to sink her and her occupants in the deep. It was only by the untiring efforts of the men, who endeavored to dip the water out as quickly as it came in, that she was kept afloat. In spite of all their efforts they were slowly sinking, and death seemed inevitable.

In the meantime Jimmy was sleeping peacefully in the old mill, all unconscious of the storm gathering about him. The sun disappeared behind the clouds, and the wind began to moan about the eaves of the old mill. The lightning flashed nearer, the thunder grew louder and louder, and the waves crept higher and higher along the shore, but still the little sleeper slept on. His curly head was pillowed on one arm; his hat had fallen to the floor. There were traces of tears on his face, but he was all unmindful of the grief that had brought them there.

At length a blinding flash of lightning, instantly followed by a deafening crash of thunder and a torrent of rain, announced the fact that the storm had broken over the old mill. Jimmy sat up and stared wildly about him. Darkness, as of twilight, had set in, and he wondered if he were awake or dreaming. Then he remembered the circumstances under which he had fallen asleep, and his terror of the storm diminished as his resentment against Dr. Hoyle returned. He got up hurriedly and walked over to the end of the old mill, from which he could get a good view of the lake. He peered out through a crack between two boards. The fury of the storm almost took away his breath.

Away to the west, as far as the eye could reach, nothing was to be seen but a mad waste of water, with here and there an island rising dim and lonely above the turbulence and foam. A flash of lightning almost blinded him and he turned his eyes away. For an instant the walls and floor and ceiling of the old mill seemed alive with weird, fantastic shapes, like wriggling, fiery serpents; then all was dark as before. The noise that followed shook the old building to its foundations, and Jimmy's face grew whiter than the froth of the waves outside.

He ventured to look out again. Something caught his eye. His head swam, and he grew sick with fear. He rubbed his eyes and looked more closely. Surely it could not be; no boat would trust itself to such a storm. But, yes; out across the lake, sometimes sinking altogether from sight, sometimes coming into view upon the crest of a wave, a little boat was drifting in the storm. She was broadside to the wind and one sail was flapping wildly from the mast. Jimmy knew enough about lake storms to know that the occupants of that boat were surely drifting to their death if no help were near. Who could they be? Like a flash the conviction came to him—it was Dr. Hoyle and his party.

The keen anguish following Dr. Hoyle's insulting remarks still rankled in Jimmy's heart, and for a moment a light of triumph shone in his eyes. It was for a moment only, and then the great blue eyes grew moist with tears as the tender little heart looked out upon that desolate scene—the awful waste of water, and the helpless, drifting boat. He felt ashamed of that passing thought of triumph, and a great longing took possession of him to send help to his perishing enemies.

What could he do? He could run and inform the villagers, but it was a good half mile to the nearest house, and it was doubtful if the boat could live in such a storm until help should arrive. What could he do? He knocked a loose board from the end of the old mill and put out his head. No other boat was in sight, and no help was near. A thought flashed through his mind—the 'Lily May'—could he manage her? Would he dare fly to the rescue? Those in the boat were his bitterest enemies, so he thought, but what of that? Could he stand idly by and watch them going down to death? He would be a coward if he could do that.

Snatching his hat from the floor he rushed from the friendly shelter of the old mill out into the storm. His mind was made up, and never for a moment afterwards did he swerve from his purpose; never for a moment did presence of mind forsake him. He never thought of death; he only knew that out upon that heaving deep, tossed at the mercy of wind and wave, men and women were going down to death and he must save them.

Quickly he hoisted the little red sail and set it at the proper angle. A gust of wind caught it and the 'Lily May' tugged hard at her moorings. After loosening the head-line he sat down in the stern and grasped the tiller in one hand. With his jack-knife held in his other hand he severed the stern-line, and the 'Lily May' was free. Instantly the little boat shot ahead, trembling as if eager for the fray. In a moment she had reached the river's mouth. In less than a minute she had crossed the shallow sand-bar and was beating bravely out, where the hungry waves seemed waiting to devour her.

It was only now that Jimmy began to realize the magnitude of the task he had undertaken. Young as he was, he was by no means inexperienced as a sailor; but what could he, a boy of ten, do in the face of such a storm? During the excitement of getting the boat off he had no time to think of the danger into which he was rushing. Now that the shore was fast receding behind him, and he saw nothing but the black sky overhead and the mad water beneath, an awful sense of loneliness fell upon him. What a small speck he was in that wilderness of foam; how utterly helpless, how terribly alone! Many a time he had seen the lake lashed into fury by just such a storm, but never did it seem so awful to him as now.

Soon the little boat began to feel the full force of the storm. The waves broke white against her prow, and licked her sides with an angry swirl. Poor Jimmy's heart sank within him. He thought of his mother, of his comfortable home and of all the dear ones there. He wondered if they were thinking of him now. A gust of wind caught his hat from his head and whirled it high above the mast, then flung it downward, where in a moment the hungry waves had swallowed it. He looked at the waves and shuddered as they dashed madly against the side of his little craft. He turned his eyes to the big, black cloud overhead, and his face shone white in the semi-darkness.

Instantly, while he looked, the black cloud was rent by a lurid line of fire, and a crash as of a hundred cannon reverberated across the rolling water. He dropped his eyes and trembled. He struggled to be brave, but it was hard. The wind whistled through the tattered sail, and the little boat rolled and tumbled fearfully as she ploughed her way along. Jimmy thought of his mother again, and somehow that thought seemed to comfort him. She had often told him of One without whose knowledge not even a sparrow could fall to the ground. Perhaps that One was watching him now; perhaps he was not alone after all.

Once more he lifted his eyes to the black cloud, and this time I think he saw beyond it. The big blue eyes looked trustfully upward, the white lips parted, and the prayer of a brave little coward was heard in heaven. Then he turned his eyes toward the seething water, and fixed them unfalteringly on a white sail that was wildly flapping from a mast out somewhere ahead of him. The rain dashed against his face and beat upon his curly head. The lightning flashed, the thunder rolled, and the waves drove hard against the side of his little craft, but the white lips were firmly pressed together, and the small hands were clenched about the tiller like a vice. The big blue eyes looked straight ahead, with a look of steel, out to where those helpless souls were drifting in the storm.

Helpless they were indeed, and hopeless, too, until they sighted the 'Lily May' flying to the rescue. Then dull despair gave place to joyous hope. On came the 'Lily May,' propelled by her tattered red sail, and held on her course by the resolute hand of her young commander. As Jimmy drew near he saw that he could not attempt to take the shipwrecked party aboard without great danger, so he shouted for a rope. Luckily a rope lay coiled in the bow of the doctor's boat, and Mr. Neilson flung it to Jimmy as the 'Lily May' passed by. Jimmy caught it and secured it to the stern of his boat, then changing his tack he rode almost at right angles to his former course. This course would take him past the big bluff and land him at Gardner's boat-house.

Now that the waves were coming on straight astern, the boats rode more easily and shipped scarcely any water. Soon they had passed the big bluff and were approaching Gardner's dock, upon which by this time a considerable crowd had collected. As the boats approached the dock the people cheered vociferously, and the cheering was renewed when Dr. Hoyle stood up and told, in a trembling voice, of how Jimmy had rescued his party from certain death.

Our little hero was placed on the shoulders of two stalwart men and borne right through the village streets towards his own home, while the cheering crowd followed close behind. Bob Green was in the midst of them, having just returned from his errand to the fishermen. 'Bravo, Jimmy, bravo!' he shouted, every time he caught sight of the little rain-soaked figure above the people's heads, and of all the sweet words Jimmy heard that afternoon these words of Bob's were the sweetest. There was a look of pardonable pride in our little hero's eyes when the men put him down at the threshold of his own door, tired and wet, but very happy.

And later, when he stood before the kitchen fire to dry his curls, while his mother praised him for his bravery, there was not in all Grimsville a more joyful little heart than his.

The popularity of the Gordon & Green Co. is steadily increasing, and they are still carrying on a profitable business at the old stand. Should you visit Grimsville during the summer season you will doubtless hear many interesting things concerning the old mill, among them the story of how Jimmy Paterson and the 'Lily May' rescued Dr. Hoyle and his party from certain death.

THE END.

MOUND-BUILDERS.

(Reply to P. W. R.)

John Maclean, in his 'Canadian Savage Folk,' says: 'Mounds are found in great abundance in Ohio, Wisconsin, Indiana, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Arizona, New Mexico and Florida. There are none found in New England, but westward toward the Rocky Mountains, in the Yellowstone country and Manitoba, there have been some discovered. Groups of mounds have been opened at various places in Manitoba, including the parish of St. Andrew's, near Winnipeg, the Souris River, Riding Mountain and Rainy River. Over twenty mounds have been discovered at the last-mentioned place.'

Mounds have also been found about the shores of Lake Superior, but, so far as we know, there is no record of any having been discovered in the Eastern Townships. The subject is a most interesting one for you to take up.

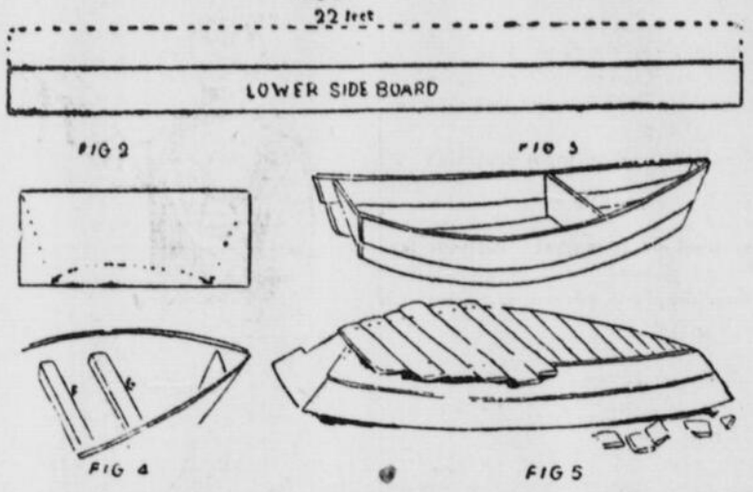
How to Make and Rig

A 'ROUGH AND READY' BOAT.

(From the 'American Boy's Book of Sport.')

Good straight-grained pine wood is, without doubt, the best 'all-around' wood for a boy's use. It is easily whittled with a pocket-knife; it works smoothly under a plane; can be sawed without fatiguing the young carpenter; it is elastic, pliable and cheap; therefore use pine lumber to build your boat.

Examine the lumber pile carefully and select your boards nearly alike. Do not allow the dealer or his men to talk you into taking lumber with blemishes. The side-pieces should be of straight-grained wood, with no large knots and no



DIAGRAMS SHOWING THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ROUGH AND READY.

'checks' (cracks) in them, and must not be 'wind shaken.'

Measure the wood and see that it is over twenty-two feet long by one foot four or five inches wide and one inch thick. Trim two of the side-pieces until they are exact duplicates (figure 1). The stem-piece (or bow-piece) should be made from a triangular piece of oak (figure 7), and it is wise to make it a few inches longer than will be necessary, so that there may be no danger of finding, after all your labor, that the stick is too short; much better too long, for it is a simple matter to saw it off. Make a second stem-piece (figure 8) of oak about one inch thick and the same length as the first, and two or three inches wide, or twice as wide as the thickness of the side boards.

THE STERN-PIECE.

The stern-piece can be fashioned out of two-inch pine boards, and may be made as wide or narrow as you choose. A narrow stern makes a trim-looking craft. With your saw cut off the corner of the tail-piece, so that it will be in the form of a blunted triangle (figure 9), measuring three feet ten and a half inches across the base, three feet four inches on each side, and nine and a half inches at the apex. The base of the triangle will be the top and the apex will be the bottom of the stern-board of your boat.

Now make a brace on which to model your boat. Let it be of two-inch pine wood, two and a half feet wide and seven and a half feet long (figure 2). Measure twelve inches on one edge of this board from each end toward the centre and mark the points; then rule lines from these points diagonally across the width of the board (figure 2), and saw off the corners, as shown by the dotted line in figure 2.

Lay the boards selected for the lower side boards on a level floor and measure off one and a half foot on the bottom edge, then in a line with the end of the board mark a point on the floor that would be on the top edge of the board if the board were two and a half feet wide; rule a line from the point on the floor to the point marked on the board and saw off the corner as marked; make the other side-piece correspond exactly with the first (figure 1).

USE ROPE FOR BINDING.

Set the side-pieces upon their bottom or shorter edges and place the brace between the . Now bind the stern ends with a rope and bring the bow-pieces together until they touch; rope them in this position, and when all is fast push the brace up until it rests at a point nine feet from the bow; fasten it here with a couple of nails driven in, but leaving their heads far enough from the wood to render it easy to draw them out. Now adjust the bow-piece, and use the greatest of care in making the sides exactly alike, otherwise you will wonder how your boat happened to have such an unaccountable twist in it. When the stem is properly adjusted fasten on the side boards with screws. Do not try to hammer the screws in place, but bore holes first and use a screw-driver.

Take your stern-piece and measure the exact width of the stern end of the bottom boards and mark it at the bottom of the stern-piece; or, better still, since the stern-board will set at an angle, put it temporarily in place, bind it fast with the ropes, and mark with a pencil just where the side boards cross the ends of the stern-board. Remove the stern-board and saw out a piece one inch wide, the thickness of the bottom board, from the place marked to the bottom of the stern-board. Because the top side board overlaps the bottom one at the stern, there must be either a large crack left there or the stern-board notched to fit the side boards (figure 9). Replace the stern-board and nail side boards fast to it; now loosen the ropes which have held your boat in shape, and fit on the upper side boards so that at the stern they will overlap the lower side boards an inch. Hold in place with your rope, then bring the bow end up against the stern-piece over the top of the lower side board and fasten it in place with a rope. With your carpenter's pencil mark the overlap, and with a plane made for that purpose, called a rabbet, trim down your board so that it will have a shoulder and an overlap to rest on the bottom board, running out to nothing at the bow. When the boards fit all right over the lower ones bind them in place and then nail them there (figure 3). If you can obtain two good boards of the requisite size, you need have but one board for each side of your boat; this will obviate the necessity of using the rabbet, and be very much easier; but with single boards of the required dimensions there is great danger of splitting or cracking while bending the boards.

PLANING THE BOTTOM.

Turn the boat upside down and you will see that there is a decided arch extending from stem to stern. This would cause the boat to sink too deep amidships, and must be remedied to some extent by cutting away the middle of the board, so that the sides in the exact centre will measure at least four inches less in width than at the bow and stern, and reducing the convex or curved form to a straight line in the middle, which will give a sheer to the bow and stern. A good plane is the best tool to use for this purpose, as with it there is no danger of cutting too deep or of splitting the side boards. Saw off the projecting ends of the side boards at the stern.

Make the bottom of three-quarter-inch boards. Lay the boards crosswise, nail them in place, leaving the irregular ends projecting on each side. The reason for this is obvious. When you look at the bottom of the boat you will at once see that on account of the form no two boards can be the same shape, and the easiest way is to treat the boat bottom as if it were a square-sided scow. Fit the planks closely together, nail them on securely, and then neatly saw off the projecting ends (Fig. 5.)

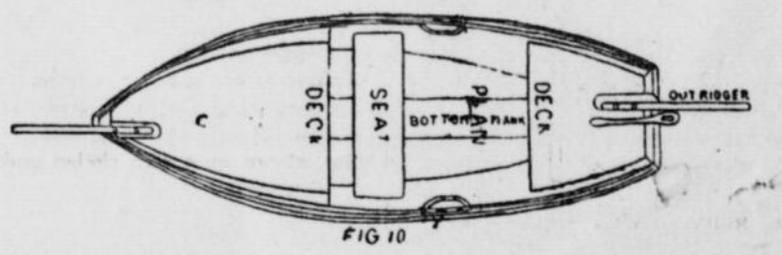
THE DECK.

The brace may now be removed by carefully drawing the nails, so that a botttom plank trimmed to fit the bow and the stern can be securely nailed in place (Fig. 10.) Cut a notch in your brace to fit tightly over the bottom plank just laid. Plane off the top of the brace so that when in the boat the top of the brace will be four inches below the top of the side boards. Replace the brace and securely nail it. Next cut two small cross-pieces (F,G, Fig. 4) and place them near the bow, four inches below the top of the sides of the boat. Drive the nails from the outside through the side boards into the end of F and G, the ross-brace. Cut out a bow-piece to fit from the middle of G to the bow and nail it in place, driving the nails from the outside into the edge of the bow-piece. Fasten a small cleat along the boat from the solid board brace to F on each side and deck the space over with light lumber.

Of the same material make a trap-door to fit in between the braces F and G. This door should be big enough for a boy to creep through, for this compartment is intended as a safe place to store cooking utensils, foods, etc., as well as a water-tight compartment. At a point five feet from the stern put another cross-brace, similar to the ones in the bow, four inches below the top of the sides. At the same level nail a cleat on the stern-piece and make a stern seat by boarding over between the cross-piece and the cleat. When your boat is resting securely on the floor or level ground rig a temporary seat, then take an oar and by experiment find just where the rowlock will be most convenient and mark the spot.

Also mark the spot best suited for the seat. On each side of the spot marked for the rowlock cut two notches in the side-boards two inches deep, one and a half inches wide, and three inches apart. Saw two more notches exactly like these upon the opposite side of your boat. These will make the rowlocks when the side strips are nailed on (Fig. 10.)

The side strips should each be made of one-inch plank three inches wide and a few inches longer than the side boards. Nail the strips on the outside of the boat flush with the top of the side boards. Make your thole pins of some hard wood, and make two sets of them, while you are about it, 'one set to use and one set to lose.' Screw a hard-wood cleat on the inside of your boat over each pair of rowlocks, as shown in Fig. 10.



TOP VIEW OF ROUGH AND READY WITH TILLER STICK.

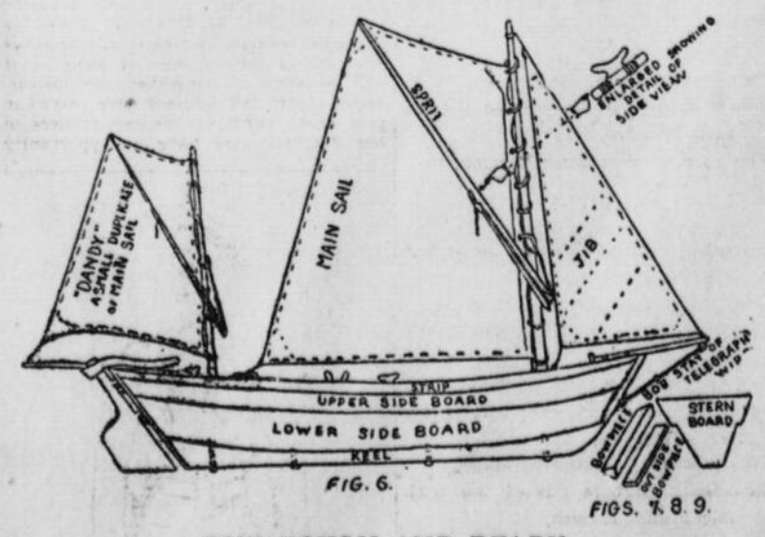
READY FOR THE WATER.

Fasten the remaining bow-piece over the ends of your side boards, and the nose of your craft is finished.

Put a good, heavy keel on your boat by screwing it tightly in the stern to the hardwood rudder-post that is fastened to the centre of the stern; bolt your keel with four iron bolts to the bottom of the boat, and the ship is ready to launch, after which she can be equipped with sails and oars.

Of course, you understand that all nail-holes and crevices should be puttied up, and if paint is used, it must be applied before wetting the boat. But if you have done your work well, there will be little need of paint or putty to make it tight after the wood has swelled in the water. Fasten your rudder on with hooks and screw-eyes, and make it as shown in the diagram (Fig. 6). Step your mainmast in the bow through a round hole in the deck, and a square hole in the step, which must, of course, be screwed tightly to the bottom before the bow is decked over.

Step your jigger or dandy-mast in the stern after the same manner. These masts should neither of them be very large, and are intended to be removed at pleasure by unstepping them, that is,



THE ROUGH AND READY.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

simply pulling them out of their sockets. An outrigger will be found necessary for your dandy-sail, and since the deck aft is below the sides of the boat, a block of wood will have to be nailed to the deck to the starboard or right-hand side of the rudder-post. If the builder chooses, he can make the decks flush with the sides of the boat, and thus avoid blocks. A couple of staples for the out-rigger to slip through are next in order. They must be fastened firmly in the block or stick of wood just nailed to the deck. A similar arrangement can be made for the bowsprit, but as it is a movable bowsprit, and the stem of the boat is in the way, put it to the port or left-hand saide of the stem of the craft (Fig. 10).

HOW TO MAKE THE SAIL.

Secure for a sail material as strong as

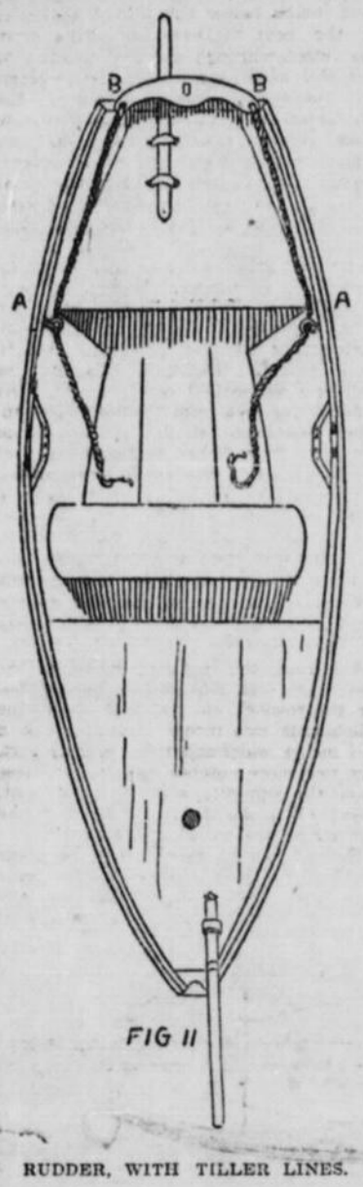


FIG II

RUDDER, WITH TILLER LINES.

you can find, but it need not be heavy. Unbleached muslin is cheap and will make good sails. Turn over the edges and sew or hem them, as in the diagram. Make eyelets like buttonholes in the luff of the sail—that is the edge of the sail nearest the mast. Sew a small loop of rope in each corner of the sail. Through the eyelets lace the luff of the sail to the mast.

From spruce or pine make a sprit two inches in diameter. For a 'sheet'—that is, the rope or line that you manage the sail with—tie a good, stout line about a dozen feet long to the loop in the loose corner of the sail. Trim the upper end of the sprit to fit the loop in the top of the sail and make a simple notch in the other end to hold the line called the 'snotter.'

Now, as you can readily see by referring to Fig. 6, when the sprit is pushed into the loop at the top of the sail the sail is spread. To hold it in place make a cleat like the one in the diagram, and bind it firmly with a cord to the sprit; pass the snotter or line fastened to the mast through the notch in the sprit up to the cleat and make fast, and the sail is set. The jigger or dandy is exactly like the mainsail except in size, and the sheet rope is run through a block or pulley at the end of the out-rigger and then made fast to a cleat near the man at the rudder or helm. The jib is a simple affair hooked on a screw-eye in the end of the bowsprit. The jib halyard, or line for hoisting the jib, runs from the top of the jib through a screw-eye in the top of the mast, down the port side of the mast to a cleat, where it is made fast. When the jib is set the jib-sheets are fastened to a loop sewed in the jib at the lower or loose end. There are two jib-sheets, one for each side of the boat, so that one may be made fast and the other loosened, according to the wind. The remaining details you must study out from the diagrams or learn by experiment.

HOW TO REEF HER.

When the wind is high reef your sails by letting go the snotter and pulling out the sprit. This will drop your peak and leave you with a simple leg-of-mutton sail. Only use the jib in light weather.

In this boat, with a little knowledge of sailing, you may cruise for weeks, lowering your sails at night and making a tent over the cock-pit for a sleeping-room.

If the young boat-builders reduce the dimensions of the Rough and Ready and leave off the decks they will have a serviceable rowboat.

(These instructions will give an answer to 'H. Hamilton' and also to 'J.A.P.' who asked how to make a sail for an ordinary rowing skiff about eighteen feet long.)

[For the 'Witness.'

'THE PUSH INTO HEAVEN.'

I.

In the town of Vienna a mansion there stands,
To which a strange name has been given,
For above on the door, on a tablet of stone,
Is written, 'The push into Heaven.'
Once there dwelt in this house, so the story relates,
A woman most wondrously fair,
In her beauty a Venus—a Juno in form,
With whom no one else could compare.

II.

But, alas! for her pride and her vanity, too,
Her days she would fritter away,
In adorning herself with her jewels and dress,
Her friends to outdo in display.
Well, one midnight a knocking was heard at the door,
She opened, when what did she see,
But a crone with a crutch and a basket in hand,
Who called out in tones haughtily:

III.

'Ha! what are your gowns and your finery to this?
See, here, all in crimson and gold!'
And she held out a robe and a girdle most rare,
That dazzled the eyes to behold.
'Oh, but give these to me,' the fair woman implored,
'And name any price that you please,'
'Very well,' said the hag, 'I a bargain will make,
Though money shall not be the fees.'

IV.

'I will lend you these garments for three days and nights
If on the third midnight you pay,
For their use just whatever is covered by them,'
She replied, 'I will do as you say.'
So for three days and nights this proud woman was seen
Arrayed in her splendor of dress,
She was envied by court-ladies, princesses, too,
Nor whence came such clothes could they guess.

V.

But at last it was over, the hour drew near,
The bargain so strange must be made,
Dark forebodings and fears now possessed our proud dame,
Some horrible plot had been laid.
So she hastened to throw off the borrowed red robe,
Alas! it clung to her; in vain
Did she clutch at and tear at the brilliant light folds
The dress would upon her remain.

VI.

All her past life of folly and pride now returned,
Too late she repented her sin,
For the clock had struck twelve and the door opened wide,
The hag, laughing wildly, walked in.
'It is you whom my dress covers, girl, you are mine,'
The hag into Satan then grew,
While a flame rose and turned the red garb into fire,
The poor stricken dame burning, too.

VII.

In despair to Saint Barbara loudly she called,
And vowed to repent of her pride,
To become a pure Magdalen, simple and good,
'Oh! save me, Saint Barbara,' she cried.
And behold, the Saint heard her, for Satan in glee,
Was seizing the victim he craved,
When Saint Barbara pushed her with might into Heaven,
The cock crowed—the woman was saved.

A. G. C.

Montreal.

VICTORIA, BEATRICE, AND EMMA.

A lady, evidently wanting the mayoresses to have a share in the anecdotes now being sent to us, writes: 'A certain royal function having taken place, the Queen had occasion to inscribe her name in commemoration of the event. Her Majesty, who was accompanied by the Princess Beatrice — having written 'Victoria,' was followed by the Princess, who, of course, inscribed her name 'Beatrice,' Imagine the amusement of those present when the Mayoress, on being asked for her signature, wrote 'Emma'!'—London 'Daily News.'

TALL SOLDIERS OF TO-DAY.

MILITARY OFFICERS OF NOTABLE SIZE.

The first Napoleon valued tall soldiers, but his main efforts were spent in securing first-class generals, and these he is said to have selected not according to their stature, but according to the length and shape of their noses. Physical endurance in a soldier was what he prized, and if he could stand the stress and strain of a long campaign he cared little as to his stature. True, among his guards there were some notably tall men, and, indeed, it is safe to say that the stature of the men in the French army at that time compared favorably with that of the men in any other army.

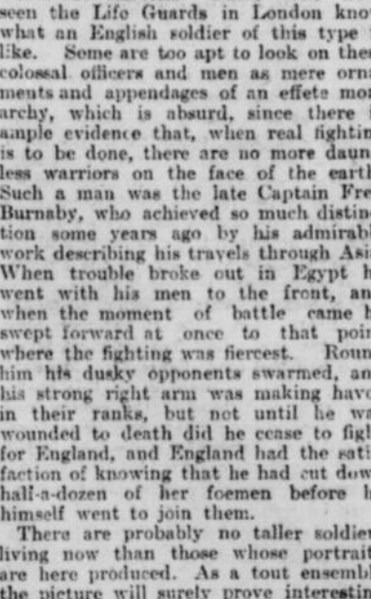
England has long been famous for her stately fighting men, and it is said that



CAPTAIN OSWALD AMES, 6 FEET 8 INCHES, 2ND LIFE GUARDS, THE TALLEST OFFICER IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

Queen Victoria has always been unusually complaisant to any tall soldier who wears her uniform. Those who have seen the Life Guards in London know what an English soldier of this type is like. Some are too apt to look on these colossal officers and men as mere ornaments and appendages of an effete monarchy, which is absurd, since there is ample evidence that, when real fighting is to be done, there are no more dauntless warriors on the face of the earth. Such a man was the late Captain Fred Burnaby, who achieved so much distinction some years ago by his admirable work describing his travels through Asia. When trouble broke out in Egypt he went with his men to the front, and when the moment of battle came he swept forward at once to that point where the fighting was fiercest. Round him his dusky opponents swarmed, and his strong right arm was making havoc in their ranks, but not until he was wounded to death did he cease to fight for England, and England had the satisfaction of knowing that he had cut down half-a-dozen of her foemen before he himself went to join them.

There are probably no taller soldiers living now than those whose portraits are here produced. As a tout ensemble the picture will surely prove interesting to many readers, and especially of those students of history who at sight of it will be sure to remember how picturesque a part tall soldiers have played in past ages. Whether the tall soldiers of our day will ever have an opportunity



THE GRAND DUKE DMITRI CONSTANTINOVITCH, COMMANDING THE GRENADIER REGIMENT OF THE IMPERIAL GUARD, 6 FEET 7½ INCHES, TALLEST OFFICER IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY.



COL. VON PHISKOW, 1ST GUARD REGIMENT, 6 FEET 6½ INCHES, THE TALLEST OFFICER IN THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

to play a similar role remains to be seen. The likelihood, however, is that, as long as there are hand-to-hand fights, men of great stature will be found in the midst of them.

Probably the tallest officer in service to-day is the English guardsman Captain Oswald Ames, of the 2nd Life Guards, who headed the Queen's Jubilee procession, and who measures six feet eight inches. It was at the personal request of the Prince of Wales that Captain Ames rode alone, the first in all that brilliant gathering. A giant Muscovite is the Grand Duke Dmitri Konstantinovitch, cousin of the Czar, and Colonel commanding the regiment of Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard. The Grand Duke is six feet seven inches, which is so immensely tall that no hotel bed has been found long enough to accommodate him comfortably. He is obliged to have one built in sections, which travels with him, and is put up by a special mechanic, told off for the purpose, under the superintendence of the royal valet. Another gigantic European officer is Colonel Von Phiskow, of the First Regiment of Prussian Guards. He is over six feet six inches, and he headed the delegation of officers, all of them over



COL. JOHN JACOB ASTOR, 6 FEET 3½ INCHES, UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

six feet, sent by the Emperor William to the funeral of the late President Faure. Von Phiskow is the tallest officer in Germany, and his regiment, stationed at Potsdam, is the same that was the plaything of that old soldier Frederick.

The United States volunteers have also some tall and distinguished officers. John Jacob Astor, whose portrait is also given, who was among the earliest to answer the President's first appeal for men and money, for the recent war with Spain, is over six feet three and a half inches.

The Rough Riders, celebrated in many other ways, had also a very tall man among them, in the person of William Taylor de Zychlinski, who is a trifle over six feet three inches.

NOVEL LITERARY DECISION.

The citizens of a small settlement, in which there were no school facilities, decided on a literary club, or debating society, for the improvement of the mind. A drummer came along and gave them the first subject for debate—'Who was the greatest poet, Tennyson or Browning?' As a majority of the members knew nothing of either, an old inhabitant rose in meeting and said:

'Seein' as we ain't got no books here to go by, I move that Tom Green an' Bill Spurlin' git out in the middle of the meetin' an' see which th'ows the other down fust. We'll give each one o' them the name o' one of the gentlemen we're debatin', an' decide the question that way.'

Then. Browning and Tennyson—in the persons of Tom Green and Bill Spurlin'—came forward and went at it. Spurlin', who masqueraded as Browning, threw Green four times, after which the president announced Browning as a greater poet than Tennyson, and the secretary was instructed to secure Mr. Browning's address and tell him how he had come out.—Atlanta 'Constitution.'

CHESS

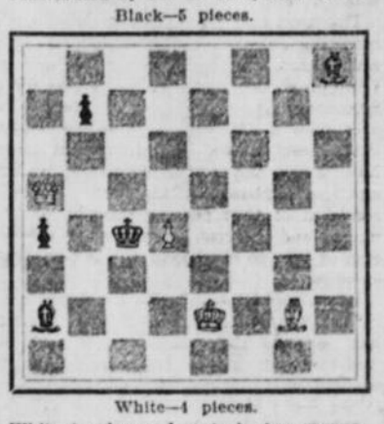
[Communications should be addressed to the Chess Editor, 'Witness,' Montreal.

Tuesday, June 13, 1899.

PROBLEM NO. 12.

Contributed by Dr. S. Gold, New York.

Black—5 pieces.



White—4 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM NO. 13.

By J. Crowther.

Black—8 pieces.



White—8 pieces.

White or Black to mate in three moves.

QUARTERLY SOLUTION TOURNEY.

O. H. Chatillon, Nicolet	15
F. Warwick, St. Paul, Minn.	15
Geo. Patterson, Winnipeg	13
J. J. Jax, Florida	12
R. MacNab, Smith's Falls	13
J. W. B., Portsmouth	11
'Report,' Rhode Island	11
J. P. Buchan, Drayton	9
C. E. H. Freeman, Hamilton	9
H. Harrison, Otterville	9
J. C. Neelands, Stroud	7
'View,' Ottawa	7
H. Archibald, Brandon, Man.	6
Thos. Mears, Beaumaris	5
C. W. Rooke, Saltcoats, Assa.	4½
D. F. McCraw, Craigvale	4
R.C.M., Vernon River, P.E.I.	4
'Kola,' Reston, Man.	2

1 B—Q 8 in the key to Problem No. 9. There are some clever traps, and it is nothing to their discredit that some of our over-trusting solvers tumbled in. Thus, 1 Q—K 7, and 1 Q x B, are both defeated by 1 Kt x R, as if, then, 2 R x Q, Q x Kt, B x Kt, Kt—B 3, or Kt—B 6, ch, K escapes to Q 6.

The solvers leading with clean scores now number only two, two fewer than last week. Were all equal there would be little fun, and we trust those who have got a couple of points or more behind will still continue to do their best. The present leaders may yet be caught napping, so that none can be sure yet awhile of having missed a place with the first six. The above problems, are the last in the First Tournament. The announcements of results will, therefore, be made in July.

An unpublished game played in the winter tournament of the Ladies' Chess Club, London:

Game 17—Scotch Gambit.

White. Miss Field.	Black. Miss Petbero.
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 Q—B 3
5 P—Q B 3	5 B—B 4
6 B—K 3	6 Q—K 4
7 Q—Q 3	7 Kt—B 3
8 Kt—Q 2	8 P—Q 4
9 Kt x Kt	9 P x Kt
10 B x B	10 P x P
11 Q—Q 4	11 Q—K 3
12 B—B 4	12 Q—B 4
13 Castles K R	13 B—K 3
14 K R—K sq	14 R—Q sq
15 B x B	15 Q x B
16 Kt x P	16 R x Q
17 Kt x Kt ch	17 P x Kt
18 R x Q ch	18 P x R
19 B x R	19 K—B 2
20 B x R P	20 R—Q sq
21 B—K 3	21 R—Q 4
22 P—K Kt 3	22 P—K R 4
23 P—Q R 4	23 R—Q R 4
24 P—Q Kt 4	24 R—Q R 3
25 P—Q R 5	25 K—K 2
26 R—Q sq	26 P—K 4
27 B—B 5 ch	27 K—K 3
28 R—Q 8	28 K—B 4
29 R—Q 7	29 K—Kt 3
30 R x P	30 P—K 5
31 R—Q R 7	31 Resigns.

EXPERTS AT LONDON.

The retirement from the International Chess Tournament of Amos Burn, the Lancashire expert, after the entire pairing had been completed, has caused some little annoyance. The cause of the withdrawal was a misunderstanding with the managers.

Score at close of fifth round.

Bird	1	Pillsbury	4
Blackburne*	3½	Schlechter	1½
Cohn	..	Showalter*	3
Janowski	3½	Steinitz	3
Lasker	3	Teichmann	2
Lee*	½	Tinsley	0
Marocsy	4½	Tschigorin*	2½
*Each a bye.		Mason*	1

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HOME DEPARTMENT

THE CARE OF BEES.

A Serial Story—Quebec's Hill Country.

CORNMEAL DAINTIES — GOOD MANNERS.

[For the 'Witness.'

THE MINISTER OF NARROW GULCH.

(By Graham Pitblado.)

(Continued from last week.)

CHAPTER II.

The sun had gone down and the shadows of night were gathering around the base of the hills and in the narrow valley. Andrew had been through the town and away out on the hill sides alone with God, and now he was returning. He thought he had been unseen in his retreat, but Big Joe had followed him and the eyes of Big Joe had seen the wrestling, and the holy calm that came afterwards to the upturned face, and the demon of jealousy and hate entered his breast because his soul recognized a man superior to himself. But Andrew knew nothing of this and was wondering if he should go back to the hotel, or try for lodgings elsewhere, when he heard a woman's voice—hard and rough, and loud—but still a woman's voice. He turned aside to the house from which the voice proceeded, and found four men seated at a table playing cards. A pair of scales and a little pile of gold on the table told its own tale. A woman was frying fish and scolding.

'A place to board!' exclaimed one of the men, in answer to the young man's question 'Why don't you go to Ned Law's? He keeps hotel. I reckon you won't git nowhere's else.'

'He told me he was filled up.'

This seemed to amuse the men vastly, for they all laughed.

'You git on the right side of Ned an I guess he'll find a bunk for you.'

'See here,' said the woman who had stood with a fork in her hand and staring, 'Why don't you go up and take care of Old Scottie? I thort that's what you ministers was fur, to take care of the sufferin', an that's what I was scoldin' about when you came in. I've been a doin' for him all I could do, an' he's that cranky an' cross that I'll not go near him again. He's lyin' up there in his shanty with a broken leg.'

'Thank you,' said Andrew, 'for letting me know this. Will you kindly tell me where he lives?'

'Goodness knows I'll show you fast enough. Come along.'

'We'd ask you to have a game with us,' said one of the men, only I'm afraid you'd be too green to gain much of that boodle.'

'No doubt I would, but if you come up to Scottie's on Sunday, I'll show you how to gain in another transaction.'

'We'll come,' said another man with a leer, 'if you get Old Scottie to let you preach at his house.'

'I'll hold you to your promise,' said Andrew as he followed the woman.

'There,' she said, after they had gone a few rods. 'You follow that path around the hill an' the first shanty is his. I hope he'll let you in.'

* * * * *

'For guid sake come in, an' no stan' there thumpin',' was the answer to the young man's knock. 'Come awa an' tak these cloots aff ma leg. That daft gowk has tied me that tight that the bluid will soon be spurtin' through ma taes. Fulls tha weemen are, nae sense tae them.'

'I am only too glad to be of service to you,' said Andrew, crossing the room to a low bed on which lay a man with his face to the wall.

At the sound of the strange voice the man grasped a pistol and stared savagely at the new comer.

'Put down your pistol,' said Andrew, 'I intend no harm. I was sent here by a woman in the first house over the hill. She said you were suffering from a broken leg.'

'Who are ye?' asked Scottie, with the weapon still to his shoulder.

'I have been sent to preach the gospel to the miners in this town.'

'Your name?'

'Andrew Dods.'

Scottie stared at him for a moment then laid the pistol down.

'I've learned no to believe a' I hear,' he said, 'but if ye ken onything aboot broken banes, git me some relief, for a'm in perfect agony. That auld wife was na content wi' rowin' me up that tight that ma taes feel like black puddins, but she's tied ma leg doon tae the bed so's I canna budge it.'

'Ye seem to ken what ye'er aboot,' he said,as Andrew removed the bandages from the wounded limb. 'Are ye studying surgery tae?'

'Yes. I intend being a medical missionary.'

'The South Sea Islanders just missed having a fine dish o' broth in the future, then, for I was near blowin' the tap o' ye'r head oot o' the door. You'd hae been like the Grand Master o' the Templars in ane o' Walter Scott's novels, standin' there without ye'r hed wonderin' what had happened tae ye.'

'There! I think you will feel more comfortable,' said Andrew, as he finished bandaging.

'That was a nate done job.'

'I am glad you think so,' said the young man modestly.

'Think so! Have you never admired the w'y Salidau gave the sweep o' his sword. Ye'r Scotch?'

'My parents were.'

'There's no need tae ask what's yer creed. I ken it fine. I was brought up masel on the Shorter Catechism an' oat cake, no to speak o' the Psalms o' David.'

'Then I hope you've been letting your light shine in the Rockies.'

'Ye've heard, I suppose, o' the children o' Israel, when they were carried intae captivity by some heathen rascal o' a king; hoo they cudna sing the sangs o' Zion in a strange land. I hav'na even mentioned pease brose sin' I cam' here. I wonder if you cud get me something tae eat. A'm desperit hungry.'

'With pleasure. What shall I get, and where shall I get it?'

'Ye had better light the lamp, an' pit on a fire. Ye'll find a couple o' fish in a pan ootside, an' the bread's in yon box, as or ither things ye'll jist hae to hunt roun' and find them for yirsel'.'

As Andrew prepared the evening meal, he was conscious that Scottie was watching his movements through his shaggy eyebrows, and a prayer went up from his heart that he might win the man on the bed. He would prove a powerful ally in his work among the miners.

'Here's a dish for an epicure,' he said, as he placed the fish on a rude stand by the bedside.

'Can ye no find anither plate? They're tin, but ye may happin on a clean ane, somewhere, an' a'm no goin' tae eat alane.'

Preparing the meal had sharpened Andrew's appetite, and he was quite ready to do full justice to his share of the fish.

'Dae ye see that jug in the window?'

'Yes.'

'Weel, ye jist turn it upside doon, before ye sit doon. Ye needna sniff it it, for no a drap has been intil't this twal month. When ye sit doon a'll tell ye why I turn the jug.'

When they were seated, the young man bowed his head, and returned thanks for the food before them.

'If ye lavna had a bite since ye left the railway a'm thinkin' tha was a genuine grace, an' that's mair than can be said o' the maist o' them.'

'Yes, I am genuinely thankful and quite ready to begin on the fish. Is that not some one coming? I hear steps approaching.'

'Oh, ye needna fash ye'er thoom,' said Scottie, nonchalantly. 'Naebody will daur pass the threshold o' that door while the jug's turned.'

'Is that the significance of the turned jug?'

'Ye've heard tell, I daur say of General Gordon? Weel, ye ken he used tae pit a pocket napkin doon before his tent door when he wanted to be alane. 'I'll no ray a' turn the jug for the same purpose, but a man mun hae some privacy. They ken fine Scottie's no' 'at hame' certain oors.'

'How did you manage it?'

'Oh! they took tae keekin' at first, an' a couple o' them went aroon wi' sair een for a week or twa. Ye'll see a guid wheen shots in the door if ye care tae examine it. They respect the turned jug noo.'

'That must be the reason,' said Andrew, with a laugh, 'that the men responded so readily to my invitation.'

'What men? What invitation?' asked Scottie.

'The men in the first house over the ridge. I asked them to come here on Sunday, and I'd show them how to win in another transaction. They were gambling.'

'What said they?'

'They said they would come if you let me preach.'

'Ay! Hoo did ye ken that I'd let ye?'

'I did not know. The words left my lips almost before I was aware of it, but the Lord knew and he directed me here.'

'I thought it was yon auld wife. But, man, think ye, I'm goin' tae tak ye in, an' let ye preach here. Fegs, na! a pretty pickle I'd get masel intil. I've no had the mind of the community, yet a man mun gang cautious amang a set o' lawless men.'

'You a Scotchman,' said Andrew, rising, 'you in whose veins runs the blood of the Covenanters. Have you so far degenerated that you have to find the mind of the community on a cause that they gave their best blood to maintain? Are Scotland's sons no better men than this?'

'Sit ye doon an' eat yir fish. Ye've gien my leg anither twist wi' yir oratory.'

Andrew finished the meal in silence, put away the dishes that had been used, then came to the bed and asked if there was anything more he could do before saying goodnight.

'I've been thinkin',' said Scottie, 'that ye were too dangerous a chap to let out o' ma sight. I'll keep ye wi' me, an' ye'll preach here. I'll keep an ee on ye, an' if ye divna hold them ower the seethin' pot, I'll tak' it oot o' ye when we'er alane. I've taen yir cause an' I'll see it carrit through.

(To be continued.)



SEASIDE CHILDREN.

—From 'Toilers of the Deep.'

As soon as the school year closes many families of children will be taken by their parents to the seaside. There, if they are allowed to run about freely in simple clothing, they will probably lay in a stock of health that will be a benefit to them not only during the next winter but through years to come. A child's happy outdoor life is one of the best preparations for future success and people are beginning to realize how much one's power to get on and do good service in the world depends on good health and a sound nervous system. Even children who are naturally delicate can often be fitted for the struggle of life by judicious treatment, including living out of doors in the pleasant summer months, while for strong children it is the best way to preserve their strength and increase it year by year.

WOMEN AND BEES.

(Lida A. Churchill in N.Y. 'Observer.')

W. L. Hutchinson, in an article published in the Washington, D.C., 'Home Magazine,' says:

'Of the minor rural industries none appeal more strongly to women than that of bee-keeping. In one sense bees may be made pets in something the same way as may be done with fowls; in fact, they need the constant care and attention that a woman can give with such deftness to any object in whose welfare she is interested, be it a house plant, a chicken, a baby or a colony of bees. Then, too, bee-keeping has its aesthetical side. It has very appropriately been called the poetry of agriculture. The busy little workers leaving their hives to gather nectar from the beautiful flowers, the dainty white combs that they build, the exhilaration of swarming, all appeal to woman's poetical nature. Not only this, but bees take their owner out into the sunshine where heaven's own breezes put color in faded cheeks. Of course, a woman cannot care for so large a number of colonies as can be taken care of by a man, but for what she can do the remuneration is fully as great as that which could be secured by the same strength put into some other industry. There is one branch of the industry that is particularly adapted to women that is, the rearing and sale of queen bees. This requires almost constant attention to a great many details, but none of the work is laborious. Quite a number of women have been wonderfully successful in this line of bee-keeping.

'Fear of stings probably keeps a great many women out of bee-keeping; but this fear is almost wholly groundless, as a thorough knowledge of the disposition of bees, and of methods of protecting the person, will almost wholly prevent the getting of stings. If sufficient care is exercised the operator need never be stung. In the first place, bees sting only in defence of their lives. There may be an occasional exception to this, but it is the rule. Bees out in the field gathering honey are as harmless as so many bluebirds. It is only near the hive that an attack is ever volunteered, and need not be expected there if the bees are pure Italians of a peaceable strain.

'The first step is to procure some literature upon the subject and "read up." I will give the addresses of the leading periodicals in the United States devoted to bee culture. 'Gleanings in Bee Culture,' Medina, Ohio; 'America Bee Journal,' Chicago, Ill.; 'American Bee Keeper,' Jamestown, N.Y.; 'Bee Keeper's Review,' Flint, Mich.; and 'The Progressive Bee Keeper,' Higginsville, Mo. The editors of any of these publications will gladly send sample copies, and in the columns of these journals will be found the advertisements of text books upon bee-keeping. After having read one or two books devoted to bees and their care, it is an excellent thing to visit the apiary of some successful bee keeper, and to subscribe to one or more of the magazines devoted to bee culture. It is difficult for a beginner to understand much that is in the magazines until he has read some of the text-books. After getting a fair theoretical knowledge of bee-keeping from reading and visiting bee-keepers, a few colonies of bees should be purchased; just how many is difficult to say. Probably a dozen of colonies would be as large a number as a beginner ought to commence with, and it is possible to begin with only one colony; the point is just here; it is likely that some mistake will be made at first, and it is better that the mistake be made with only a few colonies, letting bees and the knowledge increase hand in hand.

'Buy Italian bees in movable comb hives of the nearest reliable bee-keeper, unless the bees would have to be sent a long distance by express, when if bees in box hives can be bought near at home and at low prices, it may be better to get them and to transfer them than to pay enormous express charges. All in all, Italian bees are the most desirable, at least for a beginner. They are the most gentle, the best of workers, and a beautiful golden color, while with the modern methods and fixtures most excellent results can be obtained from them.'

A woman in Santa Anna, Cal., who sells thousands of jars of honey every season, gave the following statement to the author of 'Women in the Business World.'

'Neatness and order are essential, and energy is necessary. There should be no human drones about an apiary. Any of the standard works on bees should be relied upon. Much can be learned from the bee journals.

'Five hundred dollars will start anyone with fifty colonies of bees, and all necessary appurtenances to operate the business. An income can be expected within a year, or less time. It is a business which gives quicker returns for the capital invested than any I know of. Should a woman have a liking for this occupation, and not the capital, she can begin with a few swarms, and soon build up and increase her colonies, and in a few years have a large apiary. As the bees would only require a small portion of her time, she would be occupied in some other employment besides. The average yield of a colony in California is one hundred pounds of honey, besides the increase.'

A Maine woman declares that when the price of honey is good she averages fifty dollars from each swarm of bees.

STE. AGATHE DES MONTS.

The lovely hill country around Ste. Agathe is becoming well-known both to holiday seekers and to invalids. Miss Elizabeth Wand's sanitarium is one of its important institutions, a large house having been built for the present season. There convalescents find every arrangement made for their comfort as Miss Wand is a trained nurse and understands how such a home should be managed. An outdoor life in the pure mountain air is encouraged, and boating is one of the attractions of the place. A rule which commends the house to nervous sufferers is that of silence after nine o'clock in the evening, lights being put out at that early hour. The scenery and the air of Ste. Agathe make it an ideal place for such a sanitarium.

No consumptives are taken at Miss Wand's establishment but there is a consumptives' home in Ste. Agathe, and well people can find boarding houses to suit different purses and tastes.

The Young Men's Christian Association has found Ste. Agathe a good place for holiday outings. Last year several parties of boys and young men went into camp on the edge of one of the lakes and had a delightful time roughing it. The railway tickets are cheaper when a number go in the same party, and in this way the Y. M. C. A. can offer a cheap and very pleasant holiday to many who could not otherwise get it.



MORE CORN MEAL RECIPES.

(Christine Terhune Herrick in 'Harper's Bazar.')

Raised Corn Bread.—One pint of milk, made very hot; 1½ cup of Indian meal; half cup of wheat flour; 2 eggs, well beaten; 1 tablespoonful each of butter and white sugar; salt-spoonful of salt; half yeast cake dissolved in warm water. Put the meal in a bowl, pour the scalding milk upon it, and let it stand. When cool, stir in the melted yeast cake, the sugar, and the flour, and set aside to rise. At the end of five or six hours stir in the melted butter, the salt, and the beaten eggs. Beat thoroughly, turn into muffin-pans or a large shallow tin, and let the bread rise in a warm place for fifteen or twenty minutes before putting into the oven. Bake about twenty minutes, and eat hot.

I do not think hot bread of any kind raised with yeast is ever as wholesome as that raised with baking-powder, but the above is much more digestible than raised wheat rolls would be if eaten hot.

Boiled Corn Bread.—Two cups of corn meal; 1 cup of flour; 2 cups of sour milk; 1 cup of warm water; 1 tablespoonful of cottolene or butter; 1 tablespoonful of molasses; 1 teaspoonful each of soda and salt. Mix all well together, turn into a mould with a tight-fitting top, put in a pot of boiling water, and cook two hours. Turn out, let it dry in the oven for a few minutes and serve.

Corn Meal Griddle Cakes.—Two cups of boiling milk; 1 cup of corn meal; half-cup of flour; 2 eggs; 1 tablespoonful each of butter and molasses; 1 heaping teaspoonful of baking-powder; salt-spoonful of salt. Pour the boiling milk over the meal as directed in recipe for raised corn bread. When cool, add the butter, melted; the molasses, salt, and flour; and lastly the eggs, beaten very light. If the batter is too stiff, thin with cold milk to the right consistency.

Southern Batter Bread.—Two cups of Southern corn meal, sifted; 4 cups of milk; 1 tablespoonful of butter; 1 teaspoonful of salt; 2 eggs. Whip the eggs light; stir them into the milk; add the meal, salt and butter. Beat hard for two minutes, and bake very quickly in a shallow pan or in muffin-tins.

Indian Pudding (boiled).—Two cups of milk; 2 cups of corn meal; 2 eggs; 2 tablespoonfuls of sugar; 2 tablespoonfuls of beef suet, rubbed fine; half-teaspoonful each of sugar and ground cinnamon; pinch of soda in the milk. Heat the milk with the soda, and when boiling stir in the meal, salt, and suet, and set it aside to cool. When cold, beat in the spice, sugar, and whipped eggs, and stir vigorously. Boil in a brown bread mould for four hours. Leave room in the mould for the pudding to swell. Eat with hard sauce, or with cream sweetened profusely with scraped maple sugar.

Indian Fruit Pudding.—Make by the preceding recipe, but stir in a cupful of seeded raisins and cleaned currants well dredged with flour just before putting the pudding in the mould.

Baked Indian Pudding.—This may be mixed like the boiled Indian pudding, but will require four or five hours' slow baking in an earthen-ware pudding dish.

Steamed Corn Meal Pudding.—Mix by the recipe given for boiled corn bread, doubling the quantity of sugar, and adding a cupful of currants, cleansed, and dredged in flour. When done, eat with hard sauce, or with butter and sugar, or with maple syrup.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS

The two answers published to-day in the 'Manners' competition are interesting, but not the best received. They both leave out of sight the fact that the boy said 'What?' when he did not hear what was said. Perhaps the writers would say the boy ought to have heard the first time. Careless people often ask others to repeat their words, merely through inattention.

THE CRITIC.

GOOD MANNERS.

Editor Home Department.—In answer to the question as to what the boy should say in the anecdote entitled 'Without Manners,' I submit the following, hoping for a favorable consideration:

The boy upon entering, removes his cap, and politely acknowledging any persons present by a slight bow, respectfully addresses the gentleman in the office in this manner: 'Are you the gentleman who advertised for a clerk?' If answered in the affirmative, he proceeds: 'If you should engage me to fill this position, I shall do my best to please you, sir.'

On being informed that he is too young, he again slightly bows and replies, 'Very well, sir.'

Respectfully yours,
GRACE D. CAMPBELL.

POLITE DEMEANOR.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir, — I beg to give the following answer to the question you have proposed in your issue of May 27, in your Correspondent's Column.

The question is: 'What should the boy who had the wish to obtain a situation have said to the business man who advertised for a boy?'

Answer:—He should have gone up to the business man's desk in a natural and respectful manner, with his hat in his hand. Then he should have said:

'I understand, sir, that you have advertised for a boy, and I wish to apply for the situation.'

Or, instead of 'sir,' he might have used the gentleman's name: 'Mr. .....'

To the gentleman's remark, 'I want an older boy than you,' the answer might have been: 'I am sorry, sir, that I will not suit you, if your decision on that point is final; but if not so, it may be that you would find me able and willing to do your work, if you give me a trial.'

If the gentleman should have persisted in his determination to have an older boy, the boy should have answered somewhat in this manner:

'In that case, I cannot urge you further, sir, so I will bid you good-day.'

K. DEAN.



NO. 24.

The owner of a flock of sheep in bible times usually had them tended by a member of his own family. Thus David tended his father's sheep, and even in like manner God, whose sheep we are, sent his Son to be our Shepherd. If the children have learned the Old Testament words which liken the Creator's care for His own people to that of a sheep-owner for his flock, they will be interested to hear how Jesus said that his Father had given him the sheep to take care of. This simple way of putting it may save some enquiring little mind from puzzling over an apparent contradiction or mystery. Before singing the hymn teach the verse: 'My sheep hear my voice, and I know them and they follow me.' John x., 27.

Jesus is our Shepherd,
Wiping every tear,
Folded in His bosom
What have we to fear?
Only let us follow
Whither He doth lead,
To the thirsty desert
Or the dewy mead.

Jesus is our Shepherd,
Well we know His voice;
How its gentlest whisper
Makes our hearts rejoice!
Even when He chideth
Tender is His tone,
None but He should guide us,
We are His alone.

ADDITION TO THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.

At the Queen's Birthday services at Simla, India, the National Anthem was sung with the addition of the following pretty verse, which, with an alteration of the first line, might well be made a part of the anthem during the rest of the Queen's life:

Thou who for fourscore years
In sunshine, cloud, and tears
Hast kept our Queen
Still be her guide and stay
Through life's uncertain way
Till dawns the perfect day.
God bless our Queen!

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

June 25, 1899.

REVIEW.

BY JOHN R. WHITNEY.

Golden Text.—This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners.—1. Tim. i., 15.

Confining ourselves in this 'Review' to the events of the last week of Jesus's ministry, we find that 'six days before the Passover,' when he was crucified, Jesus 'came to Bethany,' and 'on the next day' when he entered in Jerusalem, he was received by 'a very great multitude,' who 'spread their garments in the way,' and 'cut down branches off the trees' and strewing them in the way, welcomed him with shouts of 'Hozanna —Blessed is the King of Israel that cometh in the name of the Lord.' The deeply-seated expectation of the disciples that he would now 'restore again the kingdom to Israel' (Acts i., 6.) seemed about to be fully realized.

But it was not as a temporal king that he was to do his great work either for them or for us. Among the strangers in the city were 'certain Greeks.' As the 'Wise men of the East' came to Jerusalem at the beginning of Jesus's ministry, so these 'Greeks' came to him at its close. In both cases they were the representatives of the great Gentile world. They came to do homage to the world's Redeemer, and the appeal of these 'Greeks' to Philip—'Sir, we would see Jesus'—expresses the great need of all mankind. Doubtless they expected to be presented to one, who, if not already established upon an earthly throne, soon would be.

He told them, however, that if they and all whom they represented 'would see' him, it must be as one dying for them rather than as one reigning over them, for by dying, the great work which he came into the world to do for sinners, would be consummated. (xii., 31-33.)

The same important truth was repeated a few days later, when they made a supper for him in Bethany. Then Mary came in as he sat at meat, and anointed his head and his feet with precious ointment of spikenard. A few months before she had received her brother back from the grave through his wonderful power and love. No offering was too costly to express her gratitude. But when her act was criticised, it was not to her gratitude or her love that he called attention. The fragrance of her act would indeed fill the earth with its perfume, but it was because—perhaps all unwittingly—she had anointed his body for its burying. It was not as a temporal benefactor that she and they were to 'see' him, but as a dying Saviour. And from that supper Judas went out to consummate his bargain for his betrayal, condemnation and death.

The next day the feast of the Passover was to be celebrated. In the morning Jesus sent Peter and John into the city to make preparations for its observance. In the evening he and his disciples came together to eat it for the last time. What was done and said that evening must have impressed John very deeply, for one-fourth part of his whole gospel narrative is taken up with an account of it, and in that account he tells us of many things to which none of the other evangelists make the slightest allusion. But he dwells on them with peculiar fulness and tenderness.

Filled with thoughts of their own importance in the coming kingdom of their Master, when they came together none of the disciples were willing to refresh the others, or even him, by stooping to wash their soiled and tired feet. But what they were not willing to do for each other or for him, John says, he did for all. Spiritually it was an office which none but he could perform, for he used the incident to impress upon them the great fact that each one needed a spiritual washing, and he said to them, and to us, 'If I wash thee not, thou hast no part with me' (xiii., 8). It is not enough, therefore, that 'we see' that he died for us, if his blood does not cleanse us from al lsin. (I. John i., 7.)

Having declared this important fact, Jesus went on, that evening to reveal to them more clearly than ever before other features of his gracious work for them and for us. He himself, he said, was 'the way, the truth, and the life,' and he added, 'No man cometh unto the Father but by me' (xiv., 6). By his life and by his death, 'The Way' was opened by which every penitent and believing sinner could be delivered, both from the penalty and the power of sin. And more than that, he said, 'I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you forever' (xiv., 16). He—the Holy Ghost—should stand 'alongside of' each one, to plead with and for him as an 'advocate,' and to strengthen him, as the 'Comforter.' Thus, through him, the triune God —Father, Son and Holy Ghost—would become one with them, and through that oneness each one would not only bring forth much fruit, but be filled with the joy of his Lord (xv., 1-11). Then that evening of blessed fellowship and instruction, was closed by the singing of a hymn, and by prayer, the intercession of Jesus himself, not only for them, 'but for them also,' he said, 'which shall believe on me through their word' (xvii., 20).

Passing through the city, down into the valley of Jehoshaphat, and up the slope of Olivet, Jesus and His disciples entered into an olive garden, and sat down by the oil-press. Then taking John and two others aside, He left them and went Himself alone a little further to pray. He had, probably, often done the same thing before, but now He was bowed down with an agony indescribable. It was the beginning of the end of His great work for man's redemption. On Him—who all his life had been 'without sin' (Heb. iv., 14), 'holy, harmless, undefiled, and separate from sinners' (Heb. vii., 26'—the Lord 'laid the iniquity of us all' (Isa. liii., 6), and the conscious sense of that burden wrung great drops of blood from His human frame.

He who was to be man's Redeemer, moreover, must not only be conscious of the burden of sin which every penitent sinner feels when he awakes to know his condition before God, but, like him, He must also pass under the condemnation of the law. So we find Jesus entering voluntarily into this very position, for no law ever compels one to be surety for another against his will. The time was nearly midnight. Then Judas with an armed band entered the garden. Jesus went forth to meet them and asked, 'Whom seek ye?'

'Jesus of Nazareth,' they said.

'I am he,' he replied.

But they did not take him. 'They went backward and fell on the ground.' Then he delivered himself into their hands, and when he delivered himself up all of his disciples went free.

From the garden he was taken before the highest ecclesiastical court, and the highest civil court in the world, to be tried. Before the one he was condemned as guilty of sedition, or rebellion against his king. But when he was condemned on the first charge, one actually guilty of blasphemy in its most aggravated form, was allowed to go free to repent and believe. When he was condemned on the second charge, another actually under sentence for sedition made in the city, and for murder' (Luke xxiii., 19), was set at liberty. So it has ever been for these scenes in earthly courts were but the shadows of far more gracious scenes in the high court of heaven. He who came 'to redeem them that were under the law' (Gal. iv., 5), was condemned of men that men might not be condemned of God.

Weighed down by the load of imputed sin, and condemned by the law, Jesus was led out to be crucified 'with the transgressors.' When He died, the penitent and believing sinner at His side entered with Him into Paradise. But the impenitent and unbelieving—with all of his sins resting upon him—died without hope or promise. And when Jesus died, John alone of all the Evangelists records that He said, 'It is finished.' His work was done. The law was satisfied. By His holy life, its every demand for obedience had been kept. By His death, the full penalty of all transgressions was fully paid.

But how should it be known with certainty, by men and by angels, that every requirement of God's law, had thus been satisfactorily met when Jesus of Nazareth died on Calvary? It was certified by the Resurrection. His body being 'without sin,' could not see corruption, for the penalty of sin was not 'corruption' but 'death.' That penalty had been fully paid when He died upon the Cross. So on the third day He rose from the dead, and it was 'declared with power by the resurrection,' that Jesus of Nazareth was none other than the very 'Son of God.' (Rom. i., 4.) 'The Resurrection' was the signing and sealing by God of the Redemption written in the blood of Jesus of Nazareth. Then it was certified beyond all question, that He had satisfied His own law, by the life and death of His own Son.

HOME READINGS.

M. John xi., 32-45.—The raising of Lazarus.

T. John xiii., 1-17.—Jesus Teaching Humility.

W. John xiv., 1-14.—Jesus the Way, the Truth and the Life.

T.John xv., 1-11.—The Vine and the Branches.

F. John xviii., 1-14.—Christ betrayed and arrested.

S. John xix., 17-30.—Christ crucified.

S. John xx., 11-20.—Christ risen.

DEPARTMENT.

Topic—June 25, 1899

SPIRITUAL GROWTH.

(Matt. iv., 26-32.)

'Man doth not live by bread only, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of the Lord.' (Deut. viii., 3.)

In the garden stands a rose bush, and near the rose bush stands a rockery. The pile of stones stands on the same ground as the bush, the same rain and sunshine beat upon them both, but as the summer days advance the little rose bush is growing and bearing beautiful flowers. But the rockery does not grow, it cannot bring forth fruit, it has no life. The rockery belongs to a different kingdom. The stone cannot grow into a rose bush.

The little bird that sings outside your door is very beautiful, perhaps you have made a pet of it and care a great deal for it, perhaps it, in turn, recognizes you as its friend. But you cannot make it a member of your family, it cannot understand your thoughts nor answer your questions. It may be perfect and lovely as a bird, but it does not belong to the family of mankind. So the children of this world may be outwardly very beautiful and fascinating, but unless a man is born of God, he cannot belong to the family of God. A canary cannot grow into a man, neither can a child of the world, a natural man, grow to be fit for the kingdom of God. 'Except a man be born of water and of the spirit he cannot enter into the kingdom of God.'

First then we must be sure that we are born into the kingdom, that we are the true children of the Heavenly Father. (Rom. xiii., 14-17.) A growing child needs much nourishment. We are careful to feed our bodies regularly, generally three or four times a day. We are careful of the quality and quantity of our food, knowing that the best work can be done on the best nourishment. Our bodies live but a short time at best —eighty years seems short when one reaches the other end of life—but our souls live on and on forever, those who have chosen God in this life going to live with him through eternity, and those who have chosen their own way going to live apart from God forever. (Matt. xxv., 41, 46; Rev. xii., 7-9; xx., 10.)

The mind must be fed. Careless persons let their minds feed on gossip, silly stories or exciting novels. The food which some minds receive may be compared to chips and dust, ashes and mud, useless and actually harmful matter. Others feed their minds with good wholesome study and elevating books. Properly fed minds grow strong and active, able and ready to do good work. The body must be fed. The mind must be fed. But, most important of all, the soul must be fed. Yet many consider that two or three times a week is sufficient for the soul to be fed. Those who are true to their Christian Endeavor pledge must get food for their souls once a day, but how often it is like snatching a morsel as one passes a well-filled table, and so quickly hurrying off to work that the food has not time to be digested or to benefit the partaker! God's word says, 'Them that honor me, I will honor, and they that despise me shall be lightly esteemed.' The man who considers his bodily welfare of more importance than his soul's welfare is making the mistake of his lifetime, and a mistake whose effects must follow him through eternity.

Regular, prayerful study of God's word and the constant communion and fellowship of the Holy Spirit, are necessary to the soul's growth in holiness and strength—what we call our spiritual growth. And the indwelling of the Holy Spirit will bring forth the fruits pleasing to God—'love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance.'

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Rev. Theodore Cuyler, D.D., signed the total abstinence pledge when ten years old, and has kept it ever since.

Two hundred women at Chattanooga, Tenn., went to the City Council chamber and defeated a movement started by saloon keepers to extend the closing hour at night from ten to twelve o'clock.

Lowell, Massachusetts, has voted no-license and on May 1 all the liquor-stores went out of business. The nearest place where drinks may be legally bought at retail, is Lawrence, ten miles away.

Bishop Hurst says that the tendency in Europe at present is to abandon the higher criticism and return to the long prevalent belief of the Church. 'There has been a marked increase in the number of able and scholarly critics in favor of the conservative position.'

The Rev. F. B. Meyer is going once more to the Northfield convention, thus acceding to an earnest invitation from Mr. Moody. He hopes to leave Liverpool on July 29, after attending the Keswick convention. This will make Mr. Meyer's sixth journey to the United States at the request of Mr. Moody.

Local unions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in many of the States are celebrating their twenty-fifth anniversaries, as a great number have already reached their quarter-century mile-post. The next national convention, to be held at Seattle, Wash., will be on Oct. 20-25, the commemoration also of twenty-five years as a national organization.

The English Zionists have set on foot a movement to acquire the site of the Maccabean tombs, at Modin, together with the surrounding land. For this purpose £1,000 will be required, and it is proposed to secure this sum from English Zionists. Then those from other countries will be invited to provide a fund for the foundation of a colony, agricultural college or some similar establishment.

Professor L. J. Bertrand, of the Oeuvre des Pretres Convertis, is in England once more. He has of late suffered from ill-health, induced by overwork consequent upon the increasing anxieties attending mission operations among ex-priests in France. He has now recovered, however, and hopes to find many old friends at home during his travels in England and Scotland. Letters to him may be addressed 39 Woburn Place, Russel Square, London, W.C.

A revised version of the gospels is being issued in New York, under the imprimatur of the Roman archbishop. The remarkable thing about it is, that while the Vulgate is the authorized and canonical version of the Church, these revised gospels are based on a consensus of such editions as Westcott and Hort, Tischendorf, Lachmann and the translators of our own Revised Version. The translation is remarkably well done in a somewhat modernized style, and the Vulgate reading is frequently transferred from the text to the margin. But where its difference from the consensus is serious, it still retains supremacy.

Chinatown in San Francisco has been moved to its centre by a glorious revival. Nearly one hundred cards have been signed, expressing the signers' determination to follow Christ and accept him as their Saviour. On one night twenty-five and thirty-four on another night knelt down at the altar, some with their faces on the floor in the very dust. Young men did nearly all the work, marching through Chinatown with kettledrums and cornets, stopping at the street corners to testify to the saving power of God. Then they sang all the way back to the mission, bringing a great crowd every night.

A Roman Catholic priest in New York having expressed doubt about any Catholics ever becoming Baptists, an investigation was set on foot to discover the facts. Twenty-nine Baptist churches in various cities, east and west, reported a total of 313 members who had come out of Roman Catholic churches. In many cases these converts were among the leading people. Forty-seven New York pastors, of five different denominations, report ex-Catholics in their membership, in numbers varying from one to seventy. Fully one-fourth of the 25,000 German Baptists are stated as converts from Romanism. Other denominations could probably present similar figures.

The death is announced of Mrs. Emma Marshall, the author of a long series of historical and other books and sketches always characterized by soundness of work and loftiness of tone. Some of her works were conspicuously popular in Germany as well as in this country. The central figure in many of them is a historic person, and men so different as Tyndale, Nicholas Ferrar and Sir Christopher Wren were utilized always to enforce a moral. Mrs. Marshall was a daughter of Mr. Simon Martin, a partner in Gurney's Norwich Bank. She was married in 1854.

Fifty-two Presbyterian ministers and elders have promised definitely to spend August at Northfield in attendance upon the Moody meetings. Weston Hall has been rented for their exclusive use, and a fund approximating two thousand dollars has been raised in order that ministers may have free entertainment for themselves and reduced rates for their wives. It is due to some of them to say, however, that they have subscribed to the guarantee fund. The undertaking was suggested at one of several prayer meetings held this spring by the New York Presbytery, the purpose being a special effort to deepen the spiritual life. As a means of further deepening it the attendance at Northfield was proposed.

In the Shansi province of China a copy of the Gospel of Mark fell into the hands of a learned man and a priest. The one read the strange book aloud to the other. There was a great deal in it which neither reader nor hearer understood. But they were so impressed that they came to the conviction that the book must come from heaven, and they paid divine honors to it for many years. Later on they received a New Testament, and began to worship Jesus and the apostles. When at last a Chinese evangelist came to their country, these two men were the first who joined themselves to him. They were instructed and baptized, and, filled with zeal for Christ, began to gather two little churches around them. One of them, we are informed, has led about fifty persons to Christ.—'Die Bibel in China,' from the 'Evangelisches Missions Magazin.'

In the north of Japan the mouths of the rivers are sometimes choked by sand blown on land from the sea. Then come disastrous floods. One such calamity occurred recently at Hakodate. The government sent some help for the sufferers; so did the foreigners round about; and the pastors of the three Christian churches in Hakodate made a street collection. After due notice they went round the town with thirteen carts and a bell, accompanied by the town band, who had volunteered their services. 'Service for the King' describes the collection. The people came running out with clothing. Shop-keepers came out with pieces of cotton and other articles; some brought money. The carts were piled up, and they took the things into the Methodist Church, and made them up into bundles. The priests tried to divert the stream, saying they would receive the things and distribute them, but the people said, 'No; we have confidence in the Christians. Our gifts will reach those they are meant for!' So Christian character commends itself and commends Christ.—'Presbyterian.'

The two Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church in India have decided to unite in helping to raise the $20,000,000, on which the mother church in America has set her gaze, and to which she is bending her energies. As the donor is free to designate the object to which the gift shall be devoted, the North India and the North-west India Conferences have specified seven educational institutions which are in special need of aid, and these they commend to the attention of friends of the work in India. The institutions specified are the following: The Bareilly Theological Seminary, the Reid Christian College, Lucknow; Lucknow Woman's College, Oak Openings Boys' High School, Philander Smith Institute. Girls' High School, Cawnpore, and Wellesley Girls' High School, Naini Tal. These institutions are selected by the executive committee of the fund as the important educational centres in the field. The endowment of schools in mission fields is work that must be done outside the Missionary Society; the society's funds are all needed for current expenses.—'Guardian.'

Sixty little gardens are being made for the kindergarten children of the St. Bartholomew parish house. Furthermore, they are to be roof gardens. Not the aerial summer-night haunts which are generally understood by that term, but really truly gardens, where seeds can be planted and vegetables can be grown. The plots will not be large, the whole sixty being included within the boundaries of the parish house roof; but the children are almost as excited as if they were about to duplicate the hanging gardens of Babylon. Most of them have never seen a vegetable growing, and are quite of the opinion that before long they will be able to sit under the shade of an arbor of turnip-vines, and perhaps—delicious hope!—climb their own radish and lettuce trees. The backward spring, and other causes, will unquestionably disappoint these dreams, but other joys will come in their stead, and the sixty little gardeners will soon be envied above all their fellows. The plan is a decidedly happy thought on the part of the St. Bartholomew people.—'Harper's Bazar.'

One of the most successful agencies in the evangelization of France is the canal-boat in connection with the McAll Mission, 'Le Bon Messager.' In France, owing to the multiplicity of canals, it is possible to travel twenty thousand miles in the heart of the country by this means. A writer in the New York 'Evangelist' says: 'It is impossible to give with any sobriety of description an account of what this boat work is to the people of France. The floating chapel, seating a hundred and fifty, moves slowly along its way, stopping at hamlet after hamlet, and wherever it stops, for two weeks or three, the room is crowded, the river banks are thronged, if there is a bridge overhead it is crowded too, and this for meeting after meeting. When it moves along the people follow it, walking three miles, five miles, even fifteen miles after their long day's work in the field, for the privilege of a service, and not giving it up until it is simply impossible to reach it. Mayors and other city officials have welcomed it, as making for popular enlightenment and for public order, and in not a few instances have done their part to provide a locality for a continuation of evangelistic work after the boat has gone on its way.' The Americans are now building another boat, the 'Emilie,' which is to be placed at the service of the McAll Mission.

PROGRESS AT MUKTI.

PUNDITA RAMABAI'S CHRISTIAN SETTLEMENT.

When Pundita Ramabai was making her garden at the Sharada Sadan, some years ago, she arranged a fernery around a fountain, but the ferns she brought from Lanonli and Khandala, in the rains, soon died. They perished because they had no depth of earth, and Ramabai's experience in trying to preserve them was like that of many others. But Ramabai meant to have a fernery, and, nothing daunted by failure, she hired two bullock carts, and went off one day to a river ride some twenty miles distant, where she knew she would find what she wanted. She brought back quantities of beautiful maiden hair, roots, soil and all, and planted her fernery, which flourishes to this day.

It is this characteristic of determination and perseverance that has been a large factor in the human side of the work here at Mukti. It is due to Ramabai to say this, but the workers here including herself, ascribe all the glory to God.

We had not seen the place since Jan. 3, 1898. In one year great progress has been made, the square of buildings, then just showing the foundation above the ground, has been completed and used for months, and another long row backing on the roadside as well. These buildings are still not sufficient for the requirements of the inmates, and others are planned out and commenced which will be completed as the Lord sends the means. These include sleeping and living rooms for twenty-five girls, a shed for the milk cattle in such position as to enable the girls to care for them, storerooms, etc. A place for bathing is now being constructed by the nearest well.

But Ramabai's heart is not satisfied with the work or the 225 famine widows now here; she had brought to her a few poor women who have been ruled by vice, some terribly diseased. These are temporarily housed in 'chupper' huts, entirely separate from the rest, and Ramabai contemplates building a house for such cases, where they can be as far as possible healed and brought to the Lord. An experienced worker has already assumed the care of these poor women, believing that the Lord will send means for the needed premises, in which to house and train them. The hearts of some seem already tender, and fruit is expected from this also.

Nobody need suppose that Mukti is a place where these 225 famine widows have settled down to be supported in idleness.

A HIVE OF INDUSTRY.

The settlement is all astir by four a.m. At five school begins; from 8.30 one and a half hours are allowed for cooking and eating the morning meal. School again holds till one p.m. The women then bathe, and separate for other work till evening. Some go on the farm—just now they are reaping the jowari harvest. Of this grain they have grown enough to feed them all for two months. Some wash and sweep, others grind. A weaving industry for both carpets and arras has been started, with eight looms. An oil mill is tended by some, of which a very intelligent woman is in charge. The grain kardai, grown on the farm, is here prepared, and oil for use with their food is produced in quantities sufficient for the 'Sharada Sadan' as well as 'Mukti.' The school is officered entirely by Christians—teachers. Two of the old Sadan girls are here employed with their husbands in trying to get the Marathi version of the three 'R's' into the minds of the women and girls. All attend school except a very few of the older ones, who have no desire for education. All retire for the night at 8 p.m.

A departure from the usual order of things took place this week. The second school session was suspended in order that all might lend a hand in some coolie work which needed doing. The teachers were turned into overseers for the nonce and in about two hours a large quantity of stone had been conveyed from the roadside to the well to be used in making the new bathing-house. Some of the girls seemed to enjoy the change of work, and it was amusing to see a few of the very little ones gravely trotting along with a stone on their heads. The next day timber was transported in the same manner, and another heap of earth, clearing the compound, expediting the building and illustrating the old proverb that 'many hands make light work.'

A garden is already in progress for flowers and shrubs. Shade trees have been planted and are making respectable progress. More might be said of the temporal progress of Mukti, but it is as a

MISSIONARY SETTLEMENT

that Ramabai is most anxious it should make its mark.

Miss Abrams, who superintended the whole while Ramabai was in America, remains in charge of the spiritual aspect of the work, and gives her time entirely to it, giving bible lessons daily in the school, and superintending the outside village work. Before speaking particularly of the latter, I must mention a new departure which dates from Christmas last. Miss Abrams had given several addresses on the spiritual needs of India in the endeavor to incite a missionary spirit in the members of this infant church of Mukti, scarcely a year out from heathendom themselves. She then told them of the Student Volunteer Movement in the American and English colleges, and of the numbers of students who have pledged their lives to mission work, as God should open the way. When Miss Abrams suggested the formation of such a mission band at Mukti, thirty-five of these women volunteered to be ready for training for evangelistic work.

They meet daily at noon for an hour's extra bible teaching, and Miss Abrams is encouraged with their earnestness and sustained interest.

Fifteen villages in the neighborhood are accessible to Gospel work. Two bible women go out from Mukti daily in a bullock tonga; occasionally Miss Abrams accompanies them.

I had the privilege of going with them on one afternoon to a village two miles away. I was impressed with the miserable, poverty-stricken aspect of the place. It had the appearance of having been at some time wrecked, and then patched up with any and every kind of material that could be got, mud and straw by choice. Some of the walls were high and massive, and doorways portentous. Some of the 'cosiest homes,' if such words could be used in such a connection, were mud walls with thatched roofs. These were, at least, in keeping. I was told that this village was in a fair average condition. Seven times during the afternoon we sat on doorsteps or outside of houses, at the invitation of the inmates, while a little crowd gathered around to hear the Gospel hymns and messages from Miss Abrams and the bible women. All castes were visited, high and low.

When she first visited some of the villages in this district she found that they had never seen a white woman before, some were afraid, and afterwards told her that they took her for a soldier in disguise. At one house where the neighbor women had gathered to hear, one excused herself from remaining by saying that she had grain to sift at home; the hostess spoke up and said: 'Don't go; you can clean grain any day, but it is not every day that you can see such an image as this.'

One of the Mukti bible women is Ramabai's very first widow client, a child-widow that she saved from ruin in Poona and shared her food with, before she went to England early in the eighties. It was rather a trying case for some years; her abilities were few, and her eyesight so defective that it was difficult to place her till three years ago she became truly converted and has developed into a valuable worker. Her companion is an older woman, who has been a Christian about twelve years. Previous to her conversion, she tried every resource of Hinduism to obtain peace of soul. She traversed India, visiting the various shrines of pilgrimage. She has walked from the source of the Ganges to the southernmost point of India, carrying the 'sacred' water the whole way as an offering to the gods. Her knowledge of heathenism furnishes her with many an apt reply, and she often shows the people that her knowledge of their religion is superior to theirs. She now studies her bible with great diligence, and recently parted with her goats in order to have the time they consumed for further study of God's Word.

RAMABAI'S MARKET.

The bazaar, or market, is a new feature at Mukti. Ramabai recently purchased sixteen acres of land on the opposite side of the road to the Mukti building, in order to prevent a Hindu colony planting itself there. She then invited the people in the surrounding country to establish a weekly bazaar on this roadside. They were thankful for the opportunity to do so, as the nearest bazaar was eight miles away. Ramabai and her employees buy a good deal of the produce brought for sale, and it also tends to cheapen some kinds of goods. It also brings the people within sound of the Gospel. The grain dealers in the nearest village were the only objectors; they petitioned the collector of the district against it, but after he had visited the place and found how favorably disposed he gave a hearty consent to its continuance.—Helen S. Dyer.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ALL IN ADVANCE.

Daily Witness	**$3.00**
Weekly Witness	**1.00**
Northern Messenger (single copy)	30
" " 10 copies and over to one address, 20c per copy.	

All the above papers sent free of postage to the Dominion, Newfoundland and United States.

For Great Britain add $1.04 for postage on "Weekly Witness;" "Northern Messenger" add 52c; "Daily Witness" add $3.60.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements 20c per line per insertion, including cuts and large type. Contract Rates—1 year, $7.50 per line; 6 months, $4.00 per line; 3 months, $2.25 per line. "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 additional charge of twenty-five cents is made. In all cases the full price must accompany each order.

DAILY WITNESS.—10c per line first insertion, and 5c per line each subsequent insertion on order. CUTS OR LARGE TYPE, double rates. Contracts on favorable terms. "Employment Wanted," "Situations Vacant," etc., 10c per insertion, up to 20 words. Money must accompany order, as this quotation is reckoned on a cash basis.

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

Contracts payable quarterly in advance.

Five is the minimum number of lines for which an advertisement is charged.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—When remitting be particular to give the correct post-office address, and the Province or State, and either register your letter, which will cost 5c in addition to the regular postage, or procure a post-office or express money order, which protects the sender. Post-office orders can be obtained at the following rates: $2.50 and under, 3c; $2.50 to $5.00, 4c; $5.00 to $10.00, 6c. Express Money orders are issued up to $3.00 for 3c; $3.00 to $5.00, 4c; $5.00 to $10.00, 6c. Subscribers in the United States can remit by Post-office order on Rouse's Point, N.Y., or American Express Company, payable at Montreal. 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 be not done such changes cannot be made. Address all letters containing subscriptions or advertising: JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness,' Montreal.

When stamps are sent to make up a remittance, the only denominations we accept are 1 and 3 cents.

Any subscriber of the Montreal "Witness" who would like to have a specimen copy of the paper sent to a friend can be accommodated by sending us on a postal card the name and address to which he would like the paper sent.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1899.

A novel exhibition is to be held at Philadelphia next fall with a view to educating producers of American merchandise for export to foreign countries. The sort of goods and articles required by every country in the world, the proper way of packing them, and the best means of transportation and establishment of agencies, will be shown, it is said, and great practical results are anticipated. The idea is a good one, as Canadian producers and exporters, who had to learn how to prepare, pack and forward their goods to Great Britain and elsewhere by hard experience, can testify. This study of the world's markets must prove broadening, and the cultivation of them will by degrees sap the whole protection system.

The success of the Pacific cable project seems to be assured. Our government has apparently succeeded in its task of persuading the Imperial Government to do something more than undertake to bear a share of the loss which will be incurred during the early years of the operation of the cable. It is not certain from the 'Times's' announcement that the Imperial Government will share in the proprietorship of the cable, but it will in some way secure the project the benefit of its credit, so that the original cost of the cable will be less by over $1,200,000 than it would be if the money were borrowed upon the credit of the colonies only. The Imperial guarantee is therefore an economy which will save the United Kingdom taxpayer from having to pay a share of a larger annual loss upon the operation of the cable than he would otherwise have to do.

A curious theory is attributed to a New York detective concerning the recent kidnapping of the Clarke child. It is nothing less than that the little girl was stolen by an agent of one of the yellow journals in order to get up a sensation. There was no conceivable motive for the crime, the parents being neither wealthy nor prominent. The persons who took the child had no object that any one can find out in keeping it, yet they concealed it for ten days while the papers made a big feature of the agony of the distracted parents and the incidents of the search for the missing child. The kidnappers have been caught, but it is said that those who ought to investigate the affair are afraid to go too far beyond the scenes through dread of 'a great engine of sensation and defamation.' When the genius of sensational journalism finds it necessary to manufacture its own sensations by committing the necessary crimes its end cannot be far off.

Extraordinary trade conditions have been revealed by a table of the exports and imports of the United States, just issued by the Bureau of Statistics at Washington. Commencing with April of the year 1894, and ending with the same month in 1899, the figures show a truly astonishing increase of exports, while during the same period the volume of imports steadily declined. Thus for the twelve months ending April, 1894, the exports totalled $908,034,419, but for the corresponding period ending April last the figures soared to $1,242,625,662. It should also be noted that during these six years the population of the country largely increased, which means a much greater demand for home consumption. Yet it appears that this increase was supplied while foreign trade expanded and, at the same time, imports fell off. For the twelve months ending with April, 1894, the imports were $692,047,951. In 1899 these figures fell to $670,109,317, or twenty-two millions less than they were in 1894. The excess in value of exportations over importations for the last year thus reaches the enormous sum of $572,516,345. The chief value of these figures lies in the glimpse they give of the vast resources of the United States as a competitor for the commerce of the world. What extent this commerce would reach were the protectionist incubus removed almost exceeds the powers of imagination.

That something should be done to improve the quality of the milk supplied to Montreal is now evident. Of course, there are honest milk-vendors, and no reflection is sought to be cast on them, but recent discoveries of the stuff supplied by some show the necessity for more strictly regulating the business. Few people are aware of how much the health of the community depends upon the milk used in households. An instance in point may be cited. About a year ago Mr. Nathan Straus, a merchant philanthropist of New York, presented the city with a Pasteurized milk plant for the use of the infants' hospital on Randall's Island. He was led to do this by the sight of the many little coffins he saw on the island boat, which, on inquiry, he found were for the bodies of infants whose deaths had occurred in the hospital. After a year's use of the plant the lady superintendent reported that in the year previous to its adoption 524 children had died out of 1,181, a death rate of 44.36, but during the last year sterilized milk was used, and the deaths were 255 out of 1,284 children, a death rate of only 19.80. The remarkable point about these figures is that the death rate in the infants' hospital is now below that of children of the same age in city homes. Yet these hospital children are waifs of the streets, found on doorsteps and other places, abandoned and often nearly dead when found. The plan of dairy inspection of Dr. Laberge, the health inspector of Montreal, is a good one, and would certainly become a paying investment if properly managed.

'Publicola' certainly puts a stout heart to stiff hill in his attempt to construct a constitution for the Dominion of Canada which would enable it to include Jamaica and British Honduras. He assumes that those countries, inhabited chiefly by negroes, not yet altogether emancipated from the infantile stage of existence, could not be admitted to equal relations with the rest of the Dominion. He would therefore make them a part of Nova Scotia, as he would also make New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, calling the whole Acadia, with its capital at Halifax, but would give them no representation in the House of Commons. He would give them each a resident governor under the legislature at Halifax, or would the governor be appointed at Ottawa? Great increase of trade is promised to follow from the extension of our customs system over those territories and from the subsidizing of lines of steamships. This great trade development is pleasant to contemplate, whatever we may think of its likelihood. We do not feel fully assured that these colonies, one of which has hitherto possessed, if it has not enjoyed, self-government, would take to an inferior position in the Dominion, or that New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island would consent to have their autonomy blotted out to round out the scheme. Desirable as this change may seem to persons outside of those provinces, they have resisted it heretofore.

Last year there were killed in railway accidents in the United Kingdom about one in a million of the population. This continuous slaughter has greatly roused the wrath of the people, and though it does not appear that more than a few of these deaths was caused by the absence of automatic couplers—there were only sixteen railway hands killed altogether—yet parliament has been adjured by public clamor to force the railway companies at no matter what expense, or whether they can bear that expense or not, to adopt so obvious a device for the protection of life. A nobleman, largely interested in railways, and a responsible director of some leading companies, who was daring enough to object to the proposed legislation, was treated by the whole press and people as a sort of Dick Dead-eye, to be shunned and shrunk from. This was entirely right. What are millions of money to a single human life? During the past five years the number of deaths annually credited to strong drink by public registration was about seventy to every million. It is not only morally certain that every one of these deaths was rightly ascribed to drink, but it may be assumed that ten or twenty times as many, otherwise registered, were hastened to their end by the same cause. Yet whenever there is a proposition to do anything by legislation to put a stop to this man-killer, shouts of derision and anger are heard on every hand. Such epithets as fanatic, doctrinaire, Puritan, simpleton, or their equivalents, are the most civil that even the most respectable British press has for the poor fool who is so crazed as to think not only that he himself should give up some indulgence that other men may be delivered—that would be bad enough—but that whole communities and whole nations should do so.

Our neighbors are beginning to get an idea of the cost of keeping up an army in the field, something they have not known for a generation, although the plethoric pension list has increased instead of diminished since the close of the civil war. Before the war with Spain the army consisted of 25,000 men, and cost $4,500,000 monthly. For the year ending on the first of July, 1899, the figures are not exactly stated as regards the number of men, owing to the return and disbandment of volunteers, but the cost is estimated at $240,000,000, or twenty million dollars monthly. Add to this the cost of maintaining the navy, $75,000,000, not taking into account the proposed increase, and it will be seen what an expansive luxury empire is. It is fair to note, however, that the creation of an army and navy to police the world's ill-ordered communities and to reduce thriftless strife to order and peace is not to be judged by the same standard as the maintenance of great standing armies for home protection against turbulent neighbors. At first sight the latter might seem the nobler purpose of the two, but its working is worse. A military machine, maintained on the highest scale which strenuous competition may dictate to a burdened nation, is physically and industrially exhaustive, and is, through idleness, liable to be socially corrupting and politically mischievous. Quite different is the sending abroad on essentially beneficent errands of the surplus energy and of the more adventurous spirits of a nation. These are never maintained for this purpose in greater numbers than there is enough serious work for to keep them in fighting trim and at least out of the mischief which Satan finds for idle hands to do.

The 'Broad Arrow,' commenting on an article which appeared in the 'Witness' a few weeks ago concerning the regiment raised in Canada for service in the Crimea, admits the truth of the correction we made of its previous statements. As this is a question of historical fact relating to the service of Canadians in the British army, it is well to set the matter right now, inasmuch as the 'Broad Arrow' adds to its admission of the correctness of what the 'Witness' stated other statements not in accordance with the facts. There were no 'English lads who had lately emigrated to Canada' in the 3rd Jagers. There were several soldiers, however, who had deserted from British regiments when stationed in Canada who enlisted in the Jagers, and gave themselves up. These men were returned to their regiments when the Jagers arrived at Portsmouth. When the corps was disbanded at the close of the war many of the men returned to Canada, and some of them reënlisted in the 100th, in 1858-9. The 'Broad Arrow' says some of them went to the Cape. This is a mistake, arising, no doubt, from the fact that there were three battalions of Jagers. The 1st was stationed at Malta during the Crimean war, the 2nd at the Cape of Good Hope. All were disbanded at the same time, and many of the 2nd remained at the Cape, where, indeed, many had enlisted, although the depot of the corps as originally formed was on the island of Heligoland. A gentleman now doing business in St. John, N.B., is the only representative of the 2nd Jagers in Canada. Although there were a number of young men belonging to Montreal and Toronto in the 3rd Jagers, the great majority were Germans, Poles and Hungarians, who had taken part in the revolutionary movement of 1848, and had afterwards emigrated to the United States. Quite a number had seen service in the American war with Mexico, and all, with the exception of about one hundred and twenty Canadians, were grizzled veterans, whose chief reason for joining the British service was hatred for Russia.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

We print elsewhere a voluminous letter signed 'One who voted for Laurier.' It will be found interesting as a record of the government's dealings with the prohibition question. It has, moreover, a certain fascinating luminosity of style which makes one read on and on with sure, following ever the will-o'-the-wisp that promises light on what prohibitionists ought to do. On the history of the whole proceeding our writer is lucid to a charm; we should like if we could gather with equal clearness what he would have had us do or what he would have us do now. The first half of the letter may be summed up as a denunciation of the prohibitionists for having allowed themselves to be duped into the plebiscite trap. Had the prohibitionists been in any way responsible for the plebiscite, this accusation might have had at least some relevancy, even if it had little cogency. The plebiscite was determined on without consulting them, and in fact in spite of many protests from prohibitionist gatherings and bodies. The only question that was left to them was whether they would secure as good a showing for prohibition as they could get or let the liquor men have it all their own way. Any half-way course between the two methods would of course have been worse than either.

So far as we know those who protested most vigorously against the holding of a plebiscite were the most hearty in the fight when it was on. If there was any half-way work it was not they who were responsible for it. There were no doubt exceptors to this, and our correspondent may have been one. Temperance workers, any more than other sorts of men, are not all cast in the same mould or pulled through the same hole. Indeed, we presume, take the world over, it would be hard to find a lot of men less liable to run in herds, and consequently less responsible for each other. We should surmise, for instance, from our correspondent's letter that he had been one who had protested as loudly as his eloquent pen was capable of against the plebiscite. At least, if he did not do so then he should, to use, if we may in pleasantry, the forceful phrase with which he closes his letter, 'cease his prating now.' We should gather further—though in this we should prefer to think he had been inconsistent—that he did not allow himself to be hoodwinked and so did not make any effort whatever to secure votes for prohibition, and did not even vote himself, and so contributed to the fatal half-and-halfness of the result.

The fact is, the plebiscite idea was adopted by the Liberal party, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier explained, as a compromise between the prohibitionists and the non-prohibitionists in its own ranks. For our own part, when we heard it announced, we regarded it as a good thing. The only reason why we did not urge it long ago, was that it introduced a question with which prohibitionists had nothing to do, and which created two oppositions instead of one, namely, the opponents of prohibitory law and the opponents of the introduction of a foreign process into our parliamentary system. As a matter of fact, the thing was urged on Mr. Mackenzie a quarter of a century ago and rejected by him as taking from parliament a responsibility that properly belonged to it. When it was found that Mr. Mackenzie, himself a prohibitionist, would on principle oppose this method, it was assumed that a great many others, either, as in his case, from conscientious conviction of its wrongness, or, using the objection as an excuse, would vote in parliament against the plebiscite when they would not dare to vote against prohibition; and so that method was abandoned. In spite of Mr. Mackenzie and his parliamentary theories, however, the plebiscite is a good thing. Whatever educates the people into an interest in, and a sense of personal responsibility for, the decision of public questions is a good thing. What is of far more importance to Canada than even getting a prohibition law is to have a prohibition people. Such an opportunity as the plebiscite afforded to educate the people on the question of prohibition could not have been otherwise obtained, and those who did not take every advantage of it have something to answer for. In what way the prohibitionists allowed themselves to be hoodwinked, or what else they could or should have done than what they did do, we fail to see.

The next point that does not seem to be made plain by our correspondent's letter is what they should do now. The answer comes no doubt in round enough words: 'Hurl the government from power.' Our correspondent tells us that the Conservative prohibitionists see their way in this matter a great deal more plainly than the Liberals do. We presume that their scheme is simply to vote for the Conservative party. If any of them have been so patriotic as to vote for 'Laurier' for the sake of prohibition they need do it no more. That they certainly will not, and it will count for something. But that will not be the prohibitionists organizing to 'hurl the government from power.' It will only be dropping back into party lines. Our correspondent scorns the 'Witness' for wanting for the prohibitionists some tangible excuse for the Liberals to do what possibly he did and vote against their party predilections for the sake of prohibition. But how much of a host does he think these prating prohibitionists could lead out into the wilderness to vote for a party that has never done anything for them but spurn them, and that utterly spurns them to-day. Some will do so no doubt for punitive reasons, and these will also count for something in the issue of the next election. Still more will stay away from the polls and not vote at all, and these will count for more.

The temperance vote cannot be herded. Every temperance voter has a mind of his own, a thing which some writers seem to forget. To make the temperance vote effective at the next election we must do what we can to keep the matter before the country till then. Of course, the government will do its best to have some other question less embarrassing to it absorbing the mind of the electorate at that time. What we have to see to, if possible, is that our question is not downed. We have also to get our forces united if possible. Strange as it may seem to 'One who voted for Laurier,' there are prohibitionists in the country, not Liberal party men at all, Dr. Potts for instance, who is a strong Conservative, who think that it would be impossible for the government to carry a prohibition measure on the showing of the plebiscite vote, and wrong for it to do so if it could. We ourselves acknowledge that the complete and pronounced opposition of one religion and of one whole people introduces an almost insuperable hindrance to a national measure. What is wanted, now that the government has taken the responsibility of refusing national prohibition, is to ask for what every one must acknowledge to be reasonable, namely, some measure for carrying out the mandate of the plebiscite, such as it is. It is a maxim of law that there is no wrong without a remedy. It is for the government to discover some way of giving effective prohibition to those provinces that have demanded it. We are only preparing to be fooled again, says 'One who voted for Laurier'; the government will not grant it. Be it so; the government will then have all the more serious reckoning to make with the temperance people, and they will be all the more united in their condemnation of its course.

ANTICOSTI.

Somebody seems to be telegraphing a lot of nonsense to Great Britain about Mr. Menier's doings and intentions as proprietor of Anticosti. The author of these canards is either an imaginative alarmist or a mischief-maker. No one here accuses Mr. Menier of anything worse than attaching privileges to his rights of ownership of a more despotic nature than a knowledge of the law of this, or indeed of any modern, country would have led him into, and as to whether this judgment is well founded or not is for courts to decide. No one would have found much fault with him if in clearing his property of undesired tenants he had gone about it according to law, as it would seem he failed to do. We are glad to be now assured that he is going to go about it in this way, and to be not only just but generous to those whom he is driving off; as, indeed, becomes one whose wealth is evidently great, in dealing with poor people to whom every dollar is a great deal, and over whose lives and interests that wealth enables him to exercise control. We have never heard anything of Mr. Menier that did not lead us to look to him for just such conduct as this. Indeed, the best of men, surrounded by such abject sycophancy as Mr. Menier has had about him, might easily have innocently come to believe that the handful of fishermen whom he sought to drive out were indeed the fiendish outlaws that they have been represented to be by the French press of this country, which seems to have assumed that every fisherman was necessarily a wrecker and a poacher at heart, or else that to be a Methodist, at issue with a rich Frenchman, was criminal in itself. The latter is the explanation most readily deducible from the rabid utterances of the group of newspapers in question of the motive which induced them to intervene so ardently in the defence of their idol as apparently to have compromised him very unnecessarily in public opinion.

We have throughout done our best to make it clear that the importation of religious and race differences into this matter has, from the first, so far as the public has any knowledge of the facts, been exclusively the work of the presumably gratuitous partisanship of the French press, and we regret to add of certain responsible statesmen. In denouncing this well-sustained campaign of slander and insult against these poor fishermen, who are not necessarily bad because they follow the calling of many of the holy apostles, and against those who spoke a word on their behalf, not necessarily liars because they were missionaries of the Methodist Church, we have not been attempting to settle law points between Mr. Menier and those who were in Anticosti before him. The repetition of these libels and insults in their most aggravated and aggravating form by the organ of the Liberal Government in this city, as translated in this paper, is evidently meant to be a proclamation of war to the knife and a challenge to the Methodists to do what they can against those who cannot adduce even an intelligent reason or occasion for their gratuitous campaign of insult. The Minister of Public Works was asked to state the facts upon which he based the charges made under the privileges of parliament against the Fox Bay settlers of having lured vessels to destruction on the rocks, and he has never been able to state one fact or to adduce one tittle of evidence. Instead of this, his personal organ repeats the charges and gives way to rage in a series of wild and impotent threats of the terrible things the Minister of Public Works is going to do if the Methodists do not bow in silence to his libels. This is the old Chinese method of warfare by wearing hideous faces and beating tom-toms, which is said to have had quite an effect in scaring enemies of their own sort. The 'Patrie,' which apparently worships wealth and regards a rich man as incapable of mistakes, seems to think no other argument needed to prove the utter badness of the Methodists than to shout 'Menier's millions! Menier's millions!' as though these had anything to do with the effort of Methodist missionaries to protect a few of their scattered sheep from slanders which they do not deserve.

THE WORLD'S VOICES.

We are desirous that the 'Witness' should be a medium wherein any who have a word to say for the uplifting of mankind may have a means of saying it to an audience of earnest readers. Teachers of the most diverse views, many of them in our opinion misleading and even dangerous, get their say; for only by knowledge can a man, growing up amid the babel of doctrines that increasingly assails us all, learn how to meet the difficulties of the unstable souls by which he may be surrounded. One advantage of having these many noises set free is that they do a great deal mutually to neutralize each other. It is curious, indeed, how, in the midst of them all, one sober and earnest man will run away with, say, theosophy, and associating exclusively with a group who have taken up with that, think that he has made discovery of the way of truth, and that all the rest of the world is walking in darkness. Another finds himself lifted above mankind by what he calls Christian Science, and walks in bliss among the illuminati who wear that badge. Again, another finds in some theory that the whole structure of society is a mistake, and that he and those with whom he holds intellectual converse have at least a vision of how it should be set right, a ground for despising almost everybody for not seeing the same way, and especially the teachers of religion, whose teachings be but

dimly knows, and whom he considers to be in outer darkness because they set their hopes for mankind in something else than a reconstruction of the outward machinery of society, to wit in a spiritual change in the hearts of men. For each of these to read each other's philosophy would at least reveal what they may have in common and might thus to some extent precipitate from the solution what is true. It would indeed be the part of conceit for any of us to suppose that we know everything, and that there is no side of truth whose neglect by the ordinary teachers of truth, may have bred error in those who, having a glimpse of some unaccepted light, forthwith forsake all for that. It is probable that at the bottom of each of the wild teachings of the present day—most of them themselves by no means new—there lies some neglected truth which it is the part of wisdom to discover and acknowledge, thus robbing error of its standing-ground. There is, in short, no teacher, no matter how short-sighted, no matter how distorted his views of the good that is about him, no matter how conceited, who cannot teach the wise man something.

In this task of choosing what should and should not be printed, the editor is met by practical difficulties which make him seem arbitrary, or perhaps, to speak more correctly, which force him to act in an arbitrary manner. One of these is the limitation of space. There is a limit to the amount of paper that can be printed on and given for a cent. One still more imperative is the limit to what people in general will read. There are always some interested enough in each high theme to induce them to read even long disquisitions upon it. But these are few; the reading of what is printed in newspapers is almost in the inverse ratio to its importance. And as newspapers are read not as a toil and a duty, but as a recreation, everything that looks long is skipped before it is far enough scanned to find out whether it is interesting or not. Indeed, the most of what is written has necessarily, for these and other reasons, to be left out. The only question is, which. There are always on every theme men of fluent pen who only need to be set agoing, and who can go on at indefinite length. Each letter is a volume and each response gives them new momentum. It is plain that the editor in choosing what shall occupy the limited space which his readers are willing to have occupied by abstract themes has simply to use his best judgment, and to give what he can of his space to what is freshest, most earnest, most courteous, most important, best written—particularly what is least diffuse, or, rather, to what possesses in his mind the best combination of these desirable qualities. Those who find their good matter not used have only to blame the editor's bad judgment, exercised under considerable pressure and under many difficulties.

THE TRANSVAAL AFFAIR.

Mr. Chamberlain has announced in parliament the failure of the negotiations between Sir Alfred Milner and President Kruger for a settlement of the Transvaal troubles. These arose from two sources: one, over-taxation and oppression of the Uitlanders, who were refused any share in the government of the republic, and the other the repudiation of British suzerainty. President Kruger more than once declared publicly after the announcement of the meeting that he was prepared to discuss in a friendly way all troubles so long as it was understood that the discussion was without prejudice to the Transvaal's independence. Now the only standing Sir Alfred Milner could have in such a meeting was as the representative of a government to which the Transvaal felt some sort of relation necessitating an agreement as to the policy of that state. By the convention of London of 1884 the Transvaal Government agreed to submit all its foreign relations and relations with the natives of South Africa to the approval of the British Government. The Transvaal has tried to get away from this agreement, has attempted to establish independent relations with Germany, Holland, France and other nations, and has denied the suzerainty or paramountcy in any way of the British Government. Great Britain, after a pretty sharp passage-at-arms with Germany over the Emperor's telegrams, convinced European nations that the suzerainty was something they were bound to respect, and since then France and Germany both have respected British authority, and in the interests of their own investors in the Transvaal urged the Transvaal Government of the wisdom of being guided by it in certain matters, notably, its treatment of subjects of foreign governments residing within its territory. The Transvaal itself alone remains unconvinced of Great Britain's suzerain power.

At the meeting with the British commissioner, therefore, President Kruger demanded an acknowledgment of the complete independence of the Transvaal, and Sir Alfred Milner refused, of course, to admit it. Probably Sir Alfred tried to induce President Kruger to confer in regard to the grievances of the Uitlanders, which are only indirectly connected with the question of suzerainty, as it was agreed in the convention of 1884 that in regard to internal affairs the Transvaal was to be independent. It is chiefly because Great Britain's own subjects are among the aggrieved that she interferes, though probably she, as a suzerain, standing between direct relations between the Transvaal and other nations, is responsible for the grievances of the subjects of foreign nations also against the Transvaal state. It must be confessed, however, that the chief grievance of British subjects, as well as those of other nations, that they are not allowed by the Transvaal Government to transfer their allegiance to it, is a rather peculiar grievance for foreign nations to urge. But the real grievance is, of course, in this connection that while oppressed with heavy taxation and monopoly extortions, their business industries greatly injured, and subjected to general maladministration, they are not allowed any political or municipal franchises by which they could secure reform. The mining industry and general business, which are in the hands almost altogether of the Uitlanders, have suffered seriously, and as French and German investors are greatly interested, the British Government is supported in its intervention by the French and German governments.

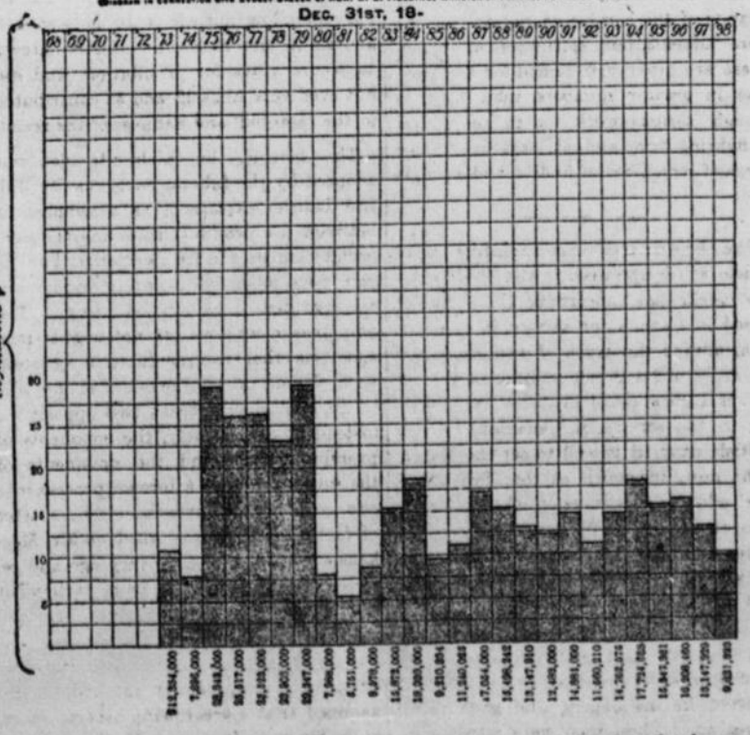
The situation created by the failure of the negotiations is very serious, but we cannot believe that it is immediately critical, as stated by some British papers. The Boers, with some justice, confidence in their own military strength and powers, defended by strong fortifications and provided with all the modern machinery of war and a plentiful supply of ammunition, consider themselves prepared for war, and are defiant. That they are likely to be as successful in regular warfare after modern methods, hastily adopted, as they were under their old conditions, is perhaps doubtful. They could, however, offer resistance which it would be very costly to overcome. But Great Britain is not likely to go to war with the Transvaal, nor is Sir Alfred Milner, who is a statesman, not a soldier, likely to demand of the British Government an appeal to force, backed by a threat of his resignation, as hinted in the newspapers. The resources of diplomacy are by no means exhausted. Sir Alfred Milner himself was one of the parties to the negotiations with Portugal by which the terms of the cession of Delagoa Bay to Great Britain was arranged, and these arrangements were made only a few months ago in view of the probability of the Transvaal Government proving obstinately opposed to a settlement which Great Britain would be willing to accept. The Imperial Government will probably try to re-open negotiations on another basis, and in the meantime will enter upon possession of Delagoa Bay, which is practically hers already. The Transvaal will then be an enclave, incapable of securing supplies from the outside world, and completely within the power of Great Britain. It is just possible that the fleet may be sent to Delagoa Bay at once, but that move would only be made in case the Transvaal showed some disposition to attempt to take possession of that port. Within a period measured by months Great Britain will otherwise be peaceably placed in possession by Portugal, which will not hold it very long after the Delagoa Bay railway arbitration gives its long-deferred decision, which will probably be next fall.

INSOLVENCY LEGISLATION.

The Laurier Government is being charged with indifference and apathy in regard to the passage of insolvency legislation by parliament. It is complained that the government has not assumed the responsibility for some measure and pushed it through parliament by force of its majority. That the government is either indifferent or apathetic is obviously untrue. Its members have given a great deal of time and consideration to the subject, have discussed the difficulties and obstacles to legislation with all delegations from the business bodies which have approached them on the subject; have entertained and weighed the suggestions and propositions as to the provisions of such a bill; have addressed parliament and the country upon the question. But with all the agitation of the subject it must be plain to all who have taken an interest in it that the subject is not yet threshed out; that up to a few days ago even the most interested and largest and most influential sections of business men were in open disagreement as to vital principles of such legislation; that one great mass of the community—the agricultural interest—is not yet altogether reconciled to it, and that, in fact, however general may be the demand for some legislation, the mind of the country is far from matured as to what that legislation should be.

Moreover, added to much righteous opposition, there is some that is not altogether free from a selfish element. The government and Opposition leaders both probably find behind them bodies of representatives of the people who are silently but none the less effectively opposed to insolvency legislation. It is well known, too, that any Dominion insolvency legislation that can be passed will change for the worse the position of some of the provinces. It is needed most in two or three provinces whose legislation in regard to the distribution of the assets of bankrupt traders is poor, or even bad. In view of the opposition in parliament and in the country, the government would probably be unwise in trying to force legislation. The risk would certainly be very great. The country is in a state of high prosperity; there is no particular urgency—we mean in the commercial situation—at the present time for such legislation. The bankruptcy statistics are unprecedentedly low when the number of traders and manufacturers engaged in business, as well as the activity in all departments, is considered. The proverb, 'In time of prosperity provide for adversity,' is all very well, and nothing is more certain than that the present heyday of money-making will not last. But, equally, nothing is more certain than that the government would be charged with the responsibility for any change for the worse which might follow the passage of legislation at this time, no matter how just the demand of some classes of business interests in favor of it might have been. The government should certainly influence and lead in matters where the necessity of reform seems plain to it, but it cannot force matters when the situation is not only not intolerable but is actually very prosperous.

The government has had legislation under consideration, and it has postponed it, but only after having been successful in inducing the legislatures of the provinces in which reform is most demanded to amend their legislation in the directions considered most necessary. It must be remembered that the commercial and financial condition of Canada became not only disgraceful but calamitous under the working of a former insolvency law. During the years prior to 1880, when the insolvency law was repealed, the total liabilities in business failures reached $30,000,000, and during the five previous years under the act were never lower than $22,000,000. Since the repeal of the act they have never risen to $22,000,000, and were last year under $10,000,000. The situation before, during and since the Bankruptcy Act repealed in 1880 is set forth in the following diagram prepared by the government:—



It will be remembered that one of the principal counts against the Mackenzie Government was set forth in the failure statistics under that bankruptcy act. There can be no doubt that the act encouraged bankruptcy. And it will be difficult to frame an act that does not encourage it. The government is justified in going slow, but not too slow. It is rather ridiculous, however, for the organs of a party which was in power for seventeen years without passing insolvency legislation to charge a government which has been in power during a period of only three very busy years, with apathy and delay.

A CRITIC OF CHRISTENDOM.

A learned Mohammedan of India who had travelled in Europe and America, spending some time in England, has published his impressions for the information of his co-religionists. We who are accustomed to reading accounts of Eastern peoples, written by men of our own race, religion and language, have still to learn how an intelligent, educated Oriental may regard us, our religion and our civilization. We are now offered the gift desired by Robert Burns—of seeing ourselves as others see us. As might be expected, the view is not altogether a flattering one. Leaving out the reflections made on our intense selfishness in competition for the amassing of wealth, our lack of calmness, our drinking habits, our insincerity, and substitution of ceremonial observances for true devotion, which draw many wondering and caustic observations from our Mohammedan critic, let us glance at his comparison between the faith of Islam and that of Christianity. A great proof of the insincerity of our religious professions he finds in the fact that while in all Mohammedan countries the whole system of laws and government is founded on the Koran, in no Christian land are the laws or institutions founded on the teachings of Christ. Herein he holds Christianity has failed either in its adaptation to human needs or in its power over the minds and hearts of its professed adherents. Assuming this latter view to be correct, he advises Mohammedans to accept the scientific, mechanical and other material acquirements of the Christians, but by no means to adopt their faith, which they make no serious effort to put into practice as the rule of their lives in every day affairs.

That there is force in this argument will be admitted by all candid minds. But acute as our critic undoubtedly is, and just as his observations may be on the failure of Christian peoples to put into practice the tenets of a faith which he admits are incomparably lofty, he has missed the true deduction from the comparison he has made. He has not studied the lines on which Christian civilization has been developed, nor considered that the rules of life laid down in the Koran are easy to follow, as compared with the teachings of Christ. The ideals of the one are infinitely below the ideals of the other, and it is this loftiness which makes the failure of Christians to realize them so glaring in his eyes. There is a vast difference between the religion which rewards with a paradise or houris the man who dies fighting unbelievers and the faith which commands love for enemies and the return of love for hate. Thus the professor of Christianity may fall wofully below the moral standard of his religion and yet be vastly superior to that of Mahomet. The argument that the Christian nations have obtained the mastery of the world by acting contrary to their professed faith is a fatal error. Whatever be the merits of their methods in dealing with other peoples, it is, after all, the moral force inherent in Christianity which underlies their success. Keshub Chunder Sen, the leader of the Brahm Somaj, in Calcutta, who knew all the history of British rapine in the East, saw more clearly than this later critic when he declared that it was not British prowess, but Jesus Christ, that had conquered India, and, still more, that now held it subject.

ANOTHER INVENTION.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier denied in the House of Commons last week the report which came from Washington to the effect that a modus vivendi in regard to the Alaskan boundary was being arranged. The report was rather an alarming one to Canadians, inasmuch as it set forth arrangements which could hardly result otherwise than in tending to establish or confirm certain extraordinary claims which the Americans have been trying to establish in regard to the northern slope of the mountains through which the passes to the Yukon district run. There can be no shadow of a doubt that, under any possible interpretation of the treaty defining the Alaska boundary, the northern slope of these mountains is British territory. It has always been represented so even on American maps, which claimed the uttermost for the American case. Yet the Americans tried to establish themselves at Lake Bennett in order apparently to facilitate the smuggling of American merchandise into the Yukon district. The Canadian police and customs posts have been established at the summit of the passes, where a provisional boundary has been established. It was reported from Washington a few days ago that an agreement had been reached between the British and American governments, according to which the Canadian military and customs posts were to be withdrawn from the summits of the passes and a sort of neutral territory open to both nationalities should be established extending apparently to Lake Bennett. The report had it that this was necessary in order to prevent bloodshed between the borderers of both nations. It was provided that military parties from either nation might enter into the neutral territory when necessary to preserve order. The effect of this arrangement would therefore be to make it possible for American troops to go as far as Lake Bennett to preserve order. Once there, of course, it might be necessary to stay there, and thus the Americans would establish a claim to a port on Lake Bennett, and would be in possession of territory between Skaguay, on the Pacific, and the navigable waters of the Yukon, which would be a fine thing for American commerce. In possession of so much, the United States would have still further reason to postpone arbitration and settlement of the boundary question. Sir Wilfrid Laurier denied that there was any negotiation of such a modus vivendi, which was equivalent probably to a reminder to Washington that there must be two parties to all negotiations, and Canada did not intend to consent to any such arrangement. All that was under consideration, Sir Wilfrid explained, was the establishment of a provisional boundary at the height of land on the Dalton trail, which runs overland from the Chilkat and Dyea passes direct to the Yukon river, below Fort Selkirk. A modus vivendi would almost certainly delay the arbitration and settlement of the Alaska boundary question.

LORD KITCHENER'S GUERDON.

We have a good deal of sympathy with Mr. Morley's dislike and distrust of the jingo spirit of militarism in which Great Britain's policy of expansion and imperialism is being carried out. There is no doubt that confidence in force rather than faith in righteousness has been uppermost in European nations for many years, and that it is again taking possession of Great Britain. Mr. Kipling's imperialism encourages this. Though he himself never loses sight of the fact that Britain's power is based upon her moral force, many of his admirers do not heed that part of his teaching. And no one disagrees with Mr. Morley in his disapprobation of the irreverent treatment of the Mahdi's remains. It was probably wise of Lord Kitchener to have his tomb, a most picturesque building though it was, destroyed and his body buried in an unknown spot, which could not be made a 'holy place' of pilgrimage and an inspiration of rebellion. But there should have been no distribution of his bones among the soldiers and no attempt to make trophies of them. Eventually the skull was buried. But though this was a manifestation of disgusting barbarism, we cannot see what is meant by the talk about the cruelty of the act. The bones of the greatest prince that ever sat upon the throne of England were treated, three hundred years ago, with similar ignoble vengeance. But such acts are hardly cruel to the friends and relatives of such men, for they are essentially tributes to their greatness. And the Mahdi, who was a merciful and religious man, was also a great man; the Khalifa was the tyrant and oppressor. We have no sympathy, however, with Mr. Morley's opposition to Lord Kitchener so far as it is based upon opposition to the policy of expansion and re-conquering the Soudan. The responsibility for that policy rested upon the British Government and Lord Cromer. Lord Kitchener's military success in carrying out the policy was a matter quite apart from the wisdom of the policy in general, and, granting that Lord Kitchener was bound to carry out his orders, it must be admitted that he should be rewarded for carrying them out to the best of his ability, not rebuked because the policy of his government was not a wise one in the view of its opponents. If military commanders are to be, in effect, influenced in their military operations by considerations of the political wisdom of what will follow the success of their campaigns, they will seldom be successful, and to make politicians of soldiers on active service is a dangerous policy, as France has discovered.

ALASKAN MODUS VIVENDI.

Apprehension as to a Settlement of the Dispute Fast Disappearing.

London, June 10.—It is believed now that there is little cause for apprehension as to the settlement of a modus vivendi in the Alaskan boundary matter. The subject of Pyramid Harbor was settled some time ago, and after the arrangement arrived at on Tuesday in regard to the Dalton Trail only a few minor points remained to be cleared up.

The location of the Indian village of Klukwan was the principal difficulty, and Mr. Choate and Lord Salisbury have since conferred in regard to it. They met at the drawing-room yesterday afternoon, and the matter was settled. The delimitation is not expected to be difficult.

TECHNICAL STATE OF THE CASE.

Washington, June 10.—Up to the close of business hours yesterday no word had come from London to indicate that the modus vivendi relative to the Alaskan boundary had been signed. The technical state of the case is that the British and American sides had agreed upon the principles, as it was supposed that should govern in the arrangement of the modus. This was based on a proposition emanating from the British side in its last message. But on some points it was so vague as to warrant the apprehension that it might contain germs of disagreement.

Therefore, in accepting the British proposition in principle, the United States specifically defined these points in a manner to remove any possibility of double construction. If the British Government accepts this precise statement, the modus will be an accomplished fact, and upon this acceptance the American Government waits. It may come at any time and it is subject to delay if there is a further reference to Canada. The settlement, if it proves to be that, is received with much satisfaction by officials, although they say it is short of what was most hoped for—a complete and final settlement of the boundary controversy.

The present plan merely seeks to avert a possible clash between the dangerous border elements, but it is stated also will help along the final delimitations, and perhaps may be accepted later by the two governments as the basis of the treaty making the boundary, or the modus might be allowed to run along indefinitely, though it is preferred to meet the question of a permanent settlement squarely and fully at once by direct negotiations between the two governments and remove this stumbling block from the joint commission, which, with the boundary dispute eliminated, probably can agree on the many other important subjects before it, including alien immigration, reciprocity, lake fisheries, warships on the lakes, North Atlantic fisheries, bonding privileges, etc. The high commission's re-assembling is likely to be postponed until next autumn or early winter.

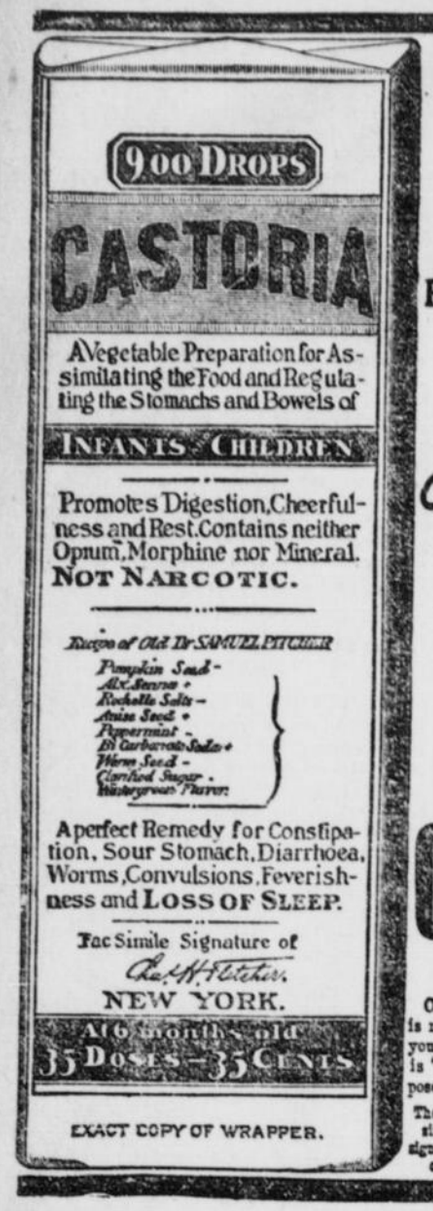
GRAIN STANDARD.

Hamilton, June 10.—The council of the Board of Trade held a meeting yesterday afternoon to consider the question of the grading of the Manitoba wheat coming east. The council considered that the regulations proposed by the government in its circular of May 1 would be detrimental to the trade east of Port Arthur, and that there should be some reasonable method of appeal from the grading. The council considered that it would be injurious to the Canadian shipping interests to allow American vessels to carry Manitoba wheat for export from one Canadian port to another.

RIOTING IN INDIA.

Bombay, June 9.—Serious riots have broken out in the Tinnevelli district of the Madras Presidency, between the Maravars and Kullas on the one hand, and the Shanaris on the other. Several villages have been attacked and plundered, a number of houses burned and some lives lost. Troops have been summoned to the scene of disturbance from Trichinopoli, an important Anglo-Indian military post.

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LETTERS FROM READERS.

WHERE ARE WE?

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The words of the Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. Sydney Fisher, on the plebiscite, recently delivered in Parliament, must be accepted by all, as perhaps the most important contribution to the discussion of that great matter yet given to the public. He has, to a certain extent, broken the force of the charges of ballot-box stuffing, so freely made against deputy-returning officers in the province of Quebec; and has given an air of reasonableness to the government's position that the vote in favor of prohibition is too small to warrant the enactment of the legislation at which it aimed. It may, however, be remarked, that he differs from his leader in entertaining the conviction that it would have been too much to ask the prohibitionists to prove the country's readiness for the complete outlawry of the liquor traffic by bringing to the ballot-box a majority of all the names on the voters' lists, and that he would have regarded the country as ready for the measure had a majority of sixty-six percent of these lists, that is to say, a majority of the pollable vote, been cast in its favor. It would be interesting to know how the Cabinet would have divided on this issue, between Premier and Minister, had it become a live question. In the meantime, one thing must not be lost sight of.

SOMEBODY RESPONSIBLE.

Some one, somewhere, is responsible for the fact that the prohibition leaders proceeded with their work in connection with the plebiscite, on the assumption that the majority they had to roll up to attain success, was a different one from that of either Premier or Minister, namely, a majority of the vote actually cast, provided only that that vote should be, all the circumstances considered, a respectable one; and were struck with something like blank astonishment when the Premier found time on March 4, to say to a deputation, which had waited on him in November, that large as the prohibition vote seemed to them, it appeared very small indeed to him, since it was not half as big as a majority of the names on the voters' lists, which, in his opinion, was the proper standard to be referred to in the case. The someone upon whom this responsibility rests is either the many-headed prohibition leadership, to be convicted now, possibly, of a stupidity as gross as it was deplorable, or Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself, representing his government. If the pohibitionists were wholly to blame in the matter, they should complain of no one but themselves, and should meekly accept the decision Sir Wilfrid has given; but, if Sir Wilfrid is responsible, they must either renounce their manhood or take their choice between forcing the government out of its present attitude, and, organizing, to hurl it from power.

Who, then, is responsible for the fact that the prohibitionists went into and through the plebiscite struggle under the impression that a majority of the vote actually cast was to determine results? It is plain enough now to a great many persons, probably, that had the prohibitionists not been lacking in political sagacity they would have utterly refused to proceed with the work contemplated unless Sir Wilfrid had consented to make the terms of his contract with them more definite. With each of three interpretations of his words equally possible, and with the information placed before them by himself, that his habits and sympathies were against them, they should have insisted upon knowing precisely what he meant by 'majority of the people,' and 'the will of the people,' which 'would be carried out even were it to cost power for ever to the Liberal party.' The things which kept them from doing this cannot all be named, perhaps, but if Tolstoy is guilty of no misrepresentation when, in his latest article on 'The Czar's Peace Conference,' he writes: 'No doubt diplomatists, who devote their lives to lying, are so accustomed to that vice, and live and act in so dense an atmosphere of lies, that they do not themselves see all the absurdity and mendacity of their proposals;' then prominent among these hindrances was a faith in human nature as it exists in politicians diplomatically engaged, that was sheer credulity.

THE CONSEQUENCES.

And what were the consequences of this credulity as it affected the results of the plebiscite? It lessened the vote by a percentage which no man can measure. When the prohibitionists waited upon the Archbishop of Montreal seeking his co-operation, he told them as politely as he could that he did not care to be duped as they had allowed themselves to be, and would therefore stand aloof from the struggle; and when he said this he spoke for the whole great body of the Roman Catholic hierarchy throughout the Dominion. What prohibition worker was not continually met during the campaign, on the one hand, with the query, which no man could solve, whether the government was really in earnest or not, and on the other, with the expression of fear from Liberal lips that a big vote might put Laurier in a hole. The liquor men themselves, too, took in the situation very thoroughly, to the surprise of no one who is at all acquainted with certain inside facts; and the statement they at one time gave to the public, that they were not going to spend the money they had provided means for raising at the start, was not wholly false by any means. In short, the battle was never fairly joined. On the contrary, it was perceived in many quarters that the prohibitionists had allowed themselves to be hoodwinked into playing a game with Sir Wilfrid, in which they were fore-doomed to be the losers. Had they forced the Premier's hand and compelled him either to say what he meant by his high-sounding promises of fair-play to the prohibition majority, if it could be secured, or to quit his talk of a plebiscite altogether, two or three things would have happened. In the first place it is more than doubtful whether the country would ever have been told that the only vote sufficient to warrant prohibition was a majority of the sum total of the names on the voters' lists, which, if Mr. Fisher's estimate is reliable, amounts to over 75 percent of the whole pollable vote. In the second place, with the necessity of securing a majority of the whole pollable vote (for that would almost undoubtedly have been the situation) clearly before the mind of the country, together with the Premier's pledge to be governed strictly by the result, neither prohibitionists nor liquor-men anywhere would have felt like lying on their oars; the Roman Catholic hierarchy throughout the Dominion would have been drawn into the conflict, and such a political battle would have been fought in this Canada of ours as it has never witnessed; and berides all this, every one would know precisely how the country stands on the question, and whether the government should now enact prohibitory legislation or not. Instead of this, however, we have nothing but uncertainty in whatever direction we look, and all because, as we have seen, the prohibitionists allowed themselves to be duped.

DUPES MANUFACTURED.

But is this all there is to say? By no means. The dupe is a manufactured article and always testifies to the existence of a maker.

There never was a dupe until some simple, trustful person met a knave, a trickster, or a cheat. To be duped is to fall in with some one who persuades you that he is doing immensely more for you than he actually does, or is granting you a favor when he is really doing you an injury. Both definitions fit the facts before us. There never was a time when Sir Wilfrid did not know that the prohibitionists of this Dominion would have spurned his plebiscite had he not withheld the definition of majority which he now applies in connection with its results. Only by resisting all appeals for it did he get his scheme foisted on the country. There never was a time, either, when he was not aware of the fact that by taking the uncertain course he did, he was preventing the country from giving a full expression of its mind on the question at issue. Dispute this second position who will, the first remains simply incontrovertible, and equally incontrovertible, therefore, stands the further assertion that there has never been a moment since Sir Wilfrid refused to be frank and open in his dealings with the prohibitionists, in which he has not, at least in that poor dim way, suggested by Tolstoy, been conscious that he was playing towards them the part described above. Nor is Sir Wilfrid likely, should these words come under his eye, to regard them otherwise than as complimentary to his diplomatic ability; for no other conclusion can be arrived at in view of the information received, and the attitude taken by the Roman Catholic hierarchy, for instance, than that he looked upon the question of prohibition, as a political problem to be disposed of, for the present at least, by being cleverly shelved; otherwise he would have made it a real, and not merely an apparent issue at the polls. In his defence of Sir Wilfrid, Mr. Russell seems to have forgotten the fact that the chief virtue of the diplomatist is cleverness, straightforwardness being scarcely considered at all in connection with his performance of his tasks. How many members of his Cabinet were in full possession of his secret may never be known, but we must assume that Mr. Fisher is either still unaware of the fact that it existed and wrought such havoc upon the interests which he has at heart, or has made up his mind, like a good Liberal, as men say, to condone Sir Wilfrid's offences.

If, with your editorial of March 25, Mr. Editor, we hold that Sir Wilfrid was honest at the start, what are we to think of his letter of March 4, and how are we to account for the fact that the Roman Catholic hierarchy knew from the first 'there will be no law.' Sir Wilfrid certainly departed from straightforwardness at some point, and his government, taken as a whole, spared no pains to make the plebiscite, to use no stronger word, a huge disappointment for the prohibitionists. From this conclusion there is absolutely no escape.

PROHIBITIONISTS DECEIVED.

So, whatever else is not clear in the case, two things are beyond dispute—Sir Wilfrid deceived the prohibitionists, and he did it in such a way as to make the total vote polled on Sept. 29 last smaller, as has been already said, by a percentage which no man can measure. And now, as if to remove all doubt from our minds that to make the vote small and indecisive was his object from the beginning, he bases his whole argument against granting the prohibitionists anything in view of it, upon the assertion that it is small; whereas, they on their part contend that, all the circumstaces considered, it was large; and, with a consistency which no one need question, Sir Wilfrid has told them he agrees with them there! Nor, when, during the important closing days of the campaign, four members of the Cabinet, assisted by many Liberal politicians, plunged into the fray in the province of Quebec, making use of sophism and misrepresentation, and appealing to party and race prejudices, was their action opposed to their ruling policy, excepting in its outward appearance. The vote was promising to prove small, and yet decisive. It looked then as if Quebec, too, with three-fourths of its municipalities under local option, might give a prohibition majority, and show the whole country solid for the change. This had to be averted. Hence the activity in spite of the fact that it would enlarge considerably the vote of the country taken as a whole. And it paid them, for did they not carry this solitary province their way 122,614 to 28,582, and reduce the net prohibition majority to 13,916? Nothing else could have done it.

Such is the situation since Mr. Fisher spoke. It was very different before he announced his position. Had the Minister of Agriculture really gone about the Parliament buildings gloomy and displeased, as some of the newspapers said he did, and then resigned his portfolio, and challenged the prohibitionists of the country to follow him in an effort to hurl the government from power, if it persisted in its chosen course, he would have raised himself high in the estimation of those who are still (more's the pity, for him) his fellow ministers; and had he then been followed by the Dominion Alliance, and prohibitionists generally, some wonders would have been wrought in the political arena at Ottawa. Instead of all this, Mr. Fisher is with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, decrying the prohibition vote, while the Alliance and representatives of some of the great religious bodies are making an attempt to persuade the whole Cabinet to abandon a purpose which was formed before the struggle was entered upon, and divulged only to those who would help it on to complete success.

WHAT THE CHANCES ARE

one can judge from two or three facts. In the first place, the government did succeed in keeping the vote down, so that it is comparatively indecisive. In the second place, the prohibition forces are in some disorder through divided counsels. The Liberal-Conservative section of them, including the membership both in parliament and out, can see a good deal more of duty before the government, in view of the vote, than the Liberal section can. Finally, they are a mere unorganized mob as distinguished from a definite political force. They are without solidarity. They cannot be handled as one body and made a distinct danger or a distinct support to any political party. They can be even overreached and insulted with impunity, and they are probably in a worse position to-day than ever before. They never had a chance utterly to discredit themselves politically until Sir Wilfrid furnished it in his plebiscite. At the beginning they needed political sagacity enough to keep themselves from being led into a trap, and the one thing above all others which their situation has demanded since March 4 has been political spirit enough to see and present in a practical fashion the indignity which has been put upon them, and they have shown themselves to be possessed of neither to a saving degree. When they should be in arms and marching against the Ottawa citadel in a host large enough and resolute enough to inspire any government with a wholesome sense of their power, they are approaching it in the old, weak way.

The thing they are pressing for is 'An act totally prohibititng the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes in any province, adopting or bringing into force such an act by the duly qualified electors.' A committee of ten, five of them members of parliament, and two of them senators, has been appointed to draft and introduce the necessary bill. If prohibitionists will rise now in such a way that those who represent them in parliament can see that they are prohibitionists, and not party slaves, this machinery may not have been set up in vain. Were they once afoot to defend their rights and extend them, they would command the ear of every political leader, and neither Liberal nor Liberal-Conservative would choose to deny them what they ask. But if they will not so bestir themselves they may count on maintaining for many years to come that painful attitude of vain listening to Foster for an offer, however small, that would give them an excuse for voting against the party that has disappointed them,' described by yourself, Mr. Editor, in that same leader of March 25. Fie on all such wretched childishness! As if Foster or any other leading politician could be held responsible for the shortcomings of the whole prohibition horde! Let the horde convert itself into warlike companies, regiments and battalions. Show the political leaders even a hundred Liberal voters in each of the hundred and twenty prohibition constituencies outside of Quebec, who will certainly cast their ballots against their party if Laurier persists in denying the plebiscite majority the thing it voted for, and the whole political landscape will speedily take on new features.

This country never needed a plebiscite to show whether it was ripe for prohibition or not, and its results, so far as figures go could well be dropped out of memory now, if but a percentage of those who voted as prohibitionists in connection with it, would put prohibition before party, through thick and thin, till they accomplished their purpose. And the history of the present government has left them without excuse for not taking this step, for it has proved there is no practical difference in any direction, fiscal or other, between the ruling principles of the two parties, and that the country is not likely to suffer, however often the ins may be turned out, and the outs brought in. The liquor men put their trade first and party second. 'But the race after wealth must always awaken greater enthusiasm than the pursuit of any moral reform.' Indeed! Then let prohibitionists go on worshipping the party fetish. But let them at the same time stop their prating.

ONE WHO VOTED FOR LAURIER.

PROHIBITION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It is very encouraging to see in your columns so many reports from various churches and other organizations throughout the country, all earnestly calling upon parliament to carry out the pledges given, by enacting a national prohibitory liquor law. This is what we have been aiming at, and working for all along, and certainly nothing less will satisfy any real prohibitionist. The duty of the government at the present crisis has been clearly pointed out; the lame apologies offered for not fulfilling the pledges given have also been well answered. The plea of some that no such pledges were given has also been disposed of, the exact words of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and others having been given. Many of us heard the Premier's statements also in the House a year ago in answer to the pointed questions of the Hon. George E. Foster, and if he had never committed himself to prohibition before in case of a vote of the people favoring it, he certainly did so then, if his words meant anything at all. Then again, the very fact of a plebiscite being taken on the subject should be sufficient warrant for the conclusion that the vote would be followed with corresponding legislation. Else why put the country to all that trouble and expense? It is said 'actions speak louder than words.' The government spoke both by actions and words and now the people have a right to demand further action. The government put the responsibility on the people; they accepted the challenge; the people spoke in most decisive tones, and now the responsibility rests wholly with the government.

As, however, the leader of the present administration flatly refuses to obey the mandate of the people and thus maintain the honor of his word, I hope the demand for provincial prohibition will be pressed, not as a final settlement of the question by any means, but only as another step in the direction of national prohibition. And although thousands have been most bitterly disappointed, I sincerely trust that the great army of temperance workers will not grow weary in well-doing, but continue the fight until victory is won.

Some of us have not been nearly so much disappointed as disgusted. When we waited on the government last November, and reference was made to the large majority in favor of prohibition, in all the provinces save Quebec, the Premier in reply gave us the strongest assurance that the Province of Quebec, being a part of the Dominion would have to submit to be governed by the laws of the Dominion, etc. Some were very much pleased and thought the Premier's words very generous and noble, while some of us thought they presaged no good to our cause, but that he could well afford to put Quebec in with all the rest of the provinces, as he intended to do precious little for any of them in the matter of prohibition. Later developments have shown that our fears were not groundless; that our estimate of Sir Wilfrid and his utterances was such as did him no injustice.

But we have been somewhat disappointed in at least one of his chief ministers, who in the House of Commons recently stated that he was still in favor of prohibition, but that he believed in 'effective prohibition.' Surely that 'goes without saying.' Who believes in anything else? Does the honorable the Minister of Agriculture mean to insinuate that those of us who believe in government by majority—by majority of individual votes, majority of constituencies, majority of provinces—that we do not believe in effective prohibition? That would not be very complimentary to either the intelligence or honesty of those who firmly believe, as I do, that it is the solemn duty of the present government to enact a prohibitory liquor law for the whole Dominion of Canada, and surround that law with all the helps necessary for its enforcement. If this were done, with the authority of the government behind it and a majority of the people in sympathy with it, why should it not be just as 'effective' as any other law now in force, but each and all, more or less violated every day?

The argument that the Province of Quebec would not submit is, I think, utterly fallacious. Why would it not? Is it a province of rebels and law-breakers? Surely not! Does not the present Prime Minister owe his position largely to electors of this province? Then surely were he to enact such a law there would be the greatest respect shown it; he is just the very one to do it. Then again, he himself extols the people of his own province and speaks loudly in their praise, as I have heard him on various occasions; as for example, in the Dominion Methodist Church, Ottawa, Feb. 3, 1898, when the W.C.T.U. polyglot petition was presented; and again, on Nov. 3, 1898, when waited on by the prohibition representatives in regard to the recent plebiscite. Especially did Sir Wilfrid emphasize the fact that the greater part of the province is already under local prohibition. This being true, it is the veriest nonsense imaginable to talk of any special difficulty arising from that quarter. National prohibition would make comparatively little change there. Probably no one believes the actual vote against prohibition in the Province of Quebec was anything near as large as reported, nor that it was really an expression of feeling on the simple question of prohibition.

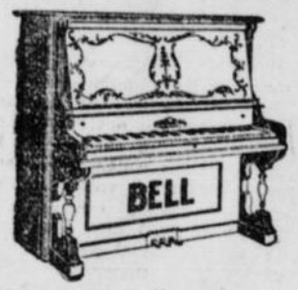
Any way, those who are so averse to what they call coercion should not allow their prejudice to override all intelligence and honor, but should remember that it is seven times as bad for one province to coerce seven as for seven to

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coerce one. The opposers of prohibition are not the ones to complain of coercion.

Provincial prohibition—an enlargement of the Scott act—will be a very long way short of national prohibition; nevertheless, as it will be a long step in that direction and a very great improvement on the present state of affairs, I most sincerely trust it will be steadily pressed for and speedily secured.

JAMES LAWSON.

Billings's Bridge, Ottawa, May 27, 1899.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—You have hitherto claimed to be a defender of truth and good morals, and you claim to be so still. In my humble opinion the claim is just and right. Mr. John Arthur, however, has taken the trouble to find fault with you and prohibition and prohibitionists. Allow me to find fault with him. Doubtless he will think the fraction of Christianity in this letter is very low indeed, but there were parts of his somewhat lengthy epistle that were wanting in this respect.

Mr. Arthur thinks that the greater part of the advocacy of prohibition is but a plain declaration that they do not deem Christ's work as sufficient to save the drunkard.

Every law on the statute books implies prohibition. We have prohibition in every one of the ten commandments. Christ did not come to destroy the law, but to fulfil it, and to add to it. Because we have a law against stealing do we declare that we do not think Christ's work as sufficient to prevent this?

As Christian men and women, should we not say, 'What would Jesus do?' in reference to the prohibition question. It is a pity that a few, a very few temperance people use tobacco. It is apt to bring a reproach on the cause, because scoffers are always ready to bring it up. I am sorry to have to say that Mr. Arthur has not thought it beneath him to do this himself.

I like to hear of prohibitionists coming out of the polling booth 'puffing like steam boats.' The trouble is, with too many of them, that they do not exert themselves enough in coming out to vote, but when a prohibitionist walks or runs such a distance to record his vote before the polls, that he is 'puffing' even when he is coming out of the booth, I think he deserves more than usual credit. Your correspondent from Hopwell seems to have a very high opinion of the government. Surely it should not be necessary to tell him to put not his trust in such uncertain things as governments. Some people are, party first and prohibition next, but your correspondent seems to be, Christianity first, party next, and prohibition last.

I think, sir, that the existing government is no extraordinary affair whatever. It is simply what all other governments have been, and will be. If what we ask can easily be given to us it will do so, but if great difficulties present themselves it seeks its own pleasure, let yours be what it may. The Hon. Mr. Blake, on the floor of parliament, years ago, said that 'there was no use enacting a law that the people were not prepared to uphold.' This was said years ago. Could that be said to-day? No. The large majority for prohibition in the recent plebiscite shows plainly that the people of Canada are prepared to uphold it.

I am glad to say that I am one of the vast multitude who think your correspondent from Hopwell is a little extreme. He says: 'Divine law has a renovating power.' All human law is powerless in this respect. It is then as good as powerless in all other respects. Mr. Arthur professes to have great faith in our government. Our government passes our laws. If the law is useless the government is much more so. The saloons are the greatest stronghold of Satan in the world, and how can the world be conquered for Christ without the destruction of these? I think it cannot, and Mr. Arthur thinks it can, be done. Mr. Arthur is in favor of going out into the boiling sea with the lifeboat for those who have been wrecked on the rocks, instead of erecting the lighthouse to guide the ships past the rocks in safety. I believe in both, and so does the 'Witness' as far as I can tell.

It is too bad that your worthy correspondent is not satisfied, but, then, there are getting to be so many people in the world now that it is extremely difficult to satisfy everybody.

FRED. B. EDMUNDS.

Monkton, Ont.

THE ST. REGIS INDIANS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.'

Sir,—The press of Canada for some time past has been publishing accounts of the events occurring at St. Regis. These accounts all present the matter in such a way that anyone reading them would naturally conclude that the Indians are a dangerous and quarrelsome people. To many who knew nothing about them, the talk of war-whoops, braces, etc., brings up ideas very far removed from the actual condition of affairs, and suggests painted savages armed with tomahawk and rifle, ready to go on the war path. The actual facts are very different.

The St. Regis Indian is in most cases a farmer who works his land and is trying to improve his condition—a quiet, peaceable citizen, with no ideas of fighting or breaking laws, who minds his own business very strictly and leaves his neighbors to do the same.

The St. Regis Indians have certain rights guaranteed by treaty which they think were not observed in the recent regulations as to the election of chiefs, etc. They have ventured to express their dissatisfaction and the reply is the death of one of their number. That the unfortunate occurrence was unavoidable no one here who knows the Indians believes; nor that the police were in any serious danger. It seems a pity that the department had no other solution of the trouble but to send a squad of police to force these people into harmony with their ideas. They naturally resented such treatment as unjust, and intend to continue asking until their grievances are settled.

The death of John Ice brings the whole matter before the public and from being a petty trouble in the Indian Department it becomes one of national interest—one in which every citizen is interested. We have justly prided ourselves on our methods of dealing with the Indians in the past and surely a country that has successfully managed the Indian as a savage, ought to be able to do as well by him now after two centuries of civilizing, and settle his little disturbances without killing him. I was present at a meeting of the Indians at St. Regis on May 22, at which about fifty men, young and old, assembled. The object was to receive a report from Mr. Copeland, their lawyer, which he had brought from Ottawa. One interpreter who spoke good English presided. Mr. Copeland's statement was: 'The government was willing to drop the charges against the Indians provided they would drop theirs against Col. Sherwood, a hint was given that provision might be made for the wife and child of the dead Indian. Also, there would be an investigation into all their grievances.' In reply, an old chief spoke in Indian. The other Indians listened intently and quietly. The substance of his address was:

'The Indians had not expected any such offer and had no reply to make just now, a council would be called, the matter discussed and an answer given that would represent the opinion of the band.'

His reply was non-committal. The only part they took much notice of was the offer of an investigation.

During the conference, which lasted about six hours the strictest decorum was observed. The few who discussed the matter spoke with great earnestness, but with no evidence of anger or ill will. They spoke as men who felt they were in the right and had nothing to fear from any investigation.

In the informal talk afterward, I found they were very much annoyed about the statements published, that they were arming—were going to burn the agent's house, etc., al lof which the said was false. They had no intention of doing any harm to anyone. I could not help feeling that these men believed they had good cause for complaint and rested on its justice.

I have waited for some one to say a word on behalf of the Indians, but as no one seems disposed to speak I felt I must. I have known and practiced among them over twenty years. My wife and children have spent one or two months every year during that time on an island near them. I feel I would be doing an injustice if I did not say something in favor of the Indians, squaws, and papooses who during that time have been our quiet, friendly and unobstrusive neighbors.

I would ask your readers to consider the reply of the squaw to us as represented by those in authority when told she could take her husband's body away: 'The government kill my man, let them come and take him.

D. O. ALGUIRE, M.D.

Cornwall, Ont., May 24, 1899.

ANNEXATION OF WEST INDIES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In 1893, the writer, as your readers will remember, pointed out that the C. P. R. authorities had determined to make a great city of St. John, N.B. In a few more years this city will be the greatest emporium of commerce east of Boston. It is that now in the winter time, though its development has only just begun.

The Spanish war has given us another question to settle. It seems that our maritime provinces are to lose their rich trade with the Spanish West Indies, while the British West Indies are to lose their trade with the United States. The British West Indies are looking to Canada for relief, by proposing annexation to Canada, as a solution of the trade problems arising out of the Spanish war. This annexation has been warmly commended in the maritime provinces, which have much to gain and little to lose were it carried out; but the people who support the Dominion, and who live in the progressive Western provinces, are not likely to endorse the project.

To enter into the matters and questions fully, covered by the above caption, would more than exhaust the space you could allow me to discuss this subject, but having often carefully considered it, it seems to me the only practical solution of the problem will be found in the following suggestions.

1. Annex only Jamaica and British Honduras. Annexation of the small islands and islets only complicates the question, while the larger colonies to the south, such as Barbadoes, Trinidad and Demerara, are too far distant to become a portion of Canada.

2. Jamaica and British Honduras should be annexed to Nova Scotia, as Cape Breton now is; and to prevent the white element being swamped by the black, it would be necessary to annex New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island also to Nova Scotia, the whole province being styled Acadia, with Halifax as the capital.

3. The West Indian dependencies should not be considered to have any voice in the government of Canada. They should not elect members to the Ottawa Parliament, only to the Halifax Legislature; but each colony could be represented in the Senate by three Senators for Jamaica and two for British Honduras.

4. The Halifax Legislature would have control over all local government matters, and the Dominion government would control customs, excise, and the preservation of law, order and justice.

5. No doubt a governor would have to be appointed for each colony, but he would only act as the incumbent of Dublin Castle acts, to see that the officials in the colony act rightly, and to be the visible representative of the sovereign, the Halifax government really governing, Honduras or Jamaica, as it now governs Cape Breton.

It seems to me that the above solution would settle this important problem in a practical way, without causing any very great expense to Canada. The local revenue from the two colonies would be small, if any, but there would be an important saving in abolishing the Charlottetown and Fredericton Legislatures and governments, while the enormous intercolonial trade to be acquired by annexation, would more than recoup, by far, any moneys defrayed by Canada in this part of the West Indies. The revenue from customs and excise should pay the salaries of the officials, any way.

The absorption of British Honduras should lead to a greatly increased trade between Canada and Mexico, which would then be our neighbor, a trade that should be very lucrative. No doubt if Jamaica and British Honduras come into the confederation as dependencies, Bermuda and the Bahamas would clamor for the same end to their troubles; but if we annex these small islands, we shall have lots of trouble, without any adequate remuneration. Let them and the others to the east and south remain as they are.

PUBLICOLA.

May 25, 1899.

THAT SERMON.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I must thank you for the space given in your valuable paper to communications received re a sermon preached by me recently in Taylor Church. I must also thank you for your very able, clear-headed editorial of last Saturday. There are one or two statements I wish to make about the production that has given rise to so much discussion. When written, the sermon was not intended for publication, hence many crudities in the literary structure of the discourse. After the manuscript left my hands, it passed through the crucible and was 'boiled down' considerably before reaching the 'Witness.' Many phrases, sentences and paragraphs were struck out; in several cases obscuring the meaning somewhat. There were also several quotations from modern sociological writers, which were carefully marked in the original manuscript, but when the discourse had come through 'the mill' and appeared in print, were almost entirely obliterated, thus giving me credit for that which did not really belong to me. Even the verses of poetry did not escape, but lost their quotation marks in the refining process. I do not complain of this, but think it just to myself and others to make these statements.

However, the sermon, as a whole, conveys the meaning intended, and expresses the deep convictions of one who has studied, to some limited extent, the business relationships of to-day as they affect the working classes. It is my earnest hope that the discussion thus aroused, may give an impetus to the trend of thought, that seems to be setting in, in favor of more equitable conditions between the capitalist and the working man. It was only after I had been told that it did not take much courage to preach the sermon to Taylor Church people, (as the majority of them are working men and women), but that it would take more grit than the average minister possesses to let the sermon go before the public and stir up discussion that might be for the benefit of all, only then did I consent to its being printed.

In the controversy thus far there has been little said requiring an answer from me. The only man who has criticised the sermon severely is 'Rational.' On the whole, I am rather pleased with the tone of his letter, although in some parts it is rather amusing, yet I cannot accept many of his conclusions. He says, 'want, misery, humiliation, degradation, the voice of the pulpit has cried: These things are God's will,' etc., etc. I have sat under, or stood in the pulpit at regular intervals during my whole life, and I have never heard such stuff uttered by any minister. In fact, I am very sceptical as to such sentiments having ever been given from any pulpit, in this or any other Christian land; and sceptical I shall remain until 'Rational' gives me the name of some man that preaches such doctrine. I am afraid that my good friend is breaking his own dictum, 'Don't speak (in public at all events) in condemnation of any scheme or cult until you have studied it.'

One cannot but be amused at the stretch of imagination, in the picture drawn by 'Rational' of the writer of the sermon. 'Emerging, not emerged from the darkness' in which he has so long dwelt, 'and with the cobwebs of the past clinging to him he is confused with the dazzling light of socialism.' If all the exponents of socialism were as 'rational,' little wonder if he were dazzled somewhat. One cannot help thinking that the 'cobwebs' are somewhere else than clinging to the preacher. Of course the cartoon is harmless, but as a psychological study may prove valuable, as showing to what extent the imagination may run, when once divorced from reason.

My reviewer deals somewhat harshly, almost flippantly, with the 'changed heart' idea. I do not think that any one who has passed through that solemn experience can speak of it as he does. He says, 'What is known as a changed or regenerate heart has "invariably" lifted its possessor above the world he lives in . . . . with the result that he despises, or professes to despise, this earthly sphere too much to put forward any effort for its social reformation.' Is this so? Does the changed heart always have this effect? Let us see. Perhaps there has never been a minister in all the roll of Scotland's worthy divines, who preached with such power and success the necessity of a 'changed heart' as did Thomas Chalmers. Did this sky-gazing mania which 'invariably' takes hold of the man of 'changed heart' take possession of him? He went down to the worst parts of Glasgow, 'the St. John's parish,' which he described as being 'about the nearest place to hell on this earth,' he established day-schools, Sunday-schools, etc., and by his unremitting toil he was the means of revolutionizing and uplifting, morally, socially, and religiously the whole district committed to his care by the Town Council of Glasgow. I wonder how many such feats have been accomplished by our friends of the unchanged heart. Perhaps there is no cult or sect of to-day that preaches with more earnestness and persistency the necessity of a 'changed heart' than does the Salvation Army. Has the maudlin sentiment spoken of by 'Rational' which 'invariably' takes possession of such people acted so with them and their leader? I am sure he must agree with me when I say there is no body of people of the same size that has worked so earnestly, and has done so much, as they for the amelioration of the poor, and unlifting of the submerged masses. I believe there is no living man, who has done so much to help the poor during the last twenty-five years as has General Booth; and he has done it despite his 'changed heart.' But what is the use of multiplying examples. Take what lines of philanthropy you wish and you find the leaders, the moving spirits in the majority of cases, are men of the 'changed heart.' Space forbids my speaking of Shaftesbury, and Howard, and Wilberforce, and Florence Nightingale, etc., etc. Blot out of existence all philanthropic work that is being done in the world to-day by men and women who believe in and profess to have experienced the 'changed heart' and how much will you have left? I leave it to every right-thinking man to answer the question for himself.

My critic very magnanimously says: 'Recognizing that Mr. Reid is but new to the light, I will pass lightly, albeit warningly, over his crudities and inaccuracies on communism and anarchism.' I am sure that I am exceedingly obliged to him for his goodness in thus handling my frailties so tenderly, and sparing my 'verdancy,' and perhaps I will be more careful next time (?), but this I wish to say, that by the time that 'Rational' studies social conditions in as many of the largest cities in Britain, and Europe and America, by the time he has listened to as many anarchists 'spout' in different parts of the world, when he has taken as many lectures on sociology from some of the ablest specialists on the subject in America, when he has written as many theses, and passed as many examinations on the subject as I have done . . . . well, he will know a good deal more about the subject than he does at present. My remarks on the subjects mentioned were my conclusions after careful and deliberate study. 'Rational' has come to other conclusions. I have as much right to my opinions as he has to his. 'That anarchism declares against all human co-operation, is another misconception of Mr. Reid's'; so says the critic. The 'Standard Dictionary,' the latest and most reliable published, gives the following definitions, 'Anarch, one opposed to all government, a leader of revolt.' 'Anarchy, absence or utter disregard of government; an unregulated and chaotic condition of society, social and political confusion and disorder.' Of course 'Rational' may, if he sees fit, call these definitions 'a grotesque slander which shows that the authors of the Standard Dictionary have not studied the matter even moderately'; but his saying so will not alter the truth in the slightest.

In conclusion I may say that in some respects I rather like the tone of the writer of the criticism. I like his earnestness and candor and I have no doubt but if 'Rational' discarded some of his irrational and offensive bumptiousness, and would come down from his imaginary pedestal, he and I could agree on quite a number of subjects.

W. D. REID.

WHAT IS ANARCHISM?

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In the May 31st number of the 'Witness,' the Rev. W. D. Reid quotes from the Standard Dictionary to prove that 'anarchism declares against all human co-operation.' In the May issue of 'Liberty,' the organ of philosophic individualistic anarchism, there is an article headed 'What is Anarchism?' This article, written by Stephen T. Byington, who, by the way, is a divinity student, begins as follows:—

Anarchism is the doctrine that government should be abolished. Everybody agrees to this, and, as everybody thinks he knows what government is, everybody thinks he knows what anarchism is. Yet very few people can define government in such a way that they would not take back their definitions after being asked a few questions.

Anarchism is a theory of political science, and is opposed to government in the political sense. Government, in the political sense, is a human power, which assumes and exercises a general control over the actions of all persons within certain recognized limits of territory, or of race, enforcing this control by violence whenever necessary. The 'government' of a club, a church, or any other voluntary organization, is not a political government, because it does not attempt to compel the obedience of all persons within any limit, but simply directs the actions of such as are willing to be directed; hence it is not opposed to anarchistic principles.

J. J. D.

Montreal, June 2, 1897.

FROZEN BEARS FOR THE LONDON MARKET.

A consignment of frozen Russian bears arrived at Leadenhall Market a day or two ago. Six came in their skins—a black, a brown, two half-grown bears, and two cubs—and in addition there were sixty pounds of ursine joints, steaks, and cutlets. A correspondent informs us that he inquired how far the speculation in bear's meat had been justified by results. 'Gone, all gone,' said Mr. Tabor, 'save that joint hanging there, which you may have home with you if so minded.' It needed more courage to accept than to decline with thanks. 'See this,' pressed Mr. Tabor, encouragingly, at the same time producing a bulging mat-basket, containing about a baron of bear. 'A gentleman of light and leading in the Fourth Estate will call for it shortly.' And he did, Mr. Tabor straightway introducing the epicure and the skeptic. The valiant trencherman then pronounced a glowing eulogium on the succulence of ursine flesh, which may possibly blossom into a 'Dissertation on Roast Bear' in one of the new Sunday papers, should righteous indignation spare them long enough. In his view bear tasted as sweet as a Southdown sheep, and the British palate was ridiculously squeamish. He strode away as jauntily as a man goes to a feast. The salesman, resuming, said the six bears had all gone to restaurateurs up West. He supposed they were eaten now, though whether digested he could not say. They brought two shillings per pound in London. While hanging in the markets the bears attracted bigger crowds of curious spectators than ever gathered round a bear pit at the Zoo.—London 'Daily News.'

LORD ROSEBERY AS THE DOUGAL CRATUR.

There is a story going the rounds about Lord Rosebery as an amateur actor. On one occasion, so it is said, his lordship soon after succeeding to the title figured as the Dougal Cratur in an amateur performance of 'Rob Roy' in Dumfermline, appearing in the bill as 'Mr. Archibald,' while the Highland Chieftain was impersonated by Whyte-Melville, the well-known author. In order to carry out the idea of the 'red-heided Heilan' deevil,' as Bailie Nicoll Jarvie terms the Celtic waif, the Earl of Rosebery wore a wig of a very fiery hue. In the course of the play this conspicuous adornment accidentally fell off, and of course this caused roars of laughter among the audience. The noble Dougal grinned too, but when he picked up the wig and stuck it on his head the wrong way the hilarity was redoubled. Sitting near the chronicler were a grim old farmer and his wife. The latter growled, in reference to the wig mishap: 'That Dougal is a gowk, whaever he is! He's dune his best to turn a gran' play like "Rob Roy" intil a pantomime!'—'Westminster Gazette.'

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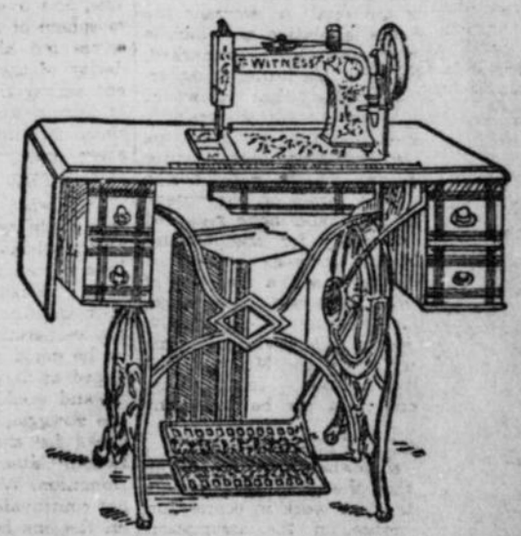
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The machine embodies all the good points found in other machines. The parts, as far as possible, are made of steel and hardened at points liable to wear. Adjustment is provided so that any wear that may occur can be taken up by simply turning a screw.

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Besides the above are supplied, 11 assorted needles, 5 bobbins, 1 screw driver, and 1 oil can.

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With gratitude, I remain, sincerely yours,

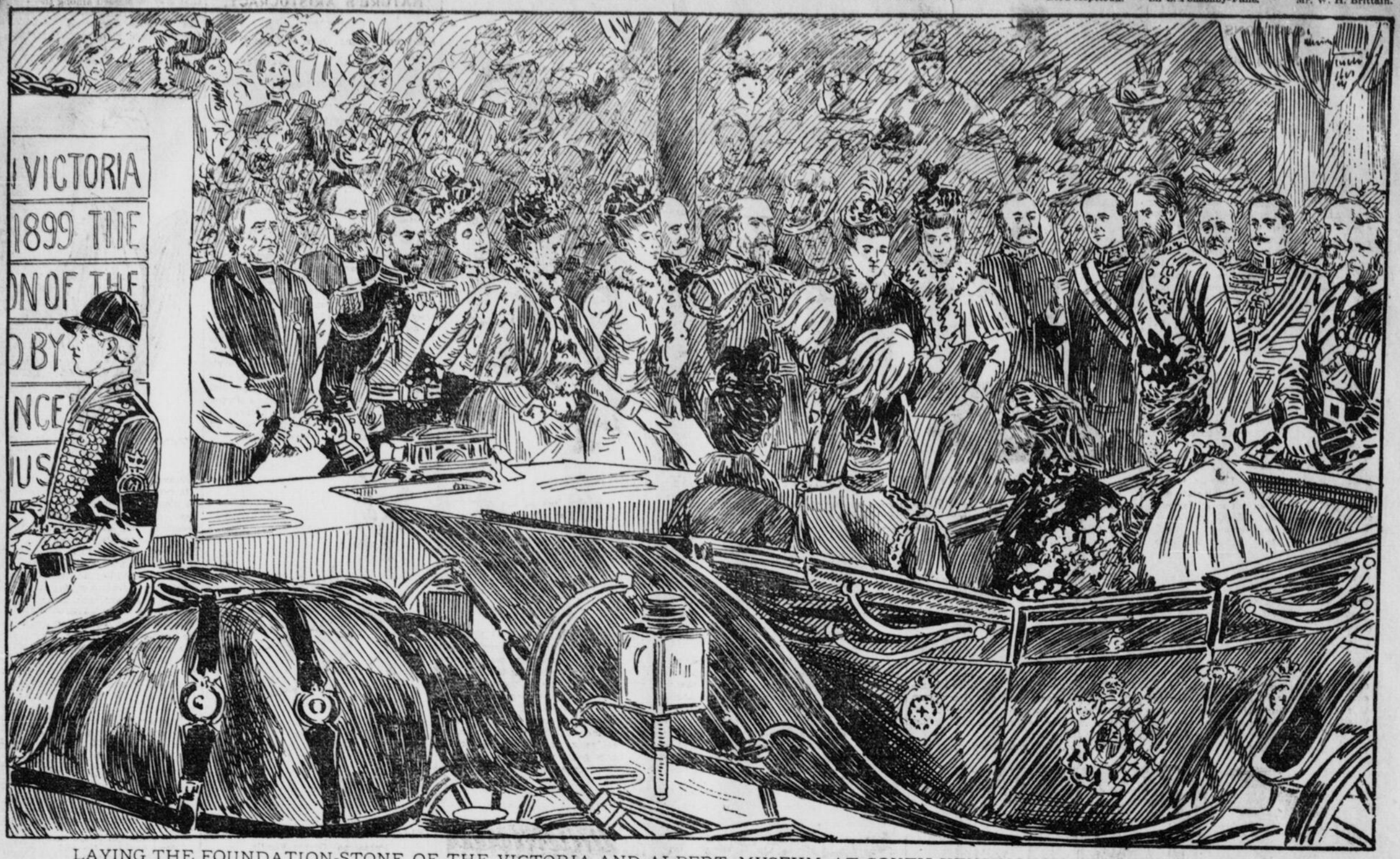
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LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM AT SOUTH KENSINGTON—THE QUEEN'S ARRIVAL AT THE PAVILION.

On Wednesday, May 17, favored by real Queen's weather, Her Majesty proceeded to South Kensington and laid the foundation-stone of the new Victoria and Albert Museum buildings. At a quarter past four the Queen left Buckingham Palace in a semi-state landau drawn by four bay horses, and escorted by the 2nd Life Guards. Fifteen minutes later she arrived at the pavilion erected on the site of the new museum. Her Majesty was accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, Princess Christian and Princess Henry of Battenberg, and was received at Kensington, amidst the blare of trumpets, by the Lord President of the Council, the First Commissioner of Works, and the authorities of the South Kensington Museum. The royal carriage was driven alongside the platform within the pavilion where the stone was to be laid, and where the Prince of Wales and other members of the royal family were assembled. After the singing of the national anthem, the Lord President read to the Queen an address describing the origin and objects of the building, and requesting her authority to name it the Victoria and Albert Museum. The Queen returned a written reply, whereupon the Lord President presented a casket which, by the assistance of the Prince of Wales, was placed in a cavity under the stone. The Lord President then handed a trowel to Her Majesty, who, with the assistance of Mr. Aston Webb, the architect of the building, laid the stone 'well and truly.' A madrigal, written by the poet laureate and composed by Sir Alexander Mackenzie, was sung by the students of the Royal College of Music, and the proceedings closed with the benediction, pronounced by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The carriage procession was then re-formed, and the Queen drove at once to Paddington, en route for Windsor.

The casket which was placed beneath the stone was prepared by Sir George Chubb, and presented by him for Her Majesty's use. It is made in beaten copper with gold enrichments, is oblong in shape, and has a domed lid surmounted by the Imperial crown on a cushion. The interior, in which the records and coins were placed by the Queen, is lined with royal blue velvet. The casket was finally closed by a small gold key of very elegant design bearing the initials V. R. I. with a crown above.

—'Illustrated London News.'

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.'

I do not suppose any garden enthusiast lives who has not at some time discovered that mistakes have been made in planting, and so it is with me today.

The lovely iris group of many shades and markings are blooming on the top of a dry knoll when their real home should be in a moist position. The sweet-briar died for want of sunshine and air, and because it was subject to strong winds in its unsuitable corner; and the lily of the valley fades soonest in a very sunny corner. It is the same with human powers. We think we could have blossomed to greater perfectness with different environment, and that we were thwarted of our birthright by being planted in the wrong place. I know a dear old farmer who always thought he should have been a lawyer, but circumstances pointed to rural life, and I do not think he was misplanted, for he has lived to make 'the wilderness and the solitary place' glad, and always encouraged and helped those who, like himself, were planting for posterity.

And God and man shall own his worth,
Who toils to leave, as his bequest,
An added beauty to the earth.'

All this train of thought is aroused by the opening of the May, the fair, sweet, English hawthorn that is now in full flower. If, in planting, one had only thought to put them near each other, so that the branches might interlock, and touch each other, as they do when growing wild. But they are beautiful to-day, and I have a feeling of satisfaction that they have lived and brightened my garden as well here as in England and Scotland. Beloved of poets and of lovers, there is a sentiment about it that charms, as well as its own beauty. It is indeed 'Queen of the May.'

THE FLORAL CLUB.

It is one of the yearly surprises to walk out into the garden after a day's rain has kept one indoors, and between each slap at a mosquito that the wet day has brought out in myriads, to say 'Why, how the weeds have grown!' For as we make our way into the vegetable garden we see an army of enemies have sprung suddenly into the rows where we planted with such anticipation only a short time ago. They overwhelm the small onion, and the miniature carrot; they crowd the little ribs of the ruddy beet, and the radishes are almost hidden from view. All useful plants in their proper place, but in general belief any growing plant that is common to the country, or not noticeable for floral beauty or entitled to respect as a herb, is called a weed. But, properly, it should be applied to all unwelcome creations of plant life that persist in growing where they are not wanted. In the garden one must be on the alert for already the white weed is going to seed. June grass, in advance of the month, has been in flower, and must not be encouraged to grow in the tulip bed where it has planted itself. We are not allowed, as in some European countries, to sue a neighbor who neglects to destroy the weeds on his land, so the thistle and field daisy, the purslaine and other enemies to clean culture, live and thrive when not subjected to constant warfare. The greenest, toughest grass to be found is the twitch grass and it is troublesome enough. If a root gets into the flower borders you may pull and pull, but it has a jointed stem and goes further down and across. I asked a wise agriculturist how to exterminate it, and he shook his head, while a merry twinkle came into his eyes. 'Throw the roots up on the top of the shed,' he said. 'leave it till it is as dry as a chip, then put it on the bonfire: scatter the ashes, and twitch grass will start again as fresh as ever.'

I hear the hoes ringing out in the rows as I write; it's a fine day to kill weeds, and we may hope that the plants we do want will get their chance to grow

CAULIFLOWER.

C. C. planted seed of cauliflower, but when it came up, after attaining the third leaf they wilted over, only a few at the outer edge of the box surviving. These were planted, and grew, but never turned white. She waited for the dirty-looking brown heads to bleach, but they failed to do so. Consequently there was not any cauliflower in her garden last autumn. Ans.—C. C. evidently has not made cauliflower a nature study, or she would have known that the flower is first white, and only reaches the brown stage when unfit for the table. The only thing now is to purchase a few plants from some experienced grower and set them out in rich, moist land. They are not any more difficult to grow than a cabbage and much more desirable.

CYPRIPEDIUM PUBESCENS.

Minnie J.—A yellow flower that had once been inflated like a balloon came in your letter asking its name. Above you will find its botanical term, but it is known as a yellow lady slipper, one of the native orchids that thrive in a shaded place in the garden, and it stands transplanting well from the woods. If you found it in the garden of your new home, some one has doubtless planted it there. These queer, pouch-like flowers grow in swamp woods, and yet are sometimes found, though much smaller, on dry, sandy lands, but it adapts itself easily to garden culture if planted in a moist, shady place. Do not disturb it, and the sheath-like leaves and flowers will appear year after year.

WEIGELA AND TWINING PLANTS.

An amateur asks if this shrub is hardy, as she does not see anything about it in 'Garden Talks.' Ans.—It is and it is not, for it depends upon the season. This spring in our garden the dead stalks five feet high have to be pruned out, and only sprouts from the root are coming up. Other summers it has blossomed freely. It is a very handsome shrub of the begonia family, and was introduced from China, and the large, trumpet-shaped flowers are very attractive. The cause of their destruction is generally unripe wood, which grows too quickly in autumn, and is easily injured by frost. There is a variegated variety that has also variegated flowers, but it has not proved hardy. They luxuriate in rich, moist soil and a protected situation. The other question as to good twining plants can recommend the Ipomea-Cypress vine, Maurandia, Dutchman's Pipe, Thunbergia, German Ivy, Variegated Hop, Madeira Vine, Adlumia Cirrhosa, and the different Jasmines. Any of these will twine and climb enough to cover the trellis you mention. Being late to sow seed, better get well-started plants that will grow quickly.

MELONS.

'Fred' has some musk-melons in a box. They have come up well, but he does not know about setting them in the ground. Ans.—There is nothing gained this year by too early planting, and sometimes much is lost. The plants in the box, if well started, may be set out now with better chances of success than if planted two weeks earlier. The main thing is to have good, well-drained soil—a rich, sandy loam—and the growth so rapid that the plants do not get stunted. One important feature is to have secured an early variety and to have the land where they are planted so situated as to get the full sunshine. Liquid manure a little later in the season is of value, and frequent hoeing to keep the plants growing. Also, when sufficient fruit is set, pinch off the ends of the vine, so that the strength will go into the set fruit.

PALMS.

A lady not long ago said to me, 'I do not enjoy my palm, for fear I shall lose it. The plant is too handsome to live long in my dry rooms.' I remarked that I should like to see them growing on their native heath, and quoted Kingsley, who wrote, 'Like a Greek statue in a luxurious drawing-room, sharp-cut and cold, shaming by the grandeur of mere form, the richness of mere color, however rich and harmonious, so stands the palm in the forest, to be worshipped rather than loved.' But as we can only see the miniature plants in our rooms it is well to realize that we must give them the essential elements of their native climate if we would have them succeed and expand. The room must have moisture supplied to the air by evaporating water. It can be done at the register of a furnace-heated room, or by means of steam in some form. A temperature of 60 degrees in winter is enough heat, though they endure and enjoy 70 degrees, if given plenty of moisture. Once in two or three years is often the plan for repotting, and other years a little fresh soil can be put on the top of the pot. The insect most in evidence is the scale. It breeds rapidly when the temperature of the room is high, and the air dry. The insects attach themselves to the stem and surface of the leaves, and are easily seen and can be removed by taking them off. A plant may become badly infested, and not show the damage for a while, if neglected. One of the easiest methods of cleansing is to dilute some alcohol, and with a small brush go over the leaves and stems, then with a bit of sponge and some soap wash away all the scales. The most popular palm in cultivation is the Latania Borbonica, a Chinese Fan Palm. It is able to resist cold to some extent, and is one of the handsomest of its kind. The palm thrives best in partial shade when small, and even old plants do not enjoy hot sunshine. The leaves need frequent sponging to keep them in health; but they repay, by their graceful beauty, all care given.

GLADIOLUS.

If the garden is completed and yet seems to lack something to brighten it in the later season when roses and lilies cease to bloom, then get a few bulbs of gladioli, for they are the most satisfactory of summer-blooming bulbs, and only take up a very little room, while giving us their showy spikes of bloom. July, August and September are their blossoming time, secured by successive plantings. They can be stored in a paper bag in a dry cupboard all winter, and do not need any extra care. The colors range from scarlet to white, with the petals differently marked, and some of them are so beautiful as to resemble orchids. They are best grown in masses, setting a dozen or more in a group, so as to make a clump. The ground where they are planted must be rich and porous, not freshly manured, and they do well in partial shade, which is rather helpful to their development. In loose, porous soil they should be set four inches deep, but in heavy clay soil two inches is enough. The roots of the bulb enjoy best cool, moist soil, and this is obtained by deep planting. As soon as the blades appear they must be hoed, and if the summer is dry a mulch of lawn grass will help to retain moisture. Their period of bloom is short, so that a bed of them should be planted for succession, otherwise they are better among early flowering perennials. The tall spikes need to be tied to a stout stick if showing a tendency to fall over. They succeed well along a fence, and seldom need support there unless planted so as to be reached by high winds.

CLEMATIS.

'Clematis' sends leaves of clematis for name. It looks very much like the Jackmani, but there are so many hybrids that might resemble this shrivelled leaf that one cannot be certain. However, as it is the most popular variety, it is more than likely to be the one you have. The clematis has no rival for its elegance as a climber, and the jackmani is a good type, being free flowering, and blossoming long and late. Its rich violet-purple flowers are certainly entitled to being called beautiful. They grow eight or ten feet in a season, if well managed, but need protection with us, unless in a place where the snow gives a sure blanket until late in the spring.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

A constant reader, who is certainly not scanning carefully the daily papers, asks for the formula for Bordeaux mixture, which has been given over and over again in this paper in different columns. We repeat now that the compound most in use is four pounds sulphate, four pounds unslacked lime, 40 gallons of water. Care must be taken that the lime is of good quality and well burned, and that it is not air-slacked. The copper sulphate can be dissolved if suspended in the water in a coarse sack. The lime should always be strained after thoroughly dissolving in the water in case it clogs the pump. The lime is necessary to prevent scorching the foliage, and to aid the mixture in adhering to the leaves of the trees.

THE TITLES THEY ALL WANTED.

(Hon. J. Lawley, in the London 'Daily Telegraph.')

I chanced to meet Mr. Disraeli one afternoon in Whitehall, opposite the Home Office, and after shaking hands he invited me to come and have a chat with him in his private room at 10 Downing street. In his room red official boxes by the dozens were piled up on dumb waiters, and on the top was perched a small box of fawn-colored leather, to which he pointed. It is well known that as prime minister Mr. Disraeli before and after he became Lord Beaconsfield, was extremely chary of the honors that he conferred, and that his keen powers of satire were never more happily exercised in private than at the expense of aspirants for titles by whom he was plentifully beset.

'That little brown box,' he said, 'gives me more trouble than all its red neighbors. It contains letters from marquises who want to be dukes, from earls who want to be marquises, from viscounts who want to be earls, from barons who want to be viscounts or earls, and from swarms of people, most of whom I never heard of, who want to be made baronets or knights. Behind most of them stand their wives or their wives' sisters, who, in their own language, "will take no denial." There will be many disappointments.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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CHINESE ANTI-CHRISTIAN CARTOONS

That Caused Massacres.

(New York 'Herald.')

The extremely energetic measures which have constantly been employed by the anti-foreign party in China to keep alien feet from her shores have ever excited the wonder and horror of the rest of the world, who cannot understand an inhospitality which will go to all lengths rather than accept any modification. Those who have followed the strenuous efforts which have been made for years by the United States and other nations to establish a better understanding with the Chinese Government realize the unnatural conservatism of the empire, but cannot understand why it is not more amenable to reason.

It is true that lately something has been accomplished, but that the mind of the masses is as diseased as ever against the foreign element is proven by the reports of riots and massacres which come continually from central China, where authority is much more willingly blind and conservatives are more daring.

One of the most potent forces in operation to incite the Chinese public against 'foreign devils' is the publication and wide but discreet circulation of handbills, placards, posters, pamphlets, and even books of various sizes. They are not the work of either ignorant or illiterate men, and have been gotten out in all forms to appeal to all classes. Some of the publications, indeed, are scholarly and in the mandarin colloquial; others in poetry and prose, with illustrations and without. But, no matter how faultless the appearance or classical the production, the idea desired to be conveyed is invariably, from a Christian standpoint, either brutally indelicate or frightfully blasphemous.

The factor which has been found to have the greatest effect of late is the cartoon. The uncultured Chinaman has no natural delicacy, and to appeal to him an illustration must be made in the plainest possible way. Thus, the educated Chinaman has found that where a coolie would read the most malignant text ever written with inactive anger his wrath would bubble over were the text accompanied by a frankly explanatory picture. Acting upon this, the publishers began to reduce their long-winded tirades and to elaborate the pictures so that they might speak for themselves. The result is a dissemination of a series of the most wrath-provoking illustrations ever publicly placed before the gaze of man.



SHOOTING A CHRISTIAN HOG BY ORDER.

The publishers of the cartoons have no thought of making money out of their circulation. The trade does not keep them on sale. They cannot be excused even on the score of filling a popular demand. Certain individuals or political associations have them printed, and themselves accomplish their circulation by means of agents, who distribute them directly among the people, or, when practicable, post them on walls. Naturally, this occasions an expenditure of funds by no means small, which is met by officials and gentry interested. In order to make their effect more sweeping, the blocks from which the pictures are printed are duplicated and sent to different provinces. A glance at the cartoons shows why Chinese hatred of foreigners does not more quickly subside. The minds of the heathen in China are intensely credulous, and accept as absolutely true these hideous things thrust before them. It has been proven that when left to themselves this class of people are harmless, but with minds so poisoned it is scarcely to be wondered that they are anxious and eager to revenge themselves according to their lights.

It would be making a wide statement to say that the Chinese authorities are unaware of the unavoidable effect of such practices. Reports to the throne which have been made in more than one case by Chinese ministers have defined the cause of the riots as being the anonymous placards posted with the sole view of creating disturbances. They have pleaded that the Tartar generals, governors-general and governors of every province be instructed by the throne to advise the people to pay little attention to such things as the reports referred to. The throne even went so far as to recognize this and act upon it, ordering that all those connected with the exhibition of such literature should be apprehended and severely punished. This was the extent of their zeal, however, as there is no case of any importance on record where offenders have not been released immediately upon apprehension. Occasionally foreigners have themselves hunted down malefactors of this description and caused their seizure, but, without exception, no case has been found by the Chinese authorities.

At this time practically nothing of this class of picture is seen at the open ports, but in all provinces not open to foreigners there is scarcely a pretence of putting this literature under a ban. In some localities contempt for the imperial edict goes to the length of posting the offending cartoons directly beside it, which act the authorities seem to regard with unseeing vision. While such is the case China can scarcely be expected to be a healthful resort for foreigners.

The originals of the pictures accompanying this article are very probably the only ones outside of China. They were collected at great pains by a number of missionaries to the country and re-published in a moderate way for their own use. The plans of the anti-foreign party certainly do not contemplate the passing of the pictures out of their country, and wherever possible strong efforts have been made to keep them altogether from foreign eyes.

To those not at all or but superficially acquainted with the Chinese character it is not easy of comprehension why educated men of rank and position will permit themselves to be identified with such outrageous proceedings. It must be borne in mind, however, that China is a non-Christian country, and things which must be regarded with horror by a Christian nation are looked upon in the former with the smile born of immemorial tradition and precedent. The Chinese literati have long accepted the insulting and reviling of foreigners and their religions as a pleasurable duty, and are not disposed to forego it until forced to.

It is with deep interest that the outcome of the present royal dispute in the Chinese empire is awaited. It is possible that an entirely new and more wholesome era may be inaugurated. So far the official who personally is friendly to foreigners cannot air his sentiments publicly for fear of ruining his political career. He knows that to acquire the reputation of feeling kindly toward the outer barbarian would certainly not pay. Nothing could be more fatal to his future advancement, and when he recognizes that in posing as a conservative he is patriotic, and is adopting a cheap and easy method of attracting favorable notice from his superiors, it is easy to see why he loses no time in abandoning his radical ideas.

In addition to setting their own people against aliens, the Chinese aristocracy, evidently bearing in mind the old saw concerning the falling out of thieves, has endeavored by various means to set one class of foreigners against another—the secular against the missionary. This, of course, has met with little success. But the anti-foreign party is in grim earnest, and has by no means given up the fight. Its constituents realize that the eyes of the whole civilized world are turned toward them, but know that their radius of vision is a limited one, and absorbs but a fraction of the daily horrors being committed.

The pictures with this article are self-explanatory. Only a portion of the collection could be used, as most of it is quite unprintable. One set of the cartoons is supposed to illustrate the treatment by missionaries of their Chinese disciples. Another suggests to Chinamen various methods of revenge. Both comprise the mutilation of the victim in manners which civilized men cannot contemplate. Compared with them, the nauseating Whitechapel murders of a few years ago seem petty misdemeanors.

Any long comment on the pictures is unnecessary. A few explanatory notes will help the reader more fully to understand them. As the originals are in color, they possess a weirdness of effect which is partially lost in the reproduction in black. The continual reference to the divinity as the lowest order of beast is not made at random. The term used for God by the Roman Catholics is Tien Chu. In the Hunan publications Chu for Lord is changed to Chu for pig. Thus 'Tien Chu,' the Lord of heaven becomes 'Tien Chu,' the Celestial hog. The only distinction is a slight difference in intonation.

'Green hat' is a name used in China for one who forgets all the eight virtues. In the originals all foreigners wear green hats, and all words referring to them are printed with green ink in the text. To call a man a 'wang-pah' (green hat) is the greatest insult you can offer him in China. Foreigners are also called 'yang-jen' (ocean men). 'Yang,' for ocean, is changed to 'yang,' for goat; thus ocean men becomes goat men.

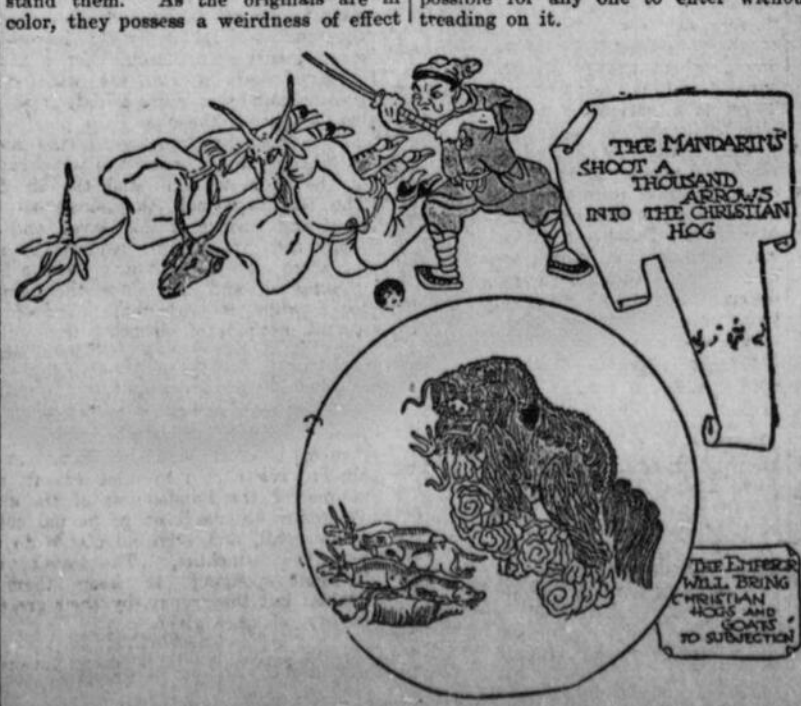
Native converts are termed 'dead devils,' because they are regarded as dead to all virtue and to be worthy of death. The reason which the publications assig





for the gouging out of the eyes by the missionaries would be absurd were it not too horrible. They say: 'From one hundred pounds of Chinese lead, eight pounds of silver can be extracted, and the remaining ninety-two pounds of lead sold at the original cost. But the only way to obtain the silver is by compounding the lead with the eyes of Chinamen. The eyes of foreigners are of no use for this purpose; hence they do not take out the eyes of their own people, but only those of Chinese.'

The Chinese have an idea that no Roman Catholic Christian dare tread on a crosslike figure, and that all they need to do to keep the priest and his emissaries out of a house is to cut the figure in front of a door, so as to make it impossible for any one to enter without treading on it.



hocks rapidly, and uttering shrieks of nger. So furiously raged the duel that he combatants raised quite a cloud of eathers round them. Suddenly one lled over, and the other, uttering a ictorious 'frank,' the heron's peculiar y, and gathering up its long legs, soar- l to the trees, where it began preen- g its disordered plumes. An exam- nation proved that the other bird had en killed outright.

A strange romance in humble life is eported from the Royal borough of ichmond, where it has been the sub- ct of prolonged investigation on the art of the local magistrates. Nearly wenty years ago—so the story runs—Mr. nd Mrs. Joseph Boxall, a man and wo- an of middle age, parted outside the ates of Richmond Workhouse 'to go heir own ways.' After a good many ears, not hearing from her husband, nd believing him to be dead, Mrs. Box- ll was married to a man named Gibson, gainst whom she lately obtained a main- enance order, and some time since the ld lady—she is nearly sixty years of ge—took out a summons for the recov- ry of arrears. At the first hearing of he summons a brother-in-law of the wo man stated that he had seen her first husband alive less than a year ago. The ase was adjourned, and when it was re- umed a man came forward who claim- d to be the missing first husband, Jos. Boxall. On his being confronted with Mrs. Gibson the latter declared that he as not Joseph, but his brother, Tom Boxall, between whom and her first husband there had been a great likeness. Witnesses were called who expressed their belief that the man was really Jos. Boxall, and in face of the conflicting evidence the Bench decided to make no order against Mr. Gibson.

SCOTCH.

Gourock Parish Church lady collectors seem to be superior beggars. They have got over a thousand pounds for the ex- tension of the church.

Mr. John Borland went to Greenock as missionary in June, 1840, and has con- tinued in the St. Lawrence Street Mis- sion till now—a period of nearly sixty years.

The late Mr. Malcolm Dunn, Dalkeith Palace Gardens, was a prominent figure n Britain in forestry and horticultural ffairs. He was long a member of Dal- ith West Church.

The late Mrs. Agnes Mason, Fingal lace, has left the residue of her estate r relief of poor and infirm masons, iners, and house carpenters in the city ove the age of fifty years.

Berwickshire is peculiar in that the ailway stations do not run into towns villages. When they were built the eople were afraid of railways, and they isted on the stations being kept some istance off.

Whilst William Brookes was digging a rave in St. James's Churchyard, Lower ornal, he was heard singing. Subse- uently a man who was watching him aw him tumble over, and upon getting to the grave found the sexton was ead.

The opening ceremony of the new ark in Plantation district of the burgh Govan, was performed on May 20 last, the presence of a large gathering. The ew park, which covers seven acres, and ost (ground inclusive) about £20,000, is tuated to the south of Paisley Road Vest, and is entered from Havelock Ter- ace, Cecil street, and Cornwall street.

Between four and five o'clock on Satur- ay morning, May 20 last, the water the mill pond to the west of the illage of Falkland burst the embank- ent, rushed with tremendous fury along almblae, where the inhabitants were wakened to find their houses filled with ater. The rush of water for a time as terrible, but with the help of many illing hands its course was changed to he Maspie Burn.

At a meeting of representative citizens, eld in Dundee, Mr. Alexander Hay Moncur, a jute manufacturer, and an x-chief magistrate of the city, offered gift of £10,000 to establish and equip small sanatorium for consumptives, and n anonymous donor offered £500 for five ears if the scheme was proceeded with mmediately. The gifts were cordially accepted, and an influential committee appointed to initiate a scheme.

Dumfries bakers had given notice to strike, unless the masters conceded a minimum wage of 28s., and a working week of fifty-five hours. Four firms agreed to the Union's terms, and the others made substantial concessions in respect both of pay and time, the in- crease of wages being as a rule about 3s. per week and in some cases as much as 5s. The men resolved to accept the terms arranged with individual employ- ers

Bailie James Watson, Greenock, died recently at his residence, Riverlea, Green- ock. Mr. Watson was a native of Dun- dee. For about thirty years, until his re- tirement, a few years ago, he was in business in Greenock as a sugar broker. n 1891 he was elected to Greenock Town Council as a representative of the Eighth Ward, and after serving a year as Dean of Guild, he was appointed to the magis- tracy in 1895. He was a Liberal in poli- tics, and a member of Gourock United Presbyterian Church. He was sixty years of age.

The general officer commanding Scot- tish District has much pleasure in pub- lishing for information a report of the gallant conduct of No. 27,091, Lance- Corporal G. Johnstone, Royal Engineers, Forth Section, Coast Battalion, who, on the night of April 19 last, jumped from a height of twenty feet into the harbor at the Commercial Wharf, Leith, and kept afloat for twenty minutes Mr. J. Breeze, who had accidentally fallen into the wat- er. Lance-Corporal Johnstone, hearing cries for help, immediately rushed to the spot, threw off his coat, jumped in and kept the man afloat till they were both rescued by a boat. This non-commis- sioned officer was awarded a medal by the Royal Humane Society for a similar act of gallantry in May, 1895.

IRISH.

At the County Court Judge Kisbey, Q.C., commenced the business of Quarter Sessions for Drogheda Division of the County Louth. There being no criminal business His Honor was presented by the sheriff with white gloves.

Hugh O'Connor, of Killeentierna, was killed by lightning on May 24, while en- gaged with other men in cutting turf. Death was instantaneous. Immediately afterwards there was a terrific hailstorm, which caused considerable damage to orchards and friut gardens.

Mr. Gerald Balfour, accompanied by Lady Betty Balfour, recently visited Carndonagh, county Donegal, for the pur- pose of cutting the first sod of a new railway to be constructed between Carn- donagh and Buncrana, which will open up the populous peninsula of Innis- howen.

Lady Conyngham, whose romantic mar- riage to the Inspector of Constabulary at Slane took place a few days ago, is the eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Ven- try, and sister to Lady Hopetoun, wife of the Lord Chamberlain. She married in 1882 Lord Mount Charles, afterwards fourth Lord Conyngham, by whom she had seven children, her eldest son, the present Marquis, being born in 1883. The elder sister of the Duchess of St. Albans made a very similar marriage, but her husband is now Sir Henry Blake, and has been governor of various places.

On May 22 last Mrs. Chadwick, wife of the Bishop of Derry, died from heart affection. The deceased lady had been more or less an invalid for years. On Sunday night she had a sudden seizure, and Sir William Miller and Dr. Bernard were in attendance all day, but their skill was unavailing. The bishop was in a distant part of the diocese, but was re- called by telegraph, and, arriving by special train, reached the palace shortly before his wife's death. The deceased's family name was Browning. Her broth- er was formerly Commissioner of Inland Revenue, and another brother was Pri- vate Secretary to Mr. Arthur Balfour when Chief Secretary for Ireland.

A meeting was held in Belfast the oth- er day to promote the cause of the pro- posed cathedral in that city. The Dean of Connor (the Rev. Canon Seaver) pre- sided, and briefly introduced the subject. Canon O'Hara, rector of St. Ann's Church, Belfast, on the site of which edi- fice it has been proposed to erect the Cathedral, made a statement announcing that £16,000 had been already subscribed for the first section of the cathedral, the foundation stone of which they intended to lay in September next. In the mean- time £6,000 was wanted, and they were there that evening to organize for its col- lection. This was being proceeded with, when several persons present began to inquire as to the kind of cathedral it was going to be. Reference was made to the introduction of ritualism. One speaker said there was plenty of ritual- ism in England, and they were deter- mined to keep it out of Belfast. Anoth- er inquired if it was to be a Roman Cath- olic or Protestant cathedral. Matters soon became disorderly, and amid a scene of great confusion the meeting broke up.

GENIUS AND ROTUNDITY.

(From the 'Humanitarian.')

Theophile Gautier remarked that Vic- tor Hugo, in his quality of the sovereign prince of French romantic poetry, should be (if the ordinary opinion as to poets were correct) angular, with light or dark hair, and pink complexion. The world and an overcoat could hardly contain the glory of Victor Hugo's stomach. He burst his button band every day, and as for buttons in front they were snapped off continually. Victor Hugo's embon- point was most richly deserved, for his plate was a mixtum compositum of veal cutlets, lima beans and oil, roast beef and tomato sauce, omelettes, milk and vinegar, mustard and cheese, which he swallowed rapidly and in immense amounts while drinking coffee.

Rossini had not been able to see his feet over his abdomen for six years ere his death. He was a hippopotamus in trousers. Jules Janin would break down any eighteenth century sofa on which he might happen to sit. The Africanism of Alexandre Dumas's passions did not pre- vent the author of 'The Three Guards- men' from being very plump. He ate three beefsteaks where any other fat man ate one. Sainte-Beuve saw his abdomen bulge out under his goatee. The most fertile of all French romancers, Balzac, looked more like a hogshead than a man. Three ordinary persons stretching hands could not reach around his waist. Dr. Eugene Sue, author of the 'Mysteries of Paris,' was greatly grieved when he could no longer see over his stomach. Theo- phile Gautier also merited a place among obese literary gods; Renan, Maupassant, Flaubert and Sarcey were also to be there classed.

SOME TERRIBLE TALES

Of the Hardships of the Edmonton Route.

In a recent issue of the 'Witness,' (May 20), there was published an article referring to the experiences of two Mont- realers, at present mining on the Stew- art River, in the Yukon district. The contents of said article are apparently more authentic than the various elabo- rate telegraphic statements which are frequently printed, describing the riches of the Klondike country, and the mil- lions of dollars which it has yielded dur- ing the past year. The contrast between these statements is very serious. Many prospective miners are being, and have been, lured by visions of wealth, held up by unscrupulous persons, into a country where, judging from accounts from reliable sources, nothing awaited them but hardships, privations, disap- pointment, disease, and in numerous cases even death itself.

The article referred to speaks of the utter lack of 'finds,' during the past two years, especially in the Stewart River district, which was supposed to be one of the richest sections of the gold region. Previously to 1897 there were undoubtedly a number of good finds made, but the present lack of surface color, despite extensive prospecting ope- rations, points to the fact that placer mining in the Klondike is on a rapid decline, and that clanging machinery used in quartz mining must soon be heard in this isolated northern country; hence the uselessness of inexperienced indi- viduals rushing off to a place where in ninety-nine cases out of the hundred, they experience nothing but bitter dis- appointment.

But perhaps the saddest and most cul- pable circumstance in connection with the stupendous efforts put forth to popu- larize the Yukon gold fields, was the booming of the 'all Canadian Edmonton route to the Klondike.' The authori- ties who urged this 'route' upon the public cannot be too strongly censured, judging from the impassable and tortu- ous character of the country, and the vast amount of suffering and privation that have been endured by the victims. A private letter was received in this city last week from a party of four Montrealers, who left Edmonton in March, 1898. This letter is the first news that has been received from them for almost seven months, and the sus- pense and anxiety of their relatives may be imagined. After a joruney from Ed- monton to Peace River Landing the party struck across country towards Fort Graham, on the Finley River, up which they navigated forty miles, to the base of the Rockies. The journey to this point was an extremely tortuous one, 'tracking' their boats up the river by wading to their waists in ice-cold water. The party pitched their tents on the banks of the Indian River, (some dis- tance further on), and have just been released after a severe winter from their isolated and perilous position. Two of the party are sick, and they expect to make their way back to Edmonton with all despatch, it being next to impossible to get over the Rockies by this route to Yukon.

They speak of one traveller whom they sheltered who had both his feet almost frozen off. Others travelling in those re- gions who have managed to survive the winter are in absolutely destitute cir- cumstances. Hundreds have staked everything on this venture, and the open- ing of spring finds them hundreds of miles from civilization, broken in health, without provisions, and without the means of getting home again. The In- dians in those northern regions are not as a rule given to hospitality; on the contrary, their tendency is rather to ap- propriate the goods of others, especially so during the last couple of years, as they have become much embittered against the whites, on account of their influx into their country, which they claim has driven away all big game, their principal source of sustenance. Hence, the situation of the gold-seekers has be- come all the more perilous, and immedi- ate steps should be taken for their re- lief. In speaking, the other day, with a returned miner who has been over the so-called Edmonton route, he related a few of the tragical instances that came under his notice while on the trail. One of the cases was that of a young Eng- lishman who was making his way alone through the country. Several different companies were carrying their outfits over a pass near the Swan Mountains; this young man took the usual burden of 150 pounds in each load. He had al- most finished his task when he was sud- denly seen to roll over, and was a corpse in an instant. The body was buried by strangers where it lay, and his outfit left to the Indians or wild beasts. Another party of seven Americans was crossing Great Slave Lake when a terrific storm broke, lashing the water into foam. Sud- denly the mast was seen to sink beneath the waves, and not one of the party was ever heard of again. Another case was that of an elderly French-Canadian who, with several others, were struggling in ice-cold water to 'track' their boat up the Rat River, which is a rushing tor- rent flowing from the Rocky Mountains, up in the Arctic circle. He was heard to make the remark that he wouldn't stand this work long, and the next day his comrades buried his body. Another man was found on the trail in a starv- ing condition, his body terribly emacia- ted, weighing less than fifty pounds. He was taken to a Hudson Bay Com- pany post, where, to the surprise of all, he began to recover. These are merely a few of the many instances related, but they are sufficient to show that those who urged this route evidently did not know what they were talking about. They are very few who make the jour- ney in less than a year. Some time ago the government authorities contemplat- ed sending a relief expedition; but no- thing definite has been heard of this proposition. In view of this serious condition of affairs the government should take immediate action, by notify- ing officials at their outposts in the North-West to furnish gratis all assis- tance possible to these unfortunate miners, as the government officials are certainly to some extent responsible for miners essaying to reach Klondike via the Edmonton route, which an American miner travelling through the country last summer, characterized as 'the back-door route to Hades.' It is estimated that there are about 1,500 miners who, unable to get over the Rocky Mountains last fall, were forced to winter at Fort McPherson, on the Peel River, which is situated within the Arctic circle. On an average, these miners had barely sufficient provisions to sustain them during the winter, conse- quently, considering the existing state of affairs in Dawson City, and the im- mense distance between Fort McPher- son and Edmonton, they are indeed in a pretty serious 'fix.' It is apparently useless to attempt to bring the guilty parties to justice for criminally advertis- ing such a death-trap route (entailing the lives of thousands), for the purpose of popularizing the country or making money; but let the evil done be reme- died as far as possible, and that with- out delay.

R. A. TARLTON.

Montreal, May 31, 1899.

DR. JOHN CLIFFORD.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE BAPTIST UNION.

At the annual meeting of the Baptist Union Dr. Clifford was elected presi- dent in the place of the late Dr. Spur- geon, who was to have held the post. Dr. John Clifford, who has been minis- ter of Westbourne Park Chapel since 1858, is a popular preacher and a prom- inent member of the Baptist body. He is spoken of by the 'British Weekly' as

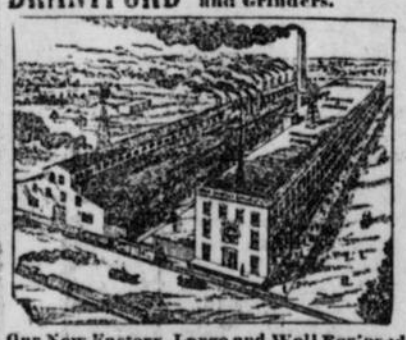


DR. JOHN CLIFFORD.

the leader of Non-conformity in Eng- land. He is in his sixty-third year, but retains the vigor of youth, taking part in every movement which has for its ob- ject the benefiting of society. He is an honors graduate of London University, and as a student won special distinction in science. His pen is always active in the denominational and secular press, while his published works are numerous. Two years ago he made a tour round the world.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRANTFORD Galvanized Steel Wind Mills, Towers, and Grinders.



Our New Factory, Large and Well Equipped

Send for Illustrated Catalogue of Wind Mills, "Maple Leaf" Grinders, Iron and Wood Pumps, Bee Supplies, etc.

(Mention this Paper.)

GOOLD SHAPLEY & MUIR CO. LTD

BRANTFORD CAN.

'Witness' Workers Attention

is called to a very much admired photo- gravure of His Excellency

The Earl of Minto,

two copies of which we will be pleased to send to every one sending us a three- cent stamp to pay for tubing and mailing only. The only condition is that the picture be hung up in some conspicuous place in the home, shop or office. Be- low the portrait of Lord Minto is a 'Wit- ness' announcement which will help our subscribers introduce the 'Witness' to their friends.

A JOSS HOUSE.

A Curious Chinese Place of Worship in Montreal.

SCENES WHICH INTERESTED A VISITOR.

The Chinaman rarely courts publicity. He is intensely reserved, but it is not the reserve of timidity. While he walks the street or industriously pursues his calling, he is really removed to an inconceivable distance from western thought or feeling He is not touched at all by the strenuous life of a modern city. He is not even made citizen by acquiring a new tongue. Something of the vast silence and reserve of the East colors his thought and attitude to the last. We seldom get a glimpse of the inner life of the Chinese in Montreal, except in the case of those who have been Christianized. Montreal has its Chinatown in miniature, but the public hear little about it. Once in a while the civic authorities insist upon a cleaning up, and then one puts his handkerchief to his nose, while the police, for the sake of diversion or morality, make a raid, when it is discovered that with respect to the intricacies of the alluring game of fan-tan, John Chinaman possesses a subtlety eminently Oriental in its fineness and profundity.

John likes his pipe; he likes his little game; but he would fain withdraw himself from the public gaze On the other hand, John is, in his native state, intensely religious, and the exercise of his religion demands a tremendous uproar, which, as it were, brings him into view in spite of himself.

The 'joss house' or heathen temple, is familiar to those who have been in any large American city, or in British Columbia, but Montrealers are probably not aware that there is one in their midst. It is not as elaborate as it ought to be, and, indeed, it is a cause of much sorrow that,owing to a comparative poverty, the habitation of the 'joss' is not as resplendent as religious zeal would fain make it. The structure is comparatively new and represents the loving labor of a number of the Chinese colony pursued unremittingly for many months. It may be said, indeed, that the joss house is the work of local artists. except that some of the exquisite silks used in the draperies, and which, in their fineness and the minute patterns wrought upon them proclaim an almost infinite patience, have been imported from China.

The joss house is a room in the Chinese quarters on Lagauchetiere street, at the head of Cote street. One enters through an outer room, in which are seated three Chinamen beating tom-toms and cymbals, which produce the most diabolical noises—incessant, ear-splitting noises, which reduces the most robust voice to the dimensions of a whisper. This is the orchestra getting up the proper music for the religious service. The men are not affected by the intrusion of strangers. The brass cymbals clash the tom-tom is thwacked with stoical calmness, the large circular disc is tapped lightly, emitting a qualifying sound which gives a sort of rhythm to what otherwise would seem a succession of meaningless noises.

Upon the face of the man who beats the tom-tom with concentrated fury, there is a rapt expression; the young man who clashes the brazen cymbals smiles as he closes his eyes, while the third person who taps the large disc suspended from the floor with a string, hangs his head, apparently unconscious of his surroundings.

Entering the joss house, amid the din, which renders it impossible to make the least verbal communication, the altar is found on the north side of the room, the walls of which are draped with red



INTERIOR OF JOSS HOUSE.

cloths upon which long prayers are printed in Chinese characters. The altar itself has been fashioned by local Chinese workmen. It is elaborately carved, as the picture of our artist indicates, and covered with gold leaf. Properly, it should be solid gold, but gold is the measure, not of love, but of ability. When one peers into the penetralia of the sanctuary, he finds the joss himself, carved in wood, with gold leaf covering. The god sits upon a throne. There is a red drapery about the head. In the left hand is a wand. The notion of immobility given to the countenance is all the Orient, although it might not be hard to fancy, all unsentient as the creature is, that a leer played about the corner of the almond-eye, a leer of saturnine enjoyment, as the worshippers approach to render him homage and propitiate his anger. The feet of the joss rest upon a footstool, and the idol is manifestly upon a throne, demanding the obeisance of the children of men. The covering of red over the head, depending a little as it does, over the right eye, gives a diabolical cast to the features, which might provoke the grimly humorous, were not one conscious of being keenly watched by the little group of Chinamen who have offered to do the honors.

On each side of the altar are multicolored ornaments made of wool and paper, with a fringe around each of peacock's feathers. These, it was lamented in bad English, were not so large as they should have been, for pride and love would make every feather a yard long. The short ones come cheaper, and in Montreal the Chinamen are not rich. In front of the altar are a number of highly colored vases, while exactly in the centre, facing the idol is a larger vase, holding a bundle of joss sticks. These are made of light dry wood, and each contains a prayer addressed to the joss. Across the whole length of the altar runs a table covered with exquisite silk cloths, wrought by hand, on which stands a large bronze vessel, shaped like a bowl. Into this are cast a number of pieces of sandal-wood, which, being set on fire, exhale a delicious, though enervating odor. To the accompaniment of the infernal noises of the orchestra, the worshippers, spreading out the prayer carpets, approach the altar on their knees. As they reach the centre vase, containing the joss sticks, each worshipper seizes one of the latter, lights it at the fire, and holds it aloft in front of the idol. When partly consumed, it is extinguished and placed along with scores of others in a large earthen vessel, where it remains.

In the centre of the joss house are two lamps fed with a sacred oil and always dimly lighted, suggesting the sense of awe. The prayers set forth on the red cloth which depend from the walls are all of a supplicatory character. The joss is not to be trifled with. He is all powerful. He can bring good or bad luck. He loves noise. If you want to delight the joss beat the tom-tom with fury. As the sandal wood burns, as the worshippers prostrate themselves, make the cymbals clash. The heart of the god melts at the sound of music, and he graciously vouchsafes to answer the prayers addressed to him; or, rather, those who have burned the aromatic fires.

When the visit was made the orchestra was attenuated, but at least ten other instruments were shown—some like banjos, others like a fiddle with two strings. The act of worship was missed, too, for although in New York, there is worship in the joss house every week, that is not the case in Montreal partly owing to the fewness of the numbers, and their comparative poverty. Worship is held upon half a dozen great occasions in the year, of which New Year is the chief.

During a momentary lull in the noise in the outer room, the guides stated that the Chinese were sorry they had not been able to get up a better joss house, but they had not a great deal of money. The men who wrought the altar, received two dollars and a half a day. The carving was all done by hand, and everything was made in Montreal except the silk table covers and scarfs and altar cloths, which were brought from China. They intended to add more elaboration in the course of time.

As the visitors passed out, the instruments were attacked with redoubled fury, and when the street was reached the common sounds of the latter were, for the moment, imperceptible to the ear, which had been stunned by the awful din which is the expression of heathen terror in the presence of a power which can blight or bless.



THE ORCHESTRA AT PRACTICE.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF CHINESE SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS.

A largely attended meeting of the teachers in the various Chinese Sunday-schools of the city and friends of the cause of missionary work among the Chinese, was held in Knox Church lecture-room on Thursday, June 1. The meeting had been called at the earliest opportunity to consider the establishment of a place of idolatrous worship, in the form of a 'Joss House,' on Lagauchetiere street

The Rev. Mr. McWilliams said that gospel work was more hopeful amongst idolaters, or those of them with religious inclinations, than among the atheistic and indifferent. He advocated the greatest possible measure of liberty rather than compulsion in any way.

The question as to whether Thom Sin Sz came in bond, duty paid, or how, was left to the powers that be. It was known, it was said, that those who officiated at the uncovering of his eyes to the light of Canada were of the gambling element. The Chinese Christians and the better element among them had no use for him. It was urged that no occasion be afforded the scholars for visiting that locality but rather that they be dissuaded against it, since inducements are offered. Along with the faithful working of their districts by the various schools, the pastors were urged to secure the prayers and sympathy of their congregations towards the work among the Chinese, and to enlist those who would consecrate one hour in a hundred and sixty-eight to foreign mission work under home advantages.

The Rev. Dr. Campbell, Messrs C. T. Williams, Walter Paul and Dr. Thomson were appointed a committee to consider what further steps should be taken.

On motion of Mr. Walter Paul, seconded by the Rev. A. J. Mowatt, the following resolution was then unanimously adopted: 'That the Christian public, and more particularly the workers in the Chinese schools have learned with great regret that a heathen place of worship has been established in this city, and would most earnestly impress upon those Chinese who have brought this about, how objectionable this movement of theirs is to those who desire to befriend them on their coming to this country, and hope for the sake of their own best interests that the effort will not be persisted in. This fact, instead of discouraging the workers in our Chinese Sabbath-schools should be made rather the occasion of awakening fresh enthusiasm and zeal on behalf of their pupils, and of redoubling the efforts hitherto put forth to give the gospel of Jesus Christ to these Oriental strangers who have cast in their lot among us; and this meeting pledges itself to afford all the encouragement and assistance in its power to those engaged in this important though difficult work.'

A GAELIC POETESS DEAD.

(From a Correspondent.)

At Caledonia, P.E.I., on April 25 last, there passed away Mrs. Alexander Gillis, widow of the late Alexander Gillis, at the age of eighty-three. Her maiden name was Mary McPherson. The last years of her life were spent with her daughter, Mary, widow of the late John McDonald. She was a poetess, and composed songs and poems in Gaelic. They were all of a religious character, some of them composed in memory of departed friends and relatives. Though an invalid for some years before her death, she retained her faculties, and now and then composed verses. None of her productions, so far as known to the writer, have been published, but they are known and sung in the neighborhood in which she lived. She was distinguished for her piety. The theme of her thoughts and conversation was her Saviour and his word. When in health she was attentive upon the services and ordinances of the Lord's house, and a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. Next to her Saviour, she loved his ministering servants, and would travel long distances to hear them preach the gospel. Though not possessed of the wealth of this world, she was contented with her portion here. She was of a meek and quiet spirit, and it can be truly said of her that she was a mother in Israel. In her an humble, loving and sincere believer has passed away, leaving three daughters, many friends, relatives and acquaintances to cherish the memory of one whom they loved. 'Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Woman's Nerves.

"Poor girl," you say, as a fainting saleslady succumbs to exhausted nerves and is prostrated. But think of the headaches, backaches, and weak, languid feelings of the thousands of women in all walks of life, whose nerves are shattered and exhausted, and to whom life is one round of misery.



It is in the spring, when the blood is thin, watery and diseased, that the nerves are starved and exhausted for want of proper nourishment. Every spring the majority of women struggle against the weakness of exhausted nerves, gradually growing more nervous and irritable, gradually getting paler, thinner and weaker as the days go by.

Energy, appetite and vigor disappear. One is too nervous to sleep. The nerves of the delicate female organism are powerless to control the natural functions, and menstruation is either profuse or suppressed and painful, causing a further loss of vital force and weakness of the system.

Is it any wonder that women become irritable?

Is it any wonder that they worry over trifles and become pale, thin and weak? Is it any wonder that beauty fades and they lose interest in life and become despondent?

Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food.

Restores and revitalizes the exhausted nerve cells as no other remedy was ever known to do. It is the ideal restorative for spring, because it supplies the blood with the life-giving principles which make it pure, rich and red.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food does not stimulate; it does not arouse false hope. It does effect prompt and permanent cures by filling the body with the vigor of robust health, and so strengthening the nerves as to enable them to overcome weakness and disease.

Pale, weak, nervous women become plump, rosy and healthy by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. The ills peculiar to the sex are driven from the system. The tired, languid feelings of spring give way to new energy and vitality when this great food cure is used.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food

50 cents a box. At all dealers, or by mail, along with a copy of Dr. Chase's new book, "The Ills of Life and How to Cure Them," on receipt of price by

EDMANSON, BATES & CO., TORONTO.

RICHARD CADBURY'S PHILANTHROPIES.

(The 'Christian.')

Very early in life Richard Cadbury displayed his interest in that Adult School Movement which was destined to become his peculiar work and pride. Among the original teachers at Severn street, where this great movement had its unpretentious beginning, his zealous personal exertion for the improvement of the mental capacity and social condition of the industrial class in the city of Birmingham increased with the passing years. He celebrated the bi-centenary of the starting of the Severn street school by the erection of an institute in the Moseley road, to which the description 'splendid' is not misapplied. When efforts had been still further extended to other parts of what was then the workshop of the world, the Highgate school became Richard Cadbury's special charge. He was never half-hearted in anything that he undertook, and this was a work which irresistibly appealed to all his highest instincts. It satisfied his desire for the practical, the really useful. The good effect of adult school work was no mere matter of theory. Excellent results were observable by the most superficial spectator. Real, tangible good was being done by this wise movement, which went on its quiet way, seeking no

MR. RICHARD CADBURY.

public advertisement and rarely receiving much attention from the world at large.

Week in, week out, the superintendent of the Highgate Early Morning Adult School was intent upon the advancement of the highest interests of his men. Six o'clock on Sunday morning—whether it rained or whether it snowed—saw Richard Cadbury on his way from the pleasant Moseley (subsequently Moor Green) residence to the crowded working-class quarter in which the adult school was held. He invariably walked on Sundays, for the coachman's day of rest must be respected, though the Quaker capitalist found himself rather tired ere the evening chimes rang out on the Sabbath day. One bleak morning, when the snow was thick on the ground, and there was still a suggestion of a blizzard in the whirling snowflakes, the men had gathered at the school door, wondering whether 'Mister Richard' would 'turn up.' As the clock struck the hour his foot was on the doorstep, and his genial 'Good morning' was addressed cheerily to the waiting and expectant group.

How great a part this adult school played in his life and thought had remarkable illustration in the way he planned and built for its future. But a little distance from the Mission Hall, Upper Highgate, is the Friends' Hall and Institute in the main Moseley road. A large hall to seat two thousand persons, a smaller hall to accommodate four hundred, forty class-rooms, in which from one hundred down to twenty-five adults can be comfortably seated; a basement fitted up as a gymnasium on a scale which has no parallel in the city; a children's first-day afternoon schoolroom; assembly and retiring rooms; baths, lavatories, and washing-rooms; a coffee-house and a flower garden—these are the main features of an exceedingly well-planned centre of educational, social and spiritual work. Mr. Cadbury interested himself in every detail, securing that nothing short of the best possible material and the most modern arrangements should characterize the whole structure.

Linked with this truly noble scheme of a far-seeing and intelligent philanthropy was Richard Cadbury's characteristically practical and princely contribution to the solution of the problem of providing for old age. Even in the midst of that foreign travel, which had such an absorbing attraction for him he had counted upon the great pleasure that awaited his return to Bournville—the completion of the new alms-houses in which some sixty of the deserving poor may pass

An old age, serene and bright,
And lovely as a Lapland night.

Free residence in pleasant, well-built rooms, with fire and light provided, and free medical attendance and medicine when required, are the material advantages which will be conferred on those fortunate inmates whose friends can guarantee them an income of (single persons) 5s., or (couples) 7s. 6d. per week. They may be of any religious persuasion, for Richard Cadbury's liberalities were never robbed of their grace and acceptability by the slightest manifestation of the sectarian spirit. They must be sixty years of age. The houses, thirty in all, are built about a pleasant open space, in the midst of which are sheltered seats, insuring sunshine, and a tempered, kindly airing to the inmates. And here again we have the considerate kindness of the benefactor displaying itself in manifold ways. Each house is self-contained, and has but one floor. The inmate is completely protected from draughts, both living-room and bedroom being snugness itself. A superintendent will be charged with the gentle enforcement of the sound and sensible regulations drawn up by the trustees; but the burden of these will not be onerous. There is a hall for meeting and social intercourse. They will be just beyond the busy world, and yet within hearing of the pleasant hum of honest labor. And so, in peaceful days, life's tale will be told, and the toiler have sweet rest at last. Richard Cadbury longed to see the actual entrance upon this blessed mission in which the dread of old age would at once be removed from sixty worthy lives. Vain though the regret may be, how much we could have wished that he should see the fruition of his generous thoughts and selfless ambition to be satisfied!

The children had his constant care. To them he gave up his picturesque old home at Moseley Hall when he removed to Moor Green. In the Moseley Hall Convalescent Home to-day there are a number of children enjoying the care and kindness of efficient trained nurses, the advantages of agreeable surroundings, and the comforts of life that make such strong appeal to the invalid. And but a short time since his great concern for the spiritual welfare of the children of Birmingham led him to present to every child above the third standard in the board schools of the city and suburbs (about 25,000) a neatly bound, gilt-edged bible. In a short dedicatory statement, he asked the children to read a portion of the scriptures every day. Mr. Cadbury was the recipient of a large number of interesting letters from the scholars, in which, with expressions as sincere as they were often quaint and even amusing, they thanked him for the gift with which he had indicated his great personal interest in their individual welfare. It is stated that he was so pleased with the result that he arranged for two future presentations, at intervals of three years each. It is estimated that the institute and almshouse schemes conjointly cost eighty thousand pounds. The presentation of the bibles claimed some thirteen hundred pounds. These figures are given only to show that the counsel of Ecclesiastes the Preacher had been taken and applied literally with that earnestness which was a marked trait of the simple Quaker's character: 'Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might.' He became a magistrate, and displayed the keenest regard for the efficient performance of his duties as justice of the peace. There can be no doubt that the more intimate knowledge of the darker side of our social life which he gained while sitting on the bench, was specially sought by him as a necessary education for any one anxious to arrive at the best means of helping the lapsed masses to rise 'on stepping-stones of their dead selves to higher things.' And his interest in the police was manifested by a gift of a thousand pounds to the new Police Institute, in course of erection.

HE WAS AN EYE-WITNESS.

All preceding versions of the Gladstone-Browning-Disraeli story are now brushed aside by Canon MacColl, who professes, as an eye-witness at Gladstone's breakfast-table, to tell us the whole truth as follows:

Disraeli did in his speech feed the Academicians with compliments on their imaginations; he did almost immediately afterwards say to Browning, to whom he had just introduced himself with very little ceremony, that what most struck him in the year's pictures was 'how woefully lacking they were in the imaginative faculty'; Browning did tell the story at Gladstone's breakfast-table one day in 1878, adding that at the Academy dinner of the following year, Disraeli had actually tried to father upon him, Browning, the story which his own conduct of the year before had raised against himself. 'He is the greatest liar living,' was the final remark of Browning, which, however, according to Canon MacColl, 'Gladstone disputed with a merry twinkle in his eye, and, joining in our laughter at Browning's serio-comic vehemence. Mr. Gladstone disputed the justice of calling Lord Beaconsfield a liar, on the evidence; and, in a vein of amusing irony, ascribed what Browning had denounced as unveracity to "an extraordinary development of the imaginative faculty," in Lord Beaconsfield himself. "His mind," he said, "seems to me sometimes to be in a state of baptismal innocence as to the difference between fact and fiction." And then, quite seriously, he told a story to prove that Lord Beaconsfield sometimes said what was not true, when, so far from gaining by it, he damaged himself. While Mr. Gladstone was Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Aberdeen's government, Mr. Disraeli made a violent attack upon him in a set speech for having made a currupt lease of Montague House to the Duke of Buccleuch, the fact being that the lease was made out by Disraeli himself just before leaving office. "Now, Mr. Browning," asked Mr. Gladstone, "what possible object could Lord Beaconsfield have in making a statement which within twenty-four hours he retracted as unfounded?"'

PICTURES TELEGRAPHED.

SATISFACTORY TEST OF A NEW INVENTION.

'Click! click,' went St. Louis. Then Chicago's 'Click! click!' was followed by Philadelphia and Boston, and telegraphic communication had been established between six large newspaper offices in different parts of the United States. This was at 6 p.m. last Wednesday when it had been prearranged that a test should be made of a new machine for transmitting pictures by telegraph. The connections being complete, Mr. F. Crane, the artist, produced the pictures to be sent. They were plainly sketched on sheets of



H. H. KOHLSAAT,
(Telegraphed from Chicago to New York).

tinfoil six by eight inches square. One of these was placed upon the machine of which we give a picture. It is a little larger than an Edison phonograph.

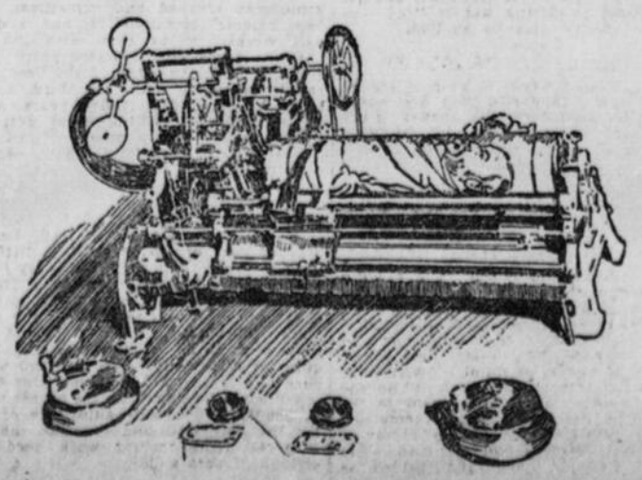
In storm and sunshine, over rivers and mountains, across big states and wide continents, your portrait or a copy of your ten thousand dollar oil painting—your lost Evangeline—may be shot through space in a lightning's flash.

The drawing is made on a sheet of tinfoil wrapped around a cylinder in the machine similar to the wax cylinder of a phonograph.

In Chicago there is a twin machine regulated to work in perfect harmony with the New York machine. In Chicago, instead of tinfoil, a sheet of carbon or manifold copying paper is placed between two blank sheets of paper. The New York current is turned on and the little needle of platinum point above the revolving cylinder in New York breaks the circuit when it touches the ink outlines of the picture.

The needle in the Chicago machine, which reproduces every pulsation made in New York, prints the same kind of a record on the carbon paper because the steel point beats hard on the cylinder, and thus the picture in New York is faithfully copied by electricity in Chicago. The simplicity of the system is its wonder.

Yet the experts have been years in perfecting a machine that would be of practical commercial value. Mr. Ernest A. Hummell, of St. Paul, is the inventor. He set up his first machine in the 'Herald' office in January, 1898, when a picture of Mayor Van Wyck was sent over a six-mile circuit without difficulty. Later, pictures were sent to New York from Camden, N.J., and Key West, Fla. The success of the machine long ago passed beyond experiment. Nothing is uncertain about the process. Whatever is drawn on the tinfoil here is absolutely reproduced at the other end of the wire, regardless of the distance.



THE TRANSMITTER.

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.]

BARN BUILDING.

During the early part of the present century, when the Ottawa Valley was first settled by white men, the erection of farm buildings was not a very elaborate or costly undertaking. The walls were made of round logs, with their ends joined together at the corners by the process called 'notch and saddle,' while the roofing was done with basswood 'troughs.'

When larger and better buildings became a necessity, the troughs were discarded, and when sawed lumber was not available except when it was whip-sawed, the roof was made with split ash ribs, nailed across the rafters a little more than a foot apart, the nailing being done with wrought iron nails which cost nearly a shilling per pound. Long shingles made of split cedar were then nailed to these ash ribs and the job was complete, without either ridge-boards or eaves-troughs.

Of such sort was the roof of the house wherein I was born, and of the barn where I first learned to thresh grain with a flail. Afterwards, when small saw-mills were built and the settlers could take first-class pine logs to the mill and get them sawed on shares,' few 'frame barns' were put up, but still the 'block buildings' were the rule until suitable timber became too scarce, or too valuable to be used up in that fashion. Where good, large, sound cedar was plentiful, good barns were easily constructed by 'siding' the ends of the logs and 'dove-tailing' the corners of the building. Barns built in this way, when properly underpinned with stone, only required to be re-shingled every twenty or twenty-five years, to make them available for nearly a century. The great fires of Aug. 17, 1870, consumed a large number of such old substantial cedar-log barns and all of them had to be replaced with framed structures. While there was plenty of timber suitable for framing purposes available, and rough pine boards could be got at the sawmills for from six to eight dollars per thousand feet, a good frame barn was not an expensive article, amounting in all to between two and three hundred dollars. Over thirty years ago I put up a frame barn for a neighbor in Hull, the dimensions being forty by fifty feet, with fifteen-foot posts. The long sills and the plates required to be spliced. The framing timber, sawed lumber, shingles, nails, door-hinges, etc., were all furnished by the farmer and he supplied board for myself and my hired boy, while we were doing the work. He also supplied the help for erecting the

TWO BENTS COMBINED, SHOWING HAYBAY OVER BASEMENT.

frame. He paid me fifty dollars for the job which took fifteen days to complete. The hired boy operated the boring machine, and did nearly all the morticing, while I did the 'lining and scratching,' cutting the tenons and 'facing' the mortices. When the frame was up, my helper handed up the boards and did a part of the nailing, and he carried up the shingles and laid them in position while I nailed them on. We worked pretty long hours, but as I was paying him only ten dollars per month, I made nearly three dollars per day and my board, while at the job.

Framing timber is now hard to get in many parts of the country and long-sawed lumber costs a good penny at the mills, and the hauling adds a considerable additional sum, so that barn building is getting to be rather expensive.

A correspondent of the 'Michigan Farmer' gives a lengthy description of a large barn which he had erected, the frame being constructed with two-inch planks of various sizes. He calculates that in a barn erected by him in 1894, he saved $300 in the cost of the framing timber, and nearly $100 more in the cost of doing the framing. This barn was sixty feet square and if it had been framed in the old way, it would have required 40,000 feet, board measure of lumber; but by using two-inch planks he did with less than 20,000 feet, and as the lumber cost fifteen dollars per M., he saved $300.

'It took us four days to get our barn ready to raise. Counting wages at two dollars per day, and board at 50 cents, the cost was $20. Had it been framed of solid timber it would have required about four weeks.'

Further on he says 'Since planks are used in constructing all the timbers and these are filled in with blocks and tenons a post is made, say, eight by ten; yet it only contains material enough for a solid stick, eight by six, securing a saving of forty percent. Then by the method of supporting the roof and inserting the braces in and through the beams and ties another big saving of timber is secured; so that in a structure of any considerable size fully one-half of the timber is saved.'

In another place he says: 'The timbers are so placed in this system as to resist the weight or strain endwise rather than crosswise. They also form triangles rather than squares of rectangles, the triangle being the strongest of all geometrical figures because it is absolutely impossible to change any of the angles without at the same time changing one of the sides.'

Several drawings are given the better to explain the mode of construction, one of which showing the hay-bay over the basement is given here, and anyone who is accustomed to framing barns will have no difficulty in understanding the whole plan.

RUSTICUS.

FARM GLEANINGS.

The soy bean may be grown for pasture, green forage (soiling), for hay or silage, or for seed. It will yield nine to twelve tons of green fodder, one and a half to two and a half tons of hay, and ten to forty bushels of seed, according to variety, condition of soil, etc. If seed is desired, the earlier varieties only should be grown in northern Indiana. The medium early varieties will doubtless mature in most parts of the state, and are to be preferred owing to their greater yield. The later varieties might be grown for soil renewal or soiling, but they would hardly mature seed.

Mr. John Jackson, of Abingdon, Ont., one of Canada's most successful sheep breeders, writes:—'In reply to yours regarding the growing of rape with spring grain, our practice is as follows: When the ground is prepared ready for the drill, we sow broadcast from one or two pounds of rape seed per acre. The drill covers it sufficiently. We have had good results from this practice. I do not know what we would have done in some of the recent dry seasons for fall feed for our sheep if we had not followed this practice. With us it has given good results when sown on sod prepared and sown with oats.'

I prepare my ground the same as corn ground; mark one way, marks about three feet apart; then plant the potatoes with the corn planter the same time as I plant my corn. I have to drive the planter with the slowest team I have, and two (one on each side) to drop; they sit on corn boxes, facing out, with half-bushel or an old dish-pan of potatoes on lap, and drop behind the shoe in checks, where the planter covers them and the work is all done. Three persons, planting that way, can plant about five acres per day. Then I harrow three or four times before they come up; and as soon as they are up enough so I can see the rows I cultivate them good and deep, and after that cultivate the same as corn, both ways.

To Prepare Bordeaux Mixture.—Dissolve six pounds of sulphate of copper in four or more gallons of water. Slack four pounds of quicklime or six pounds of air-slacked lime in water in another vessel. When the latter mixture has cooled, pour it carefully into the copper solution, being careful to thoroughly stir the two mixtures together. Before applying add water to make about forty gallons of compound. Thoroughly stir before applying. This is the best fungicide that can be made. For potato diseases, spray the tops of the plants on the first indication of the trouble, and continue to make applications every ten days. The cost is nominal, and such applications will save the crop.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

When the breed gets down the cattle trade is ruined. Poorly-bred cattle cannot be nicely finished. It is all-important to use thoroughbred sires and the commoner the dams the greater is this need.

The specialist in beef-raising, as a rule, either raises good cattle or none at all. He realizes that there is no money in raising any other kind, and he makes it his particular business to fit and prepare his cattle properly for market, a quality that is very much lacking in the general farmer.

The only reasonable way to break a horse of shying is to require it to stop whenever it shies and let it see that there is nothing to be afraid of. Man himself is not much afraid of anything he clearly sees and understands. It is the unknown, the mysterious, that which comes suddenly and takes us unawares of which we stand in fear.—'Rural World.'

While the pigs are lying around their pens in cold, damp, weather their tails are apt to become sore. The cause of this is damp, cold nests. Let as much sunshine in on the pigs as you can. If the tails feel rough and hard bathe them with lard and carbolic acid, about one drop of acid to one ounce of lard. This should be repeated every day until the scab begins to peel off. This is also a good remedy for scurvy.

The acknowledged scarcity of well-bred and well-formed beef cattle in the country at the present time doubtless accounts in a large measure for the improved prices being paid by dealers and shippers for the class of cattle suitable for the export trade. This fact also accounts in a great measure for the active demand for pure-bred bulls of the beef breeds and the higher prices which are being obtained for such animals.

The heifer calf intended for use in the dairy must not be fed for fat; in fact, must not be allowed to get fat. The habit of putting the fat on the ribs is fatal to good dairy performance. The farmer can control this very easily if he sets about it in the right way and at the right time. It is entirely safe to feed the steers and the heifer calves of the poorest milkers all the corn they will eat in connection with separator milk. This, however, will prove very detrimental to calves that are intended for dairy purposes. The danger can be very easily avoided if the farmer will take the time, by giving these calves oats instead of corn. Given separator milk, oats and a pasture of clover, timothy or blue grass, the dairy heifer will develop on right lines.

THE RAPE CROP.

For sheep and young cattle there is probably no green crop that will furnish as much good feeding pasturage or promote growth and put on flesh as rapidly as will rape. It has the property of springing up again after being eaten off and can thus be fed over several times in a season. It is not, as a rule, considered advisable to sow it early as it is more suitable for the late fall months and early-sown rape is liable to turn yellow and to become infested with plant lice during the hot months in summer, unless it is pastured off before it reaches that condition and allowed to grow up again for later pasturage. Rape may be sown any time from May to August, but as a rule the best time to sow is about the end of June, or any time after the fifteenth of that month. This is a time when farm work is generally not pressing and there is ample time to prepare the land well for the crop. On land that is clean, rich and mellow a very good crop may be grown by sowing the seed broadcast at the rate of four or five pounds per acre. It is well to sow a small proportion of turnip seed with the rape seed, as the stock will enjoy scooping these. The value of rape as fall food for sheep and young cattle is only fully appreciated by those who have had experience with it. There is no other pasture crop which will put on flesh so rapidly and keep the animals in better health. On good, friable, fertile soils it will produce twenty to thirty and even forty tons of green feed per acre, according to soil and season. If every farmer could appreciate the value that he could easily secure in a rape crop for a comparatively small investment, and especially those who have not a considerable pasture land to depend on to supply the sheep, there would be but a very few men who would not sow some the coming year, especially for the flock to feed down.

SHEEP SHEARING.

It is not necessary, whether sheared in March or May, that both sheep and shepherd should have the discomfort of a plank floor to rest on. If the light is good, one of the pens is a good place, as it generally contains a cushion of six or eight inches of waste fodder, which is likewise dry. Over this a piece of canvas or old carpet, about twelve feet square, should be spread, and fastened at the sides and corners. Sheep are more easily handled on the ground than on a bench, and the bench is not much of a saving on the back. It is much more encouraging for two to shear together than for one to work alone. Two pairs of shears are necessary; an inferior pair, not too large, for trimming off waste and dirt, and a larger pair for shearing. The shears should be kept in good shape by using an oilstone.

There are three stages in the clipping of a sheep. In the first the operator sets the sheep on its rump, and after clearing the fleece and hoofs of dirt, straw, etc., clips the wool from under the throat, and down the neck to the breast. It is generally as easy to clip all around the neck down to the shoulders in this position as to do it with the sides. The breast is then cleared down to the belly, after which the shearer passes his left arm over the forelegs and lets the sheep down to a more sloping position over his left knee, while he shears across the whole of the belly, over the scrobim or udder, inside of the thighs, and down to the tail, on both sides. The breast and belly generally have to be done with short clips, with the point of the shears. The left palm should keep the skin of the belly fairly tight, as it is apt to wrinkle. Care should be taken not to injure the teats of the ewes. Young ewes generally have heavy wool and small teats, and it is easy to injure them. The second stage consists of clearing the left side of the ewe, which is done by clipping from the belly to the backbone, following the di-

rection of the ribs. This direction is easier than clipping broadside, as the wool creases in this direction, so that it is easy to raise the wool as it is cut in order to see where next to cut. The first half of the left side is clipped with the shoulder of the sheep resting on the knees of the shearer, and the last half by having the sheep laid out flat on its right side. The third stage is the shearing of the right side, which is a continuation of the circular clip begun on the other side, and proceeds from the backbone to the belly with one change of position, as in the case of the other side.

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.

BIBLE TRIPLETS.

W.S., Sherbrooke.—1. Have the selections appearing in the 'Witness' under the heading 'Bible Triplets' been published in book form? 2. Are they likely to be published if they have not yet been issued? Ans.—1 and 2. They have not been published, but are sent to the 'Witness' in manuscript. The compiler states, however, that as he has received several suggestions to that effect, he contemplates issuing them in book form at some future date. As yet Bible Triplets have had but five months completed. They began at the end of December, 1898. The compiler was for many years a member of the editorial staff of the 'Witness,' and was among its earlier writers.

THE KYRLE SOCIETY.

C.M.T., Pictou.—1. Describe the work of the Kyrle Philanthropic Society. 2. When was it founded, and by whom? Ans.—1 and 2. The Kyrle Society was founded by Miss Miranda Hill in 1877. Its object is to relieve the poor, and put as much brightness into the lives of the workers in shops and factories, as possible. It has four branches, each of which is managed by a separate committee, and has a distinct object in view. One branch decorates workmen's clubs and hospitals; a second preserves open spaces of the city for fresh air; a third provides music for the poor; the fourth provides the poor with literature. The hon. secretaries are Miss Lilian James, and C. W. Empson, Esq. Office, 49 Manchester street, London, W., England. There are branch societies in Birmingham, Cheltenham, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leicester, Liverpool and Nottingham.

BOOKS ON FRUIT CANNING AND FARM BUILDINGS.

J.W.S., Perth.—1. Give the name of a good book on fruit canning, stating price and where to be had. 2. H.F.R., Franklin.—State the title and price of a book dealing with the erection of farm buildings. Ans.—1, Order, 'Canning and Preserving,' by Mrs. S. T. Rorer, price 40 cents. This book gives directions for canning fruits, and vegetables, making preserves, marmalade, jellies, pickles, etc., etc. Order from Messrs. W. Drysdale & Co., 232 St. James street, Montreal, Que., from Messrs. Grafton, Sons & Co., 250 St. James street, or from Messrs. W. Foster Brown & Co., corner St. Catherine and Mansfield streets, Montreal, Que. 2. Order 'Barn Plans and Outbuildings,' published by Orange Judd & Co., New York; price $1.50. Order with ten cents in postage stamps from one of the above named firms, mentioning name of book catalogue.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF BANKRUPT STOCKS FOR SALE.

Subscriber, Woodstock. — Is there any Canadian publication giving notice respecting bankrupt stocks; the date of the failure, and the time and place of the sale? Ans.—No journal is devoted exclusively to the giving of this information. Notices of failures appear incidentally in the daily and weekly newspapers, and in the financial and commercial journals. Sales are announced in the advertising columns of the same publications. The mercantile agencies issue daily sheets giving notices of failures in the United States and Canada. The price of subscription for these sheets is ten dollars per annum. The sheets, however, give no notices of sales, and they may be ordered independently of the annual publications of the agencies. Address either Mr. John A. Fulton, superintendent of Bradstreet & Co.'s Mercantile Agency, 1724 Notre Dame street, Montreal, or Mr. A. C. Matthews, representing R. G. Dun & Co.'s Mercantile Agency, Imperial Building, 107 St. James street, Montreal, Que.

MALAY NEW TESTAMENT AND BIBLE.

D. C. Mc., Copleston, Ont.—Where may New Testaments and bibles printed in the Malay language, as used in Sumatra, be obtained, and at what price? Ans.—Separate books of the Old and New Testaments are printed by the British and Foreign Bible Society in both High and Low Malay, and sold at twelve cents each. Other languages than Malay are spoken in Sumatra, for instance, Battak and Achinese. Malay in its various dialects extends, however, over Sumatra, especially on the sea coast, and is the general medium of communication from this island to the Philippines, and throughout the archipelago, where it has prevailed since the advent of the Portuguese some three hundred and sixty years ago. High Malay is the purer form; Low Malay being little better than a corruption of it, and a mere jargon. Yet as both are spoken in Sumatra it would perhaps be advisable to order versions of the different forms. The books may be obtained directly from the British and Foreign Bible Society at Queen Victoria street, London, or from the Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society, 2175 St. Catherine street, Montreal. If ordered from London by money order, the buyer would receive the books in about a month. If ordered through any Canadian society considerable delay would be occasioned, unless a large number of copies were purchased.

THE REV. DR. WHITSITT AND THE BAPTISTS.

A.B., Ont.—Please give an account of Dr. Whitsitt's misunderstanding with the Baptists. The 'Independent' of New oYrk city, states that four great Baptist historians have taken the same position, namely, Newman in Canada, Dr. Raisdenbusch in Germany, Dr. Vedder and Dr. Whitsitt. Dr. Whitsitt has been the only one attacked. Ans.—The following information has been supplied by a leading Baptist divine: The Rev. Dr. Whitsitt, the president of the Louisville Seminary, one of the principal Baptist seats of learning, and a distinguished writer, in pursuit of his historical researches, contributed several articles to the New York 'Independent.' These articles were written for the purpose of proving that the Baptists of Great Britain at the time of the Reformation did not insist upon immersion as a 'sine qua non' for church membership. These articles were written under an assumed name, and were ably refuted by competent men. Their authorship having been discovered, it was held that Dr. Whitsitt had attacked one of the fundamental principles of the Baptist organization, and that, too, in a journal recognized as being in opposition to the body to which he belonged, and of whose principles he was supposed to be an exponent. Great indignation was caused by Dr. Whitsitt's course, and after some two years of debate, his resignation from the professoriate of the college was sent in a few weeks ago.

PENSIONS FOR VETERANS OF THE REBELLION OF 1837-38.

J.S., Port Lock.—Are the men who served in the rebellion of 1837 and 1838 entitled to pensions? Ans.—Neither pensions nor medals were granted to those who served at this time; except, of course, that those who served as regulars would, when retired, receive the ordinary allowance due according to their rank, and term of service. Pensions were granted to the survivors of the war of 1812-14; medals also were struck for them. The members of the militia organizations who took part in the suppression of the North-West Rebellion, received medals and scrip to the value of 160 acres of land each. Lately, the volunteers who served against the Fenians in 1866 and in 1870, were granted medals. Decorations, granted to soldiers who served against their fellow citizens, are often provocative of strife, and tend to perpetuate painful memories. Rebels often have a measure of right on their side. The same political theories which amount to treason at one period often become established by law and custom a few years later on. What is treason in one age is frequently patriotism in the next. One of the leading journals of the United States, the 'Youths' Companion,' will not publish anything tending to revive memories of the Civil War of 1861-65. In the case of those who serve against foreign invaders, or who may engage in aggressive warfare in foreign lands, the granting of awards does not promote partisan strife. As it is with political doctrines, so it is with their promoters in many cases. Lyon Mackenzie, who was the leader of the rebels in Upper Canada during the rebellion you refer to, and for whose capture the government offered a reward, was afterwards elected a member of parliament. Many of the leaders of the Southern Confederacy held important positions under the Federal Government of the United States.

MONTE CARLO AND MONACO.

R.T.W., Montreal.—1. To what country does Monte Carlo, the great gaming resort, belong? 2. Give some information concerning it. Ans.—1 and 2. The Casino of Monte Carlo is situated in the little principality of Monaco, which is under the government of France. Monaco, which is nine miles east of Nice, is situated on the shores of the Mediterranean, in the south-eastern part of France. It is bounded by the sea, and by the French department of the Maritime Alps. Monaco is the smallest principality of Europe, possessing sovereign government. It is but eight and one-third square miles in extent, and has a population of little over eight thousand residents. It has a small standing army of less than a hundred men. The town is built upon the summit of a rocky headland, 195 feet above the shore, and surrounded by ramparts. Near Monaco is Turbie, at which place Caesar Augustus marked out the boundaries between Italy and Gaul. About a mile east of Monaco, and near the centre of the principality, rise the rocky slopes of the Spelunges (Speluncae.) These rocks which previous to 1828, were barren, Count Rey had covered with soil, by Italian convict labor. From that time to the present, and especially since 1858, when the Casino was established, this process of artificial embellishment has been carried on, until Monte Carlo has become a very beautiful place. In the old town of Monaco are to be seen a palace and a cathedral, built in the style of the Renaissance. A temple of Hercules was erected at a very early date. From the tenth century up to modern times the celebrated Grimaldi family have held power in this district. It has, however, changed its suzerainty or over-lordship several times, generally, however, being under the protection of France. In 1524 Augustin Grimaldi repudiated French claims, and commended himself to Charles V. In 1641 the French overlordship was restored. In 1793 the National Convention of France, formally annexed the territory; but in 1814 it was restored to the Goyon Grimaldis by the Treaty of Paris, passing at the same time under the protection of the King of Sardinia. In 1860, Monaco again became French, having, however, been annexed to Sardinia in 1846. Since 1860 the French Protectorate has continued. The gaming establishment is owned by a joint stock company which has a capital of thirty million francs, about £1,400,000. None of the residents of Monaco are allowed to play at the tables. The company secures their good will, however, by paying all the expenses of administration, thus relieving the natives of taxation. It also practically supports the religious organizations of the place. In 1896 the Prince of Monaco renewed his lease with the Casino for fifty years, and granted it new concessions in return for an increase of £20,000 to the annuity which it paid him, which now amounts to £80,000, nearly $400,000. The capital of the Casino is divided into sixty thousand shares. The name of the concern is the Societe Anonyme des Bains de Mer, et du Cercle des Etrangers de Monaco.' It has other sources of revenue beyond what it derives from the gaming tables.

FLOODS IN MONTREAL 1885-86.

Montreal Subscriber.—1. In which year did the great flood take place in Montreal, in 1885 or in 1886? 2. How did it compare in magnitude to previous floods? Ans.—1 and 2. The flood of 1886, lasting from Thursday, April 15, to Wednesday, April 21, was the greater of the two. It was also probably more disastrous than the flood of 1861, and of other previous years. The population of the flooded districts was much larger in the latter year (1886), so that a flood of even smaller proportions, would have caured equal, if not greater, damage. The flood of 1886 also seems to have made greater havoc on the south shore, especially at St. Lambert, where two lives were lost, and much property destroyed. Yet the flood of 1885, which lasted from April 23 to April 29, covered a large portion of the southern part of the city, and the adjoining districts. Hundreds of houses could only be reached by boats, and some families were in danger of starvation through inability to procure supplies. During the continuance of this flood a man was drowned on Centre street, and a boy at St. Henri. The cause of the flood of 1885 was the breaking up of the ice towards the west, and its precipitation upon the still solid ice bridge some miles further east. The flood of 1886 caused the loss of several lives and caused damage variously estimated at from three to eight millions of dollars. The several engines at the pumping stations did good service for some time in keeping down the water in the drains, and preventing the flood from rising in the streets. But at length the rush of water became too great for the pumping stations to keep under control, and the streets of a large portion of the city for some time resembled the canals of Venice. There were also floods during the years 1838, 1840-41, at which time what is known as the revetement wall was built by the Royal Engineers then established in the city. This revetement wall banked up the natural shore, and was supposed to be above the flood level by at least one foot, although even with the river some distance below the top of the wall, the low lying levels of the city could still be flooded by means of the drains. The summer level of the water in the harbor is at present 27 feet 6 inches, and on the sill of the canal lock, 13 feet. In 1886 the water rose 27 feet above the summer level of the harbor, making a total depth of some 54 feet at that time. This was well over the top of the revetement wall, and 44 feet 6 inches was the depth registered on the canal sill, the usual depth of which is 13 feet. During the greatest depth of the flood of 1886 the water was more than five feet above the revetement wall, and some twelve miles of streets were flooded. The following are the depths as registered for several years at the lock sill where the usual depth is 13 feet, namely: In the flood of 1861 on April 3, 41 feet 7 inches; in April, 1865, 40 feet 9 inches; on April 22, 1869, 40 feet 6 inches; on April 24, 1885, 38 feet 10 inches; in April, 1886, 44 ft. 6 inches. Of late years the building of the dike, and the guard pier has protected the city from floods. The guard pier has also stopped the accumulation of ice upon the wharves. In previous years the ice frequently became piled up to a height of from 40 to even 60 feet. In earlier years still, before the existence of the revetement wall, the ice rose to a height of sometimes thirty feet upon the river bank in front of the city. The occupants of the houses sometimes got out of windows on the third story, and escaped by running along the ice. Stone houses upon the bank were crushed in, and in the year 1834 a family of five lost their lives through the ice crushing in the shanty in which they lived. From the completion of the revetement wall up to 1886, the river rose above it no less than eight times, notwithstanding that it was supposed to be one foot above flood level. During the flood of 1886 the fires in the 'Witness' office were put out, and could not be lighted again for the space of two days.

THE ORDER OF SEPOLTE-VIVE THE BURIED ALIVE.

K., Brantford, Ont.—1. Give an account of the order of nuns known as Sepolte Vive. 2. In what part of Rome was the mother house situated? 3. Has the order been suppressed? If so, at what date? Ans.—1, 2 and 3. The order is, we understand, still flourishing at Anglet, in the south-western part of France, near Spain, and close to the Pyrenees. It was established here in 1889 by Abbé Cestac, of Bayonne. At Anglet the sisters are known as Bernardines, or Sisters of Saint Bernard. The term, Sepolte-Vive, or Buried Alive, is applied to the members of the order who reside in Italy. We have no information as to whether or not there is a mother house at Rome, or whether the organization has been suppressed in Italy; but it had its origin, we believe, at Anglet. A great many orders founded in different countries have representatives in Italy, but they are not obliged to have their mother house at Rome. The Bernardines are not allowed to speak at all except during their religious services, or responding in chapel. Neither are they allowed to look at any one, nor are they to allow their faces to be seen. They wear long black woollen hoods over their heads; on the back of the hoods crosses are worked in white. The rest of their attire consists of loose white robes and wooden sabots for the feet. So strict is the discipline that two nuns who had formerly been on most intimate terms of friendship occupied cells adjoining each other for five years, eating at the same table, and praying in the same chapel. One of the two then died, and according to the rules of the order, the remains were laid in state in the chapel with the face uncovered. The sisters filed past sprinkling holy water upon the body, when at length the survivor recognized the features of her friend. The Emperor Napoleon, together with the Empress Eugenie, visited the convent at Anglet in 1854. They asked to see one of the cells. A door was opened and a nun was seen seated with her back to it, and busily engaged at needlework. The Emperor then wished to see her face, and expressed his wish to the Abbe Cestac. The Abbe thereupon told the nun that the Emperor and Empress were at the door of her cell, waiting to see her. The nun turned round, and threw back her hood, showing the beautiful face of a girl of eighteen. She did not, however, raise her eyes to behold her royal visitors. The Bernardines produce excellent needlework, and work much in the fields, and in their gardens. Every hour they cease from labor at the sound of the convent bell, and spend a few moments in prayer. At first, the nuns labored under great difficulties, living in low huts, which they built themselves. They have also erected their present more commodious dwellings with the exception of the roofs. The nuns fast constantly, and even when they do eat, their meals consist only of vegetables, dry bread, water, and three times a week a small quantity of meat. The refectory is a long, narrow whitewashed room, with a sand floor. On every Friday the nuns eat their meals kneeling upon this sand. During what is called their hour of recreation, the Bernardines sit with their needlework at the doors of their cells, while a nun of another order reads aloud to them, for they must not read aloud themselves. The nuns spend much time in their cemetery praying for the souls of departed sisters. The surviving members of the order have no fear of death, but on the contrary are said to welcome the thought of it. Their rule is so severe that they seldom live past middle age, or even up to it; and while still comparatively young, have the appearance of aged women. An inscription on the door of their chapel states that Queen Victoria visited it and prayed in it for some time during her residence at Biarritz in 1889. The nuns believe that many miraculous answers have been received to prayers made in their chapel. It is said that the Empress Eugenie's prayer that a son be born to her was granted, the Empress having gone to Anglet for the purpose of making her petition there.

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

CELIBATE AND INTESTATE.

Enquirer, C.B.—A son died unmarried and intestate, is his mother, a widow, his sole heir? He left money and land; had brothers and sisters. Ans.—No. The estate goes to the mother and brother and sisters.

SON OF INSURED PAYING PREMIUMS.

Ont.—If a father insures his life and a son keeps up payments with the understanding that the policy is made payable to said son, and after paying premiums for eighteen years, the father changes the policy or a portion of it and makes it payable to another son; can the first son by law compel the father to make the full value of the policy payable to him? If so, what proceedings should he take? Ans.—We think that the son who has paid the premiums is in a position to obtain appropriate relief by action in the High Court.

A WIFE'S DOWER.

Reader, Ont.—A man agrees to sell his farm property to a mining company. He signs an agreement giving them two months to prospect. At the end of that time they agree to pay him the sum of $50, and at the end of five months the balance agreed upon for the sale of the whole property; whereupon he agrees to give a clear deed of all right and title. The wife signs no agreement though well aware of the bargain. 1. Can the wife hold her third of said property, or under said agreement is she compelled to sign the deed? 2. Can she compel them to pay her something for her claim regardless of the agreement between them and her husband? 3. Can a husband sell and deed away his wife's claim or has she any right to a third—said property being deeded under the Old Homestead Act of 1862? Ans.—1. She may retain her inchoate right of dower. She is not obliged to join in the deed. 2. It is open to her to make terms with the company. We do not see that anything has occurred to stop her from insisting upon such her dower right. 3. The husband certainly cannot convey his wife's interest in the land; and so far as we can tell from your statement that interest is a right to one-third of the lands for life in the event of her surviving her husband.

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.]

ENLARGED JOINTS.

F.G.M.—Would you kindly advise in the following. The first joints of my fingers—one on right hand, two on left—have become enlarged. Very little, if any, pain, but the enlargement is quite noticeable. It is not a swelling apparently, but a bony enlargement. Will you suggest what is the cause, and if anything can be done? Sedentary employment, but take considerable walking exercise. Ans.—This is called rheumatic gout, although it is neither gout nor rheumatism; also, arthritis deformans, rheumatoid arthritis, and other names. It is a disease dependent on a debilitated condition of the body. Treatment exerts little influence over it. A nourishing diet, change of air, or more fresh air, and an occasional bottle of soda water may do good, but any other treatment would require more knowledge of the individual case. Painting with tincture of iodine is often done, but the deformity once induced, does not change.

WARTS ON FINGERS.

Constant Reader.—I am troubled with a growth of a warty nature, which makes its appearance on the fingers where 'hangnails' usually grow. I have tried glacial acetic acid and other remedies, but have taken no effect. The growth is getting larger and more unsightly, and is also appearing on other fingers of the same hand. Kindly advise what course to pursue in order to get rid of this trouble. Ans.—Common warts of the hands can easily be removed, burnt off with a caustic, as acetic or nitric, or salicylic acid, applied strong enough, or they can be snipped off, or tied off, as seems best.

CONSTIPATION, ETC.

G.—Twenty years old, costive, no pain, but has to rise often at night. 2. Would you advise the following depilatory applied to the hands? An English recipe: Crystallized hydro sulphate of soda, one part, and three parts each of powdered starch and powdered quicklime. 3. Will pulling out hairs cause them to grow quicker? Ans.—1. Too few symptoms to prescribe upon. 2. No; this is simply a caustic to destroy the skin, and may scar your hands. 3. Pulling out hair makes them coarse. Carrots, onions, greens, peas, cauliflowers, squash, prunes, figs, raisins, dried currants, boiled tender, are good for constipation; avoid boiled milk, tea and sugar.

RED SPOT ON FACE.

J.C. — About twenty months ago there came a small red spot on my cheek about half the size of a five cent piece. Sixteen months ago I consulted my family physician, who gave me a yellowish ointment to apply. For a time, it helped, but did not cure. The growth was checked and the soreness at times almost disappeared, only to return. There is no excrescence; the skin is smooth, and the spot is sensitive, when scratched; otherwise painless. For four months I have been applying mercurial ointment, not strong. At times I have thought it was completely cured, but it returned this week. It is scarcely noticeable but I would like to get rid of it. I am 50 years old, and have lived a good life, and have good general health. I have never used either tobacco or liquor. Ans.—Red spots on the face in those past middle life may be enlarged blood vessels showing through the skin and not anything to worry about. If it were ringworm it would increase in size at the edges, if the citrine, or whatever sort of yellow ointment, were not continuously applied. It is not well to irritate the skin in the case of people no longer young lest a malignant growth should come. Epithilioma begins as a crack, or slightly raised spot, with noticeable hardness, but soon shows that it is not an ordinary spot. It would be best to show it to the same doctor again.

TROUBLE IN HIP JOINT.

Mrs. C.P.—Boy, twenty-one years old, accustomed to work hard, strained his hip joint two years ago. The first pain passed off, but it never got quite well, but has grown worse each spring. It troubles him after any work; weakness and dull pain. After heavy work extreme tenderness comes on, and extends nearly to the knee, so that he can hardly sit up. We are out of reach of a doctor. Ans.—Extreme tenderness after work, with pain down the leg, may be from inflammation in the nerve of the leg, or from trouble in the hip joint itself. Young persons, if not very strong, sometimes develop tuberculous disease in the hip. A doctor can recognize this disease by signs which have been carefully studied. It seems a pity not to get advice for him, even if he has to leave home to get it. He should not overtire himself, or get chilled, should be well fed, comfortably clothed, allowed to do only what he can without pain. He needs fresh air, but not to be exposed to getting wet or tired. A liniment of iodine may be applied.

A GOOD BLOOD PRODUCER.

Constant Reader wants to hear of a good blood producer. Ans.—To your first question, not published here, the answer is no. 2. 'Compound mixture of iron,' Griffith's mixture, is a rapid blood maker. Dose a tablespoonful three times a day. Take it through a glass tube, and use a salvine aperient with it to prevent constipation, if necessary.

TOOTHACHE.

E.C.—Toothache since May 10. A lump formed at the root of the tooth, after the swelling went down. I got some powders to make me sleep. Last night, although I took them stronger, I could not sleep. I am very nervous, but to-day, half of my lip, chin and cheek, is numb. Will it be dangerous to extract the tooth, while the lump is there? How can I remove the lump? Why has the numbness come on? Will the neuralgia be cured by removing the tooth? I enclose powder. Ans.—Let a dentist medicate your gum, which he knows how to do. Dentists know how to treat lumps caused by inflammation, and he may be able to save the tooth. The numbness may have been caused by the powder, and has probably passed off by this time. Neuralgia may, or may not be cured, by removing a diseased tooth. That depends upon whether the nerve is healthy, and whether the tooth was the cause of the pain. If your tooth can be saved and filled you had better not let it out. They have a process of destroying the nerve in a rebellious tooth now, in such a way as to leave the tooth white and useful, as long as it lasts. It is not safe to take double the quantity of a sleeping powder without advice from the person who prescribed it. In cases of neuritis or inflammation of a nerve, pain may precede paralysis, but if paralyzed, the part affected would be helpless.

WHITE SPOTS ON SKIN.

Grandma.—In the spring of 1889, some white irregular spots appeared on my wrists, the lower thumb joints and at the top of the legs. They disappear in the autumn and return somewhat larger every spring. They are now, some of them, about the size of a five dollar piece, but irregular in shape. They do not pain me, or cause any inconvenience. I am sixty-four years old, dark complexion, bilious, sometimes; have had congestion of the liver. Ans.—Leucoderma is a 'tropho-neurotic pigmentary change.' That means that white places on the skin are caused by a difference in the quantity of coloring matter, which is supplied to those parts of the skin, and that this want of regular distribution is caused by the nerves, which preside over the nutrition of the skin not doing their work as well as they should do it. The affected skin is smooth and supple, no scaliness. The glands act well, and the sense of feeling is perfect. In leprous patients the white spots have lost their sensibility, the nerves of feeling being paralyzed. In another complaint causing white spots called sclerodermia, there is a noticeable stiffness of the skin, which has grown thicker.

No treatment is known to prevent leucoderma, or simple whiteness of skin, but as it comes on in depressed conditions of the nerves, it seems reasonable to feed these up with oily substances and preparations of phosphates with iron.

Bilious patients are liable to weakness of the nerves from the objection they often have to oils and fats, and because of the use of laxatives, which often rob the body of good nourishment, by carrying it too quickly past the place of digestion.

Twenty grains of phosphate of soda, with a pinch of ginger or cinnamon in a large cup of hot water between meals, will perhaps enable a bilious patient to digest fresh cream and good butter. If not, maltine may agree, as malted milk, which should supply the carbonaceous material to the body, and enable the nerves to fatten. Meat also may supply nerves if it agrees perfectly.

VETERINARY.

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

INJURY TO TONGUE—RHEUMATISM OR NAVICULAR DISEASE.

Constant Reader.—I have a mare that took sick five weeks ago. I noticed her putting her tongue out through the side of her mouth. Looked at her tongue and found there were little sores on it. She eats her feed with her tongue outside of her mouth ever since. She appears as if her throat was sore, for when she drinks the water seems as if it all comes out of her nose; the cords of her neck are swollen and stiff and she keeps her neck to one side. When you turn her she gives a great groan. Please tell me through the 'Witness' what is wrong with her and what is the remedy and what the cause of it? 2. I also have a colt two years old that is lame in fore leg or shoulder. He appears to be pretty well some days and others he is quite lame. He has been so all winter. Please tell me if you can what is the matter with it, and also the remedy. Ans.—1. Examine the tongue carefully for injury at the base; it is possible some foreign body may be stuck in it, such as a thorn or piece of wood. Of course if any such thing is found in the tongue or between the teeth, remove it. It will be necessary to examine quite to the back of the mouth. If you cannot get a speculum or bailing iron to keep the mouth open whilst making the examination you may use an iron ring or stirrup iron from a riding saddle. If nothing is found you had better bathe under the jaws and upper part of the neck with hot water two or three times a day and rinse or gargle the mouth with the following lotion: Carbolic acid, half a drachm; chlorate of potash, two drachms; water, one quart, after bathing. 2. The colt has either rheumatism or navicular disease. Examine him carefully, especially in the hollow of the pastern of the lame leg and the first joint above the hoof. I would advise you to give him one-half a drachm of salicylic acid in a small bran mash night and morning, and if you find soreness in the hollow of the pastern apply a good sharp blister to that part.

INJURED BACK.

A Subscriber.—I have a colt a year old. When I let him out about ten days ago, he commenced running, and must have fallen violently. Ever since when he is down or falls down, he cannot get up without help. His legs wobble when walking. He keeps his head straight out like a horse racing, and it swings from side to side. His hind parts seem to be the weakest. What treatment would you recommend? Ans.—He has evidently injured his back; probably only the muscles. Possibly the spinal cord may have been slightly injured. If it is possible to do it I would advise you to put him in slings, but unless you can have this done by some one who has had some experience in such matters you may do more harm than good. You should also apply a blister along the back and give him night and morning one quarter of a drachm of iodide of potash and powdered nux vomica for a week or ten days.

HORSES ARE THIN.

H.P.B.—I have three horses and all last winter they were fed with half a gallon of oats three times a day each, oats being sometimes crushed and sometimes whole; hay, carrots (occasionally), and a dose of salt weekly in the oats, with the result that one horse, aged fourteen years (heavy) is fat and fit; the other of the heavy team, twelve years, is thin; the third is an almost pure-bred driver, five years, and although able and willing keeps desperately thin. I will be very much obliged if you will tell me how to fatten them, especially the driver. Ans.—You are not giving oats enough to expect horses that are doing much work to keep in very good condition. To get the horses into condition feed mainly on soft, easily digested food, boiled or crushed oats or barley, with a little bran mixed. See that they get only hay of very best quality and well cured. The driving horse to get not over fifteen pounds a day, the heavy horses might get a little more. Whilst in soft feed do not expect the horses to do much work, only a little quiet exercise daily. See that the water is pure and fresh, and that the horse are watered before feeding. As the horses improve in condition gradually substitute dry oats for the soft feed and increase the work. A horse doing regular work needs three gallons of oats a day.

POULTRY AND PETS

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

POULTRY PARAGRAPHS.

If at this time, or later, you see any of your chicks trailing their wings on the ground, trying to stand on their heads, and twisting their heads back, or looking distressed and uncomfortable, it is safe to assume they are troubled with lice.

Turkey lice are a great pest. The whole brood should be well dusted with insect powder and examined at least once a week. Look on the wings where the quills start, and put plenty of powder on them. Do not use grease.

Ducks are voracious feeders, and they should have all they can eat, from the time they are hatched till they are large enough to sell, though they should not have feed to lie by them and sour, or they will soon be dead ducks. Give access to crushed oyster shells and grit, and keep plenty of water for them, though it is not necessary to have water to swim in.

Clean and whitewash the hen house and rake up the rubbish, if such work was not done last month. Usually the men on the farm attend to everything else on the place before they do the least thing for the comfort and well being of the poultry. Such work not only improves the appearance of the premises but greatly lessens the chances of death and sickness in the flock later in the season.

The times of feeding may be briefly as follows: When the chicks are less than a fortnight old they should be fed every two hours; for the next fortnight every three hours; and after that time until they are fully grown, say, when four or five months old, four times a day. There are those breeders who always keep food before the birds, and this plan saves a great deal of trouble, but we have never adopted it. Only grain can be fed in this way, as soft food would go sour if left to stand.

The sweet juices of young grasses or of vegetables have a wonderful effect on the economy of the birds, and though we do not say that chickens cannot be reared without one or the other, we do not think they can be so reared with the same amount of success. Wherever a good grass run can be given it is desirable that the birds shall have the benefit thereof, but it cannot be regarded as essential where tender vegetables, especially lettuces, can be provided. Where fowls have been kept on ground for several years without its being renewed, the grass may be positively injurious instead of beneficial, but with lettuces this will not be so.

A SUCCESSFUL POULTRY SCHOOL.

The poultry school at Kingston, R. I., did efficient work at its winter sessions of four weeks. Last year there were eight students; this year twenty-one, and the permanent success of the experiment seems assured. The members are mostly young men between twenty and thirty years of age. At least one-half of the students have kept poulty and come here to pick up new ideas. Others expect to learn the A. B C's of the hen business. Some will look for positions on large poultry plants; many will work out their theories on the home farm. The whole course may be summarized as an adaptation of general agricultural science, such as feeding, breeding, drainage, building, etc., special needs of poultry keepers, with the addition poultry discussion meetings presided over by experts from all parts of the country, and supplemented by weekly excursions to large poultry plants, dozens of which exist within one hundred miles of the school. Considerable practical experience is also gained by work in the college poultry buildings.

Among the students there was constant discussion and sharpening of wits by exchange of experience. Each had a favorite breed or cross breed to exploit, and each had a bit of practice or theory to defend. Merits of various incubators or brooders were compared, and the open questions of the poultry world held up to the light. The trend of opinion seemed to favor the general purpose and small breeds rather than the large ones. The new R. I. Reds seemed to have made several converts in the class. Incubators of simple construction were preferred and need of supplying moisture considered very doubtful. Long poultry houses of cheap and simple make were the favorites.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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No. Pulleys.	Diam.	Face.	Bore.
1	5 in.	2½ in.	1 3-16 in.
1	10 in.	4½ in.	1⅞ in.
1	12 in.	6 in.	1¼ in.
1	12 in.	12 in.	2 in.
1	13 in.	6 in.	1⅞ in.
1	13½ in.	6⅝ in.	1⅞ in.
1	14 in.	3 in.	1¼ in.
1	16 in.	6 in.	1⅞ in.
1	16 in.	7½ in.	2 in.
1	16 in.	8 in.	1⅞ in.
1	17 in.	8 in.	1⅞ in.
1	18 in.	6 in.	2 in.

IRON SPLIT PULLEYS.

1	24 in.	4½ in.	2⅝ in.

IRON CONE PULLEYS.

1	4-speed 14 in. to 6½ in.	3 in. face 2¾ in. bore.
2	3 " 6 in. to 4 in.	1½ in. face 13-16 in. bore.

DODGE WOOD PULLEYS.

	Diameter.	Face.
1	12 in.	4½ in. face.
1	15 in.	9 in. face.
1	16 in.	6 in. face.
1	30 in.	6 in. face.

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FOX BAY TROUBLE.

THE 'PATRIE'S' PLEA IN BEHALF OF MR. MENIER.

Referring to the attitude taken by the Methodist Conference on the Fox Bay troubles, the 'Patrie' says, editorially:

'Here are pastors gathered together to deliberate and promote the cause of their church and who set themselves up as the champions of a handful of people who refuse to recognize any authority or law. The Methodist Conference takes under its protection highwaymen who rob wrecks; banditti, most of whom come from Newfoundland, and some of whom claim to be Methodists; adventurers, who settled at Fox Bay without ever paying one cent for the land which they occupy, and who persist in wishing to hunt in Mr. Menier's domain and commit depredations.

'Mr. Menier paid for the island of Anticosti in good, hard cash, and he is spending millions there in building up public roads, moles, harbors of refuge; he is about to establish there important industries and profusely spreads progress and civilization. Now, has he not the right to enjoy his property, the same as the Americans at Grande Mere and elsewhere; the same as the English in different parts of Canada? Capital has no oder, and if it so happens that the capital presently developing Anticosti is French capital it has the right to be treated like other capital.

'Neither directly nor indirectly is there nor should there be any question of creed or nationality in this matter. It would seem as though certain fanatics are afraid lest French gold should contribute to the general development of our country. If Mr. Menier were to transgress our laws or disregarded Canadian authority, we would be the first to call him to a sense of duty and to draw the attention of parliament upon him; but he respects the established order of things, he spreads wealth and causes progress to flourish in the great island of the Gulf, and the marauders of Fox Bay are those who are unwilling to submit to the law. Were those banditti of Fox Bay Catholic French-Canadians we would use the same language.

'Believe us, the facts which will shortly be brought to light concerning the acts of the said colony of Fox Bay will cause the Brockville Conference to bitterly regret having meddled with that business, and will condemn those who undertake to defend people whom they do not know; those who expose bad cases without knowing them.'

REPUDIATED.

MR. TARTE AND THE 'PATRIE'S' ARTICLE.

With reference to the article published in the 'Patrie,' on the incident at the Methodist Conference concerning the Fox Bay troubles, the full text of which was published in yesterday's 'Witness,' the Hon. Mr. Tarte has addressed the following communication to the 'Gazette':

Iroquois, Ont., June 7.— To the Editor of the 'Gazette,' —Please oblige me by stating that I had nothing to do with the article of the 'Patrie,' on the Methodist Conference. I read it after its publication. I never had any objections to being held responsible for what I write or say. The article in the 'Patrie' is not mine, and I do not wish to be called to account for it.

J. I. TARTE.

THE 'PATRIE'S' VIRULENT ATTACK UPON MR. STOBO.

The 'Patrie' has again referred to the Fox Bay troubles, and published the following article: 'We trust that the members of the Methodist Conference, who adopted a motion of censure of Mr. Tarte, will follow the latter's advice and make an impartial investigation into the circumstances of the Fox Bay affair, and also of those who have brought on all the noise that we know.

'It stands to reason that there must be, that there are, at Fox Bay respectable people, and when in our article of Monday last we spoke of highwaymen who rob wrecks and of banditti our intention was to reach only those to whom such severe expressions may apply.

'The ministers of the Methodist religion, no more than those of other denominations, would, we are convinced, take under their protection bad citizens, and still less criminals.

'Messrs. Williams, Griffith and others have simply been led into error and carried away by a religious zeal carried to excess.

'It is a deplorable thing that in this country religion should be mixed up with so many civil and profane matters.

'There are real banditti at Fox Bay, there is no doubt about it. That those banditti are the persons who made the most noise and the greatest agitation concerning the possession of the island of Anticosti by Mr. Menier, is equally undoubted.

'Who among the members of the Methodist Conference went to the bottom of things and inquired into the antecedents of all those who live at Fox Bay?

'For example, do those gentlemen know that several of their protegees at different times threatened with death Mr. Menier, his employees, etc.?

'There are more guns and arms in the small colony of Fox Bay than there are in fifty of our parishes.

'The 'Patrie,' which ardently wishes for peace among all the members of the Canadian family, can only regret the attitude of a religious body such as the Methodist Conference, that persists in making a religious question of a matter of ownership pure and simple.

'We invite the citizens of Fox Bay who are respectable not to take part in the work of prejudice and illegal resistance organized by some of those who surround them.

'The real guilty person in all this matter is the Rev. Mr. Stobo.

'We know Mr. Stobo very well. We believe him to be an honorable man, but he is one of those of whom one can say, without exaggeration, that they have a bee in their bonnet. He is an exaggerater, a violent man, a mind without any weight. He started for England some time ago with a view, no doubt, to ask the Imperial Government to expropriate the island of Anticosti, and to expel Mr. Menier therefrom. All religious denominations have in their midst extravagant people of that kind.'

A TIMELY LETTER.

Curiously enough, the following letter appears in the Quebec 'Chronicle' from Mr. Stobo, which completely answers the attack made upon him by the 'Patrie.' No one, it may be remarked, has a clearer knowledge of the facts connected with the Fox Bay trouble nor has discussed them in calmer manner than Mr. Stobo:

'Dear Sir,—During my absence from the city in connection with my work proper, the 'Evenement' has made several attacks upon me, and laid itself open also to legal proceedings, in the charges made against me in re Anticosti affairs, at home and here in Britain. Permit me to say that all its vaporings about Stobo and Anticosti are absolutely false, my only action in aid of the defenceless is to have Mr. Menier proceed legally, and if any group of French-Canadians had been treated as the Fox Bay settlers have been, my action would have been the same. I trust I am above race narrowness and religious bigotry, and able to distinguish between sentiment and principle. My only offence in re Mr. Menier and the settlers is to obtain for them legal advice. Anything I have written has been over my own signature, and embodies the settlers' own statements.

'Sincerely yours,

'EDWARD J. STOBO.'

London, May 24, 1899.

DEATH OF MR. R. M. HAY.

A prominent and much-respected citizen of Paisley, Bruce county, Ont., and a gentleman well known to many 'Witness' readers, died on May 22, in the person of Mr. R. M. Hay. Born sixty-eight years ago in Dalhousie Township, Lanark County, and living as a child in Fullerton township, Perth county, he commenced his business life in Stratford, and was married there to Charlotte Ewart, of Edinburgh, Scotland. In 1859 he entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. Robert Porteous, and commenced doing a general trade in Paisley. His wife died in 1867, after which he carried on business alone for seven years and then retired. Since that time, he has confined his attention to his own private business. He was married in 1880 to Mrs. Mary McArthur, of Montreal. He was a prominent Presbyterian, and was an elder in Knox Church, and superintendent of the Sunday-school for twenty-nine years. Always a staunch Reformer, he was elected first president of the Centre Bruce Reform Association. He had been a justice of the peace fourteen years, and was for a time a member of the Stratford 'Beacon' staff. He is survived by his widow and six children The Rev. Dr. Hay, pastor of the Bethany Presbyterian Church, New York; Mrs. W. H. McFarlane, Paisley; Mr. Robert B. Hay, Elderslie; Mrs. J. W. McDonald, and Mr. Geo. E. Hay, of North Bay; and Mr. Edward Hay, in attendance at Walkerton High School. His only brother, Mr. William Hay, and only sister, Mrs. Porteous, died within a week of each other two years ago.

THE LATE NUN OF KENMARE.

Maragaret Anna Cusack, better known as 'Sister Mary Frances Clare, the Nun of Kenmare,' who died at Leamington, near Warwick, on Wednesday, was one of the most widely known women in Ireland of the last thirty years. She was a convert to the Roman Catholic faith, joining the convent of the Poor Clares, at Kenmare, county Kerry, she made it famous by her voluminous historical and political writings. A difference with her superiors led her to leave the Kenmare institution. She came to this city in 1888, and tried to start a community in Jersey City, to be called the 'Sisters of Peace,' with the special object of looking after working girls. Meeting no encouragement the project failed and she returned to England. She then returned to Protestantism in 1889, and said sharp things in print and on the lecture platform about her former Catholic associates. Since then she has lived in comparative obscurity. Her brother was Sir Ralph Cusack, of the British Board of Trade.

RICHMOND AND DRUMMOND W. C. T. U. MEETING.

The annual county convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Richmond and Drummond counties will be held in Kingsbury on July 5 and 6. Delegates must reach Richmond by 10.30 a.m. on July 5. Fraternal delegates will be welcome. A good attendance and interesting sessions are expected.

MARY L. EWING, President.
D. A. CROSS, Cor. Sec.,
Melbourne, Que.

MONTREAL CONFERENCE.

Lively Debate Precipitated O ver the Report of the Committee on Temperance.

At Brockville, when the conference resumed on Monday, June 5, much business of a routine nature was transacted.

REPORT OF THE TEMPERANCE COMMITTEE.

The Rev. James Lawson presented the report of the committee on Temperance. It reported that it had learned with much satisfaction of the victory of the people of Ormstown, Que., by which all licenses were abolished in the village. The property of one of the hotels was subsequently purchased and arrangements made for conducting the hotel on temperance principles, and thus removing one of the strongest objections raised against the no-license agitation. It urged the friends of temperance everywhere to take advantage of the provisions of existing laws to secure prohibition over as large a territory as possible.

2. 'That we recognize it to be the imperative duty of every Christian elector to give earnest attention to all matters affecting the moral welfare of our country, and we would urge our people generally to attend the political caucuses of their respective parties and force the issue of prohibition in every contest, provincial or federal, and to demand that prohibition candidates be selected. That when such is not selected, then to withdraw their vote and support from such party candidates.

SCOTT ACT IN BROME.

3. 'That in view of the important Scott act contest which is to take place on June 20 in the county of Brome, this conference herewith expresses its intense interest in the determined effort of the friends of prohibition to maintain the Scott act, which for so many years has been the law of the country.

4. 'That the conference confidently expects that every minister of our Church, and layman of the county of Brome will do the utmost in his power by vote and effort to secure a grand victory for prohibition in this important crisis.

BROCKVILLE BY-ELECTION.

5. 'That this conference regrets that the members and adherents of the Methodist Church in Brockville, in the recent by-election for the Dominion Parliament, allowed that contest to be carried on without any reference to the prohibition issue being raised. In view of the repeated declaration of the Methodist Church of the importance of the issue, we deem such neglect a serious dereliction of duty.

6. 'That we commend the action of the Orange Grand Lodge in its recent decision to prohibit from membership in that body all persons engaged in the liquor traffic. We recognize in this an indication of the growing sentiment of the country against this destructive traffic.

7. 'Whereas, there is difficulty in separating between personal and official utterances, we therefore strongly deprecate and entirely repudiate such utterances as have been made on the part of any officials or representative men in the Methodist Church, as may tend to compromise the recognized position of our Church on the question of temperance and kindred moral reforms.

THE PLEBISCITE.

8. 'We cheerfully express our satisfaction with the manner in which the government acceded to our request in regard to the recent plebiscite, that when submitted it should be the single issue of prohibition.

'We rejoice in the fact that a large and decided majority of the voting electors of Canada recorded their votes in favor of the total prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes.

'It is, however, a matter of intense dissatisfaction and most profound regret that the Government of Canada has failed to keep faith with the prohibitionists of the country, and has positively refused to give effect to the will of the people clearly and authoritatively expressed in the plebiscite vote given last September on the question of national prohibition.

'Further, it is the judgment of this conference that it is the imperative duty of the government to promptly enact a law for the entire suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes throughout the whole Dominion of Canada.

'We are pleased to learn that steps are being taken to introduce the question of prohibition in the present session of parliament; and inasmuch as no less than 128 constituencies out of 213 in the Dominion—being the large majority of 43—having given very decisive majorities in favor of prohibitory legislation, we would make a most earnest appeal to the representatives of those constituencies to work for and support prohibitory legislation.

9. 'We recommend that the following members of this conference, viz.: W. H. Lambly, J. H. Carson, the Rev. G. G. Huxtable, the Rev. James Lawson be appointed to act as members of the Dominion Alliance.

A WARM DISCUSSION.

The first clause of the report was passed without discussion.

When the second clause came up, it was suggested that the words 'press' and 'urge' be used intead of 'force' and 'demand,' and a reolution to that effect was carried.

Everything went along smoothly until the fifth paragraph was reached, that censuring the Methodists of Brockville for not making prohibition an issue in the recent by-election to the Dominion Parliament; and then there followed such a scene as is fortunately seldom witnessed in public gatherings of this character.

When the paragraph had been read, the Rev. Mr. Winter, of Montreal, wished to know if the statements made were facts.

The Rev. Mr. Philp characterized the paragraph in the report as a most intemperate one.

AN AMENDMENT.

A resolution was then made and seconded to strike out the paragraph altogether.

The Rev. Mr. Winter said he knew for a fact that in some parts of the riding prohibition was an issue.

The Rev. Mr. Thomas, of Maitland, gave a flat contradiction to the statements contained in the paragraph. They were not facts.

Mr. Wm. Coates, of Brockville, said he knew a good many who had made prohibition an issue in the campaign, and had fought hard for it, and he thought the man who had been elected would be as strong a supporter of temperance as his opponent.

The Rev. W. Philp considered it beneath the dignity of conference to make any reference to the matter in the report.

MR. CARSON'S VIEWS.

Mr. J. H. Carson, secretary of the Dominion Alliance, said he had tried to make prohibition an issue in the campaign, and had written to Brockville regarding it, but had not even been favored with a reply. He had never noticed anything in the papers about prohibition being an issue. The 'Christian Guardian' had also demanded that it be made an issue and no attention had been paid to it.

This brought the Rev. Mr. Thomas again to his feet. He declared with emphasis that what had been stated about prohibition not being made an issue was not a fact, and he would not be given the lie by any man.

Mr. George M. Webster, Westmount, demanded that Mr. Thomas withdraw the statement.

The chairman said he considered the language out of place.

Mr. Quayle, of Ottawa, considered it presumption on the part of the conference to take the matter up. If it was determined to do so, let it be stated specifically what Methodists are responsible for prohibition not being made an issue in the campaign.

A vote was then taken on the motion to omit the paragraph and was defeated by a vote of 55 to 30.

A COMPROMISE.

The Rev. Salem G. Bland then moved that the following take the place in the paragraph in the report: 'That this committee regrets that the prohibition question was not made distinctly and unmistakably an issue of the recent election in Brockville.

Several other members spoke, after which Mr. Bland's resolution carried.

ANOTHER STORM.

Clause 6 carried, but when clause 7 was reached the storm broke out stronger than ever.

The Rev. J. T. Pitcher moved that the clause be struck out. Utterances of that kind are so broad that they do not mean anything. It was a personal matter and intended only for a few.

The Rev. Mr. Williamson seconded the motion.

The Rev. Mr. Philp had no doubt the paragraph in the report was directed at certain men. It was beneath the dignity of conference to make such personal insinuations.

Mr. W. H. Lambly said the statements regarding representative Methodists were garbled in reports of the House of Commons.

The Rev. Mr. Huxtable repudiated the idea that Methodist ministers were going round the country speaking against prohibition and in favor of drinking. (Cries of 'Vote, vote.')

The clause in the report was again read by Mr. Lawson.

The Chairman—Who proves that to be true? I know some of the men aimed at and they are as strong temperance men as I am.

A motion to adjourn was declared lost.

Some one suggested that those who preferred the charges should substantiate them, which led the Rev. Mr. Philp to reply that they were not manly enough.

The Rev. Mr. Stevens deprecated the idea of passing a report based on newspaper rumors.

By the time things were getting badly mixed up, a motion to adjourn was carried amid considerable confusion.

On Tuesday when the conference opened, and before the order of the day had been called Dr. Rose expressed a desire to be heard on the temperance report in refereice to his public utterance. A resolution was adopted thanking Mr. John Charlton, M.P., for his address. Dr. T. G. Williams spoke on the St. James Church relief fund. He appreciated the greatness of his task and the generous support of the Montreal press. The conference will probably raise its fifty thousand dollars, nearly half being already subscribed. Of the one hundred thousand dollars promised by the trustees, eighty-five thousand is secured. Seventy thousand dollars has been paid off, reducing interest to the extent of $4,200 per annum. The outside conferences have sent in eight thousand dollars, but most of their money is withheld till assurance is given of complete final success. The Temple Building had now a rental of $24,663, with vacant offices valued at $2,500. The improvements now being made will increase the rental value. The speaker closed with a tribute to his predecessors and the trustees.

A vote of thanks was given to the Rev. Dr. Griffith for his ordination sermon.

The temperance report was taken up, and an item censuring certain utterances as to the accepted position of the Church was discussed. The Rev. Dr. Rose declared himself a prohibitionist, but he asked, 'Does the recent vote justify us in asking for national prohibition at this stage?' He did not think that such was the case. But the temperance people have a right to ask for prohibition for such provinces as are favorable to it. But he personally advocated governmental control. He referred to the action of the Methodist Church through her highest court as to the licensing of the liquor trade, and denounced the reported action as a cowardly attack, and demanded that it be voted down.

Mr. W. H. Lambly defended the report.

The Rev. Mr. Chisholm spoke in defence of the Rev. Dr. Rose, and against the report, and was still speaking when the hour for adjournment for lunch came.

After the conference had reassembled the discussion was resumed and it lasted most of the afternoon. It was quite vigorous, opinion being largely divided, not on the question of prohibition, for on that all were united, but on the best means to adopt for the accomplishment of the result. Not a few were of the opinion that the plebiscite vote did not warrant the introduction of a prohibitory measure; some thought the Premier promised prohibition if a majority voted for it, while others contended that no such promise had been made. A few expressed the conviction that prohibition could not be enforced if adopted as a law. Finally, the clause censuring certain officials of the Church for their utterances on the question of prohibition was withdrawn by the committee.

The clause censuring the government was modified by striking out the words 'had not kept faith,' and the other words signifying that the plebiscite vote was a constitutional one.

Among those who most strongly opposed the clause censuring the government was His Honor Judge Deacon, of Pembroke, who, as a prohibitionist, saw no good to be attained for the cause by such action.

The report was received and conference adjourned till the evening.

THE EPWORTH LEAGUE.

The Rev. A. E. Sanderson presented the report of the Epworth League committee. There had been an increase of nine leagues and 509 in membership and a decrease of 22 Societies of Christian Endeavor, with about 1,000 members. A decrease in junior societies was reported with regret, and there had been an increase of $250 in the missionary fund.

Greater efforts to get strangers to join the young peoples' societies was urged. The Epworth League membership in Canada is now 82,000, of which 6,000 are in the Montreal Conference.

Dr. C. W. Service addressed the conference on the forward missionary movement in the Epworth Leagues, and appealed for more liberal contributions towards it.

The Rev. Mr. Timberlake presented the final report of the property committee, which was adopted.

Mr. Timberlake also moved a resolution thanking the choirs of the Wall Street and George Street churches for their excellent music during the session of conference.

A pleasant occurrence was the recital by the Rev. Dr. Kilborn in Chinese of the Lord's prayer; in Japanese by the Rev. Mr. Crummy, and a song in French by Mr. DeGruchy, who also recited the Lord's prayer in the same language.

CHAIRMEN OF DISTRICTS.

On Wednesday the chairmen and financial secretaries of districts were elected as follows:—

Montreal—T. G. Williams, chairman.
Kingston—Jas. Elliott, chairman; E. B. Lanceley, secretary.
Brockville—E. B. Ryckman, chairman.
Matilda—Hugh Cairns, chairman.
Perth—F. Chisholm, chairman.
Pembroke—John Webster, chairman; A. M. Delong, secretary.
Ottawa, S. P. Rose, D.D., chairman; W. Timberlake, secretary.
Quebec—Dr. Griffith, chairman; F. A. Read, secretary.
Stanstead—W. J. Hunter, chairman; C. W. Finch, secretary.
Waterloo—J. E. Mavety, chairman; A. E. Sanderson, secretary.
Huntingdon—Wm. Pearson, chairman; W. N. Chantler, secretary.

When the financial secretaries are not given, the chairman was not there to name them.

The report of the state of the work was passed, and then the conference adjourned, to meet at Gananoque next year.

METHODISTS AND MR. TARTE

Strong Resolution Adopted By the Bay of Quinte Conference

At the session of the Bay of Quinte Methodist Church Conference, in Belleville, on Tuesday last, the following resolution was adopted with reference to the Fox Bay trouble:—

'That, whereas, it has come to our knowledge that statements derogatory and insulting to the whole Methodist Church were made by the Hon. Israel Tarte, a prominent member of the Dominion Cabinet, on the floor of the House of Commons, in certain false and malicious charges which he preferred against a small and feeble company of members of that church living on the Island of Anticosti, and which charges appear on the pages of 'Hansard' as uttered by him, we as a conference, representing more than a hundred and twenty thousand members and adherents of that church, desire in the strongest and most emphatic terms to resist those unjust charges against our brethren, and the slur cast on our whole denomination throughout the Dominion, and demand a full retraction of them in the place where they were made and an ample apology for the grievous insult offered to us, and we call upon our brethren of the Methodist Church in parliament to insist on compliance with our demands on the floor of the House of Commons, and we would further suggest that the attention of the general superintendent be called to this matter and he be requested to take it up and press the case till full satisfaction be given.

'Copies of this resolution to be sent to the Premier and the several members of parliament who are ministers or adherents of the Methodist Church within the bounds of this conference.'

LONDON METHODISTS CRITICIZED MR. TARTE.

Windsor, Ont., June 8.—The final draft of the stationing committee of the London Methodist Conference was brought down at a late hour on Tuesday night.

The following resolution was passed, endorsing the stand taken by the Montreal Conference anent the Tarte utterances: 'That having received from the Montreal Conference a resolution relating to certain statements made by a minister of the Crown in regard to our brother Methodists on the Island of Anticosti and having considered the whole question and believing that these charges are without foundation, we are of the opinion that united action should be taken by our church, and we hereby endorse the action and resolution of the Montreal Conference.'

OF COURSE NOT.

Mr. Tarte Says He Did Not Mean to Insult Methodists.

Toronto, June 10.—The Hon. J. Israel Tarte, Minister of Public Works, spent an hour in the city yesterday. The Minister arrived on the government tug 'John Pratt,' which is making one of the regular trips through the lakes. During the run down the bay Mr. Tarte granted an interview to a newspaper representative and was asked to state his views in connection with the resolutions recently adopted by conferences of ministers of the Methodist Church condemning him for utterances ascribed to him reflecting on the settlers at Fox Bay. In response to questions Mr. Tarte said: 'I am very much surprised that gentlemen from the conference are trying to turn into a religious question a matter which is nothing else than a question of property. Of course I did not mean to insult either the Methodist Church or the Roman Catholic Church. Why should I have done so? But I am not going to abstain from making statements which I believe to be true because they might apply to the Methodist, Roman Catholic, Anglican or any other denomination. Suppose that among the settlers at Fox Bay there are Methodists and Roman Catholics who are wreckers. I want to know how it will be an insult to the Methodist or Roman Catholic Church if I do say so.

A PARALLEL CASE.

'Commander Wakeham, of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, who has been for over twenty-five years the commander of government steamers in the St. Lawrence Gulf, made the very same statement that I did. The reverend gentlemen from the conference did not ask his dismissal and it is a great pity indeed that a religious body like the Methodist Conference has been led astray in such a way as to assail a minister of the Crown without even having the fairness to quote his words. Look at 'Hansard' and you will not find any speech of mine dealing with the subject except the one delivered on March 20. I was then censured by the Belleville Conference for a speech I never made.

WILL NOT APOLOGIZE.

'I shall not apologize to the Methodist Church because I have not proffered an insult to it. It is for me to expect from those gentlemen an apology, because they have assailed me without any reason or pretext. Of course I regret the incident having taken place, because we do not want religious strife in Canada. But I am fairly convinced that had I not been a French-Canadian and a Roman Catholic I would not be assailed as I have been. There is, however, no doubt in my mind but that a good many of the Methodist ministers are acting in good faith. But I am not going to be coerced or bulldozed by any threats of the kind that have been used against me. If I thought I had committed any wrong I would repair it without a moment's hesitation. If I have been wrongly informed as to the people of Fox Bay I will make apology to them, but not to the Methodist Church, because the Fox Bay settlers are one thing and the Methodist Church is another.'

The minister is still suffering from his illness and was unable to receive any deputations while here.

MANITOBA METHODISTS.

Winnipeg, June 10.—The Rev. Leonard Gaetz, formerly of Montreal, was elected president of the Manitoba Methodist Conference at its opening session yesterday.

AN APOSTOLIC LEGATION FOR CANADA.

Rome, June 9.—In consequence of an agreement with Cardinal Vaughan, the Pope will shortly publish a brief instituting an apostolic legation in Canada.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CATARRH OF THE NERVES.



The above is a name of my own. There is no such term in the Medical Text Books as Catarrh of the Nerves, but it is the best I can think of under which to classify the following train of symptoms.

During the seventeen years I have been studying and treating Catarrh in its many and various forms, I have found many whose system was much run down. No organ of the body was working properly, the blood was poor in quality and deficient in quantity, so much so that it did not nourish and tone up the nervous system properly. Such persons are usually debilitated, despondent, always ready to look on the dark side of things. In short, life has lost its charm.

Very often such people are misunderstood by their friends, who tell them they are not sick, that they only imagine they are unwell, and that if they just brace up they will be all right. All this is very wrong, it only makes the poor sufferer worse. Instead of this, they should receive the utmost consideration, and all gentleness, kindness and sympathy.

It has been my privilege to treat very large numbers of such persons. My heart always seems to go out to them in their sufferings, and when I have once more restored them to health, I feel highly gratified, and that my life is not being spent in vain, that it is being given for the good of my fellow human beings, and what a number of friends I have thus gained who were formerly my patients. You would be astonished at the numbers of letters I am all the time receiving, thanking me for the good I have done them, for once more bringing brightness back into their lives.

There is one which I will reproduce as it may be of interest to some of my readers. It is a piece of poetry.

And are these years of weary pain
Forever passed away ?
These seven long years of weary night
Turned into endless day ?

I sometimes think 'tis all a dream.
And I shall on the morrow,
Wake up to all my aches and pains,
The old, old grief and sorrow.

Oh, no ! 'tis true I walk abroad,
With peace and heavenly joy.
The sweet songs of the summer birds
No more my nerves annoy.

'Tis by thy aid, my gracious friend,
That I have found relief ;
For God has blessed your skilful work,
And sent this heavenly peace.

Oh, may thy future life be crowned
With blessings from above,
And may you long be spared on earth
For the great work of love.

How many sickly homes you've cheered,
How many hearts made light ;
For sickness reigns no longer there,
And all is calm and bright.

God bless your life, God bless your home,
That home across the sea ;
A thousand, thousand thanks I send
For what you've done for me.'

Such communications as the above are highly gratifying to me, and are kept among my most valued possessions.

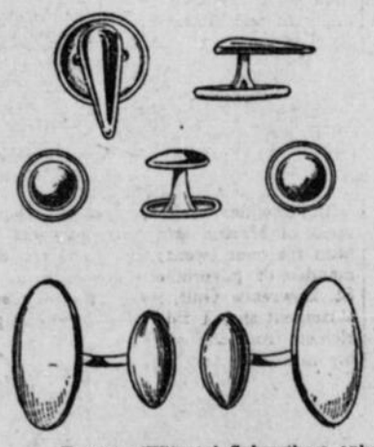
The most common symptoms of Catarrh of the Nerves are as follows :—

Do you get giddy ?
Is your mind dull ?
Is your memory poor ?
Are you easily dazed ?
Do you have headache ?
Are you easily excited ?
Do your temples throb ?
Do your hands tremble ?
Does your heart flutter ?
Are you easily irritated ?
Are you always anxious ?
Do your muscles twitch ?
Is your temper irritable ?
Is your brain fagged out ?
Suffer from sleeplessness ?
Are you easily frightened ?
Does not sleep refresh you ?
Do you forget what you read ?
Do you have horrible dreams ?
Does the least thing annoy you ?

If you have some of the above symptoms mark yes or no to each question, cut out and send to me, when I will take pleasure in answering your letter to the best of my ability. Dr. Sproule, B.A., English Catarrh Specialist, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 12 Doane street, Boston.

A New 'Witness' Premium.

GENTLEMEN'S SETS.



Comprising

1 Pair Cuff Links,
3 Front Studs, and
2 Pointer Buttons.

The Links and Studs are rolled gold plate, warranted 10 years, and are made in the celebrated one piece unbreakable style. Dull or polished finish as desired.

Will be sent postpaid and registered.

Free to 'Witness' Subscribers only who send us one strictly new subscription to the 'Daily' at $3.00 ; or two strictly new subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00 each; or, if preferred, a set will be sold to any one for $1.50. Cash with order.

Our premiums are described honestly. If they be not considered to correspond with the descriptions they may be promptly returned and money will be refunded.

It Pays to Care for Your Horse!

The Crystal Rosette is double the size of this cut.



The Crystal Rosette is double the size of this cut.

NATIONAL GALL CURE

Is wonder-working in its effects. No other preparation in the world can equal it. It is the only speedy and sure cure for

Galls, Sore Back and Shoulders, Corns, Scratches, Mud Scalds, etc.

National Gall Cure does its Good Work while the Horse is Working.

For Sore Teats on cows it gives immediate relief and certain cure.

Our Special Offer!

On receipt of 25 cents, we will send a full size box of National Gall Cure and a pair of handsome Crystal Rosettes, like illustration above, which are retailed at 50 cents a pair. Money refunded if not found satisfactory. National Gall Cure is for sale by all dealers, price 25 cents.

When ordering from us, please write name and address plainly and enclose this advt.

ENGLISH EMBROCATION CO'Y.,
337c St. Paul street, Montreal.

FREE! This lovely little Lady's Watch, with guard or chatelaine, for selling 3 doz. of our full-sized Linen Doylies at 10c. each ; Lady's Sterling Silver Watch for selling 5 doz. Doylies in latest and prettiest design. They sell a sight. Write and we send them postpaid. Sell them, return our money and we promptly forward your watch free. Unsold doylies returnable.



LINEN DOYLY CO. Dept. 138, Toronto.

CAPE BRETON SPEAKS.

On May 23, at the regular meeting of Ocean View Lodge, No. 448, I. O. G. T., Englishtown, C.B., the following resolution, moved by Bro. Allan Morrison and seconded by Bro. Collie MacLeod, was adopted :—

Whereas, the liquor traffic is demoralizing the civilized world, degrading society, blighting the happiness of homes, destroying the prosperity, usefulness, character, soul and body of individuals, and,

Whereas, it appears from the criminal statistics of Canada, that nearly ninety per cent of all the persons convicted for indictable offences in this Dominion, use intoxicating liquor, either moderately or immoderately; and,

Whereas, any species of evil so conspicuous in the criminal statistics of a nation, calls for the strong arm of the law to suppress it, and,

Whereas, the prohibition plebiscite held on Sept. 29, 1898, gave a large majority in favor of prohibition throughout the Dominion, with the exception of the Province of Quebec; be it therefore,

Resolved, that this lodge, in meeting assembled, deeply regrets the failure of the government to introduce such prohibition legislation as would satisfy the temperance people, and carry out the mandate of the electors; and further,

Resolved, that this lodge heartily endorses the action of the Dominion Alliance in urging parliament to enact such legislation at this session as will fairly embody the expressed will of the people.

THE SAN JOSE SCALE.

Toronto, June 8.—A deputation of Niagara peninsula fruit-growers waited on the Hon. Mr. Dryden to-day to protest against the San Jose scale regulations recently passed by the legislature. They say the trees are being killed, and it is extremely doubtful if the remedies prescribed are stamping out the pest.

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC NATIONAL SONG

BY A. McKILLOP.

(Air.—'God Save the Queen.')

Hail ! bright Colonial Star,
Free from alarm of war,
Be thy blest shore.
Most peaceful land on earth,
Great realm of wealth and worth,
Light up the Golden North
For evermore.

Hark ! Hark ! the Nation's call,—
One song—a song for all,
One sweet refrain.
Loud, loud, the anthem raise,
Great Canada we praise ;
How bright her golden rays
From main to main.

The British Lion's tones
Resound through all the zones,
To guide the world,
Till tyranny shall cease.
When knowledge shall increase
The great white flag of peace
Shall be unfurled.

Join join, ye loyal, join,
Ye patriots all combine,
Both near and far—
By mansion, cot and grove,
Sing in the land we love
All other lands above,
God bless our Star.

Long, long, this Northern Light,
So brilliant and so bright,
Has loyal been.
And still the Land of Fame,
To which our fathers came,
Rings forth the glad acclaim
'God save the Queen.'

Maxville, Ont., May, 1898.

THE DUTY ON LUMBER.

PACIFIC COAST OPERATORS WILLING TO MAKE A CONCESSION

Tacoma, Wash., June 9.—The Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, chairman of the United States High Commission, and his party arrived in Tacoma yesterday, and will remain several days. In the afternoon Senator Fairbanks addressed representatives of the great fir lumber mills of the Pacific north-west. The coal mine owners were also present, and joined in the discussion of the tariff and the proposed treaty with Canada, and the effect of these matters upon the Alaskan boundary. At this meeting Senator Addison C. Foster presided, and favored a reduction of 20 percent in the tariff on lumber, provided the tariff on that article was made a part of the treaty with Canada.

Mr. E. G. Ames, who was present at several of the meetings of the Joint High Commission in Washington, made an official statement on behalf of the lumbermen. Like a half dozen other leading mill operators who spoke, Mr. Ames insisted on protection for American lumber, but agreed with Senator Foster, provided the tariff on lumber was fixed permanently as a treaty obligation, that a reduction of 20 percent would be acceptable and preferable to the uncertainty of political influences and tariff tinkering by those unacquainted with the necessities and conditions of the trade.

Mr. Ames, in conclusion, said : 'I think I voice the sentiment of the lumbermen of Washington, Oregon and California by suggesting the reduction of 20 percent on rough lumber be considered the ultimatum of the American members of the Joint High Commission to their Canadian associates, and that no concession be made on dressed lumber or on small lumber, such as laths, staves, clap-boards, pickets, shingles, etc. I am informed that the United States sells to Canada annually about $80,000,000 worth of goods, wares and merchandise, simply because conditions favor our markets, and that we buy of them about $45,000,000 worth annually for the same reason, leaving a balance of trade in our favor of $35,000,000. On account of this balance of trade and a desire to offset it with lumber, etc., instead of cash, the Canadian lumbermen ask the American people to remove its protection from its greatest industry and open our great market to Canadian competition. Is not this a great hardship on a single industry, with 85 percent of the cost of its product labor, particularly when the Canadians have everything to gain and we all to lose ? I have heard it strongly intimated that the Canadian position is "free lumber or no treaty." If that is so, let it be "no treaty."'

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONSENTS TO RECONSIDER ITS ATTITUDE.

London, June 10.—The 'Times' announces this morning that the British Government has consented to reconsider its attitude toward the Pacific cable project, as the result of urgent representation from Canada and the colonies, and is now inclined to utilize British credit in providing the necessary capital.

LIEUT.-COL. C. G. MARTYR, D.S.O.

Lieut.-Col C. G. Martyr, D.S.O., for although only a regimental major in the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, he has the local rank of lieutenant-colonel in Africa—is at the head of that little band that is now pushing forward through Uganda to touch hands with those forces that have recently restored



LIEUT.-COL. MARTYR, D.S.O.

to civilization the Soudan and the upper reaches of the Nile. His war service is an exceptionally fine record and entirely Egyptian. He was in the 1882 campaign with his regiment, and present at all the work from El Magfar to Tel-el-Kebir. In the Nile expedition of 1884-85 he served with the Mounted Infantry, and was present at Abu Klea and El Gubat, in the reconnaissance to Metemmeh, and in the engagement at Abu Klea Wells, on Feb. 16 and 17. In 1888 he was at Gemaizah, earning the 4th Class of the Medjidie, and in 1889 at Toski. In 1891 he served at Tokar and received the 4th Class of the Osmanieh. In the campaign just concluded he saw the first phases, having been A.A.G. to the Dongola expeditionary force. He was present at Firket and Hafir, was mentioned in despatches, received the D.S.O., and was nominated to the 3rd Class of the Medjidie. Since then he has been adding to his laurels in Uganda.

A SHOCKING FATALITY.

A LADY ACCIDENTALLY SHOOTS HERSELF.

The friends of Mrs. Travers, the mother of Mr. R. W. Travers, late of Montreal, who is at present manager of the Bank of Montreal, at Almonte, will regret to learn of the fatal accident which has occurred to that lady at her home in Almonte. On Monday week last, while Mrs. Travers was examining a loaded revolver, the weapon was accidentally discharged, the ball entering her stomach. Surgical aid was at once procured, and three surgeons from Ottawa were also called in; but despite their endeavors the unfortunate lady succumbed to her injuries not long after the accident.

MRS. ARCH. CAMERON'S DEATH.

(From a Correspondent.)

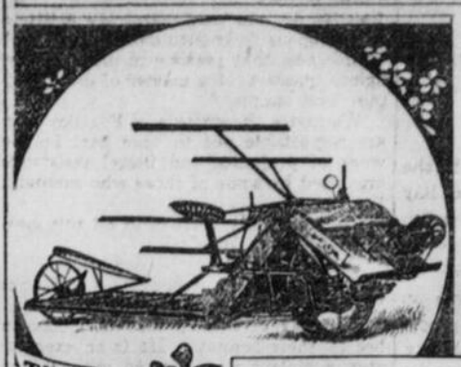
Mrs. Cameron, widow of the late Mr. Archibald Cameron, died at her home, L'Ange Gardien West, near Ottawa, on May 23, aged 79 years and five months. She had been confined to her bed for six weeks by paralysis, but had been in failing health for some time. Her late husband died on Aug. 26, 1898. Mrs. Cameron was a true Christian, a faithful wife, a kind and loving mother, and will be very much missed by her family. The deceased was never known during her long life to speak ill about any person. She never turned any from her door who came seeking help, but always assisted them as far as it was in her power to do so. She has left three sons and six daughters. The eldest son, Mr. D. R. Cameron, is Mayor of Derry, Que. Mr. Duncan Cameron resides in Montreal, and Mr. Archibald Douglas Cameron is on the old homestead. Five of her daughters reside in the United States, two in Duuth, Minn.; two in Munesing, Mich.; one in Hinckley, N.Y.; and one near Buckingham, Que. Mrs. Cameron was a daughter of the late John McMillan, was born in Lochiel, Glengarry county, on Dec. 21, 1819. Her maiden name was Nancy McMillan. Her grandfather on her mother's side, whose name was Graham, was a United Empire Loyalist, and at the time of the Revolutionary war, like thousands of other loyal subjects who would not desert the old flag, lost all they had in this world, and came to Canada, the land of the free, to live and die under the grand old flag that braved the battle and the breeze for a thousand years. Mrs. Cameron's father removed to Cumberland, Ont., when she was quite young, and was a respected elder of the Church of Scotland until the day of his death.

The remains of the deceased lady were interred in the cemetery on the old McMillan homestead beside the remains of her husband, on May 25. Five generations of the family are buried in that cemetery. The funeral service was conducted at the house by Mr. Albert Dunning and the Rev. Mr. Sincennes, Presbyterian minister.

THE SPARLING POISONING.

In the Sparling murder trial last week, at Bryson, the jury disagreed, considering the evidence not strong enough, and were discharged. The prisoner, Mrs. Sparling, was held meantime to answer.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



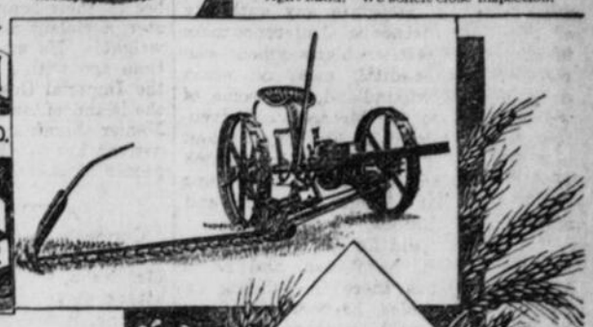
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Light Steel Binder

The 1899 pattern No. 8 is fitted with every up-to-date improvement found on any other binder, and also bears many features peculiar to itself and not found on others, which go to make it an eminently successful machine.

Roller and Ball Bearings.
Positive Gear Drive,
High Drive Wheel.
Brass Bearings for Canvas Rollers.
Best Reel Made, Sure Knotter.

All levers conveniently operated by driver's right hand. We solicit close inspection.







THE NOXON LINE OF MOWERS.

We have set out this year to please the agriculturist no matter what style or size of Mower he may set his mind upon, and we offer the greatest variety of up-to-date Grass Cutters manufactured by any one firm, Canadian or American.

Our MOWERS are all fitted with
Roller and Ball Bearings.
Serrated Ledger Plates,
Gears of broad face, giving large wearing surface.
All front cut patterns have handy foot lifts.

Examine critically our variety and you will make your choice with us.

OUR RAKES.

We have different styles of RAKES to suit all classes of work and can please the most careful and cautious purchasers.

Call on our Agent or write us for Catalogue.

MONTREAL NEWS.

The striking moulders have come to an agreement with their employers, and the strike is therefore over.

The little son of Mr. Isaac Lewis, contractor, of Westmount, was fatally burned at his father's residence last week, and was buried on Tuesday last.

The Montreal Street Railway Company has agreed with the city surveyor to adopt the best fender possible for the prevention of accidents in future.

The wages of the Montreal Street Railway men were increased on Wednesday last five percent. This made twelve hundred men happier than they had been previously. They appreciated the increase thoroughly.

The slayer of Mrs. Hebert, who was found with her head crushed in by a bottle, in her store, on St. Timothée street, noted last week, has not yet been found by the police, who seem utterly at fault as to any clue.

The Recorder is fining carters for having no rest-poles for their horses, as required by law. Five of them paid one dollar and costs on Wednesday, and the example may help to make them and others more humane in future.

Mr. Alb. Tierney, 35 years old, was knocked senseless in the Grand Trunk Railway yards on Tuesday last, and remained unconscious for some hours afterwards, but no bones were broken.

The announcement of the serious illness of Mr. J. H. Graham, past senior master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, was announced on Thursday by a despatch from Richmond, Que., where Mr. Graham's home is.

A grocer in St. Jean Baptiste Ward was ordered last week to destroy some 300 boxes of canned tomatoes, found to be unfit for food. Several families had had their health injured. Hence the discovery by the sanitary inspectors.

A child ten years old, son of Mr. Joseph Letourneau, of 10 Grey Nun street, was drowned at the tail-race leading from Messrs. Peck, Benny & Co.'s mills to the river, on Wednesday. The body was swept away by the current.

Mr. Frank Lamb, chief bookkeeper for Mr. John Allan, the dry goods merchant, was arrested on Friday, charged with defrauding his employer of a large sum of money. He submitted to the officers without a word.

Joseph Denis, who, in a drunken quarrel with his friend, a widow, Mrs. Durocher, of 1760 St. Denis street, threw a kettle of boiling water at her, and scalded her child fatally, on March 12, pleaded guilty to the charge of manslaughter on Wednesday. He had been held on a charge of murder.

The body of Mr. Albert E. Caney, a member of Wellington Lodge, I. O. O. F., killed in the Grand Trunk yards, Point St. Charles, was taken possession of by the inspector of anatomy, Dr. Hudon, and it was with some difficulty the Oddfellows were able to secure the body for burial. This they did, however, on Friday, and the body was buried in Mount Royal cemetery.

Mr. Isidore Boileau, of Ste. Genevieve, was struck while driving across the C. P. R. track at Beaconsfield station, just west of Montreal, on Wednesday, at six p.m. He was hurled thirty feet away. His waggon was demolished, but he found his horse near by when he recovered from the shock. He had his wounds dressed at Notre Dame hospital.

On Thursday evening, Mr. W. E. Lilly, of Pointe Claire, was enjoying a bicycle ride at about nine o'clock in the evening, when he struck the pole of a team coming in an opposite direction. It was thought the young man had escaped with two ribs broken and a shaking. He died on Friday evening, and was buried yesterday in Mount Royal cemetery. Mr. Lilly was in his twentieth year, and was much beloved by a large circle of friends.

Word comes from Admiral Bedford that he and the vessels of his fleet will visit Montreal about the end of next month. Admiral Bedford is the successor of Sir John Fisher, who, when he was leaving here after his last very enjoyable visit, promised to be back at sunrise of June 6. His appointment as naval attaché to the British legation at the Peace Conference made this impossible, but Admiral Bedford is coming instead.

Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, president of the Grand Trunk Railway, arrived in Montreal yesterday. He would not discuss the position of the striking trackmen. These men, who thought everything had been settled last week for their return to work, found out that some would not be taken back. The strike was then ordered on again, and the men seem determined to continue it.

Alice McNeil, charged with infanticide, was discharged from custody on Saturday afternoon, after having been on trial for two days. The jury pronounced the verdict 'not guilty,' evidently full of sympathy for the young woman, who appears to have acted while under mental disturbance, and was irresponsible at the time for her actions.

THE TEXAS FLOODS.

Austin, Texas, June 10.—Latest information from the flood-stricken district along the Colorado River, to the north-west of this city, fully confirms former reports of loss of life and property. All telegraph and telephone wires are prostrated, while great tracts of wheat and corn have been devastated by the waters. Several people are known to have perished, and many more are unaccounted for at present. The river rose so rapidly at San Saba that farmers and people living in the lowlands were unable to make their escape. Mr. H. H. Wells, a prominent farmer, living a few miles north of the city, in attempting to rescue his family by boat, lost two daughters, and barely succeeded in saving his own life and that of his wife and one small child. The body of one of the daughters was recovered yesterday hanging from the top of a tree.

During the day a hundred people, who had been swept away in the first flurry of the flood, were rescued by boats from their perilous positions in tree-tops. A number, unaccounted for, may have been drowned.

The wheat crop was swept away by the flood, entailing a loss of thousands of dollars. Cattle, horses and hogs were drowned by the hundreds.

From all reports received from below San Saba, the entire country has been laid waste, and the loss from the flood in that district is thought to be fully $100,000. The water is receding very rapidly, and it is believed the worst is over.

HOISTED THE SARAWAK FLAG.

London, June 10.—A despatch from Victoria, Island of Labuan, says that the inhabitants of Brunei, and the intermediate coast of Borneo, have hoisted the Sarawak flag.

Brunei and Sarawak are both sultanates on the north-west coast of Borneo, and are both under British protection. It was over Sarawak that the famous Sir James Brooke ruled as Rajah from 1841 to 1868

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Another Storm Concerning the Drummond Counties Railway Bill.

THE GEORGIAN BAY CANAL AND ITS COST.

A Stupendous Undertaking Which the Government is Asked to Guarantee Bonds For.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, June 5, after the Premier had made his explanations concerning the protocols on the Alaskan boundary question, alluded to in last week's 'Witness,' the House listened to the speech of Mr. W. I. Poupore, the member for Pontiac. He had upon the order paper a resolution drawing attention to the subject of the Montreal, Ottawa & Georgian Bay ship canal, towards which he would have the government afford a guarantee on the bond issue of the company which Mr. McLeod Stewart, the chief promoter, is reported to have organized in the Old Country. In opening, Mr. Poupore referred to the debate on the same question last session, and expressed his pleasure at the concluding words of the Prime Minister on that occasion, in which he admitted that the scheme had merit in it and called for consideration, and referred to the desirability of having the proposition placed upon the soundest financial footing. Since that day meetings have been held throughout the Ottawa Valley, from Hawkesbury to Mattawa. In these it was apparent that the general sentiment favored the government's lending its assistance to carry the scheme to success. This was the opinion likewise of very eminent American and British authorities. When this was so was it other than reasonable that the promoters of the enterprise should look for the government favor upon the undertaking? The Minister of Public Works, speaking at the Monument National, a public hall in Montreal, recognized the paramount importance of the transportation question and added that if he had his way he would build the Georgian Bay canal as a part of the plan to make Montreal the Buffalo of Canada. In connection with his stand on the transportation question, Mr. Tarte had in his opinion shown himself a statesman of the first order.

On another occasion Mr. Tarte had observed that the question of the Ottawa, Montreal and Georgian Bay ship canal was a scheme worthy of all consideration. Proceeding, Mr. Poupore quoted the opinions of the New York 'Sun,' 'Tribune,' and other leading American journals, which showed that they were fully alive to the important bearing of this canal project on the great carrying trade of the continent.

EXISTING CONDITIONS.

But what are the conditions to-day? Last year Montreal exported only thirty-eight million bushels of grain against two hundred and sixty-four million bushels sent forward from Buffalo to the American seaports. Mr. Tarte had truly seen, therefore, the necessity for urgent action to save our own carrying trade. Trade will follow the shortest and the nearest route, and that route with the expenditure of money for improvement to navigation would be the Ottawa River route from the Great lakes to the sea.

Mr. Poupore had, last session, referred to the valuable natural wealth of the valley, and could only repeat what he had then said. On Calumet Island, in his own constituency, there is found valuable deposits of galena, cobalt, lead and nickel. Elsewhere is to be found gold and marble. The great pulp industry is another industry in which the Ottawa valley would flourish. Mr. Poupore had last year calculated that between Montreal and French River there was to be found not less than two million horse-power, which could be made of great value in the production of electricity. He was now confirmed in that belief, and at the rate of $2 per horse-power per annum, this would mean a revenue of four million dollars from electricity alone.

COST OF CONSTRUCTION.

The canal may cost Canada for the present from eight to ten million dollars. But from the commercial standpoint alone he could not but feel that this money given as a bonus would be well spent. From a strategical and military point of view the undertaking is of equal moment. Within a year the government will be free from its large undertaking in the enlargement of the St. Lawrence canals and could therefore well take up this other. He himself was prepared to support any government that would take up the work. If the canal was not had the government would have to reckon with twenty-five counties.

By the arrangement entered into with the syndicate the Government of Canada is now asked to guarantee bonds to the extent of twenty million dollars at two and a half percent, instead of seventeen million dollars at two percent, as was the proposition last year.

Figures given by Mr. Wicksteed, C.E., before the Canadian Society of Engineers in Montreal, show that by the St. Lawrence route you have 1,145 miles of navigation, 132 of river and 71 miles of canal, making a total of 1,348. By the Ottawa we have 575 miles of lake navigation, 373 of river navigation and 33 miles of canal. The Ottawa route is therefore 368 miles shorter than the St. Lawrence. The character of the work is to be similar to the enlarged St. Lawrence canals—fourteen feet depth. The shallows will be dredged out, and a report prepared in 1898 by Mr. Francis Smith shows that sixteen feet of water can be had at normal high water mark in the navigable stretches of the Ottawa.

THE GUARANTEE DEMANDED.

The reason the syndicate asked for a guarantee on twenty million dollars instead of seventeen millions is that the syndicate feels that the navigation should be made uniform between Ottawa and Montreal, and that elevators should be erected at different points, for instance at Hawkesbury, at Pembroke, at the Mattawa river, at the mouth of the French river and another at Arnprior. The obstacles that may be met with at different rapids along the river will be overcome by a series of stone locks. The deepening of the river will be proceeded with in the usual way by dredging and by sub aqueous excavations either of rock or of earth. The estimated cost of the work is twenty-five million dollars, and that is to include the enlargement of the canal from Ottawa to Montreal. There are somewhat over ten miles of canal between Ottawa and Montreal of only nine feet, that would be enlarged to fourteen feet and provided with all the docks and wharves and accommodation necessary at Montreal, and with elevators at the different places that I have mentioned. The syndicate proposes that this should be done in order to make the system complete and therefore it asks for a guarantee of twenty million dollars, instead of seventeen million dollars, at two and a half percent. One of the reasons why it asks a guarantee at two and a half, instead of two percent is that a guarantee of two and a half percent makes the bonds gilt-edged, while a guarantee at only two percent the bonds will hardly bring more than 80.

In conclusion, Mr. Poupore apologized for having spoken at such length, but gave as his excuse the importance of the subject with which he dealt.

MR. BELCOURT.

Mr. N. A. Belcourt, junior member for Ottawa, felt that valuable as the evidence of last session was as to the practicability of the scheme, a great deal more convincing evidence has come to light since.

The House of Commons was favored at Tuesday's sitting with what the government looked upon as a determined effort on the part of the Opposition to block the business of the House. The result was a sitting which did not break up until three o'clock on Wednesdty morning, and during which practically no progress was made. The government bill for the lease of the G.T.R. line from Ste. Rosalie to Montreal for the purposes of the I.C.R. extension was under consideration, in committee of the whole House, but the Opposition made the order an occasion to base an unusually acrimonious attack upon the Minister of Railways. There was absolutely nothing new in the subject matter of the discussion of importance. Early in the morning the Opposition demanded that Mr. Blair produce the report of an engineer which he had quoted in his speech. This the minister refused to do, and Mr. Brodeur, who sat as chairman of committee, was called on for a ruling, which was given in favor of the minister's contention.

Sir Hibbert Tupper at once asked that the Speaker be called upon for his view in appeal. Thereupon a rather amusing scene ensued. Mr. Brodeur received the report of the committee from Mr. Flint and then he took the chair, in his official and legal position as Deputy Speaker. This did not at all meet the view of the Opposition, who demanded that the regular speaker, Sir James Edgar, should be summoned. The appeal was finally made to the House itself, when Mr. Brodeur's ruling was maintained by 65 to 20.

THE ELECTIONS ACT.

At the opening of the House on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Ingram (East Elgin) introduced a bill to amend the Election act, which was designed to meet, he suggested, the advanced methods of conducting elections, more particularly in Ontario. Among its main features are provisions to prevent the importation of expert deputy returning officers from outside constituencies by ruling that deputy returning officers shall be residents of the county in which the election is being held; to strike out the clause that calls for a $200 deposit by parties nominated as candidates in Dominion elections; to increase the penalties for personation, ballot stuffing, stealing ballots, etc.; to require returning officers to furnish to the candidates the names of deputies and the polls at which they are to act; to require deputy returning officers to show ballots to agents when counting up the poll; to stipulate that where polls are distant not more than twelve miles ballot boxes shall be in the hands of the returning officer within five hours after the close of the poll and to specify that where ballots have been spoiled the deputy returning officers shall furnish new papers.

JAPANESE EXCLUSION DISALLOWANCE.

On the orders of the day the First Minister, in reply to a question by Mr. McInnes (Vancouver Island), confirmed the statement appearing in the press as to the disallowance of the legislation passed by the late government of British Columbia in 1898, concerning the exclusion of Japanese labor. The papers will shortly be laid on the table.

COMMITTEES TOO LARGE.

In the course of a discussion concerning the committees of the House Sir Richard Cartwright expressed the opinion that parliament had made the mistake of having too many members on the committees.

PARCEL POST TO YUKON.

Mr. George Taylor, Conservative whip, read a letter seeking information as to the parcel post to the Yukon. The writer had sent three registered parcels to his son in Dawson a few weeks since but had them returned from Victoria.

The Postmaster-General explained that there had been no service for this class of matter during the winter owing to the difficulty of getting in and out. The service would begin when it is possible to get in and out freely by water. He did not think it would begin before June 15.

Mr. McDougall (Cape Breton thought the public should be given due notice as to the nature and conditions of the mail service.

THE GRAND TRUNK STRIKE.

On Wednesday last the Grand Trunk Railway strike was up in the House, and discussion upon it was prolonged for a time longer than most labor troubles usually occupy the members.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier explained in reply to Mr. W. F. Maclean (East York) that he had entered into negotiations with Mr. W. Wainwright, of the Grand Trunk Railway, but that having heard that the same committee of trackmen that called upon him had enlisted other members of parliament in their case, and that these had gone to Montreal, he Sir Wilfrid, had sent forward by mail the statement of the trackmen, with the desire that he would place it in the hands of Mr. Hays giving such recommendation as he (Sir Wilfrid) could on his own part, and being desirous that any influence he had should be exerted to have the trouble cease. His sympathies personally were very strongly with the men.

Mr. Casey hoped the government would taken some means to settle the strike.

The Hon. Mr. Blair, Minister of Railways, stated that he had notified the Grand Trunk Railway of complaints made, and that he had taken means to investigate them by employing engineers. Some of them had even started from their homes on Monday to investigate when the notice came to him that the difficulty was over and that men had returned to work. He then recalled the engineers.

A MISUNDERSTANDING SOMEWHERE.

Mr. Powell (Westmoreland) detailed his part in the negotiations, and his interviews with the trackmen in Montreal and with Mr. Hays, who utterly declined to treat with the men as strikers, and would make no promise to them until they returned to work. Mr. Powell having seen the men sent a note to Mr. Hays to state that telegrams were being sent to all the men to go back to work. Mr. Powell was positive the agreement was to take back all the men who had gone on strike, and was surprised to learn on his return to Ottawa that Mr. Hays's proposition had been accepted without communication with men or officers of the subordinate unions. He also learned that trackmen were being refused work, except under conditions, and telegraphed Mr. Hays, who in a telegram reminded him that he had made no promises whatever in connection with the trackmen returning to work, and also stated that they were re-employing such of the old men as they wanted whose conduct had not been objectionable. Mr. Powell replied to Mr. Hays as follows:—

'Your telegram received. You made no promise other than to enter into negotiations concerning grievances if strikers returned to work. This applied to all of them, and not a part of them, as you know. Your course, if persisted in, will render the situation again critical.' Mr. Powell also wrote to Mr. Hays more fully, and showed the correspondence to Mr. George Taylor, who had been with him when Mr. Hays made the promise. Mr. Taylor telegraphed to Mr. Hays advising him to take on all the men save those who had violated criminal law. Mr. Hays replied to both Mr. Taylor's telegram and his own letter stating that except at Kingston and Actonvale, they were taking back the men 'as rapidly as their applications can be considered.'

Mr. Taylor's story of the agreement with Mr. Hays was practically similar to Mr. Powell's.

Mr. Henderson, of Halton; Mr. Ives, Mr. Robertson, Mr. McMullen, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Davin, Mr. Bell (P.E.I.), Colonel Hughes, Dr. Reid, Mr. Kendry, Mr. Ingram and Mr. McHugh, all spoke before the subject was dropped.

OTHER BUSINESS.

At the evening sitting the first hour was devoted to private bills. Messrs. Richardson (Lisgar) and Davis (Saskatchewan) continued the discussion on the motion for the third reading of the bill to extend the time for the completion of the Great North-West Railway and the debate was in progress when the order of business was changed.

In reply to a question by Sir Hibbert Tupper as to the outbreak of smallpox among the Doukhobor immigrants on board the SS. 'Lake Huron,' now at Grosse Isle, the Prime Minister confirmed the report generally, but was not able to give any further details.

In reply to a question by Mr. Clarke Wallace as to the newspaper report of a delegation from the British West Indies being now in Washington with a proposition for a reciprocity treaty which would discriminate against Canada, the Prime Minister stated that he had no information on the subject, but the government was watching the interests of the Dominion in the matter.

AN ALL NIGHT SESSION.

The House then went into the committee of the whole upon the agreement between the government and the Grand Trunk Railway Company in connection with the extension of the Intercolonial Railway.

Mr. Foster asked Mr. Blair to explain the $140,000 rental for Grand Trunk approaches to Montreal.

Mr. Borden, of Halifax, had asked for the information some days previously, but it had not been given as fully as he desired.

The Hon. Mr. Blair refused to give the information, and it was a scene of noisy and obstructive talk that followed.

Mr. Foster declared that the Opposition would insist upon getting the information. Mr. Blair refused to give it and the wrangle continued all that evening, past midnight, and into Thursday forenoon. The Opposition considered they were entitled to get the information, and proved their case by getting it finally.

ALL A MISUNDERSTANDING.

At one o'clock on Thursday afternoon, Mr. Blair rose to communicate to the House on what he found to be the first available opportunity certain information which had been furnished him by the Grand Trunk, which had been asked for some days since by Mr. Borden, of Halifax. In so doing the Minister of Railways explained that he would be very loth to treat that gentleman with anything like discourtesy. The case was one of pure misunderstanding. The papers which he now furnished the House had only that moment been placed in his hands and he gladly furnished them to the House, believing that it would not in the least tend to weaken the government's position in the matter.

The statement which Mr. Blair laid on the table on Thursday covered the six months from November to April. It showed that the Intercolonial's proposition of the use of the different sections of the Grand Trunk, included in the lease, amounted to over twenty-seven percent. This showed the absurdity of the Opposition pretensions that the government would not use more than two or three percent and proved that the government will have good value for its investment. On account of maintenance and repairs for the same period the Intercolonial paid 23.41 percent and for operating station and salaries they paid 31.91 percent of the cost. Taking the two accounts together the I.C.R. proposition was over twenty-five percent.

Mr. Blair hoped he would be able to give to the House, in addition to what he had already produced, the figures desired by the Opposition in connection with the proportionate use of the Montreal terminals by the Intercolonial and the Grand Trunk.

The result was an understanding at half-past one o'clock by which the House took recess till three and the Opposition agreed to finish the discussion in committee inside of one hour.

After some discussion the bill was put through committee and in the hour and and a half which intervened between this and when the House rose at six o'clock the fisheries estimates were put through.

YUKON RAILWAY CHARTERS.

Ottawa, June 10.—The House of Commons yesterday received a statement of the government's reasons for declining to sanction the granting this session of any charters to Yukon transportation companies. In committee of supply in the evening the estimates for the Inland Revenue Department, amounting to about half a million dollars, were put through.

Sir Charles Tupper expressed himself as at a loss to understand the propriety of the government's announcement of policy in refusing to sanction this session the chartering of any Yukon railway companies, in view of the position which the government had assumed last year as to the importance of having the road constructed without delay.

The Prime Minister replied that the government considered this matter one of prime importance. He would say frankly that the government would raise no objection to the chartering of a Canadian road from waters that are beyond question Canadian to the Yukon country. At the same time, it did object to granting a charter to a line from the territory in dispute between Canada and the United States. At the present time most of the charters which are asked for are to build a railway on the Dalton trail from Pyramid Harbor to Dawson. Pyramid Harbor in the meantime is in American possession, and to grant these would be to complicate the question of determining the boundary. To grant this charter would be to build up an American city at Pyramid Harbor, and make it all the more difficult to get back what belongs to us and establish the boundary as it should be.

The Canadian contention, continued the Premier, was that the whole Lynn Canal belongs to Canada, while the Americans claim that they should have all the shores around it and that they should be confirmed in the possession of Dyea, Skaguay and Pyramid Harbor. It seemed clear to him that parliament acted with questionable wisdom when in 1897 it granted a charter to the British Yukon Company, which has contributed to build up Skaguay, an American city between which and Seattle there is a great and increasing trade. Canada would consequently meet the antagonism of powerful American interests, which have been built up at Skaguay in the contention for a settlement of the boundary. When the boundary question is settled, as he hoped it would, giving the Lynn Canal to us, then only could Canada afford to grant this charter from Pyramid Harbor and there would be no need, as there is now, for an American charter over the coast strip.

Better wait for one or two years and have the certainty of a Canadian city at Pyramid Harbor rather than build now and have it made an American city. Under such circumstances, he placed himself in the judgment of the House whether it was not advisable and in the best interests of Canada not to allow American cities to be built on the Lynn canal, but to wait till the question of the boundary has been settled.

Should it be decided in the future that the Lynn canal does not belong to Canada, the policy of Canada will be to gain access to the Yukon, not by the Lynn canal, but by building railways down to what are indisputably Canadian waters, to Observatory Inlet, through the Cassiar, Atlin and Yukon districts. The government in this matter preferred a waiting policy. The Premier acknowledged that it might seem a somewhat invidious task to prevent access to Yukon by the building of railways, but the reasons seemed to be so strong and overwhelming in favor of staying our hand and waiting till we know whether the harbors of the Lynn canal are Canadian or American. Parliament could not well afford to grant charters over the Chilcoot route. After the boundary is determined, and if it is determined against the Canadian contentions, it will be time for the government to take up the whole question of railway legislation based upon a line entirely through Canadian territory (cheers) instead of granting charters now which might prejudice or not be in the public interest. No injustice would be done to the people of the Yukon at present, seeing that they have the White Pass Railway and the waterway, which will answer all purposes for the present.

INTERCOLONIAL EXTENSION.

The order for the third reading of the bill providing for the lease of the Grand Trunk line from Montreal to St. Rosalie was called, when Mr. Foster asked for a postponement of the debate till Tuesday next on the ground that important returns yet remain to be brought down, more particularly that concerning the reports of engineers on the condition of the road.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier expressed himself ready to meet the wishes of the Opposition, but remarked that if this postponement was consented to, the third reading must be put through on Tuesday.

Mr. Blair did not know what information was asked that had not been already provided.

Mr. Foster wanted to be satisfied that the road was brought up to the standard of the Intercolonial.

Mr. Blair remarked that the Auditor-General had to be convinced in this respect before subsidy was paid, and the engineer who made the inspection had already given his evidence before committee. The $100.000 which the company was required to spend in bringing the road up to the necessary requirement had been expended under the direction of government engineers.

The Premier's proposal was then assented to,

WINDING-UP ACT.

Ottawa, Ont., June 10.—In the Senate yesterday, on the motion for the third reading of the act to amend the Winding-up Act, Senator Allan stated that he had received several petitions from Ontario representing that several suits pending in the winding-up of the business of the Farmers' Loan Company would be prejudiced by the legislation, and asking that representations on that point be heard.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell had received similar petitions, and moved that the bill be referred back to the Banking and Commerce Committee for further consideration.

The Hon. David Mills concurred, and the motion passed.

A MAD HORSE.

Galt, Ont., June 9.—A shocking accident occurred yesterday afternoon, on the farm of Mr. Campbell Scott, about three miles from here. 'Walpole Boy,' a Clydesdale stallion, owned by Andrew Harvie, Beverley, became vicious and attacked his groom, Alex. Harvie, nephew of the owner, knocking him down, biting and otherwise injuring him. Mr. Harvie, sr., went out to catch him, and the horse made for him, knocking him down, but jumped over him without injuring him. A mare coming into the barnyard next attracted the mad animal's attention, and he made off towards her; but was caught at the gate. Mr. Harvie took charge of the horse while the other men took the injured young man up to the house and sent for a doctor. Though only a few minutes elapsed before their return they were horrified at seeing the stallion running around the barnyard with the old man in his mouth, perfectly naked, his clothes being strewn about the yard. Mr. Scott picked up a stone and hit the horse on the head, which caused him to drop his now lifeless owner. A decoy was used to entice the horse towards the barn, where he immediately began to batter down the door, and would soon have been in among the other horses, had not Mr. Scott obtained a rifle and killed him. Mr. Harvie was terribly mutilated, his neck, ribs, arm and legs being broken, and shoulder bitten, and bruised from head to foot.

CONGREGATIONALISTS MEET

ANNUAL SESSION OF THE ONTARIO AND QUEBEC UNION AT BRANTFORD.

For the first time in the past ten years the Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec held its annual meeting in Brantford, commencing on Wednesday. The Rev. Mr. Pedley, of London, Ont., presided, and the meetings were held in the First Congregational Church.

The first question discussed was the 'amalgamation scheme,' which, since 1892, has been before the union in one form or another. Mr. S. P. Leet, of Montreal, opened the discussion by moving the following motion:—

'Resolved, that it is desirable that the operations now carried on by the Congregational College of Canada, the Canada Congregational Missionary Society, the Canada Congregational Foreign Missionary Society, and the Congregational Publishing Company, be placed under the direct control of the churches represented by delegates to be chosen annually.'

Mr. Leet, in an able and eloquent speech, supported his motion, contending that the churches should be the controlling force behind all these societies. A great saving would be effected in labor and expense. Under present conditions these societies have each their own staff of officers, although the annual meetings of all are held during the union meetings. Mr. Leet pointed out that a similar amalgamation was in force in the Baptist Church, while the Scottish Congregational Union had also adopted a similar system.

Mr. C. Cushing, Montreal, seconded the motion.

Mr. O'Hara, Toronto, in opposing the motion, pointed out that as far back as 1860, and prior to that, a similar scheme was in force in the union, but was changed to the present system, which he contended was more advantageous. Dr. Beavis, Hamilton; the Rev. W. S. Pritchard, Granby; the Rev. Dr. Warriner, Montreal; the Rev. J. McKillican, Montreal; Mr. C. R. Black, Montreal; the Rev. E. M. Hill, M.A., Montreal; the Rev. D. S. Hamilton, Point St. Charles, and Mr. White also spoke on the subject, after which Mr. Leet was given an opportunity of answering objections which had been raised.

The vote on Mr. Leet's motion was then put, the result being 32 to 18 in favor of the scheme.

On Thursday morning the Rev. Messrs. R. G. Watt and C. R. Ashdown were admitted to membership in the union. The application of the Rev. H. F. Thomas was laid over, as per by-law, until next annual meeting. In the meantime he will sit as a corresponding member. On motion of Dr. Massey, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Moffatt and Mrs. Currie were asked to sit as corresponding members. The Rev. A. McKenzie, Stratford, and the Rev. William Baker, Woodstock, made application for membership.

The election of chairman for 1900 came next in the list. On the second ballot Mr. Edmund Yeigh, of Toronto, was found to have been elected. Mr. Yeigh suitably acknowledged the honor done him by the union. Mr. R. B. Blyth then addressed the union on behalf of the Students' Home Missionary Society.

HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Congregational Home Missionary Society, opened at eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning, with Mr. F. Moodie, of Motreal, in the chair.

The treasurer's report was read by Mr. C. R. Black. The cash statement showed receipts of $39,216.46, and expenditure, $36,026.24. The receipts for the General Mission Fund, were $9,146.09, and the balance at credit on June 1, 1899, was $929.15. The Shurtleff Mission Fund showed receipts of $2,518.34; and disbursements, $2,317.86. Th church extension and building fund, showed receipts of $1,722.44, and a balance on hand of $791.37. The George Robertson Evangelistic Fund receipts were $757.02, and the balance on hand $654.34.

The reports were adopted, and the following officers elected: — President, Mr. C. Cushing, B.C.L.; re-elected secretary and superintendent, the Rev. A. F. McGregor; treasurer, Mr. C. R. Bland; honorary secretary, the Rev. Thos. Hall. Executive committee — The Rev. C. E. Bolton, Western Association; Mr. H. O'Hara, Toronto Association; the Rev. W. McIntosh, Eastern Association; the Rev. F. J. Day, Quebec Association; the Rev. J. W. Cox and E. E. Braithwaite, Nova Scotia; the Rev. Dr. George, New Brunswick. General committee—The Rev. W. S. Pritchard the Rev. A. W. Main, Mr. S. P. Leet, the Rev. Dr. Warriner, the Rev. D. C. McIntosh, Robt. McKelvey, Morgan Wood, — Copping, T. B. Hyde, Messrs. J. C. Copp, Geo. Pim, Dr. Beavis, W. J. Hindley, J.W. Pedley, John Wood, J.T. Daley, R. Y. Blyth, H. Cox, F. Evans, the Rev. W. H. Claris.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The annual meeting of the Canada Congregational Foreign Missionary Society opened at two o'clock on Thursday with the Rev. T. B. Hyde, Toronto, presiding.

The Rev. E. M. Hill, M.A., Montreal, read the eighteenth annual report as secretary. The year had been a busy and progressive one.

The Rev. W. T. Gunn, Embro, Ont., read the report of the treasurer. This showed receipts during the year of $2,846.57, which, with a balance on hand of $833.99, made $3,680.56. The expenditure amounted to $2,169.58, leaving a

balance on hand of $1,510.98. Of this balance, however, all except $644.32 was specified to be used for special objects. The expenses for next year will be very heavy and additional financial help is needed. These reports were adopted.

The following motion was then adopted:—

'That the contributors are gratified with the advance work planned by the executive, with the new missionaries chosen, and accept cheerfully the added responsibility for contributions.'

THE NEW OFFICERS.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year: President, the Rev. T. B. Hyde, Toronto; vice-president, Mrs. Thomas Moodie, Montreal; secretary, the Rev. E. M. Hill, M.A., Montreal; treasurer, the Rev. W. T. Gunn, Embro, Ont. Executive committee—The Rev. Dr. Warriner, the Rev. D. S. Hamilton, the Rev. G. E. Reid, Messrs. C. T. Williams and S. P. Leet, and Miss Dougall. General committee—Mr. T. C. Jones, the Rev. Hugh Pedley, the Rev. W. H. Watson, Messrs. H. Barker, B. W. Robertson, Charles Duff, H. Yeigh, Brantford; Mr. J. White, Woodstock; Mrs. McCallum, Mrs. A. Jenkins, Mrs. J. D. Nasmith, Miss Watson, Miss Florence Rawlings, Miss Stowell, Mr. H. E. Munn and the Rev. W. S. Pritchard.

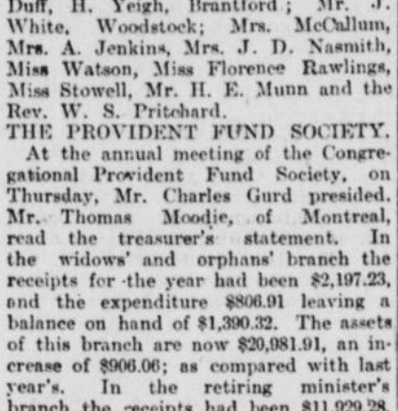
THE PROVIDENT FUND SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Congregational Provident Fund Society, on Thursday, Mr. Charles Gurd presided. Mr. Thomas Moodie, of Montreal, read the treasurer's statement. In the widows' and orphans' branch the receipts for the year had been $2,197.23, and the expenditure $806.91 leaving a balance on hand of $1,390.32. The assets of this branch are now $20,981.91, an increase of $906.06; as compared with last year's. In the retiring minister's branch the receipts had been $11,929.28, paid to annuitants, $500; balance on hand, $1,429.28. The assets of this branch are now $8,635.57, an increase of $225.02 over last year.

The following directors were then elected for the ensuing year: — Messrs. Charles Alexander, Charles R. Black, R. C. Jamieson, R. S. Weir, D.C.L.; Charles Cushing, B.C.L.; Charles Gurd, T. B. Macaulay, P. W. Wood, H. J. Ross and Thomas Moodie. The meeting then adjourned.

THE NEW CHAIRMAN.

Mr. Edmund Yeigh, the newly elected chairman of the union, is an employee on the business staff of the Toronto 'Globe.' He was born in Burford, Brant County, sixty years ago, and was the



MR. E. YEIGH,
Newly elected Chairman.

son of Jacob Yeigh, who was one of the earliest pioneers in Brantford county; in fact, he was the first white man to take up his residence in the county.

The subject of this sketch received his business training in Brantford, carrying on business there as well as taking care of the home farm, which is still in possession of the family. He has been active in church work all his life, and for forty years has taken an active part in the work of the Congregational Union. During the Fenian raid of 1866 he was called out as chaplain of the Burford Company of the Oxford Rifles. His election as chairman of the union is deservedly popular.

Friday's session of the Congregational Union was opened by a prayer and praise service conducted by the chairman-elect, Mr. Edmund Yeigh, Toronto.

Resolutions appreciative of the object of the peace conference, now sitting at The Hague, were also read and referred back to the business committee after some discussion.

The nominating committee recommended Mr. Edmund Yeigh as delegate to the International Council in place of Mr. St. Croix. The following were recommended as alternates: The Rev. A. F. McGregor, the Rev. T. B. Hyde, the Rev. W. McIntosh, the Rev. Hugh Pedley, Mr. C. R. Black and Mr. H. Yeigh. The Rev. T. Leggatt Edgar applied for membership. The application was referred to the membership committee.

The Dominion Alliance wrote sending greetings to the union and enclosing a circular referring to the work of the Alliance, the qualifications of members, etc., and defining the present condition of affairs with reference to prohibition. It was referred to the temperance and nominating committees.

The Ontario W.C.T.U. wrote referring to the canteen question and sale of cigarettes. Referred to the temperance committee.

The Home Missionary Society reported recommending the opening of an office in Toronto as headquarters for the different organizations connected with the union. This was adopted. The following committee was appointed to arrange details: Messrs. H. O'Hara, J. C. Copp, H. Yeigh, the Rev. J. Wood and the Rev. A. F. McGregor.

Mr. C. R. Black, of Montreal, invited the union to hold its meetings in June, 1900, in Emmanuel Church, Montreal. On motion of Mr. H. O'Hara the invitation was unanimously accepted.

THE COLEGE WORK.

Brantford, Ont., June 10.—The annual meeting of the Congregational College of Canada was opened at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, with Mr. J. R. Dougall, of Montreal, in the chair. After devotional exercises led by the Rev. Mr. McIntosh, Mr. Dougall gave a brief resumé of the progress made by the college, to which he extended congratulations.

The Rev. Dr. Warriner read the report of the secretary, which was exhaustive, and told in an interesting manner of the progress made by the college. In all, last session there were 18 students, including three special students. Valuable service had been rendered by different eminent ministers in the way of letures, etc.

Mr. T. Moodie, Montreal, read the annual report of the treasurer, which was very encouraging. Last year there had been a heavy deficit, whereas this year all accounts had been paid, and there was a balance in the bank. In the cash account receipts were $8,239.66, and expenditure $7,329.09 leaving a balance on hand of $910.57. The revenue account showed receipts of $8,046.95, and expenses of $6,858, leaving a balance of cash on hand, of $1,188.95. The endowment fund had grown by over $6,900.

These reports were, on motion of the Rev. Dr. Warriner, adopted.

The Rev. W. T. Gunn reported on behalf of the C. E. College movement. It was proposed that Christian Endeavorers raise $5,000, to endow a lectureship on 'The English Bible,' The response to an appeal made to the societies for this purpose was very encouraging, The report was adopted, and the action taken was strongly commended.

The following board of governors for the college was then elected for the ensuing year: Messrs. B. W. Robertson, S. H. C. Miner, J. R. Dougall, C. R. Black, C. Cushing, T. Moodie, W. D. Lighthall, J. C. Copp, Geo. Copping, C. Gurd, T. B. Macaulay, J. H. Burland, the Rev. W. McIntosh, the Rev. E. M. Hill, the Rev. J. T. Daley.

Mr. Cushing desired Dr. L. S. Weir's name to be substituted for his own, but after some discussion, during which the fact of Dr. Weir's having walked in the Corpus Christi procession, was referred to, Mr. Cushing's request was not acceded to.

A resolution of thanks for financial aid rendered, was then passed to Mr. and Mrs. S. H. C. Miner. The meeting then adojourned.

CONGREGATIONAL PUBLISHING SOCIETY.

After the college meeting yesterday afternoon the annual meeting of the Congregational Publishing Society was held, Mr. J. C. Copp, Toronto, presiding. The secretary, the Rev. W. Wye Smith, of St. Catharines, read the directors' and financial reports, which were generally of a satisfactory character. The reports were adopted and the following directors elected for the ensuing year: Messrs. J. C. Copp, James Smith, the Rev. John Martin, H. O'Hara, George Pim, Ed. Yeigh, H. W. Barker, George R. Copping and C. McD. Hay. The meeting then adjourned.

FOREIGN MISSIONARY WORK.

In the evening a public foreign missionary meeting was held, presided over by the Rev. T. B. Hyde, of Toronto. The large church was crowded and a feature was the presence of missionaries who soon leave for Africa, Mrs. Currie, Miss Melville, Dr. A. Y. Massey and Mr. Robert Moffatt.
by the Rev. Messrs. T. B. Hyde, D. C. McIntosh and F. J. Day

Brantford, Ont., June 10.—This morning the Congregational Union nominating committee made the following nominations; which were adopted:—

Secretary-treasurer, the Rev. J. P. Gerrie, Toronto.

Statistical secretary, the Rev. H. E. Mason, Georgetown.

Preacher next year, the Rev. G. E. Read, Fitch Bay, Que; alternate, the Rev. J. Scholfield.

Delegates to the Maritime Union, the Rev. A. F. McGregor, Dr. George, Dr. Warriner, F. J. Day, A. W. Main.

Temperance committee, Messrs. H. O'Hara, C. J. Atkinson, J. D. Nasmith, J. R. Dougall, A. A. Jarvis, the Rev. J. McKillican, the Rev. John Wood, the Rev. H. Horsey.

Delegates to the Dominion Alliance, Messrs. J. C. Copp, George Pim, the Rev. J. Wood, the Rev. H. C. Thomas.

Union committee, the Rev. J. P. Gerrie, the Rev. A. F. McGregor, C. Gurd, J. R. Dougall, W. D. Lighthall, S. P. Leet, Dr. Warriner, the Rev. E. M. Hill, the Rev. Morgan Wood, J. Scholfield, T. Hall, D. C. McIntosh, J. W. Pedley, Dr. Beavis J. K. Unsworth.

Delegate to the Union of England and Wales, the Rev. J. Scholfield.

Sunday-school committee, S. P. Leet, the Rev. W. S. Pritchard, Mr. H. L. Thomson, Mr. C. J. Atkinson.

Christian Endeavor committee, the Rev. W. J. Hindley, the Rev. J. K. Unsworth, Mr. R. B Blyth.

PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT.

Cobourg, June 10.—The Gotha Diet agreed to-day to the resolution adopted by the Lower House on May 31, which declares in favor of Prince Arthur of Connaught taking up his principal residence in the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and receiving a German education.



JUSTICE TRIUMPHANT.
THE GENERALS—Par bleu! She's free!

FRANCE AND DREYFUS.

Events of the Week in Paris—The People Support the Republic.

Since the attack upon President Loubet was noticed last week, events in France have been lively. On Wednesday Dreyfus was waiting on the shore at Isle du Diable, and his subsequent actions are described minutely in every Parisian and London newspaper.

The attack on President Loubet at the Auteuil races, was bitterly resented by the Chamber of Deputies.

Twenty persons were arrested on Thursday night while attempting to move against M. Zola's residence.

The Countess Esterhazy secured the divorce she sued for on Thursday.

London, June 9.—A despatch from Cayenne, French Guiana, to a local news agency, states that the second class French cruiser 'Sfax' has left the Isle Du Salut with Captain Dreyfus on board.

Captain Dreyfus said in an interview: 'I knew that Gen. De Boisdeffre would obtain reparation for me for the attack upon my honor. I knew also that the perseverance and firmness of my friends would succeed in obtaining the revision that is finally granted of my trial.'

Captain Dreyfus is ignorant of the part that Col. Picquart has played in his defence. He knows nothing of the work that Emile Zola has done. His conversation is vague, and rambles among various subjects without connection. He knows that Esterhazy was the author of the bordereau. He asked: 'Who is the officer that is to take me back to France?'

Cayenne, French Guiana, June 10.—The French cruiser 'Sfax,' left the island at 6.20 a.m., to-day, with Dreyfus on board. The latter embarked on the warship at seven o'clock yesterday morning. This led to the report that Dreyfus had sailed yesterday. But his departure did not take place untill this morning.

Paris, June 10.—The government is doing its utmost to keep the exact date and circumstances of the arrival of Captain Dreyfus a secret. It is said he will be disembarked a few miles from Brest.

Brussels, June 10.—M. Perreu, managing editor of the 'Aurore,' who was sentenced with M. Emile Zola by the Versailles Court in the proceedings for libel brought against them by the officers of the Esterhazy court-martial, has left Liege for Paris to enable the court to serve its verdict upon him.

PRESIDENT LOUBET'S TRIUMPH.

Paris, Juue 11.—President Loubet has had his revenge for last Sunday's outrage at Auteuil. When he drove to Longchamps to-day to attend the Grand Prix he was the hero of a great popular demonstration, expressing itself in one form or another along the whole route from the Elysée palace to the race course. He remained only a quarter of an hour, just long enough to witness the race, and having congratulated the owner of the winner, returned to the palace, where he arrived at four o'clock, without special incident. The Revisionist and Socialist organs summoned their leaders to assemble along the thoroughfare to be traversed by the President and his party, and from the hour of noon thousands of demonstrators set out from several working class quarters, in organized bands, all wearing a small, artificial red flower in the button-hole, and marched across Paris, taking up positions along the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne.

They gave M. Loubet a tremendous ovation, confining their cries almost entirely to 'Vive Loubet,' and 'Vive la Republique.' The President did not hear a discordant cry, although there were one or two scuffles before and after he passed between the police and an occasional hot-headed anti-Dreyfusard, who tried to shout 'A bas Loubet,' and was immediately pounced upon by a swarm of policemen.

Although the visit passed off quietly, the government was prepared for anything, the whole district between the Elysée and Longchamps literally teemed with troops and police. A policeman was stationed every dozen yards along the entire route, and there were squadrons of dragoons armed with lances and mounted Republican Guards, at all important points, while through the green foliage of the Bois, on each side of the avenue, could be seen heavy masses of red and blue, denoting the presence of detachments of soldiers, awaiting orders. Longchamps resembled a military camp, Battalions of infantry, squadrons of dragoons and Republican Guards were distributed all around the course. It is estimated that there were 15,000 soldiers and police under arms. M. Loubet practically drove through a double hedge of steel. A line of infantry even stood around the race course between the public and the course, on which no one was allowed to walk between the races, while several Republican Guards patrolled the course itself.

THE ONLY GRAVE INCIDENT.

The only grave incident of the day occurred after the President had returned to the Elysée, at one of the garden restaurants, the Pavilion D'Armodille, about a quarter past five, when the establishment was full of customers, somebody made an objectionable remark concerning the President.

The people took sides, and a regular fight ensued. Bottles, glasses, decanters, tables and chairs were hurled about. At the same time a crowd of Socialist demonstrators arrived in the vicinity, and hearing that a row was in progress, laid siege to the restaurant, shouting, 'Vive la Republique.' The throng quickly swelled to several thousands. The windows of the café were smashed, and the struggle was continued within. Finally the mounted police arrived, cleared the neighborhood, and closed the café. Several persons were injured, including a number of policemen.

One of the features of the dar was an unusually large gathering of deputies and municipal functionaries at Longchamps, less to witness the races than to testify their adherence to the existing regime. All the ministers were loudly cheered when going and returning.

Inquiry at the Prefecture of Police at a late hour elicited the information that about thirty arrests were made during the day, and ten policemen more or less seriously injured.

DUPUY'S CABINET RESIGNED.

Paris, June 12.—The Chamber of Deputies was crowded to-day and there was considerable suppressed excitement when M. Vaillant, Socialist, interpellated the government on yesterday's 'police outrages' at the pavilion D'Armenonville and demanded to know the instructions the government gave the police in regard to the Socialist, who, he said, defended the Republic against the reactionaries' applause.

The Premier, M. Dupuy, replied, saying he realized yesterday was a fete day for all Republicans. He added there had been few incidents and that the only instructions to the police were to maintain order. The government, he continued, had ordered an enquiry into the responsibility for the affairs at the Pavilion D'Armenonville and the Rue Montmartre. At the same time, the Premier pointed out, the government acknowledged the services of the police, adding that the maintenance of the government was impossible without public order. (Applause from the Centre and protests from the Leftists.)

Paris, June 12.—The Chamber adopted, by a vote of 321 to 172, the order of the day proposed by M. Fuau, Radical, which the Premier refused to accept. The Ministers forthwith left the House amid immense excitement.

Paris, June 12.—The cabinet has resigned.

ORANGEMEN AROUSED.

AN ATTEMPT TO PROSELYTIZE A DYING MEMBER—THE CAUSE.

(From a Correspondent.)

Kinnear's Mills, Megantic, Que., June 6.—Considerable ill feeling has been aroused in this usually quiet neighborhood in consequence of the anxiety of a Roman Catholic priest to proselytize a dying man. These are the circumstances: An old resident named William Harvey, 75 years old, was on his death-bed, and had been visited almost daily by the Rev. Mr. Whitelaw, Presbyterian minister. Having arranged his affairs, and given instructions regarding his funeral, where he was to be buried, naming the Protestant cemetery, he became unconscious. His wife, to whom he had been married some forty years, and who always posed as a Protestant—but it now transpires was a Roman Catholic until a little while previous to their marriage—sent for the priest. The latter, in his anxiety to administer the last rites and send Mr. Harvey out of the world a full-fledged Roman Catholic, rushed the ceremony through before any of Harvey's Protestant friends were aware of it.

Harvey had been at one time a member of the Orange Association. The Rev. Mr. Whitelaw protested against the farce of trying to convert an unconscious man by extreme unction.

On the day of the funeral two graves were dug, one in the Roman Catholic cemetery and one in the Protestant cemetery. The priest, backed by his supporters, was there with a hearse, but the news flew like wildfire, and the ten Orange lodges turned out and carried the body to the Protestant cemetery, and the grave in the Roman Catholic cemetery still awaits a tenant.

BLOOD POISONING.

A CURIOUS CASE AT TORONTO.

Toronto, June 8.—Alex. Carlton, 205 Oak street, died at the General Hospital at two o'clock this morning from blood poisoning. His case was a remarkable one, for although, as already stated, blood poisoning caused death, his sudden end can be directly traced to a slight cut from a blade of grass. Mr. Carlton went fishing early last week in Uxbridge's Bay. During the afternoon, as he was bothered with toothache, he picked a blade of coarse marsh grass and began to pick his inflamed gums with it. While he was doing this the end of the grass got down his throat and inflicted a slight scratch. Mr. Carlton did not notice the pain at the time, and when he went home in the evening he had forgotten the little incident. In a day or so, however, he was conscious of a pain in his throat. This increased alarmingly in a few hours, and a doctor was summoned. The trouble was diagnosed as erysipelas, and the patient was later on removed to the General Hospital. It was then found that blood poisoning had set in, and for two days the doctors struggled to save his life, but their efforts were brought to a close by the death of the patient early this morning.

SENATOR DANDURAND'S BILL.

Ottawa, June 8.—A Senate sub-committee convened last night to examine Senator Dandurand's bill on usury. Three important changes were made in the original draft. The most important probably is that the maximum rate of interest after judgment will be six percent instead of ten, as proposed by Mr. Dandurand. The second is the introduction of the discretionary power of judges in settling the amount of interest to be paid.

Though the maximum rate is maintained at 20 percent, when the rate computed from commissions and interest exceeds ten percent the judge will have the discretionary power to allow the interest between ten and twenty, not exceeding, however, the latter limit.

There will be a new clause added by which after the passage of this law any person lending money contrary to the provisions of the law will be liable to one year's imprisonment or a fine not exceeding $1,000. The bill will be reported as amended to the Committee on Banking and Commerce.

CATERPILLARS STOP A TRAIN.

Walkerton, Ont., June 9. — When a Grand Trunk train, which was on its way down from Paisley, reached a point near Dunkeld, it encountered so many caterpillars that it had to come to a dead halt. Station Agent Goodier vouches for the correctness of the story. Before the obstruction could be overcome it was necessary to back the engine up two or three times.

THE TRANSVAAL.

London Press Speculating on the Probability of War.

In the House of Commons, London, on Thursday, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, replying to various questions on the subject, confirmed the reports of the failure of the Bloemfontein conference telegraphed from Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, on Tuesday, and he also admitted the accuracy of the statements made in the despatch from Matjes Fontein, explaining that the British High Commissioner informed President Kruger that Great Britain would not conseat to the intervention of a foreign power in Anglo-Transvaal disputes.

With reference to the Jameson raid, Mr. Chamberlain added, the commissioner informed the President that the British Chartered South Africa Company, while protesting against the unreasonable amount of the claim, would consent to submit to arbitration the question of the amount of damages to be paid.

The morning papers are beginning to talk quite seriously of the possibility of war in South Africa. Mr. Chamberlain, in his speech in the House of Commons yesterday, announced that his reply to the petition of the Uitlanders, which had been held back pending the result of the conference at Bloemfontein, would now be presented to the Transvaal. This reply is semi-officially described as 'explicit but conciliatory,' but it is believed to be in the nature of a practical ultimatum. The resources of diplomacy are regarded as exhausted with the failure of the conference. Nothing is left, it is felt, but a recourse to force.

The 'Daily Mail' says it learns that it was President Kruger himself who suggested the conference, and it claims to have reliable authority for declaring that Sir Alfred Milner, the British high commissioner, has his back to the wall, and is supported to the utmost by the Cabinet. Commenting editorially on the situation, the 'Daily Mail' says: 'If we know our Kruger aright, he will back down, and if not, why—'

Capetown, June 9.—Sir Alfred Milner, British High Commissioner, for South Africa, returned to-day from Bloemfontein, and was received with great popular enthusiasm. The Volksraad of the Orange Free State, in secret session has endorsed all that President Kruger did at the conference with Sir Alfred Milner.

New York, June 9. — A London despatch to the 'Evening Journal,' says:—'Lord Kitchener is daily at the War Office, where the staff is planning for the contemplated operations in the Transvaal. It is proposed to raise the British effective force in South Africa from 9,000 to 32,000. Of these 2,000 will be British troops, and 10,000 will certainly be drawn from India and Australia. In addition, Canada will probably send a number of regiments.

Pretoria, June 9.—The trial of the eight alleged former British officers, who were arrested at Johannesburg on May 16 last, on the charge of high treason, in having attempted to enroll men with a view to an outbreak of rebellion, began here to-day. The charge against Lieut. F. J. Tremlett, Lieut, C. A. Ellis and Lieut. John Allen Mitchell was withdrawn, and they were called as witnesses for the state. Lieut. Ellis testified that overtures were made to him to hold Johannesburg and the forts until the British troops came. He was given to understand that the co-operation of the military authorities had been secured and that capitalists were financing the movement; but he deposed that he did not know the names of the leaders of the movement. Captain Patterson, formerly of the Lancers, and Colonel R. F. Nicholls, on account of their alleged connection with the military authorities, are being defended at the instance of the Imperial Government, with a view of eliciting proof that no British official has any knowledge of the matter.'

UNITED STATES MAY MEDIATE.

London, June 9.—The Westminster 'Gazette' this afternoon, says a rumor is current, from a well-informed source, that it has been proposed in a responsible quarter that the United States mediate between Great Britain and the Transvaal. It is added that the suggestion is being considered and 'It is even not improbable that such mediation may be undertaken.'

Johannesburg, June 11.—At a mass meeting of Uitlanders held here yesterday for the purpose of confirming and supporting the proposals of Sir Alfred Milner, the British High Commissioner, a resolution was adopted declaring that no settlement will be satisfactory which does not provide for the recognition of equal political rights for all. President Kruger's proposals were considered wholly inadequate to satisfy the just demand of the unenfranchised; while Sir Francis Milner's were endorsed as the irreducible minimum acceptable. The meeting was orderly, and was attended by five thousand Uitlanders. The government issued a notice advising the enfranchised burghers to allow the meeting to proceed without disturbance.

Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, June 11.—It is asserted in official circles here that President Kruger will propose to the Transvaal Raad the abolition of the dynamite monopoly. While the Orange Free State is using its influence at Pretoria to obtain reforms for the Uitlanders in the Transvaal, the railway company has sent all its available rolling stock to Johannesburg to be in readiness for a possible exodus of the population.

London, June 12.—The Capetown correspondent of the 'Daily Mail' says that the expected exodus from Johannesburg has begun, and that business there is at a standstill.

THE SITUATION REVIEWED.

New York, June 12.—Cabling to the 'Tribune' on the same subject, Mr. Ford says: 'Mr. Chamberlain asserts that a new situation has been created in the Transvaal by the failure of the conference, and the English press is eager to take his word for it; but neither he nor they can explain intelligibly how this impasse alters the conditions and obligations of treaty law. The truth is that the old situation created by the treaty made with the Transvaal fifteen years ago remains unaltered. That convention was clumsily drawn, but Lord Derby officially interpreted it at the time as a pledge that tht British Government would not impose upon the Transvaal by liability to intervention in internal affairs. England under Gladstone's initiative, bound herself hand and foot in a transport of magnanimity and self-denial, and her pledges now remain to hamper her when many thousands on her citizens are deprived of their just rights. The old situation is maintained by the requirements of national honor and an explicit pledge against interference in the domestic affairs of the Dutch Republic.

'A new situation will arise when the British Government decides that the grievances of the Uitlanders exceed the moral obligation imposed by the treaty, and that coercion is necessary to bring the Boers to their senses. Probably Mr. Chamberlain would like to take this stand at once, but Lord Salisbury is Prime Minister, and prefers to make haste slowly.

'The full details of the negotiations published to-day show that Sir Alfred Milner, who is a most capable man, took up strong ground in asking for the full franchise for every foreigner of five years residence, and also for a moderate increase in the representation of the Uitlander districts. President Kruger met this reasonable demand with a counter proposal for a clumsy, dilatory and vexatious system of naturalization by which Uitlanders, after two years' notice, would remain five additional years without citizenship in any country. President Kruger also offered an increase of representation in the gold fields district. No compromise being possible, the two negotiators parted with polite bows on each side, but with the main points in favor of Kruger. It is easy for him to outplay Milner, Chamberlain and Rhodes year after year, when the British Government, by its action in 1884, put all the trumps in his hand; and there has not been a new deal.

'In this way he manages to maintain the reputation of being the only man in the world who succeeds in thwarting the Imperial policy and in out-manoeuvring great Englishmen like Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Rhodes. His chief resource is inertia, and when the British Government is enmeshed with its own moral obligations, this suffices to enable him to hold his ground.

'There is much strong writing in journals like the 'Times' and the 'Standard,' and the only plea for the requirements of plighted national faith is made by the Manchester 'Guardian,' but it is not clear that Lord Salisbury is prepared to act boldly, and create a new situation in South Africa. He is evidently afraid of Liberal criticism, as is shown by the fact that Sir Alfred Milner's proposals for reform are identical with Lord Ripon's programme in 1894. The Imperial Government will answer the petition of British subjects in the Transvaal and hold the government responsible for disorders caused by legitimate grievances, but it is not yet ready to apply coercive measures.'



MORAL SUASION.

Sir Alfr-d M-ln-r sings :—

There was a 'High Comm.' who said, 'How
Shall I tackle this wily old cow,
I will sit on this stile
And continue to smile,
Which may soften the heart of this cow !'—'Punch.'

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Rev. John M. Munro, Presbyterian minister at Kintore for a quarter of a century, died in London last week. He leaves a widow and a family of three.

Thieves entered St. Stephen's Church, Toronto, Ont., on Sunday, June 5, and robbed the poor boxes. They also tried to drill the safe but failed.

James Mc lough gardener, at Dixie, near Cookville, Ont., while in an insane fit nearly succeeded in killing his wife on June 5. He was locked up pending inquiry as to his sanity.

The drygoods section of the Toronto Board of Trade accuses local agents of foreign drygoods merchants of defrauding the customs by undervaluation of their imported goods in which they are alleged to be assisted by a system of false invoices Particular cases are cited and the attention of other Canadian boards is directed to the alleged fraud, which is held to place honest merchants at a disadvantage in competition.

The shoe factories of W. P. Polley and Amos Campbell, St. Valier street Quebec city, were destroyed by fire last Tuesday morning early.

William Clark and Wililam Must got away from their schooner, the 'Patriot,' during a fog. After two days' work at the oars they reached Sable Island, landed, were refreshed, and started for White Head on the Nova Scotia coast, provided with food and compass. They reached that place and were taken to Halifax by steamer, on Thursday last.

Willaim Ball, for robbing the mails, was sentenced to penitentiary for three years by Judge Reynolds, at Brockville, Ont., last week.

The Minister of Militia, the Hon. Dr. Borden, in a letter to the secretary of the Church of England Temperance Society, last week, stated that he was taking measures to secure the better observance of the law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor at militia camps and regimental messes.

Thomas Crowe, who is suspected of having foully done his son to death at Dummer, near Peterborough, Ont., in a drunken fury, was arrested by High Constable Cochrane and taken to Peterborough. No trace can be found of the young lad believed to have been killed.

On June 3, Charles W. James, a Methodist local preacher, formerly of Oakwood, Ont., was struck by lightning and killed in front of his house at Killarney, Man.

British soldiers in Halifax who had natty hair and wore it in curls in front, were very much moved by an order to cut their hair short, wear gloves and walk only two abreast in the public thoroughfares. There was open grumbling at the order.

The London, Ont., strikers of the street railway service had a huge demonstration against their employers on Tuesday evening last, in which citizens joined. The procession was nearly a mile long.

The heat in London, England, last week reached 88, which almost breaks the record for June. The heat was intense in New York and in Montreal last Tuesday, the thermometer indicating 86 degrees.

The Dominion Government, on Tuesday, formally disallowed the British Columbia law excluding Japanese from entering that province.

The most recently arrived colony of Doukhobors, who came from Batoum in the Beaver Line steamer 'Lake Huron,' number 2,300, and they arrived at the quarantine station, Grosse Isle, below Quebec, on Tuesday afternoon last. As they had a number of cases of smallpox on board, they will remain in quarantine for some time. There were five deaths on the voyage out, and two births. Smallpox had increased so that there were 18 cases on Saturday.

The Manitoba crop outlook, according to the Northern Pacific Railway report, covering ten days to Wednesday, promises the crop to be one of the largest ever reaped in Manitoba, unless something happens to mar the prospect.

Four burglars tried the branch of the Bank of Commerce, Barrie, Ont., on Thursday morning, just after the midnight hour, and the police tried to capture them, but failed.

The Woollen mills at North Augusta, Ont., owned by Mr. Lester Baldwin, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. Loss, about two thousand five hundred dollars. Mr. Baldwin's insurance was only $800; but he will rebuild at once. Woollen mills in Coaticook, owned by Mr. Trenholme, and Mr. Philip Armitage, were destroyed by fire on Friday. Insured for $4,800.

Olivier, who killed his wife in Sorel, Que., on May 18, is awaiting trial for the act, the coroner's jury on the affair having concluded its work on Friday.

A mischievous story, sent broadcast, that soldiers in Halifax, N.S., garrison had been confined to barracks because of an order to cut their hair short, wear gloves, and walk not more than two abreast in public places, turns out to have been an ordinary barrack row because of violation of an old rule as to dress and deportment, which had previously been relaxed. There was one district court-martial, three men were sent to the cells for three days each, and there the matter ended. The corporal on duty at the gate was mauled somewhat by a powerful gunner, whom he ordered not to go out.

A. V. Neville, a C. P. R. brakeman, was drowned at Kootenay Landing, B.C., recently.

The Synod of the Diocese of Ontario will meet on June 26, instead of June 19, as previously announced, a change of date having been found necessary.

Lightning played havoc last week in the West. At Doon, Ont., on Tuesday night the barn of Messrs. M. E. Perrine & Co., was struck and burned to the ground.

Newfoundland has declined to re-enact French shore legislation, in the hope of forcing a final settlement of the whole question between Great Britain and France.

The Glengarry Bee Keepers' Association's annual meeting in Martintown, recently, was well attended. Mr. Dickson's paper on 'How I handle my bees,' caused much discussion, and in course of it Mr. Dickson said a shipment of honey had been made to Britain as a trial.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The Neilson Brothers, Glasgow, Scotland, whose failure in the iron trade was announced on May 26, show liabilities of £750,000; assets, £110,000.

The plague at Alexandria, last Tuesday, showed 14 patients, as far as the authorities could learn, and four deaths, with four new cases, while four were reported cured.

Troops called out in Belfast, Ireland, because of Mr. William O'Brien's nationalist demonstration on June 5, charged the mob with fixed bayonets. Several persons were hurt. Several rows took place in the evening and numbers were arrested.

Westby Richards, arrested at the Bank of England on April 29, while trying to cash three one-hundred-pound notes, stolen from Paris Bank in January, was allowed to go after examination. He stated that he received the notes at the Newmarket races. The magistrate would make no order as to the notes.

A despatch from Aberdeen, Scotland, of Wednesday, states that investigation of the Nellfield Cemetery shows that gross fraud upon the public has been committed as to the disposal of the dead. In one place were found 400 plates, presumably taken from coffins where bodies had been ouried in graves without coffins, so as to take up less space. Intense indignation is the result of the investigations.

The Rev. William Garden Blaikie, D.D., professor of theology at Edinburgh University, died from paralysis last Tuesday.

A despatch from Cairo on Wednesday, stating that the notorious gypsy husband of the Princess Vhimay had died there from the bubonic plague, after his wife had given birth to twins, was contradicted on the following day.

One of the buoys of Andree, the explorer, was found by some boys at Mandal, Norway, on May 14 last, but as its message had been writen only seven hours and fifty minutes after the explorer started its value is doubtful. The message was dated 'July 7, 1897, 10.56 p.m., Greenwich time, 82 north, 25 east. We are at an altitude of six hundred metres. All well.'

Friday's London despatches state that Mr. Justin McCarthy, the historian, was successfully treated for cataract on that day.

The Viceroy of Sze-Chuen has granted mining concessions to the French, and the British minister at Pekin protested that it was a breach of the Chinese agreement with the British.

The steamer 'Paris,' on the Manacles Rocks is said to have been shifted to some extent on Friday. Efforts to float the vessel were then in progress, but had to be afterwards stopped.

The funeral of Johan Strauss, in Vienna, last week, was imposing, and the floral part of the pageant was lavish. The coffin is to be placed between those of Schubert and Brahms, the great composers. Strauss was known best by the waltzes he composed.

The explanation made in the German Reichstag on Wednesday of the agreement between Spain and Germany is that Spain gets twenty-five million pesetas for ceding to Germany the Carolines, Pelew and Ladrone islands, except the Island of Guam. Spain is to have equal commercial, religious and social rights in the islands with Germany. Coaling stations for Spain are included, to be retained in case of war, and there is to be a satisfactory arrangement of tariffs. The Spanish Cortes is to accept the terms shortly, and they will afterwards become a fixed bargain.

UNITED STATES.

The State Board of Health and State Board of Live Stock Commissioners, last week, in presence of Governor Tanner, at the Chicago stock yards, slaughtered twenty-seven cows. All but two were found in advanced stages of consumption, and the others were well marked cases. These cows had been on the farm that supplied the Governor's household with milk. The Governor declared this test one that demonstrated a peculiar danger.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce has given a pronouncement in favor of a reasonable settlement of the Alaskan boundary question before the joint high commission concludes its work.

Ruth Jepson, of Lebanon; Florence Spies, of St. Jacob; and Hallene Jack, of Beaucoup, Ill., young women students of McKendree College, were drowned while bathing in Silver Creek, near Lebanon, Ills., on Tuesday last.

Harper & Bros., and the McClures' publishing houses have formed an alliance.

A floor caved in at Moffat's brewery, Buffalo, N.Y., on Tuesday last, and Gus Zube and Andrew Louden were dropped into a huge vat of scalding beer which almost boiled them ere they were rescued.

The chief of police of Hamilton, Ohio, while driving with his wife and daughter, was struck last Tuesday night by a locomotive of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway. He was killed, his daughter died shortly after and his wife was fatally hurt.

The Hon. E. S. Payne, of Auburn, N.Y., passed through Toronto with his wife and a large party of friends, bound for Alaska, to see something of the country, discuss the boundary question, and generally inform himself, so that the High Joint Commission shall have the benefit of his experience when he meets it in August.

An explosion in the Paine Fireworks Company's Works, at Greenfield, L.I., on Thursday, resulted in the destruction of the sheds and tons of fireworks material. One man only was hurt.

Between forty and fifty-five passengers were hurt in an accident on the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railway, three miles south of Grandview, Mo., at 9.30 on Thursday night. The train ran off the track which heavy rains had undermined.

Floods in Texas last Friday were reported to have swept away part of the town of Kingsley, and to have covered some twenty counties. No loss of life had been heard of as a result, but telegraphic communication with the district had been suspended.

Mr. Kipling has been steadily gaining in health, and he will leave for England with his family on June 14. Last week he was at Morristown, N.J., the guest of Mr. Deforest.

The Filipinos continued to harrass the United States forces in the vicinity of Manilla, and appeared to have several Krupp guns, which they shelled General MacArthur's headquarters with last week.

Admiral Dewey's flagship, the 'Olympia,' sailed for Singapore, from Hong Kong on her return to the United States on June 5.

MORE FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Manilla, June 10.—4.30 p.m.—At daybreak to-day a force of 450 men under Generals Lawton, Wheaton and Ovenshine, advanced from San Pedro Macati, sweeping the country between the Bay of Manilla and Bay Lake, south of Manilla. By noon the country had been cleared almost to Paranaque. The Americans lost two officers killed, and twenty-one soldiers wounded.

The rebels resisted desperately at the stronger of their positions, and left fifty dead in the trenches. Many more wounded were left behind by the rebels in their retreat.

DEATH OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

New York, June 10.—The 'Auguste Victoria,' which arrived here last evening from Hamburg, Southampton and Cherbourg, reported the death at sea of Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright Kellog, who was returning from Carlsbad, where he had been undergoing medical treatment. He was ill when he came on board, and on the evening of June 3 died of heart disease. His last request was that he be buried at sea, and accordingly, on the morning of June 4, his body was consigned to the deep with naval honors due to his rank. The Episcopal burial service was read by one of the passengers.

Washington, D.C., June 10.—A cablegram was received at the Navy Department to-day announcing the sudden death of Captain Henry Nichols at Manilla from sunstroke. Captain Nichols was the commander of the monitor 'Monadnock.'

SOUTH ONTARIO CONTEST.

Whitby, Ont., June 10.—A meeting of South Ontario Conservatives in Music Hall, nominated Mr. Charles Calder this afternoon for the by-election soon to take place in this riding, through the unseating of the Hon. Mr. Dryden, Minister of Agriculture of Ontario.

Mr. Calder spoke briefly, thanking the meeting for the honor of being nominated for the third time to contest the riding with Mr. Dryden.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, June 12, 1899.

LOCAL STOCKS.

MONTREAL STREET AT 337.

At this morning's session of the exchange the market was generally steady to strong, four securities advancing fractionally. Quite apart from the general situation, Street Railway soared up from the opening at 330 to 337 at the close, a gain of ten points over Saturday's closing figures. The securities to show fractional advances were: Pacific, Electric, Dominion Cotton and Toronto Railway.

MORNING SALES.

Canadian Pacific—150 at 98, 100 at 97⅞, 110 at 98, 75 at 98, 200 at 97⅞, 75 at 97¾.

Montreal Street Railway—55 at 330, 375 at 330, 150 at 334, 25 at 334½, 225 at 335, 150 at 336, 100 at 336½, 50 at 337.

New M.S.R.—50 at 327½, 25 at 328, 50 at 331½, 25 at 333, 126 at 334, 50 at 334.

R. & O.—50 at 112½, 50 at 112⅓.

Royal Electric—25 at 188, 25 at 187¾, 275 at 188.

Republic xd—2,500 at 130.

Toronto Ry.—5 at 118½, 150 at 119, 75 at 119¼.

Twin City — 25 at 69, 25 at 69¼, 25 at 69¼.

Dominion Cotton—50 at 113½, 10 at 113, 50 at 113, 75 at 113¼.

Quebec Bank—6 at 127½.

Merchants Bank—1 at 168.

Duluth preferred—25 at 12.

AFTERNOON SALES.

Canadian Pacific—150 at 97¾, 25 at 97⅝, 100 at 97¾.

Twin City—125 at 69¼.

Toronto Railway—100 at 118¾, 50 at 118¾.

M.S.R.—100 at 337, 30 at 35, 40 at 334½, 350 at 335, 50 at 334⅜, 100 at 335, 25 at 334¾, 125 at 334.

Republic xd—1,000 at 129½, 1,500 at 129½, 500 at 129.

New M.S.R.—100 at 331.

Royal Electric—100 at 188, 10 at 188, 25 at 188.

R. & O.—50 at 112¾.

Mont. Tel—10 at 175.

War Eagle—1,000 at 331.

Dom. Cotton—100 at 113¾.

Bank of Toronto—2 at 243.

Reported for the 'Witness' by Mr. G. R. Marler, Banker and Broker, 1721 Notre Dame St.

	Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter.
New York Funds	7-32	1-6 dis.	⅛ to ¼ prem
Sterling, 60 days	9 1-16	⅛	9¼ to 9⅜
Sterling, demand	9⅜	9 11-16	9⅝ to 9⅞
Sterling Cables	9¼	13-16	9⅞
Paris Cheques	5.16¼		

MONTREAL STOCK REPORT.

(Furnished by Macdougall Bros. Brokers.)

Montreal, June 9.

Stocks.	Asked.	Bid.
Canadian Pacific Railway	97¾	97⅝
Do. L. G. Bonds	....	....
Duluth Com.	5	4
Do. Preferred	12¼	12
Commercial Cable Co.	185	187½
" Coupon Bonds	....	....
" Reg. "	....	....
Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co.	112½	112
Montreal Street Railway Co.	327¼	327
" New	327	325½
Halifax Electric Ry.	112	106
Toronto Street Railway	114¾	114¼
Twin City	68¾	68⅝
pfd	139	....
Montreal Gas Co.	204½	203
Royal Electric Co. xd	187	187
Montreal Telegraph	177	173
Halifax Heat & Light	20	18
Bell Telephone Co.	185	181½
Dom. Coal	60	59½
Dom. Coal Pref'd.	121	119
Montreal Cotton Co. xd	160	150
Colored Cotton Co.	80	75
" Bonds	....	....
Dominion Cotton	113	112½
War Eagle xd	83.84	$3.81
Payne Mining Co. xd	83.85	$3.79
Montreal & London	58c	....
Republic Mg. Co. xd	$1.31	$1.29
Bank of Montreal	260	250½
Ontario Bank	....	....
Molsons Bank	....	198
Bank of Toronto	250	240
Jacques Cartier Bank	....	106
Merchants Bank	173	164
Merchants Bank of Halifax	....	180
Quebec Bank	....	123
Eastern Townships	....	158
Union Bank	118	113
Bank of Commerce	154¼	150
Imperial Bank	....	....
Hochelaga Bank	150	140
Can. Colored Cotton	....	....
Windsor Hotel	....	....
Cornwall Elect.	....	....
Cornwall Ry.	....	....
St. John do	....	....
North-West Land	....	....
" Pref'd	....	....
Bell Telephone Bonds	....	....
Land Grant Bonds	....	....
Dom. Coal Bonds	....	....
Halifax Ry Bonds	....	....
Ht & Lt., Halifax	....	....
Heat & Light	....	....

MINING EXCHANGE.

Reported by A. W. Morris, Mining Broker, Rooms 62 and 64, Canada Life Building.

MORNING SALES.

Virtue—2,000 at 48, 3,000 at 48, 1,500 at 48

Black Tail—5,000 at 22.

Iron Colt—500 at 11.

Golden Star—500 at 73½, 1,500 at 73.

AFTERNOON SALES.

Virtue—2,500 at 48, 1,000 at 48, 1,500 at 48, 500 at 48, 500 at 48, 1,000 at 48, 1,000 at 47½, 500 at 47½.

Princess Maud—5,000 at 6½.

Payne—200 at $3.80.

Big Three—2,000 at 22.

Black Tail—5,000 at 22.

Golden Star—1,500 at 74, 1,000 at 74½.

Republic—100 at $1.30.

Rambler Cariboo—500 at 33½.

TORONTO MINING EXCHANGE.

Toronto, June 12.—Morning sales:—

Golden Star—100 at 74.

Superior—500, 500, 1,000 at 9.

Minnehaha—500, 500, 500, 500, 500, 500, 500, 500, 500 at 24.

Waterloo—500 at 9¼.

Rathmullen—500 at 6, 1,500 at 6½.

Winnipeg—1,000 at 33.

Republic—1,000, 400 at 131.

Evening Star—1,000 at 11¼.

Iron Horse—500, 500 at 13.

Deer Trail—2,000, 1,000 at 22½.

Golden Star—500 at 73¾, 300 at 74.

Alice A—500 at 25.

Vananda—500 at 2½, 1,000, 1,000 at 9.

Dardanelles—1,000, 1,000, 2,000 at 13.

LONDON CLOSING PRICES.

London, June 12, 4 p.m.—Closing—Consols for money, 108 9-16; do., for the account, 108 11-16. Canadian Pacific, 101¼; Grand Trunk, 8; Erie, 13½; Erie, first preferred, 35⅞; Illinois Central, 116¼; Northern Pacific, preferred, 78¾; St. Paul, common, 130½; New York Central, 134¾; Pennsylvania, 67⅞; Reading, 19⅝; Union Pac., pfd., 77⅝; Atchison, 18¾; Louisville, 69½; Anaconda, 10¾. Bar silver, 27⅞d; money, 1 to 1¼ percent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 2 3-16 percent; do., for three months' bills, 2 3-16 to 2¼ percent.

CHICAGO MARKETS

The following table shows the range of prices in Chicago to-day, and the closing quotations as compared with those of Saturday:—

	Saturday's Close.	To-day's Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—					
July	75½	76¾	76⅞	75¼	75¼
Sept.	76⅝	78	78	76½	76¼
Dec.	77⅞	78¾	78¾	77¾	77¾
Corn—					
July	33¾	34	34	33½	33½
Sept.	34	34¼	34¼	33⅝	33⅝
Oats—					
July	23¼	23½	23⅝	23¼	23⅜
Sept.	20½	20⅝	21	20⅝	20⅝
Pork—					
July	8.05	8.05	8.07	8.05	8.07
Sept.	8.20	8.20	8.25	8.20	8.25
Lard—					
July	4.92	4.92	4.97	4.92	4.95
Sept.	5.05	5.05	5.10	5.05	5.07
Short ribs—					
July	4.60	4.55	4.50	4.55	4.62
Sept.	4.72	4.70	4.75	4.70	4.75

GRAIN.

Oats are dull, as there is little demand from the other side; prices, however, remain firm at 34c to 34½c. Peas are quite strong at 75c to 75½c.

The receipts to-day were:

	By rail.	By canal.	Total.
Wheat	13,300	188,453	201,753
Corn	11,200	218,465	229,665
Peas	4,700	.....	4,700
Oats	11,500	.....	11,500
Barley	....	4,954	4,954

FLOUR.

The market has dropped off considerably, and strong bakers are now selling at $3.70 to $4, while Manitoba patents are $4 to $4.40.

The receipts to-day were 7,100 barrels.

Liverpool quotations remain unchanged. The Chicago hog market is reported active, and 2½c to 5c higher.

We quote choice refined lard, compound, in tubs, at 5½c; in wooden pails at 5¾c; extra pure lard in tubs at 7c; in wooden pails at 7¼c; heavy Canada short cut mess pork at $16; heavy Canada mess pork, long cut, at $15; finest quality, extra mild, cured, large size hams, at 10c; small size, at 10½c.

The receipts to-day were 5 boxes of hams and 15 boxes of tinned meats.

EGGS.

The market remains rather dull, at 11c to 11½c. The receipts to-day were 1,035 cases.

BUTTER.

The price is now firmer at 17c for finest. The receipts to-day were 786 packages.

CHEESE.

The market is dull at 8¼c to 8½c. Liverpool quotations to-day were 49s for white, 48s 6d for colored at 43s 6d for new ordinary. The receipts here to-day were 14,577 boxes.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—June 8.

There were about 300 head of butchers' cattle, 600 calves, 450 sheep and lambs and 50 store hogs and small pigs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were present in large numbers, but trade in cattle was rather dull and the prices remain without material change. The best cattle sold at about 5c per lb., and some were held at higher rates; pretty good animals sold at from 3¾c to 4¾c, and the common animals, including a considerable number of milkmen's strippers, at from 2¾c to 3½c per lb. Calves were more numerous than they have been for several weeks past and sold at from $1.50 to $9 each. Shippers are paying 4c per lb. for good large sheep, and the butchers pay from 3½c to 4¼c per lb. Lambs sell at from $2.50 to $4 each, with an occasional extra lamb at $4.50. Fat hogs are plentiful and dull of sale at about 4½c per lb. for straight lots, just off the cars.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—June 11.

There were about 250 head of butchers' cattle, 150 calves, 400 sheep and lambs, 12 store hogs, and 100 small pigs, offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were present in large numbers, but trade was rather slow, as much higher prices were being asked for all kinds of cattle, and the sales made were at about one-quarter of a cent per lb. higher all round than the prices on last Thursday's market. Prime beeves sold at from 5c to 5¼c per lb.; pretty good stock at from 4c to 4¾c do.; and the common beasts at from 2¾c to 3¾c per lb. Calves sold at from $2 to $9 each, and Mr. Joseph Levesque paid $22 for two extra calves. Shippers pay 4c per lb., for good large sheep, the others bring from 3½c to 4¼c per lb. Fat hogs sell at from 4½c to 4¾c per lb. for straight lots, just off the cars. Store hogs sold at from $6 to $8 each, and the small pigs at from 75c to $2 each.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—June 9.

All the available space in and around Bonsecours market and Jacques Cartier square, including LeRoyer and St. Claude streets, was fully occupied to-day by produce laden vehicles, and as the buyers were out in large numbers, a good business was done at pretty low figures in many cases, there being very few articles which had not a tendency to lower prices. The market gardeners and truck farmers continue to crowd the market with green stuff; radishes are offered at from 3c to 5c the dozen bunches, or about 8c the bushel; young pork is very plentiful, dressed pigs selling at from 70c to $1.25 each; the prices of dead poultry continue pretty high, and fresh laid eggs in baskets are a little dearer, while butter is declining in price; strawberries bring better prices to-day, the prices realized at the auction sale this morning ranged from 10c to 15c the quart box; Montreal berries will be on hand in less than a week. There has been more liberal supplies of hay offered by the farmers, and prices have declined more or less. Oats are 70c to 80c the bag; buckwheat, 90c do.; and beans, $1 the bushel; potatoes, 50c to 65c bag; Quebec turnips, 80c do.; asparagus, $1.60 the dozen bunches; lettuce, at 12c to 25c do.; and rhubarb, at 8c to 10c do.; green onions, at 8c to 10c the large bunch; cabbages, 50c to 60c the dozen; Montreal cauliflowers, $1 to $2 do.; cucumbers, 50c do.; spinach, 15c to 25c the basket; dressed hogs, 6c to 6¼c per lb.; turkeys, 10c to 12c do.; fowls, 8c to 13c do.; spring chickens, 50c to $1 the pair; tub butter, 14c to 16c per lb.; ordinary print butter, 17c to 20c do.; superior prints, 22c to 25c do.; fresh laid eggs in baskets, 14c to 20c the dozen; oranges, $3 the box; lemons, $1.50 to $3 do.; bananas, $1 to $1.75 the bunch; American tomatoes, 40c to 55c the basket, weighing from five to seven pounds. Hay, $6 to $7.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; and straw, $3 to $5 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

ST. GABRIEL COW MARKET—June 9.

There were 44 milch cows offered for sale on this market to-day. There seemed to be a good demand for anything moderately good. All were sold, excepting two, at prices ranging from $28 to $43 each. A number more good cows were sold at the yards yesterday afternoon and this morning.

MONTREAL TRADE.

Dun's Bulletin of Saturday, June 10, will say of Montreal trade:—No unfavorable features have developed in the trade situation at Montreal since a week ago. Failures in the district have been only two, and they of unimportant character, while general collections are favorably spoken of. A fair proportion of retail dry goods paper came due on the fourth, and was well provided for, one leading house reporting 84 percent of their customers' bills as met. A considerable amount of wholesale paper for domestic goods fell due on the same day, and was promptly met. Travellers in this line are now generally carrying full lines of fall samples, and report good orders, while sorting business in lighter seasonable fabrics is well sustained. City retailers report good sales last week, as is usually the case the week before Procession Sunday. Some lines of domestic cottons are dearer, percalines being advanced half a cent at the mill, and foulards are also slightly dearer. Domestic made rugs are put up ten percent. In groceries the sugar question is unaltered, some two or three important houses still declining to stand in with the refiners and the general trade. The New York market is reported advanced an eighth, and American granulated is now figured to cost $4.65 laid down, while domestic standard is quoted at $4.50, less the three percent rebate to those houses parties to the agreement. The first cargo of new Barbadoes molasses is now in port. The market at the island is again reported rather firmer, with offers equal to laid down cost of 23 cents refused, and it is claimed only 4,000 puncheons of the new crop remain unsold. Quotations for new pack of vegetables are reported as established by Western canners at 75 cents for tomatoes, and 65 cents for corn and peas. The local demand for leather continues quiet, no active cutting being yet begun by shoe manufacturers, but sole leather men report having British orders several months ahead, and are steady shippers. The movement in metals, oils, paints, etc., is well maintained for the season, and values are firmly held. Metal plates generall ytend to advance, and some dealers have already put up prices of coke tins. It is thought the turning point in the pronounced tightness in the money market is passed, and some of the banks are less pronounced in their disinclination to make call loans to first class marks, but the rank and file of would-be borrowers still find great difficulty in getting advances.

MINING NOTES.

Rossland, B.C., June 10.—The following are the shipments in detail for the week ending June 10, and the year to date:

Mine.	Week tons.	Year tons.
Lerol	2,240	36,019
War Eagle	1,165	17,261
Iron Mack	55	1,070
Evening Star	....	36
Deer Park	....	18
Centre Star	223	556
Total tons	3,683	55,360

Vancouver, B.C., June 10, 1899.—Sales Vancouver Mining Exchange:

Van Anda—1,500, 1,000, 1,000, 1,000, 2,000, 1,000 at 9.

Athabasca—500 at 40½, 1,000 at 41.

St. Elmo—1,333 at 5½.

Dardanelles—1,000, 1,000 at 13.

CHEESE MARKETS.

Ingersoll, Ont., June 6.—No business was transacted at the Ingersoll cheese market to-day, only three factories, representing 788 boxes boarded; 7¾c offered; May cheese about all sold in this section; good attendance.

Picton, Ont., June 7.—At our cheese board to-day 16 factories offered 290 white and 1,201 colored; total, 1,491; highest bid, 7 15-16c, 376 sold; Bloomfield, 175; Unionvale, 66; Cloverdale, 100; Bengall, 50; Point Leverse, 85; Cherry Valley, 175; Allisonville, 100; Bethel, 40; Black Creek, 60; Royal Street, 150; Waupoose, 100; Northport, 90; Royal Crescent, 100; Elmwood, 50; Crescy, 50; Wellers Bay, 100.

Napanee, Ont., June 7.—Offerings at the cheese board to-day were 1,558 boxes, 1,221 white, 335 colored, 568 white and 210 colored sold at 8 cents.

Brockville, Ont., June 8.—At the cheese board to-day 5,250 boxes were boarded, of which 2,572 were white, balance colored. Webster bid 8 1-16c for colored, which the salesmen refused. They regretted their refusal, but he afterwards refused to pay more than 8c. Lovell & Christmas bought 60 white at 8c, but no further business was done. The salesmen are holding for the other sixteenth.

Belleville, Ont., June 10.—At a meeting of the cheese board held here this afternoon, 1,870 boxes were boarded. The following were the sales: McGrath, 290 white at 8 3-16c; Alexander, 480 white at 8 3-16c.

London, Ont., June 10.—At to-day's market sixteen factories offered 1,377 boxes of May cheese. Sales: 31 at 7 9-16c; 110 at 7¾c; 516 at 7 13-16c; 115 at 7⅞; and 120 at 7 15-16c. Market fairly active.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

Edinburgh, May 29.—Messrs. John Swan & Sons' weekly report on the live stock trade says: Fat cattle have been forward in good numbers, and the quality being of the best description, they met a very dear trade at the highest prices of the season. Heifers and bulls of a good class selling well, while fat cows would be making fully last week's prices. Fat sheep were a small show, and again short of the requirements. The general quality was improved, and all classes met a better demand at an advance in price. Ewes continue to make satisfactory rates, while fat lambs, if of good quality, make previous prices. Calves and pigs in fair supply, and selling at very remunerative prices to the feeder. In the store market, cattle were a very small supply, although quite sufficient for the demand, the continued cold weather, and the scarcity of keep causing buyers to neglect stirks and calves, only bullocks in forward condition being enquired for. The best classes sold freely at recent rates, while others were stiff to quit. Milch cows were a small show, and the best class sold well, while secondary cows made less money.

London, May 29.—Fair average supply of both prime and second quality of beasts; trade slow, but firmer; higher rates by 1d to 2d per 8 lbs., being asked and obtained. Fat butchering cows short in numbers, and dearer. Top value—Best Scotch at 4s 8d per 8 lbs. British arrivals—37 Scotch, 48 Irish, 700 Suffolk, Norfolk, and Essex, 315 midland, home and western counties, 20 Devon. Larger supply in the sheep market; trade for both wedder and ewes slow on account of higher rates asked and obtained; lambs rather better demand, best quality selling readily at an advance of 2d to 4d per 8 lbs. Beef, 2s 10d to 4s 8d; mutton, 3s 8d to 6s 2d; lamb, 6s 4d to 7s 4d per 8 lbs. Total supply—Beasts, 1,130; sheep, and lambs, 8,920; calves, 5.

Liverpool, May 29.—Beasts, 330; sheep, and lambs, 10,396; best beast, 6¾d; second, 5¾d to 6¼d; third, 5¼d. Best Scotch sheep, 8¼d; other sorts, 6½d to 8¼d; and lambs, 9d to 9½d. An increase of 47 beasts and of 5,242 sheep and lambs. Fair demand for all classes at about late rates.

BUTTER.

Manchester, May 31.—The quality of the fresh butter is much improved, and at the reduced prices there was a good trade passing in all qualities yesterday. The supply of Danish, Swedish and Finnish was larger, and there was a slow market. The quality was irregular, and generally unsatisfactory, and quotations must be reduced from 2s to 4s from last week.

Quotations—Choicest Danish and Swedish, 90s to 92s; fine at 86s to 88s; finest Finnish at 86s to 88s; Irish creamery at 82s to 85s.

Cork, May 30.—Firsts at 74s; seconds at 72s; thirds at 69s; mild cured, superfine at 76s; choicest boxes at 80s; fresh butter at 79s to 75s; in market, 242 firkins, 1 keg, 157 mild, 1 box.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, June 10.—The receipts of live stock for the closing day this week at the Western cattle market, were light. The arrivals were 50 carloads, or 750 cattle, 300 sheep and yearlings, 25 calves, 35 milch cows, and 1,450 hogs. Trade at the start was rather sluggish, but at noon business showed a little more life, and everything of desirable quality found an outlet.

Export Cattle—The offerings were very light, and there were practically no heavy exporters to hand, but the few there were found ready sale at firm prices. According to cable reports from the Old Country markets, the quotations were a little easier. This, dealers say, is owing to the heavy shipments made during the last couple of weeks. Choice selections brought $4.80 to $5 per cwt., and an occasional bunch of extra choice fetched $5.10 per cwt. Light were in ample supply at $4.60 to $4.85 per cwt.

Butchers' Cattle—The movements in this line was not very brisk, and the small supply required considerable peddling to find an outlet. However, the choice grades were pretty well cleaned out at the close. Prices were a little easier, and choice selections were quoted at $4.35 to $4.50 per cwt. A light supply of medium and common grades also met with a very feeble demand at prices ranging from $3.25 to $4.25 per cwt., and inferior were slow sale at $3 per cwt. The quality of the latter were little better than usual. A few choice heavy export bulls were steady at $3.50 to $4 per cwt., and about 125 light stock bulls were in fair demand at $3.50 to $3.75 per cwt.

Stockers and Feeders—The market was steady; although the offerings of Canadian stockers for Buffalo were not heavy, there was no urgent demand, and prices remained unchanged from yesterday. Heavy stockers were quotable at $3.25 to $4 per cwt., and light were steady at firm prices. A few bunches of heavy distillers and feeders were firm, the top price being quotable at $4.40 to $4.65 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—Another heavy run today met with an active demand, and quotations were a little steadier. The bulk of the offerings were made up of export sheep. Sheep, clipped, for export and butchers' use were steady at $3.50 to $3.75 per cwt., and sheep with wool were quoted at $3.75 to $4 per cwt. Light sheep, clipped, were firm at $2.75 to $3 per cwt., and a light supply of bucks were in fairly brisk demand at $2.75 to $3 per cwt. A few lots of spring lambs were a little firmer at $3 to $4.25 each. The offerings of calves were small, but the demand was good at steady prices, ranging from $2.50 to $10 each. A few lots of choice veals are wanted, and also some good heavy export sheep are wanted.

Hogs—The offerings were in much heavier volume than anticipated, but trade was active, and prices remained unchanged from yesterday. Choice selections were quoted at $5 per cwt., and light were in ample supply at $4.37½ per cwt., while thick fat remained firm at $4.25 per cwt. Sows were quiet at $3 per cwt., and a few stags brought $2 per cwt.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, June 9.—Beeves—Receipts, 2,042; 26 cars on sale; slow; steers steady to a shade lower; common bulls at 10c to 15c off; cows almost nominal; one car of steers unsold; common to choice steers at $4.50 to $5.50; bulls at $2.75 to $3.30; choice heavy do. at $4.35; inferior cows at $1.80. Cables slow. Exports to-day none; to-morrow, 629 cattle, 115 sheep and 2,000 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 1,250; 1,425 on sale; dull; veals, ¼c to ½c lower; buttermilks, 25c lower; 200 calves unsold; veals, $4 to $6.25; tops at $6.50; buttermilks, at $3.12 to $3.37½. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6,026; 20 cars on sale; sheep slow; good stock steady; common and medium is easier; yearlings firm; lambs, 25c higher; one car of sheep unsold; poor to choice sheep, $3 to $4.90; heavy export wethers, at $5.35; yearlings, at $5.45 to $6; southern lambs at $4.70 to $8.25; one car extra, at $8.50; culls at $4.75; State lambs at $7 to $7.62½. Hogs—Receipts, 2,849; two cars on sale; steady at $4.20 to $4.30.

East Buffalo, June 9.—Cattle—There was one load of sale cattle, with a fair demand and steady prices. Calves were in fair supply, about 150 head, and sold steady; choice to extra were quotable at $6 to $6.25; good to choice at $5.75 to $6; common to good at $4.50 to $5.50; an occasional small bunch sold at $6.50. Sheep and lambs—The market showed no improvement in the demand, but the supply was made good for Friday, 15 loads; only a few cars of sheep were sold, and at lower prices; lambs of the choice dry fed order were a little stronger; choice to extra were quotable at $6 to $6.25; good to choice at $5.75 to $6; common to fair at $4.25 to $5.25; sheep, choice to extra $4.75 to $5; good to choice at $4.50 to $4.75; common to fair at $3.25 to $4.50. Hogs—The total offerings were about 37 loads, and the market opened active on the basis of $4.10 for heavy; mixed Yorkers and pigs; roughs at $3.40 to $3.60; and stags at $2.75 to $3; towards the close the trade slowed up and closed 5c lower.

GUELPH MARKET.

Guelph, Ont., June 10.—Flour, $1.75 to $2; red wheat, 68c to 70c; white wheat, 68c to 70c; bran, $14; shorts, $15; middlings, $16; barley, 40c to 43c; rye, 45c to 47c; oats, 20c to 21c; peas, 65c to 68c; hay, $6 to $7; potatoes, per bag, 70c to 75c; hides, $6.50 to $7.50; sheepskins, 50c to 90c; wool, 13c to 15c; live hogs, $4.50 to $4.75; butter, 13c to 14c; eggs, 11c to 12c.

HAMILTON MARKET.

Hamilton, June 10.—White wheat, per bushel, at 70c to 72c; red wheat, per bush., at 70c to 72c; spring wheat, per bushel, at 69c to 70c; peas, per bushel, at 58c to 60c; barley, per bushel, at 38c to 40c; oats, per bushel, at 32c to 34c; corn, per bushel, at 40c to 42c; cloverseed, per bushel, at $3.50 to $3.75; timothy seed, per bushel, at $1.00 to $1.50; white wheat flour, per barrel, at $3.20 to $3.75; strong bakers flour, per brls., at $3 to $3.50; dressed hogs, per cwt., at $5 to $5.25; dried apples, per lb., at 4c; potatoes, per bag, of 90 lbs., at 90c to 95c; butter, in rolls, per lb., at 10c to 12c; butter, in firkins, per lb., at 11c to 12c; eggs, per dozen, at 11c to 12c.

INGERSOLL MARKET.

Ingersoll, Ont., June 12.—White wheat at 70c to 72c per bushel; red fall wheat at 70c to 72c per bushel; spring wheat at 70c to 72c per bushel; barley at 42c to 46c per bushel; peas at 73c to 75c per bushel; oats at 31c to 32c per bushel; corn at 42c to 50c per bushel; bran at $14 to $15 per ton; shorts at $14 to $16 per ton; potatoes at 85c to $1.10 per bag; onions at 95c to $1.75 per bushel; live hogs at $4.40 to $4.60 per cwt.; flour at $1.75 to $2 per cwt.; oatmeal at $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; cornmeal at $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; butter at 15c to 17c per lb.; and creamery at 20c to 22c per lb.; eggs at 9c to 10c per dozen; hay at $7 to $8 per ton; hides at $6 to $7 per cwt.

LONDON PROVISION MARKET.

London, Ont., June 10.—Butter, very little change in prices; 10c to 11c per lb. for best rolls, and 18c to 20c for creamery; eggs, 11c to 11½c by the basket, and 12c to 13c for fresh laid. Wheat, 72c to 73½c; oats, 32½c to 34c; peas, 64½c to 66c; rye, 39c; corn, 34c; barley, 43c to 50c; hay sold at from $8 to $8.50 per ton. Poultry—Small offerings; 55c to 75c per pair for ordinary fowls, and 70c to 90c for spring chickens. Butchers' meat was fairly well supplied. Sows sold at from $5 to $5.50, and steers and heifers at $6 to $6.50. Mutton was a drug at $6. Veal sold at $6 to $7; lambs at $4 to $4.25 each, or $1.12½ to $1.25 per quarter. Live hogs, $4.50 to $4.60. Stags at 2c to 2½c per lb.; sows at 2c per lb.; pigs, per pair, $3 to $5; fat beeves, $4.75 to $5. Wool sold at 14½c for unwashed, and 8c to 9c for sheepskins.

OTTAWA MARKET.

Ottawa, June 9.—As far as the number of sellers was concerned the attendance at the market this morning was probably the largest of any day so far this summer. Unfortunately, the attendance of householders was not nearly as large in proportion, and on that account sales were not as brisk as they have been of late on Saturdays. The demand for poultry, both dressed and alive, showed a considerable improvement. There was a steady call for vegetables, which in consequence, had a fair sale. Spinnach and asparagus seemed to be in particular demand, the former selling for about 10c per gallon, and the latter for 5c bunch.

Beets at 30c to 40c per bag; carrots at 25c to 30c per bag; parsnips at 60c to 75c per bag; onions at $2 to $2.50 per bag; potatoes at 60c to 70c per bag; cabbage at 40c to 75c per dozen; butter, pail, at 12c to 16c per lb.; butter, print, 17c to 18c per lb.; eggs, fresh, retail, at 11c to 12c per dozen; and spring lamb, at 75c to $1.25 per quarter; veal at 5c to 7c per lb.; mutton at 5c to 8c per lb.; turkeys at 10c to 12c per lb.; geese at 60c to 80c each; spring chickens at 45c to 50c per pair; chickens, live, at 50c to 75c per pair; hay at $8 to $10 per ton; oats at 32c to 35c per bushel; barley at 50c per bushel; buckwheat at 40c to 45c per bush.; straw at $4 to $4.50 per ton.

THE CANADIAN PATENT OFFICE.

The following is a list of patents recently granted to clients of Messrs. Marion & Marion, solicitors of patents and experts, New York Life Building, Montreal:—

No. 63,080, Julius Otto Zwarg, Freiberg, Germany, microphones; 63,096, John D. Olligny, Montreal, P.Q., artificial fuel; 63,097, Joseph Arthur Vaillancourt, jr., Montreal, Q., butter presses; 63,106, Paul R. Trethewey, Muskoka Falls, Ont., boat propelling mechanism; 63,110, Delphis Desorcy, St. Malo d'Auckland, P.Q., boats; 63,144, Elias Jones, Winnipeg, Man., straw stacker; 63,140, Joseph A. Plante, Quebec, Q., acetylene gas generating apparatus; 63,139, Odilon Archambault, Ste. Hyacinthe, Q., acetylene gas generators; 63,138, Louis M. Destroismaisons, Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, Q., acetylene gas generator; 63,135, John Robert Stroud, Milford Bay, Ont., wrenches.

RITUALISM IN ENGLAND.

ORTHODOXY OF THE CANDLE IN PUBLIC WORSHIP PUZZLING CHURCH OFFICIALS.

A despatch from London, England, dated Wednesday, says: The use of incense was the issue before the Archbishops' Court last week. Now it is a question of the candle. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York listened to much learned testimony and argument on the subject in the guardroom of Lambeth Palace yesterday.

One of the counsel for the Rev. Henry Westall, vicar of St. Cuthbert's, Philbeach Gardens, produced in triumph conclusive historical authority for the statement that processional candles in church were used in the presence of that bulwark of Protestantism, Queen Elizabeth. This seemed to the unlearned among the audience to settle the matter for good and all. But the counsel for the 'Low Church' side was soon on his feet with proof that on the very occasion cited by his opponent good Queen Bess had cried out impatiently, 'Away with those torches. We see very well.'

This seemed to leave the question very much where the archbishops had found it, except in so far as it had been shown that Elizabeth, defender of the faith, thought daylight a sufficient illumination at divine service.

Although their decision cannot possibly be binding upon anybody, and although London has begun to swelter and to empty itself of fashion, their Graces of Canterbury and York betray no signs of the irksomeness of their task, which they undertook in the hope of keeping the squabbles in the Established Church away from the secular courts. Popularly spoken of as the 'Archbishops' Court,' the proceedings in the guard-room form no court at all, and are officially designated the 'Archbishops' hearing.' The authority for the hearing is contained in the Prayer Book, and reads: 'Parties who have any doubt or diversely take anything, shall always resort to the bishop of the diocese, who shall take order for quieting and appeasing the same, and if the bishop be in doubt then he may send for the resolution thereof to the archbishop.'

One feature of the proceedings is that they are bringing to light many quaint historical facts. Ancient records are being rummaged by both parties to the dispute. Counsel for the Rev. Edward Ram, the Norwich clergyman who is accused by his bishop of using incense in his church, has discovered in the archives of St. Michael's, Cornhill, this rule to be observed by the vestry: 'They shall provide for fire at all such feasts as incense is accustomed to be offered unto Almighty God, with other things necessary to the office, according to the solemnity of the feast.'

Mr. Dibdin, who appears for the bishops, tried to offset this by maintaining that the incense was used merely to fumigate the church. He quoted an instance of ancient church bookkeeping, when there was an item 'for dressing the church after the soldiers and for frankincense to sweeten it'; also a record of St. Peter's, Barnstaple, 'for tobacco and frankincense burned in the church.'

But some of the authorities cited are centuries older than Protestantism. Platina, whose 'History of the Popes' was written in the fifteenth century, has been a tower of strength to the ritualists. He ascribed the origin of incense to about 795-815. From a panegyric by Eusebius, delivered at Tyre in the year 312, to the latest edition of the 'Encyclopaedia Britannica,' no source of enlightenment is neglected, although the opponents of incense try to confine the inquiry to the post-Reformation period.

BRITISH IN CHINA.

CRITICISM BY LORD CHARLES BERESFORD ANSWERED BY MR. BRODERICK.

London, June 9.—While the House of Commons was in committee of supply on the Foreign Office vote to-day, Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, Conservative member for York city, delivered a scathing criticism of the government's policy of 'drifting' in China, during which he said the government had deceived the people and allowed the open door policy to be finally killed, by permitting Russia to interfere in a purely commercial enterprise like the Shanghai-Kwan Railway. The Admiral then proposed that the four countries most interested, Great Britain, the United States, Japan and Germany, go to China and offer to take over and organize her army, adding that if Great Britain took the lead he was sure the United States would follow, and asserted he also had a distinct intimation that Japan would join in such a movement.

The parliamentary secretary of the Foreign Office, Mr. William St. John Brodrick, replied, pointing out the difficulties in meeting Lord Beresford's desire, adding that he thought His Lordship was over-sanguine in believing the United States would follow the lead of Great Britain. Germany, he continued, had great interests in China, but she had a thousand times greater interests in Europe. As to treating the Yang-tse-kiang valley like the Shan-tung peninsula, Her Majesty's Government was not prepared to undertake the immense responsibility of governing such a territory.

Continuing, Mr. Brodrick said: 'Up to the present the treaty of Tien-tsin has been observed. No door has been shut. As regards the Yang-tse, we can send gunboats drawing six feet a thousand miles from its mouth. Although we are not prepared to undertake policing this province, constituting one-third of China, we are prepared to control the Yang-tse in order to protect our trade, and it is an essential part of the government's policy that in changes occurring in China the protection of our trade was assured.

Although it cannot undertake to relieve the Tsung-Li-Yamen of the responsibility of governing China, the government is not prepared to let British trade suffer nor pass into other hands. Therefore, it is proposed to take the following steps: With regard to the Yang-tse, we shall hold the Chinese Government responsible for its undertaking not to alienate to any other power the provinces bordering thereon, and that a connection should be made with the Burmah railway. The government will also see, whenever it is desired, that the force on the Yang-tse is sufficiently strong to protect our merchants and their trade.'

Mr. Brodrick also referred to the Anglo-Russian agreement as being a happy augury, and a fair compromise, and he doubted if the demand for a Russian railway connection to Pekin was ever made, but in effect the government, in no spirit of jealousy, but simply in the interest of China, must declare, if the demand is pressed, that it will be forced to advise the Chinese Government against a concession calculated to transfer the government of Pekin to another power.

In conclusion, Mr. Brodrick expressed the hope that there will be concord between the powers in carrying out their great work in China.

A MAMMOTH CAVE.

Victoria, B.C., June 10.—The mammoth cave of Kentucky, which has held the record heretofore as

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.

FORDE.—On May 26, 1899, at 40 Crescent street, wife of Thos. Forde, of a daughter. 12

JAMIESON.—On June 6, 1899, at 124 Crescent street the wife of Fred. C. Jamieson of a daughter. 9

KNOWLES—At Knox Church Manse, on June 6, 1899, the wife of the Rev. R. E. Knowles, B.A., minister of Knox Church, Galt, Ont., of a daughter. 10

PURCELL—At 146 Plymouth Grove, on May 31, 1899, the wife of T. H. Purcell, of a son. 10

SMITH—At 68 Grand Trunk street, on Monday, June 5, 1899, the wife of Edwin Smith, of a daughter. 6

SPROULE—On May 23, 1899, at Corndale Farm, near Custer, Michigan, the wife of Oliver Sproule, of a son.

MARRIED.

AHERN—KENNEDY—At the residence of the bride's father, No. 523 St. Denis st., in this city, on June 7, 1899, by the Rev. James Fleck, of Knox Church, William Norman Ahern, to Janet Kennedy, daughter of Mr. John Kennedy. 10

ANDERSON—ROTHWELL — At the residence of the bride's father, Listowel, Ont., on June 1, 1899, by the Rev. Dr. Williams, assisted by the Rev. T. D. McCullough, of Harriston, the Rev. P. W. Anderson, minister of the Mount Pleasant Presbyterian Church, to Clara E., eldest daughter of Benjamin Rothwell, Esq., Principal of the Public School, Listowel. 7

CALDECOTT—McBRINE — At St. Paul's Church, Bloor street, east, Toronto, on June 6, 1899, by the Rev. T. C. Des Barres, assisted by the Rev. Professor H. J. Cody, Margaret Euphemia, daughter of P. McBrine, Esq., to Frederick Caldecott, all of Toronto. 10

DUNTON—CLARKE—At the residence of the bride's father, 263 Lisgar street, Toronto, by the Rev. J. A. Rankin, John Leonard Dunton, of Britannia, Peel County, Ont., to Minnie Elyde Godfrey Clarke, only daughter of Henry Clarke, Esq. 10

EADIE—MOCHRIE—On June 6, 1899, at the residence of the bride's parents, New York city, by the Rev. John Eadie, of Point Edward, Ont., assisted by the Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D.D., of New York city, and the Rev. John Shaw, of Kansas City, Mo., brother-in-law of the bride, James P. Eadie, to Margaret Ross, daughter of John Mochrie, C.E., of New York city. 8

ENGLISH—HARRINGTON — On June 6, 1899, by the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, at the Methodist Church, Unionville, Ont., Nellie, youngest daughter of Robert Harrington, to Mr. J. English, of Toronto.

GAULT—HERCHMER — At St. George's Church, on Tuesday, June 6, 1899, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Montreal, Perceval Ridout Gault, son of the late M. H. Gault, Esq., M.P., to Frances Hilda Herchmer, daughter of Mrs. William Stanway. 7

GOODERHAM—PHILLIPS.—At the residence of the bride's father, Queen's Park, Toronto, on June 7, 1899, by the Rev. Septimus Jones, Lillie, eldest daughter of F. Phillips, Esq., to William Hargraft, eldest son of W. G. Gooderham, Esq., all of Toronto.

HENDERSON — SISSONS — At Trinity Church, Quebec, on June 3, 1899, by the Rev. E. J. Etherington, B.A., A. Henderson, of Ottawa, to Janie, daughter of R. Sissons, Esq., of Batiscan, Que. 6

HILBORN—O'CONNOR—On June 1, 1899, at the residence of Edgar O'Connor, Esq., Lacolle village, father of the bride, Alice Wilhelmina, to Ross Emerson Hilborn, by the Rev. Seth A. Mills, rector of St. Saviour's Church, Lacolle. 12

HOGLE—McKEE—At the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. J. W. McKee, Sherbrooke, Que., on June 7, 1899, by the Rev. W. H. Emsley, Mr Morley W. Hogle, to Miss Nettie E. McKee, both of Montreal.

LAWSON — BURKHOLDER—At the residence of the bride's father, Stouffville, Ont., on June 3, 1899, by the Rev. C. H. Hainer, A. H. Lawson, of Toronto, to Lillie May, daughter of S. Burkholder, Esq. 7

LUMMIS—BURNS. — At Philadelphia, on June 7, 1899, by the Rev. W. Ward Willis, William George Lummis to Ada Burns, both of Montreal. 12

LUTTRELL—MOESER—At the residence of the bride's mother, 18 Kinkora avenue, on June 6, 1899, by the Rev. E. Munson Hill, M.A., James Cameron Luttrell, to Caroline Wilhelmine, daughter of the late Frederic Moeser, both of Montreal.

MACFARLANE—MORRISON—At Cheyenne, Wyo., on June 7, 1899, at the residence of the bride's mother, Peter Macfarlane, son of the late W. S. Macfarlane, to Annie Jean, youngest daughter of the late John Morrison. 8

MACINTOSH—CLAY—On June 8, 1899, at St. George's Church, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Montreal, assisted by the Rev. O. W. Howard, B.A., Grant Macintosh, son of John Macintosh, Esq., to Bertha Florence, eldest daughter of Captain J. Bonham Clay, late 13th Hussars, formerly of Norwood, England. 8

McCOLLUM—USSHER—At the Cathedral of St. Alban the Martyr, Toronto, on June 6, 1899, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, assisted by the Rev. J. H. McCollum, father of the groom, Florence Victoria, daughter of John F. C. Ussher, Esq., Deputy Provincial Registrar of Ontario, to H. Keighly McCollum, all of Toronto.

McLEOD—GREENLEY—On Monday, June 5, 1899, at Grace Church, Chicago, by the Rev. Ernest M. Stires, rector, Robert, only son of the late Rev. James McLeod, formerly rector of St. Thomas's Church, Montreal, to Florence, youngest daughter of the late Charles Carrol Greenley, Esq., of Chicago. 8

McWILLIAM—HENDERSON — On June 1, 1899, by the Rev. Mr. Bailey, Agnes Watt Henderson, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Henderson, to Alfred McWilliam, both of Ottawa. 8

MOORE—BROOKS—At St. John's Church, Ottawa, Ont., on June 7, 1899, by the Rev. Canon Pollard, George F. Moore, of Aylmer, Que., to Lillian, third daughter of Mr. Lennox Brooks, of Farrelton, Que.

NICKLE—DICKSON—At the residence of the bride's father, Kingston, Ont., on June 7, 1899, by the Rev. M. Macgillivray, Hugh Collamer Nickle to Ethel Adine, eldest daughter of C. T. Dickson, Collector of Inland Revenue, Kingston.

POOLE—AUSTIN—At the residence of the bride's father, 573 Ontario street, Toronto, on June 1, 1899, by the Rev. Wm. Patterson, John M. Poole, President of the Poole Printing Company, Limited, to Jessie, daughter of Adam Austin, Esq. 6

ROBERTSON — WHILLENS—On June 7, 1899, at St. Paul's Church, Daly avenue, Ottawa, by the Rev. Dr. Armstrong, C. R. Robertson, of the Post-Office Department, Ottawa, to Jean, daughter of the late Robert Whillens, of Hurdman's Bridge. 10

ROWE—WAKEFIELD—At the home of the bride's father, on June 7, 1899, by the Rev. Galen H. Craik, B.A., Willis C. Rowe, of Waterville, Que., to Edna Elizabeth, second daughter of William W. Wakefield Waterville, Que. 10

SAVAGE — CUNNINGHAM—On June 7, 1899, at the residence of the bride's father, 627 Wellington street, Ottawa, by the Rev. D. M. Ramsay, Lieut. William Savage, to Ethel Agnes, youngest daughter of C. R. Cunningham, Esq. 8

SCOTT—STUART.—At the residence of the bride's father, 81 Esplanade ave., on June 7, 1899, by the Rev. Colborne Heine, Ernest J. Scott to Julia Alice, daughter of E. J. Stuart. 9

SIMONS — SANGSTER — At St. James's Church, Lake Beauport, Que., on June 8, 1899, by the Rev. G. F. Hibbard, B.A., John Simons, of Quebec, to Jane, daughter of John Sangster, Esq., of Lake Beauport. 10

SMITH—CURRAN—At Avenue Road Methodist Church, Toronto, on June 7, 1899, by the Rev. Chancellor Burwash, D.D., LL.D., Maud Curran, adopted daughter of Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Haney, of Cainstorville, to the Rev. W. B. Smith, Cainsville. 10

SNEYD—SHELDON—At 'Hillside,' Galt, Ont., on June 6, 1899, by the Rev. John Ridley, rector of Trinity Church, Henry, eldest son of the Rev. C. B. Sneyd, of Worthing, England, to Leonora (Nora), eldest daughter of Mrs. J. M. Sheldon. 10

SPRINGETT—EMERSON—On June 7, 1899, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Catherine Emerson, 67 O'Hara avenue, Toronto, by the Rev. J. W. Coburn, brother-in-law of the bride, Miss Carolyn Emerson, to Mr. J. B. Springett, both of Toronto. 10

TURNBULL—MURRAY—At 'The Rowans,' Kingston, Ont., the residence of John Mudie, Esq., by the Rev. M. Macgillivray, M.A., the Rev. James H. Turnbull, M.A., of Bowmanville, Ont., and Elizabeth Clark Murray, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Murray, Esq., Kingston, formerly of Paisley, Scotland. 6

WATSON—NATTRESS—On June 7, 1899, at the Presbyterian Church, Woodbridge, Ont., by the Rev. Thomas Nattress, B.A., brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Walter Reid, B.D., pastor of the church, and the Rev. Thomas Watson, B.A., brother of the groom, Isabella A. Nattress, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Nattress, Woodbridge, to James Renwick Watson, of Vaughan. 10

YEAMAN—GALLOWAY—At Chambly Canton, Que., on June 2, 1899, by the Rev. S. Teeson, Mr Robert Yeaman, to Miss Maragaret Galloway, both of Stirling, Scotland. 6

DIED.

BACON.—On June 10, 1899, in her 80th year, at her residence 61 Osborne street, Montreal, Sarah Jane Wadleigh, widow of the late Darius Bacon, and elder daughter of the late John Wadleigh, of Kingsey, P.Q.

BENSON—On June 6, 1899, Percival K. Benson, aged 3 years and 19 days, youngest son of A. J. Benson, 111 Percy street, Toronto. 8

BROADFOOT.—In Arran, Bruce Co., Ont., on June 1, 1899, Thos. Broadfoot, aged 60 years and 17 days, formerly of Hinchinbrooke, near Rockburn, P.Q. 'Gleaner' please copy. 9

BROWN—On June 9, 1899, Louisa Catherine, aged 24 years, beloved wife of William Brown, and daughter of the late Alexander Stewart.

CHAPMAN.—At the Royal Victoria Hospital, in this city, on Monday morning, June 12, 1899, William Francis Chapman, eldest son of Mrs. J. W. Clipsham, in his 26th year. Toronto and Brantford papers please copy. 12

COUCH—In Bowmanville, Ont., on June 3, 1899, Mabel Anna, eldest daughter of W. B. Couch, aged 27 years. 8

DAINTRY—At his residence, 'The Poplars,' Cobourg, Ont., on June 6, 1899, John Daintry, aged 67 years. 8

DORAN.—On June 8, 1899, at the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. J. W. Newman, Lower Lachine Road, after a short illness, J. Fred. Doran, son of the late S. J. Doran, and grandson of the late James Doran, in the 39th year of his age.

ELLIOT—Suddenly, at the residence of Mr. Robert Logan, merchant, Allan's Corners, on June 9, 1899, Miss Agnes Elliot, eldest daughter of the late Gavin Elliot, of Denholm, Roxburghshire, Scotland, aged 73 years.
Hawick papers please copy. 10
'My home is in Heaven,
My home is not here;
Oh, why should we murmur,
When trouble is near.'

GAMBLE—On May 28, 1899, David Gamble, Esq., of Gloucester, Ont., in the 68th year of his age. 6

HERON—At Billing's Bridge, Ont., on Friday, May 19, 1899, Elizabeth Adela, youngest daughter of John Heron, aged nine years, five months. 6

HIGGINS — At Quebec, on June 8, 1899, Theresa Ryan, widow of the late Wm. Higgins, of H. M. Customs. 10

HOSTLER—At Chicago, Ill., on June 6, 1899, Bertha Marguerite (née Schmidt), wife of Arthur W. Hostler.

LILLY—William Edward, died peacefully on June 9, 1899, as result of accident, at the age of 19 years, 2 months and 13 days.

MARSON—At 26 Lincoln avenue, Montreal, on June 5, 1899, Sarah, second daughter of the late William Greer, and beloved wife of Walter S. Marson.

McCAIG—At Howick, on May 28, 1899, Mary Thompson, beloved wife of Alexander McCaig, in the 74th year of her age, a native of Argyle, Scotland. 9

McDONELL—At the residence of his son-in-law, Alexander McDonell, in the 9th concession Township of Cornwall, County of Stormont, Ont., on May 21, 1899, John McDonell, late slide-master, Hull station, Que., aged 81 years. 8

McKEEVER—At 382 Waverley street, Toronto, on June 6, 1899, Mary Teresa O'Brien, beloved wife of Archibald McKeever, aged 30 years. 8

MEREDITH—At his late residence, No. 21 Bleecker street, Toronto, on June 6, 1899, Charles Meredith, in his 56th year 8

MURRAY.—At her brother's residence, 700 St. Antoine street, after a lingering illness on June 11, 1899, Christian, youngest daughter of Alexander Murray.

MYNOTT.—On May 23, 1899, at 101 West 102nd street, New York, Mary, youngest daughter of the late Edward Mynott, of Geneva, Canada.

O'HARA.—In this city, on June 12, 1899, at the age of 15 years, James Garnet O'Hara, youngest and dearly beloved son of Jas. O'Hara.

OSWALD—At London, England, after a short illness, William R. Oswald, aged 51. 3

SHOTTON.—In this city, on Sunday, June 11, 1899, John W. Shotton, aged 69 years.

WALKER—In this city, at his late residence, 133 Laval avenue, on Thursday morning, June 8, 1899, John Henry Walker, wood engraver, in the 68th year of his age. Born Oct. 8, 1831, at Ballimoney, County Antrim, Ireland, and son of the late Dr. John Walker.

WATKISS—Jane Crawford, wife of E. H. Watkiss, died June 10, 1899, in her 55th year. Toronto and Limerick papers please copy. 10

WILL—On June 7, 1899, Mary, second daughter of Daniel Will, after a long and painful illness.

WILSON.—On June 11, 1899, of spinal meningitis, Minnie Florence, aged 21 years, and 10 months, fifth daughter of J. C. Wilson.

IN MEMORIAM.

MASSEY—In loving memory of the Rev. Samuel Massey, who entered into rest, on Thursday, June 10, 1897.

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