Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTY-SEVENTH YEAR. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1902. MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS. $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.

READY FOR THE CORONATION.

London is Thronged With Visitors for the Historic Event.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER REACHED LIVERPOOL ON SATURDAY LAST.

Toronto, Ont., June 17.—An 'Evening Telegram's' special London cable says: It was intended that immediately upon its arrival at Liverpool, the Canadian coronation contingent should proceed at once by special train to London. Rain fell heavily, however, and the contingent remained on the steamship 'Parisian' overnight. The Lord Mayor of Liverpool boarded the steamer, and cordially welcomed the Earl of Minto. He then addressed the Canadian troops from the bridge. Regret was expressed that the original programme for the reception of the Canadians had to be cancelled on account of the unfavorable weather. The Lord Mayor said he was gratified to have the contingent in Liverpool. Britain, he continued, was deeply grateful to the Dominion of Canada for services rendered in South Africa. 'The colonies,' he declared, 'stood by the Mother Country nobly, and everyone rejoices at the return of peace. The war has cemented the colonies to Britain more closely than before.'

After the Lord Mayor's address Lt.-Col. Pellatt returned thanks on behalf of his command, and the troops cheered lustily.

The contingent arrived at the Alexandra Palace yesterday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock. The men are quartered in nine large marquees, with board floorings; sixty men in each. The palace grounds are situated in the north part of London, and command a grand view of the city. The incessant rain of the past few weeks has made the ground very soggy and unpleasant.

The men are all in splendid health and presented a most soldierly appearance. They were greatly admired by the throngs of people awaiting their arrival at the palace.

Lord Minto has arrived in London. Among the other arrivals are the Premiers of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

A SUGGESTION.

The suggestion is made that every town in Canada plant an oak tree on coronation day, the trees to be called King Edward's oak.

The Hon. F. W. Borden, Canadian Minister of Militia, attended the review at Aldershot.

New York, June 18.—A special cable to the 'Tribune' from London, says:—The colonial and Indian contingents for the coronation processions now in London, already number nearly two thousand foot and horse. Colonel Pellatt has brought the Canadian force to London from the 'Parisian' in excellent form, and Lieut.-Colonel J. Lyons Biggar, as chief staff officer, has made excellent arrangements for entertaining the troops at Alexandra Palace. This Canadian officer will have the same duties as Sir Edward Ward at the jubilee in directing the arrangements for the colonial forces, about a thousand of whom will be mounted in the second day's coronation procession. Lord Minto has returned to England from Canada in excellent health.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Barton, with their wives, will be in the first carriage in the second day's procession, and will be escorted by Canadian and Australian guards of honor. Mr. Whitelaw Reid, United States special ambassador, will be in a carriage with Admiral Gervais and the Turkish Netherland's special ambassadors.

The official details of both street pageants as published confirm the previous forecasts. The coronation procession will be shorter and the succeeding days' parade longer and more elaborate than had been anticipated.

CORONATION FESTIVITIES

LONDON RAPIDLY ASSUMING GALA ATTIRE.

London, June 20.—There has been an improvement in the weather, and this has greatly enhanced the beauty of all the decorations in London. Throughout last evening the tops of the omnibuses were crowded with sight-seers, traversing the route of the coronation procession.

The fleet that will take part in the coronation celebration is beginning to assemble at Portsmouth. During the afternoon the battleship 'London,' the flagship of Admiral Sir Charles Hotham, was joined by the battleships 'Majestic,' 'Hannibal' and 'Mars' and the cruisers 'Orlando' and 'Hawkes.' Signal stations along the coast report the approach of several foreign warships.

A ROYAL SALUTE.

The King has ordered the fleet to fire a royal salute at the hour when the crown is placed on his head.

The 'Daily Mail' announces that the intention to have communication by means of wireless telegraphy between the various ships that will take part in the coronation review has been abandoned for the reason that the system has not been found sufficiently reliable by the navy.

GALA OPERA NIGHT.

The programme for the gala opera night at the Covent Garden Theatre on June 30 includes one act each from 'Carmen,' 'Rigoletto' and 'Tannhauser.' The other operas have not yet been decided upon. The performance will begin at nine o'clock with a chorus of English amateurs from Sheffield singing 'God Save the King,' accompanied by the band of the Coldstream Guards. The chorus will then sing the coronation ode written by A. C. Bonson and composed by Dr. Elgar.

The 'Telegraph' says that Mme. Nordica has been asked to sing Elizabeth's music in the second act of 'Tannhauser' at the gala performance at the Covent Garden Theatre. It is not known whether she will accept, as the rôle is not in her repertoire.

CANADIANS WILL LEAD.

In the colonial procession on June 27 the Canadians will have the leading position. They will be headed by General Hunter, followed by the chief staff officer, Major T. A. Cooke, A.D.C., the Canadian artillery and cavalry, and the Australian cavalry. The first carriage will contain Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Hon. Mr. Barton, premier of the Australian Commonwealth, and their wives, and following them the premiers and representatives of other colonies and their wives.

IRISH WILL BE ABSENT.

At a meeting of the Irish members of the House of Commons yesterday resolutions to the effect that the Irish Nationalists as a protest against the misgovernment of their country, take no part in the present coronation celebrations, and that the Irish party be summoned to meet in Dublin on the day of King Edward's coronation to take into consideration the condition of Ireland, were unanimously adopted.

In the House of Commons last evening Mr. John Redmond, Nationalist, raised the question of the sentencing at Sligo of Mr. Patrick McHugh, M.P., to three months' imprisonment for contempt of court. Mr. Redmond maintained that the magistrate only had power to commit for seven days for such an offence. The government admitted that the sole authority for imposing a three months' sentence was a statute of Edward III. applying only to Ireland, and consented to appoint a committee to inquire into the case.

THE KING IN DANGER

Story Current in London of a Plot to Take His Life.

London, June 18.—A story was current in London last night of the discovery of a plot to assassinate the King. It has created considerable discussion in newspapers and other circles, but is lacking in anything like official confirmation. According to the current report the ing's sudden illness at Aldershot was not due to a cold, but was merely an excuse for withdrawing His Majesty from public functions owing to the discovery by Scotland Yard of a plot against his life. The principals in this plot have not yet been arrested. It is cited in confirmation of this story that the King's recovery when he was ensconced at Windsor Castle was as complete and speedy as his attack had been sudden.

On the other hand, it must be pointed out that if His Majesty's illness was merely diplomatic, the officials certainly took a great deal of trouble in keeping up the fiction. Sir Francis Laking, physician in ordinary to the King, was summoned by telegraph to Aldershot, his prescriptions were hurriedly filled and everything about the King's apartments indicated the genuine nature of his illness. Furthermore the King's journey from Aldershot to Windsor in his motor car and his subsequent drive to-day in Windsor Park do not seem to indicate any fear of a violent attack upon his person.

At Scotland Yard last night the utmost reticence was maintained concerning these rumors. It was noticeable, however, that the chief inspectors, who usually return home at night, were all on duty there, and while they refused to see newspaper reporters, declined either to deny or confirm the rumor.

In a despatch from Geneva, Switzerland, the correspondent of the 'Daily Chronicle' says the continental police are co-operating with the English police to prevent anarchists and evil-doers from smuggling themselves into England while the coronation festivities are in progress. Numerous anarchists have recently disappeared from Zurich and Geneva, says the correspondent, and they are supposed to be waiting in Paris for a favorable opportunity to cross the Channel.

The King drove out yesterday in a closed carriage. He looked well. Sir Francis Knollys, the King's private secretary, announced that His Majesty is getting on very well, but that the physicians did not think it advisable that he should attend the Ascot race meeting.

The King passed a comfortable night, and is reported to be progressing favorably. His doctors are not, however, allowing him to transact any business except what is of the greatest importance.

Queen Alexandra is nursing her husband, personally directing the arrangements for his comfort and taking the head of affairs in the castle.

THE KING'S HEALTH.

OFFICIAL ORDER FOR THE CORONATION DAY PROCESSION ISSUED.

London, June 19.—The following statement was issued from Windsor Castle last night: 'We are authorized to state that in anticipation of the severe strain to which the King will be subjected during the coronation festivities, His Majesty's medical advisers have recommended him to forego all public engagements during the next few days.

'KNOLLYS.'

Sir Francis Knollys, who signs the foregoing, is private secretary to King Edward

The papers regard the cancellation of the King's engagements as merely a precautionary measure. The weather is dry and the temperature is still about sixty degrees.

The King and Queen gave a dinner party at Windsor Castle last evening. They drove together for two hours in Windsor Park in the afternoon.

THE CORONATION PROCESSION.

The official order for the Coronation Day procession has been issued. Nine carriages, containing royal relatives, and followed by the carriages of the Prince and Princess of Wales, will leave Buckingham Palace for Westminster Abbey at 9.05 in the morning. The King's procession will leave at 10.30, preceded by an escort of the First Life Guards, and four carriages, conveying pages, secretaries, maids of honor and members of the household. Then will come His Majesty's personal aides-de-camp, and the headquarters staff, riding abreast. will precede the state coach bearing the King and Queen. Then will come a mounted escort, headed by the Duke of Connaught, and including officials bearing the Royal Standard.

The programme of the second day's procession shows that the United States, Dutch, French and Turkish special ambassadors will together occupy the fourth of thirteen carriages bearing members of the King's household, relations and foreign delegates. They will precede the Lord Mayor of London, who will be immediately in front of the state coach.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

The city of London has progressed with its coronation preparations sufficiently to illuminate its chief buildings, experimentally, for two hours last evening. The Bank of England, the Mansion House, the official residence of the Lord Mayor and the leading insurance and banking offices were transformed from their usual grey gloom to brilliant spectacles, all their outlines being set out with red and white lights. There were many great crystal flambeaux and crowns, with the royal initials formed of various-colored electric lamps.

TO RELEASE SOLDIERS.

The War Office announces that it is the King's desire to release all soldier prisoners who are undergoing sentences of less than twenty-eight days before his coronation. This does not apply to longer sentences or to those soldiers sentenced after to-day.

AN AFRICAN 'LION.'

Lewanike, king of Barotseland, Africa, is the only negro ruler who will attend the coronation. He has been in England for some little time, and is making active use of the London season. He goes sight-seeing in the West End resorts daily, attired in an immaculate silk hat, frock coat and patent leather shoes He dined last evening at the private residence of Mr. and Mrs. Talbot, who are relations of the Earl of Shrewsbury. The guests included the Archbishop of Armagh, the Earl and Countess of Seafield and the Earl of Carysford. Subsequently a reception in his honor was attended by the Marchioness of Tweedale, Viscount and Viscountess Bangor and Lord and Lady de Freyne and many other persons prominent in society. The Talbots, in sending an announcement to the press, say that Lewanike 'honored them by his presence at dinner.'

THE KING'S HEALTH.

London, June 19.—The King drove for an hour in Windsor Park yesterday afternoon in a closed brougham.

The King's projected visit to Eton on Saturday, June 21, has been postponed with his other engagements, which has caused great disappointment, as all preparations had been made for a big water pageant. Their Majesties were going to the college in the old royal barge (built for George II.), a magnificent relic, with an elaborate canopy and high stern, which King Edward recently ordered to be made seaworthy.

EUROPEAN VISITORS

THE ITALIAN REPRESENTATIVES THE FIRST TO ARRIVE.

London, June 23.—The arrival of European royalties to attend the coronation began yesterday afternoon. The streets from Victoria Station to Buckingham Palace and Park lane, where some of the visitors are lodged in private residences, were thronged with curious sightseers. The crowds readily made way for the royal carriages, whose redcoated coachmen were the only indication of the status of the occupants, all of whom wore ordinary clothes. The platform at Victoria Station was covered with red carpet, while the station itself was decorated with flags and palms. The Duke and Duchess of Aosta crossed from Calais to Dover yesterday afternoon, and arrived in London last evening. The Italian ambassador and delegates from Italian commercial and benevolent societies received them. The Duke wore a dark jacket, light waistcoat and a Derby hat. He warmly greeted the delegates from the Garibaldi societies, and asked them to be his guests on Tuesday. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Roumania and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha came to London by way of Ostend and Dover. Delegations from the Fifth Hussars and First Dragoons of the German army have arrived.

THE GERMAN ENVOYS.

The Emperor William's coronation delegation from the German army, headed by Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, have not lost a moment in showing to all the world how their Imperial master desires to wipe out the unfriendly feeling against Germany, which alone, among the powers, is not cordially welcomed here now. Count von Waldersee had only been in London a few hours when Lord Roberts arranged a dinner for him and the other German officers, where the head of the Kaiser's army proposed a health to King Edward in a speech, every word of which was closely weighed. He thanked Earl Roberts for the opportunity of meeting his other guests, and said it was a great honor to partake in the coronation of King Edward. He added: 'The fact of my having the honor last year to command British troops, and see for myself their good training and gallantry adds to my pleasure at being the guest of the ever-victorious Field Marshal Roberts. We German soldiers all know well how difficult and arduous a task the British army had to accomplish in South Africa. We know also that the men of your army accomplished their task with the utmost devotion to their country, and with bravery and humanity.'

Count von Waldersee toasted the King and the British army.

Earl Roberts, in replying to the toast, thanked Count von Waldersee in the most sincere manner for the complimentary terms he had employed in speaking of the British army. He assured him that the British soldiers were deeply sensible of the kindly feeling that prompted him to speak so appreciatively of them. Earl Roberts proposed a toast to the Kaiser and the great German army, of which His Majesty is the head.

BEFORE THE CORONATION

Hopes Raised by Gleams of Sunshine

THE SUPPORTERS OF A ZOLLVEREIN DISCOURAGED—A COLD DOUCHE FROM SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH.

(Cable Dispatch to the New York 'Evening Post.')

London, June 21.—At last, after dripping weeks, the sun seems ready to shine on the coronation. Already, five days before the ceremony, London is half-barricaded, half-beflagged and bemasted, while every street along the eight miles of the route of the royal procession has its wooden stands and balconies, waiting for their bunting and streamers. Never, in the memory of living man, has the metropolis seen such a to-do.

In the face of the coming festivities home politics are dull and stale. A ripple comes from the South African Loyalists' agitation for the suspension of the Constitution of Cape Colony in order to free Lord Milner from any colonial parliamentary check during the next year or two in the development of his plans, leading up to a federation of all South Africa on a mixed Canadian and Australian scheme. This and the doings of the coming coronation conference are the rather slow themes of every one of the multitudinous public dinners and luncheons through which the colonial premiers and other visitors are now being piloted.

The Imperial Zollvereinists, who up to Wednesday afternoon were joyfully proclaiming the Chancellor of the Exchequer as a convert to their ranks, are now in despair, and sing a doleful tune. They made sure that Mr. Chamberlain had won over Sir Michael Hicks-Beach to some form of customs unity for the British Empire on the basis of moderate British taxation on imports of foreign food and raw materials in the interests of the colonial producer. Sir Michael's speech on Wednesday dashes these hopes to the ground.

As though it were not of his own creation, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach now denounces as an extraordinary delusion the idea that the government intend to change the principles upon which the fiscal system of the country is based. He explicitly states and makes this denunciation in behalf of the whole cabinet. Yet only a few weeks ago Mr. Chamberlain was publicly denouncing what he called the Shibboleths of free-trade principles, praying that the occasions which the cereal tax and the colonial conference offered of keeping British trade in British hands might not be lost. All this is something of a mystery which the colonial conference alone can dissipate.

Experience suggests that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach seldom puts his foot down to take it up again. If it is facts that the coronation conference wants, when it comes to consider proposals for a customs unity for the Empire, Sir Robert Giffen, the well-known economist, gives plenty in a letter which compels even the 'Times' to admit that no case is left for the much-canvassed suggestion that the Empire encircle itself with a 10 percent tariff against outside products, the proceeds of the duty forming an Imperial defence fund. Sir Robert Giffen shows that the imports into Empire ports amount to 472,000,000 sterling, on which a 10 percent tax would yield £47,000,000. But the proportion for the United Kingdom is £414,000,000. Therefore, the British contribution would be £41,000,000, while the quota of the other parts of the Empire would be only £6,000,000. On the basis of population, the latter ought to pay £10,000,000.

With regard to British trade, the trade upon which the naval supremacy fabric of the whole Empire rests, Sir Robert Giffen shows that the price of all British manufactures for export obviously would be raised by 10 percent. Again, if Great Britain should differentiate in favor of the colonies, and make them free of the 10 percent on their exports to the mother country, which amount to 110,000,000 sterling, Great Britain would put £11,000,000 into the pockets of the colonies, against £3,500,000 of tax which the colonies have to pay. In return for all this benefit to the colonies, Great Britain would get nothing. Sir Robert asks what the British taxpayer would be likely to think of such a proposal.

BACK IN LONDON.

Their Majesties Have Returned From Windsor

London, June 23.—The King and Queen arrived in London from Windsor at 12.30 to-day. His Majesty appeared to be in his usual health.

With the return of the court to London from Windsor to-day the festival of the coronation of King Edward may be said to have commenced and each day until midnight on Saturday, when the last gun of the royal salute will be fired by the fleet at Spithead, will furnish its quota of the attractions which promise to make the week memorable. From to-day the special ambassadors, envoys and princes, invited to join in the festivities become the guests of the King.

Throughout the day numbers of royal personages have been arriving from the continent. They were met at the railway stations by royal carriages and guards of honor and were escorted to the official residences assigned to them. Consequently, plenty of entertainment was provided for the crowds of sightseers filling the streets.

A big throng took the opportunity of greeting the King and Queen in their entry to the capital and semi-state progress to Buckingham Palace. Accompanied by Prince and Princess Charles, their Majesties reached Paddington at 12.30 p.m., and proceeded in semi-state landaus, drawn by four horses with postilions, preceded by outriders and attended by an escort of the Royal Dragoon Guards, along the route usually followed by the late Queen Victoria. The thoroughfares were thickly lined and the enthusiasm of the spectators evidenced their delight at the ocular proof of the recovery of the King from his recent indisposition. Rigorous police precautions were taken at the railway station; but the public managed to invade the bridges crossing the track and the arrival of the royal train was greeted with wild cheering. The King lost no time in alighting and after chatting with the railway officials entered a carriage. His Majesty appeared to be in his usual health. He walked, perhaps, somewhat heavily, but he showed few symptoms of his recent illness.

Their Majesties reached Buckingham Palace shortly before one o'clock. They received the same hearty welcome from the thousands of people who congregated in the avenues leading to the Royal residence as greeted them throughout the entire route from the station.

A ROYAL DINNER.

London, June 24.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra gave a grand dinner party last night at Buckingham Palace to seventy royal personages, who practically represented the sovereigns of all the monarchies of the world.

The list of their Majesties' guests was headed by the Czarewitch of Russia, who arrived in London last evening, and included an imposing array of princes and princess and all the members of the British royal family.

Buckingham Palace was beautifully decorated, and the bands of the Grenadiers and Coldstream Guards discoursed throughout the evening. The dinner was followed by a brilliant reception, which was attended by the members of the suites of all the foreign potentates now in London.

RECEPTION BY MR. AND MRS. CHAMBERLAIN.

London, June 24.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, and Mrs. Chamberlain received the colonial premiers and other distinguished visitors from Great Britain's colonies, at their London residence last evening.

STRIKE IS ENDED.

CARS ARE RUNNING AGAIN IN TORONTO.

(See also Page 20.)

Toronto, June 24.—The Toronto Street Railway strike is at an end and cars are running as usual this morning. An agreement, which is practically a compromise, was signed last night by the general manager, by the Board of Trade committee and by the chairman of the men's committee.

PREMIER IN LONDON

Sir Wilfrid Laurier now Comfortably Established at the Hotel Cecil

ROYAL VISITORS ARRIVING—COUNT VON WALDERSEE'S TRIBUTE TO BRITISH SOLDIERS.

London, June 23.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier of Canada, who comes to England to attend the conference of the colonial premiers and to be present at the coronation ceremonies, and who arrived on Saturday night at Liverpool on the Cunard steamer 'Etruria,' has arrived in London, and is quartered at the Hotel Cecil.

WELCOME TO COLONIALS.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Hon. G. W. Ross, premier of Ontario, were unfortunate in not arriving in time for the chief function on Saturday, which was the welcome of the colonial troops at Alexandra Palace. The ceremony and warmth displayed is hardly required in order to convince any one that the empire is world-wide, and that London has become a picturesque capital.

Hampton Court is the headquarters of the colonial troops, and all races are on exhibition. The tall Sikhs in khaki jackets and heads puggareed with crimson cloths; the brown Ghoorkhas, with long knives and swaggering strides; the stealthy Pathans, in Oriental uniforms; the copper-faced guards from the Straits Settlements; the negroes from West Africa and Rhodesia; the wide-awake volunteers from Canada, and the brawny soldiers from Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, are united in an unparalleled imperial spectacle for staid and sombre London.

Piccadilly, Park Lane, Pall Mall and Whitehall are closing with traffic hour after hour, but enlivened with ceaseless byplays of masqueraders and costumes. If Thackeray were in the old corner of the Athenaeum Club he could have strange glimpses of Oriental maharajahs, or grand viziers from Uganda, in blue gowns with silver hats; or sallow Celestials in attendance, and would fail to know Pall Mall, with its timbered stands and brick-red decorations. Piccadilly is transformed beyond recognition by old-time Londoners. The clattering of hammers is heard night and day as the timber construction receives the finishing touches and the red felting is nailed down and a thousand painters are mixing and splotching colors along the route of the royal parade.

THE CANADIAN ARCH.

The most remarkable decoration in town is the Canadian arch, midway of Whitehall, which has reached its finish. It is artistically designed, and has a business and commercial side as an attractive advertisement of the agricultural resources of the Dominion.

All the streets along the line of the royal progress are already fluttering with banners and bunting. It is the fantastic medley of colors that foreshadowed a hope for pretty things.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's first word on the subject of preferential trade is awaited with peculiar interest by Canadians, who are sorely disappointed by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's action respecting the maize duty and Mr. Barton's coolness in discussing the imperial zollverein.

Preparations for the crowning hurry on apace. It is already difficult for pedestrians to traverse the main thoroughfares, such as The Strand, Piccadilly and Whitehall, during the greater part of the day, and they are almost impassable at night owing to the crowds of visitors, with which store clerks, costers and London's marvellous floating population generally mingle nightly as they wander through the streets, gazing at the decorations, which are now taking on a finished aspect.

THE COLONIAL MINISTERS.

The colonial ministers, all of whom have arrived here, are features of attraction. The sentries guarding their hotel and their gorgeous royal carriages and footmen greatly accentuate popular interest. Every afternoon crowds gather outside the Hotel Cecil, gaze at these brilliant equipages and seem to enjoy the sight just as much as if they knew one premier from another.

From the colonial contingents some protests are heard. It appears that the War Office has arranged that all troops specially sent to the coronation shall, with the exception of the cavalry, be utilized to line the route of the procession, instead of actually taking part in it. As the major part of the visiting contingents consist of infantry, the arrangement has created some disappointment.

The Governor-General of Canada, the Earl of Minto; the High Commissioner of Canada, Lord Strathcona, and Col. Pellatt, in command of the Canadians, are doing their utmost to induce the War Office to allow the colonial troops to take part in the procession as units, regardless of the arm of the service to which they may belong.

COLONIAL GUARD

CANADIANS, AUSTRALIANS AND NEW ZEALANDERS DOING SENTRY AT THE HOTEL CECIL.

London, June 21.—A guard chosen from the Canadian, Australian and New Zealand coronation contingents are doing sentry duty at the Hotel Cecil for the colonial premiers.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LEGISLATURE.

Victoria, B.C., June 23.—The Provincial Legislature was prorogued at noon on Saturday by Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, lieutenant-governor, after the longest session in the history of the province.

THE CORONATION.

Details of the Ceremony in Westminster Abbey.

OMENS AND UNLOOKED FOR INCIDENTS AT FORMER CROWNINGS.

A Glance at the Empire Over Which King Edward Reigns.

For long the eyes of the English-speaking races all through the world have been turned on the preparations for the coronation now so soon to take place. This interest has been greatly increased since the glad day of June 1, when the news came that the South African war had some to a close.

There are some people, especially in the United States, who think that the forthcoming ceremonies are all to be characterized as absurd. But it must be remembered that there is hardly a detail connected with the ceremonies in which the King himself will take part which has not its reason in some ancient event or custom. In these days the coronation of a British monarch adds nothing to his powers or dignity, but it was very different in the days when the King ruled over a number of turbulent nobles, each of them supreme in his own territory and each able to give considerable trouble to his overlord. In feudal times the King felt a good deal more comfortable after the Barons had formally sworn allegiance to him and could be counted on to aid him in case of need. At the coronation service the paying of homage by the Princes, Archbishops, Bishops, Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Viscounts and Barons, will be by far the most lengthy feature.

Look at these ceremonies, each a 'living tradition' reminding men of a history which has made and stamped itself into the life of the English-speaking world.

In the coronation procession of nobles, commoners and officers of state, St. Edward's staff is borne by one of the leading peers. Others carry on a cushion the spurs, the ancient emblem of knighthood, then the sceptre with the cross, both of gold and studded with gems; fourth, the sword, emblem of temporal justice; fifth, the pointed sword, denoting spiritual justice; sixth, the sword of mercy, or, as it is called, the curtana; seventh, the sword of state; eighth, the sceptre with the dove; ninth, the orb, a globe of gold with gems in bands across it; tenth, St. Edward's crown; eleventh, the patina, a piece of silver plate used for the communion; twelfth, the chalice of gold; thirteenth, the Bible.

The most important events in connection with the coronation will take place on June 26, 27, and 28. On the first of these days King Edward will be crowned. The second day he will make his royal progress through the city of London, and the third day the great naval review off Spithead is to be held. Actually the coronation fetes have already begun with the review of the soldiers at Aldershot, and will not end till a fortnight after the naval review.

Then, after the central events, there are such fixtures as the King's garden party at Windsor Castle on Monday, June 30, at which the special coronation envoys will be present, and the coronation dinners to the poor of London, to be provided by His Majesty, on July 5. It is expected that the last-named entertainment will prove one of the most interesting in the whole series of festivities. The dinners will not all be given at one place, experience of previous affairs of the same character having shown the unwisdom of such a course. The dinners will be given in every district of London some of them in tents erected in public places. In the Holborn district, for instance, the poor will dine in tents erected in the beautiful gardens of Lincoln's Inn.

IN THE ABBEY.

In the words of the Duke of Argyll, brother-in-law of King Edward, 'the great solemnity of a coronation is in the religious service held where the vast Abbey Church of Edward the Confessor rears its twin square towers a hundred yards behind Westminster Hall and the modern Houses of Parliament.

When the coronation, the greatest of all civic ceremonies, is blended with the religious service which consecrates a sovereign's life to the welfare of the nation, and the dim spaces under the groining and roof traceries of the 'Confessor's church' are banked with scarlet-covered galleries and seats filled with a multitude of people, there is no one who is not moved by the gorgeous and solemn spectacle.

The prayers of a mighty nation ascend from all that ordered pomp and state. These prayers to God for the continuance of the blessings he has granted; for the free use of rights of citizens, strong in their loyalty to kings who are themselves loyal to the people's laws, form the consecration of the monarch.

Westminster Abbey, where the ceremonies will take place, has a capacity of some eight thousand people. This will barely give accommodation for the officials who have the absolute right to be present. But those who cannot secure entrance will have good posts of vantage in the stands erected just outside the Abbey. The Abbey will be in the absolute charge of the Earl Marshal, the Duke of Norfolk, for twenty-four hours preceding the ceremony, and all ordinary services will be suspended.

It is the Lord Chamberlain, the Marquis of Cholmondeley, who has invited the guests and has allotted to them their places, but he has not the power to keep out a small company of Westminster schoolboys, who from the most ancient times have had the right of entrance to the Abbey upon all times and occasions.

As to the Coronation Day itself, June 26, the ceremony in the Abbey will probably last three or four hours, though it is timed for two hours. The coronation procession is expected to leave Buckingham Palace at ten o'clock in the morning. The King will spend the night preceding the coronation in this palace. The parade will be by the Duke of York's steps, through the Horse Guards, down Parliament street to Westminster Abbey.

THE PREPARATION.

The royal robes and regalia will be brought to the Abbey from the Tower on the night preceding and placed in charge of the Dean of Westminster, the Very Rev. George Granville Bradley, who will conduct with the King a private rehearsal of some of the features of the next day's ceremony.

According to the official 'Form and order of the service' that is to be performed, and the ceremonies that are to be observed, in the coronation of their Majesties King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra in the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster, on Thursday, June 26, 1902, the procession will be marshalled in a large temporary building erected outside the west door of the Abbey, and thither the regalia will be taken by the Dean and Prebendaries, to be carried back into the Abbey by the Peers appointed, after infinite labor by the Court of Claims, for the purpose.

The archbishops and bishops vested in capes, shall await outside the west door and not begin to move into the church till notice is given them of the Royal approach.

As the King and Queen enter and pass to the theatre (the raised platform on which the most solemn rites in connection with the ceremony will take place) they will be welcomed by the shouts of the King's scholars of Westminster School and by the anthem, 'I was glad when they said unto me, we will go into the house of the Lord,' etc.

Instead of going direct to their thrones the Royal pair will take their seats in chairs just before their thrones. Then the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev. Frederick Temple, accompanied by the Lord High Chancellor, Earl Halsbury; the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Marquis of Cholmondeley, and the Garter King of Arms, Sir Albert Woods, will go to the four corners of the theatre, east, south, west, north, and present to the people the King, who rises and stands in that direction, with these words:—

'Sirs, I here present unto you King Edward, the undoubted King of this Realm. Wherefore all you who are come this day to do your homage, are you willing to do the same?'

Then the ancient Abbey will resound with the shouts of all those present, while the people will reply to each demand, 'God save King Edward!' At the last recognition trumpets sound and drums beat.

THE ANOINTING.

The lords carrying the regalia will step up, and the Dean of Westminster, the Very Rev. George Granville Bradley, will place the regalia on the altar. The abbreviated litany and part of the communion service will follow. Then the Archbishop will recite the Nicene Creed, and the Bishop of London, the Right Rev. Arthur Winnington-Ingram, will preach a short sermon. Just before the sermon, the King, who up to that stage of the ceremony will have been uncovered, will put on a cap of crimson velvet, trimmed with ermine. Then comes the oath taking, after which the King will be anointed. The King lays aside his crimson robes and takes off his cap of state, which are carried by the appointed officers into St. Edward's Chapel. The coronation chair, which is known as St. Edward's chair, and contains the 'Stone of Destiny,' having been placed in front of the altar, His Majesty takes his seat. Four Knights of the Garter hold over his head a canopy of cloth of gold, and the Dean of Westminster pours from a vessel called the ampulla some of the scented oil with a gold spoon. With this the archbishop anoints the King, pouring a few drops on his head, a little on his hands, making the motion in the form of a cross, when the sovereign kneels and is blessed by the archbishop with uplifted hand; thus consecrating him 'King over this people whom the Lord your God hath given you to rule and govern.'

The anointing of the monarch is about the most ancient feature of the coronation. We read in the account of how Jehoash was crowned by the priest Jehoida: 'And he brought forth the King's son, and put the crown upon him and the testimony; and they made him King and anointed him, and they clapped their hands and said "God save the King."' In the East oil was used as a symbol of consecration to God, not only of persons, but also of things. Thus Jacob poured oil on the stone which he had used as a pillow, and which, some Englishmen still gravely declare, is the stone of the coronation chair at Westminster Abbey.

THE VESTING.

Still kneeling, the sovereign's heels are touched with the spurs taken from the altar, and he receives the Sword of Justice.

The Dean then receives from the Master of the Robes the Armilla and Imperial Mantle of Cloth of Gold, the Robe of Righteousness, and invests His Majesty, the Lord Great Chamberlain fastening the clasp. His Majesty afterwards sits down, and the Dean, bringing from the altar the Orb and the Cross, they are placed in his hand by the Archbishop during a prayer, after which the Dean replaces them on the altar.

The Archbishop receives from the Officer of the Jewel House the King's Ring of Dignity, and places it with prayer upon His Majesty's right hand little finger. The glove presented by the Lord of the Manor of Worksop is put on, the King takes the Sceptre with the Cross, the ensign of power, in his right hand, and the Sceptre with the Dove, the rod of equity and mercy, in his left.

THE ACTUAL CORONATION.

Then will come the actual crowning. The Primate will take St. Edward's crown from the altar and place it on King Edward's head, a fanfare of trumpets will be sounded, and guns will fire salutes. The Archbishop of Canterbury will next address the King, exhorting him to be strong and of good courage, so that he may receive the crown of righteousness; the peers will put on their coronets, and, the presentation of the Bible having been made, the King will be enthroned by being led to the hitherto unoccupied throne. As the anointing is the oldest, so the 'Presentating of the Holy Bible' is the newest of all the coronation ceremonies. It was introduced when William and Mary were crowned. The words have now been abbreviated with good effect, so as to close with the strongest sentence: 'Here is wisdom, this is the royal law, these are the lively oracles of God.' Another solemn admonition from the Archbishop of Canterbury will be followed by marks of homage from the archbishops, bishops and peers.

After this ceremony is completed the Queen will be crowned. She will be anointed on the head, four peeresses holding a magnificent canopy over her; the King will put a ring on her finger, the Archbishop of York, the Most Rev. William Dalrymple Maclagan, will place the crown on her head, and the sceptre and ivory rod and dove will be placed in her hands.

Prayers will be delivered, the peeresses will put on their coronets, and the service will end with the celebration of the Communion, the King presenting the bread and wine, and giving as the offertory an altar-cloth and an ingot of gold, a pound in weight, and the Queen an altar-cloth and a mark-weight of gold.

After the ceremony Their Majesties will return to Buckingham Palace, by way of Charing Cross, Cockspur street, Pall Mall, St. James's street, Piccadilly, Hyde Park Corner, and Constitution Hill.

The King and Queen will, of course, ride in the gorgeous State coach, which was not used at either of the Victorian jubilees, and which is declared to be the most wonderful carriage in existence. Then there will be a magnificent military display, under the direction of the Duke of Connaught. There will be troops from many far-distant colonies, all to accentuate the size and grandeur of the British Empire.

It has been found at previous empire ceremonies in London that the visitors from Hindustan have created more interest than almost any other feature. Their dazzling display of priceless jewels—some of them are literally covered with diamonds, emeralds, and rubies—their solemn and dignified demeanor, and the sense of the power, even over life and death, they wield in their own dominions, have combined to make them the observed of all observers.



KING EDWARD VII.



QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

There will be a fine selection of these potentates for the delectation of the coronation crowds.

Large as is the sum which a visiting American will have to pay if he wishes to see the procession on either June 26 or 27 satisfactorily and in comfort, it will cost him a good deal more to get a good view of the naval review at Spithead on June 28. Twenty-five guineas a head is the sum asked for accommodation on many steamers. The review will doubtless be a striking spectacle. Many of the finest ships in the British Navy will participate in it, and the following foreign countries will be represented: The United States, Germany, Japan, the Argentine Republic, Denmark, and Russia. Possibly this list may be augmented before the review. As at present arranged, Japan, Great Britain's ally in the Far East, will be the only country which will be represented by more than one vessel.

London intends to surpass all previous records in the matter of decorations and illuminations. It was a happy idea to make the decorations in the city of an old-style character, and the historic streets in that part of London will present an appearance very similar to that which they bore in the days of Queen Bess. All over the kingdom on coronation night will be bonfires and illuminations.

VIEWING THE PROCESSIONS.

Persons who want to see the actual coronation procession have been able—at a stiff price—to purchase seats on one or other of the thoroughfares just mentioned.

But it is the next day, when the King and Queen make their royal progress through the British metropolis, that the visitors to and citizens of London will be able to view the procession from house fronts and stands, and from behind the rows of soldiers. Prices for seats for the first day's procession are higher than for the second day, but it is doubtful if it will be a quarter as well worth seeing. King Edward knows very well that something is due to the public in return for the enormous sums that have been and will be spent, and it may be taken for granted that the second day's procession will be 'worth the money.' It will probably far surpass the splendid procession at Queen Victoria's second jubilee.

FORMER CORONATIONS.

SOME VERY EXTRAORDINARY OMENS.

In the old days people taking part in a ceremony were always on the lookout for omens, whether auspicious or otherwise. Many portents have been recorded in connection with the coronations in England which even in such a skeptical age as the present seem almost supernatural. Such records exist as far back as the reign of Richard of the Lion Heart. When that warrior-monarch had the crown of England placed on his head it is recorded that great alarm was caused among the courtiers by the appearance of a bat, which, wakened by the sunshine and the clamor, came out from its hiding-place amid the church rafters and circled around the throne. Yet another omen was the unexplainable ringing of the Abbey bells, not in a joyous peal, but in a sort of toll, which is said to have occurred without any bell-ringers' assistance.

At the coronation of King John much notice was taken of the fact that he hurried away from the Abbey without receiving the Sacrament, which through long ages has been regarded as an essential part of the coronation ceremony.

For the miserable Edward II., who ended his disordered reign at the hands of murderers in Berkeley Castle, everything went wrong. Mistake after mistake occurred in the ceremony itself. The crown fell to the ground while being handed to the archbishop, and the King made mistakes in his oath and responses; and so great was the tumult in the streets that many persons were killed.

Henry VI., whose reign was a record of almost continual misfortune and civil war, was crowned in his seventeenth year, and it is narrated that the harvest was so bad and corn so scarce that the people were glad to make bread of fern-roots. More than that; it is recounted that, in the early hours of the actual day of coronation, the postern gates of London by the Tower sank more than seven feet into the earth, which caused universal alarm.

THE STUART KINGS.

At the coronation of a still more unhappy sovereign, Charles I., there occurred an incident which threw a gloom upon the spirits of the royal friends. It was discovered that all London could not furnish the quantity of purple velvet required for the royal robes and the furniture of the throne. Etiquette required that the furniture should be all 'en suite.' Genoa was the nearest place where the deficiency could be supplied, and that would have meant in those times a delay of a hundred and fifty days! So it was resolved to robe the King in white velvet, but this, it was remembered too late, was the color in which victims were arrayed. Thus did the King's Council establish an augury of evil only too well borne out by the unhappy Charles's death. Further, though the weather was not sultry and no such thing anticipated, a severe thunderstorm burst over the capital on the King's return from the ceremony.

However, when his son, Charles II., was crowned, it is related that the noise of the thunderstorm, which reached its climax while the Merry Monarch was banqueting in Westminster Hall, after the religious ceremony in the Abbey, was hailed as a good augury!

It is a remarkable fact that when the crown was placed upon the head of James II., it 'tottered considerably. Henry Sidney, brother of Algernon Sidney, was the one who prevented it from falling, and as he did so, he remarked, 'This is not the first time, your majesty, that my family have supported the crown!' The Queen noticed the insecurity of the crown, and when the Revolution had occurred, she remarked upon it in these words: 'There was a presage that struck us, and every one observed it; they could not make the crown keep firm on the King's head; it appeared always on the point of falling, and it required some care to hold it steady.' The Queen was evidently somewhat of a wit, for another remark of hers is recorded anent the insecurity of the King's position. At the coronation banquet 'when Champion Dimock,' so says Pryme in his 'Ephemeris Vitae,' 'let of his horse to kiss K. James II.'s hand, after that he had challenged any one that durst question the King's rights to the crown, as the custome is, the Champion in moving towards the King, fell down all his length in the hall, where there was nothing in his way that could visibly cause the same; whereupon the Queen sayde: "See you, love, what a weak champion you have." To which the K. sayd nothing, but laught, and the Champion excused himself, pretending his armour was heavy and that he himself was weak with sickness, which was false, for he was very well and had had none.'

We have referred to the tottering crown. Another instance of the crown being in jeopardy was at the coronation of George IV. When the Lord High Steward carried the crown to the Holy Table, he found it heavier than he had anticipated, and it slipped from his hands; fortunately it was saved from reaching the ground.

GEORGE III.

But perhaps the most astounding example of a coronation omen prognosticating events was that thoroughly authenticated incident at the crowning of George III. For then, as he was walking down the Abbey, 'a fair large diamond' fell from the crown. This was so 'clear a hint' of some approaching disaster to the dynasty that it was much commented upon at the time, and when the American colonies rebelled and severed their connection with the Mother Country it was not to be wondered at if the wiseacres shook their foolish heads and murmured: 'We told you so.'

But while George III.'s coronation thus affords a striking proof of the value of omens, there were in it other incidents of an adverse nature which came to nothing. The Deputy Earl Marshal forgot the Sword of Mercy (there are two swords used—the Sword of Justice and that of Mercy) and the Lord Mayor's sword was borrowed. The state banquet chairs for both King and Queen were forgotten, and the canopy of the throne was not in its place, causing a delay of some hours. All this was the fault of the Earl Marshal, Lord Effingham, who was summoned afterwards by the King to account for his blunders, and made the amusing reply: 'It is true, sire, that there has been some neglect, but I have taken care that at the next coronation everything shall be regulated in the exactest manner possible.'

This unfortunate remark so amused the King that he insisted upon the Earl repeating it several times.



OUR KINGS AND QUEENS—FROM THE CONQUEROR TO EDWARD VII.

CORONATION INCIDENTS

EVENTS THAT WERE NOT ON THE PROGRAMME.

In very nearly every coronation that we read of some unforeseen incident has taken place which by no means formed a part of the programme. These incidents have arisen from different causes. Sometimes it was the King who brought in some unrehearsed element, as when Richard I. took the crown from the Holy Table on the day of coronation to crown himself, thereby signifying that he held the crown from God alone; or when John—weak-minded King—laughed so immoderately at the time he was being crowned that he let fall a spear placed in his hand.

Richard II. became so tired with the protracted ceremonies that he was carried on the shoulders of the knights, 'being oppressed with fatigue and long fasting.'

Edward VI.'s interruption of the order of the service was in keeping with the gentle character of this boy-king. When the three swords were carried before him, he observed that there was one yet wanting, and called for the Bible. 'That,' he said, 'is the sword of the Spirit, and ought in all right to govern us, who use those for the people's safe-sword we are nothing. From that we are what we are this day . . . . we receive whatsoever it is that we at this present do assume.'

A somewhat similar motive doubtless prompted George III. When the time arrived for the reception of the Holy Communion on the day of his crowning, he wished to take off his crown to signify that he received the elements as a man and not as a king. He asked the Archbishop if he should do so. The Archbishop in turn consulted the Dean of Westminster, who is the instructor of the sovereign in these matters, but neither of them could say which was the usual form. The King took off his crown, saying, 'There ought to be one.'

Queen Charlotte desired to follow her husband's example, but the crown was so securely fixed that it could not easily be removed. The King told her that it might be considered as part of her dress, and not as an indication of power or greatness in one kneeling humbly in the presence of God.

As was to be expected, queens regnant or consort have also had their share in bringing about the unexpected on the occasion of their coronation. Queen Elizabeth was nothing if not a woman of decided action and speech. After she had been anointed with the oil, she said to her maids that it was 'greese and smelt ill.'

Queen Anne, the wife of James I., refused to take the Holy Communion at her coronation, remarking that 'she had changed her religion once before,' for the Presbyterian form of Scotland, 'and that was enough.'

When Mary was lifted up into the chair by the side of her husband and co-sovereign, William III., she was in due course girt with the sword and invested with the other symbols of authority. At the sight of this, her sister, Princess Anne, remarked, 'Madame, I pity your fatigue.'

On hearing this the Queen turned sharply round and said, 'A crown, sister, is not so heavy as it seems.'

This was an unfortunate remark of Anne's, for when she came to be crowned, though she was but thirty-seven years of age, she was so infirm from gout and corpulency that she had, when standing, to be supported by the arms of those surrounding her.

One of the most dramatic examples of unanticipated incidents was the attempt of Queen Caroline to gain admission into Westminster Abbey at the coronation of her husband, George IV. When she presented herself at the door, the embarrassed door-keeper demanded her ticket, saying no person could be admitted without a peer's ticket. A door-keeper of a superior order informed her that no preparation had been made for Her Majesty. Being thus repulsed, the unfortunate lady withdrew and went home to die.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S CROWNING.

Mr. Greville tells us, in regard to the coronation of Victoria the Well-beloved, that Lord John Thynne, who acted for the Dean of Westminster, informed him that so few persons knew the order of the ceremonies 'that there was continual difficulty and embarrassment, and the Queen never knew what she was to do next.' They made her leave her chair and enter into St. Edward's Chapel before the prayers were concluded, much to the discomfiture of the Archbishop. She said to Lord Thynne, 'Pray tell me what I am to do, for they don't know,' and at the end, when the orb was put in her hand, she said, 'What am I to do with it?'

'Your Majesty is to carry it, if you please, in your hand.'

'Am I?' she said. 'It is very heavy.'

The same writer mentions the incident of the Queen's ring. The coronation ring had been altered, owing to a mistake as to which is the 'fourth finger,' to fit her little finger. When the Archbishop was to put it on, she extended this finger, but he said it must, according to the rubric, go on the fourth finger. She said it was too small, and she could not get it on. He said it was right to put it there, and as he insisted she yielded, but had first to take off her other rings, and then this was forced on; but it hurt her very much, and as soon as the coronation was over, she was obliged to bathe her hand in iced water before she could remove it.

The rehearsed incident of poor old Lord Rolle falling in his attempt to pay homage to Queen Victoria and the Queen's gracious and touching descent from the throne to meet him are so well-known as to need no minute description. Miss Martineau states that a distinguished foreigner in reporting the incident affirmed that the Lords Rolle hold their title on condition of rolling down the steps of the throne at the coronation of a sovereign.

OTHERS WHO CONTRIBUTED THE UNEXPECTED.

There have been times when it was the officiating Archbishop who has been the one to contribute the unexpected element. Lingard tells us that when Harold I. was to be crowned King, after usurping the throne in the absence of the legitimate claimant, Hardicanute, the Archbishop of Canterbury, at that time Eglinoth, refused to give the royal benediction, and turned to the King and said, 'There are the crown and sceptre which Canute entrusted to my charge. To you I neither give nor refuse them, you may take them if you please; but I strictly forbid any of my brother bishops to usurp an office which is the prerogative of my see.'

When Henry I. came to the throne, the title of Archbishop of Canterbury was in the keeping of Ralph of Escures, a palsied old man. Without the knowledge of Ralph, Roger, Bishop of Salisbury was appointed to undertake the office of actually putting the crown upon the King's head. But this did not suit the old man, and when he saw Roger take the crown in his hands he stretched out his hand to take it himself. For a time the two prelates held it together, but notwithstanding his palsied state, indignation and pride made Ralph the stronger of the two. He succeeded in freeing the crown from his rival's grasp. But in his haste he nearly knocked it off the King's head altogether, and it would have fallen to the ground but for the timely intervention of the officials who saved it from such a fate.

In a few cases the addition to the programme has come from other than the highest concerned in the ceremonies. When Charles I. was presented to the people, Archbishop Laud said, 'I desire you by your general acclamation, to testify your consent and willingness thereto.' But to this invitation not a voice nor cheer answered; there was a death-like silence. At length, prompted by the Earl Marshal, the spectators cried out, 'God save King Charles.'

At the coronation of Charles II. a quarrel took place between the royal footmen and the barons of the Cinque Ports for the possession of the canopy borne by the latter over the King's head. The King, having noticed the disturbance, ordered the footmen to be imprisoned and dismissed his service.

A difficulty arose at the ceremony connected with the crowning of George I. The King did not know English, and those around him were not well acquainted with German, and so the service had to be explained to the King in Latin. This gave birth to a joke which had a long run, that much 'bad language' had passed between the King and his ministers on the Coronation Day.

THE ENGLISH REGALIA.

The ceremonies of the coronation of King Edward VII. will, to a great extent, follow those used at the coronation of Richard II., because they are clearly laid down and explained in a little vellum manuscript of the fourteenth century, called the 'Liber Regalis,' which has been carefully preserved at Westminster.

Few of the very ancient coronation emblems are in existence to-day, contrary to the general belief. Under the Commonwealth, which had no need of kingly emblems, the ancient regalia of England were broken up at the Tower on August 9, 1649. Fortunately a few pieces were deposited at Westminster, and these alone escaped destruction. These important relics of earlier coronations were the famous coronation stone of the Scottish kings, brought to England by Edward I., the ancient coronation spoon, and the golden ampulla used for holding the consecrated cream.

The present regalia, with these few exceptions, were re-made at the restoration of Charles II. These were copied as nearly as possible after the old ones, and the royal goldsmith, Sir Robert Vyner, who had made some of the earlier pieces, was employed to make the restoration perfect. James II. added other pieces to the regalia, and William and Mary still further improved the collection of orbs, sceptres and crowns. The early kings and queens used their crowns and sceptres frequently, and formerly the crowns were actually worn in battles. In recent years, however, the royal regalia has been kept carefully locked up in the Tower or at Westminster Abbey. Queen Victoria always kept the vestments worn by her at her coronation in the robes office at St. James's Palace.

Probably the oldest piece of the royal English regalia is the famous ampulla or golden eagle, which was saved from the Commonwealth iconoclasts along with the spoon and the coronation



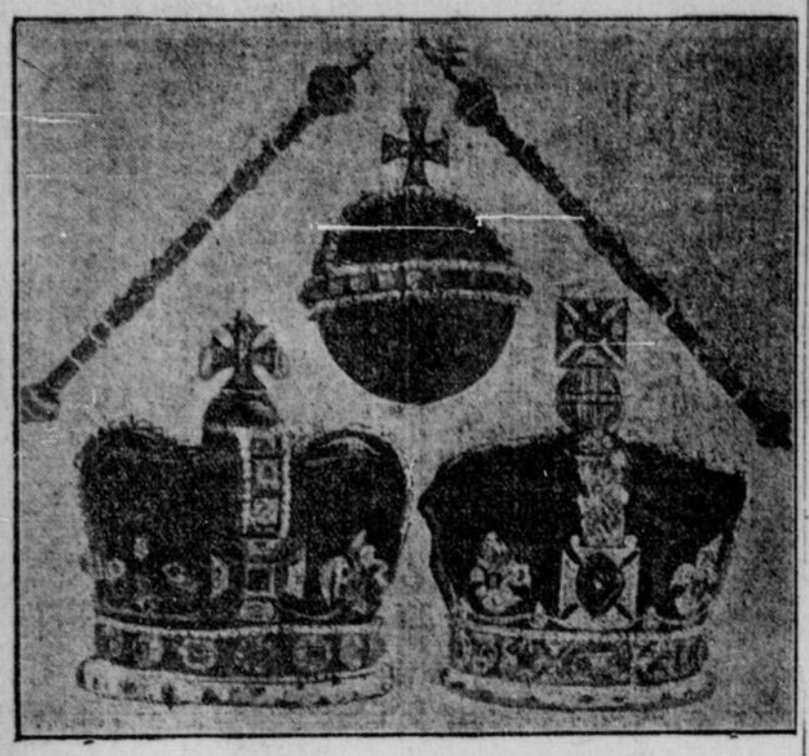
THE AMPULLA OR GOLDEN EAGLE.

stone. History says that this piece was first used at the coronation of Henry IV. on Oct. 13, 1399, but it has since been modified and decorated by the goldsmiths. The ampulla is in the form of a golden eagle resting on a pedestal of pure gold. This pedestal is

hollow and holds about six liquid ounces. The head of the eagle screws off, and the oil pours out of its beak at the ceremony. The ampulla, also of solid gold, stands nine inches from the base, and weighs about ten ounces. It has always been used in the anointing ceremony when the oil was poured over the head of the monarch.

The coronation spoon, which goes with the ampulla, has been used since the twelfth century, and, like the golden eagle, it possesses a sacredness which far surpasses its value in dollars and cents. The spoon is of silver gilt, the bowl two and a quarter inches long, and the handle seven and a half inches

SCEPTRE WITH THE CROSS. THE ORB SCEPTRE WITH THE DOVE.



THE KING'S CROWN. THE QUEEN'S CROWN.

THE REGALIA OF ENGLAND.

in length. There are four pearls set in the handle, with other decorations which testify to its great antiquity.

The third article saved from Cromwell's time is the old coronation stone, which is set in the coronation chair, and upon which all the sovereigns of England have been crowned, except Mary I. There is a long mythical history connected with this stone, the story being that it was the stone on which the patriarch Jacob slept on the plain of Luz. In the ninth century it found its way eastward, and was placed in the Abbey of Scone by King Kenneth. He had it placed in a wooden chair, and the coronation chair in which it is now set is an exact copy of this original one. In the early superstition connected with the stone it was believed that if any monarch of the Scythian race should sit on the stone it would groan. At one time the old legend in Latin was engraved on the plate, and attached to the stone:—

'Except old saws do fail and wizards' wits be blind,
The Scots in place must reign where they this stone do find.'

THE INVESTING.

In the coronation of an English king or queen, the anointing from the golden ampulla takes precedence in the ceremony, and then the investments with the garments of office follow. The first investment is that of the Colombium Sindonis, which is always a simple linen garment, edged with lace and ruffles, cut low on either side, and secured around the waist by golden cords. This garment is of episcopal origin, and was considered equivalent to the alb or rochet.

The next order is the investment with the dalmatic. This is a garment of cloth of gold, with short, deep pointed sleeves, edged with gold lace, and lined with rose-colored silk. The cloth of gold is handsomely woven and decorated with small patterns, filled with representations of the rose, the shamrock and the thistle. In the coronation of a king the shoes, buskin, spurs and sword next follow; but in Queen Victoria's coronation the investment of the stole or armilla followed the dalmatic. This is a band of cloth of gold, five feet two inches long, and three inches wide. It is lined with silk, and the front is decorated in gold and silk with eagles, roses, shamrocks, and thistles. At either end there is a red cross of St. George, laid on a background of silver, and finished off with gold fringe. The stole is hung around the neck, although some of the earlier kings had it crossed over the breast. This is likewise a religious emblem, and corresponds to the alb, which is worn to-day over the dalmatic by deacons in the Greek Church.

The imperial mantle follows the stole. The imperial mantles of England's recent sovereigns have been mostly decorated with patterns of roses, eagles, shamrocks, and thistles, but the royal mantles of Charles II. and James II. were ornamented with palm-leaf scrolls, with roses, eagles, fleur-de-lis, and coronets interwoven in the corners. The mantles were all edged with heavy gold fringe, and were long enough to cross over the shoulders and touch the ground at the feet. That of Queen Victoria at her coronation was sixty-five inches in length from the neck downward.

ST. EDWARD'S CROWN.

The bestowal of the crown is to many the most important part of the ceremony. The actual official crown of England is that of St. Edward, and while all late sovereigns have their state crowns of more recent date and workmanship, the official crown is always present and placed on the head at the coronation. This official crown was made in 1662 by Sir Robert Vyner. It is a massive affair, and not one that a monarch would care to wear for any length of time. A heavy golden rim forms the base of the crown, studded



Imperial State Crown, or that of St. Edward, always placed on a Sovereign's head at the coronation.

heavily with large pearls, diamonds, and other precious stones. Four fleur-de-lis and four crosses-patees rise alternately from this rim, richly studded with gems and diamonds, and from the top of each cross rises an arch of gold dipping gradually toward the centre. The centre of the crown where the arches meet is an orb of gold filled with jewels, diamonds, pearls, and colored stones. A cross-patee set with diamonds rises above this orb, surmounted by a magnificent spherical pearl. Small arms or brackets hang dependent from this pearl holding drop-shaped pearls. A cap of crimson velvet goes with this crown, and completes it.



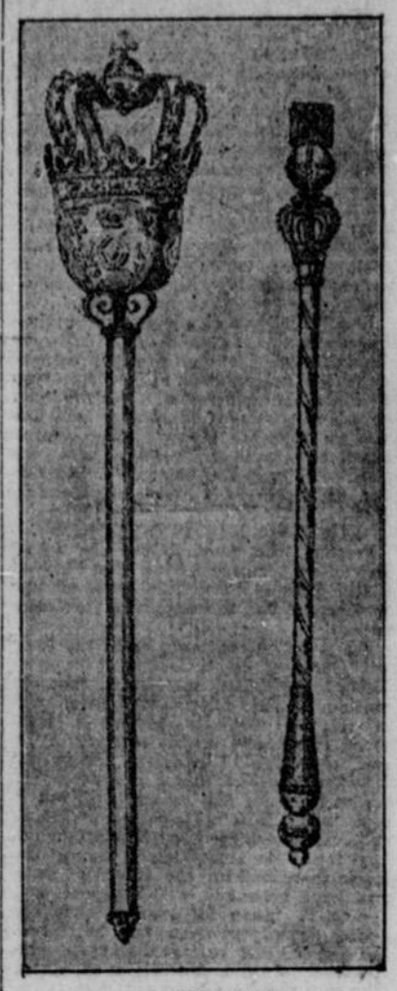
THE CONSORT'S CROWN.

There are more expensive crowns than this of St. Edward in the royal regalia, and others to which attach greater historical interest; but as the official crown of England since the Restoration, it is naturally held in great esteem. Queen Victoria's state crown, made in 1838, is much smaller and lighter than the official one, but it is full of diamonds, pearls, rubies, and precious stones. In the cross-patee in the front of the crown is the famous great spinel ruby which belonged to the Black Prince in 1367, and was worn by Henry V. at Agincourt in 1415. In the centre of the crown is also the magnificent sapphire, said to have been worn in a ring by Edward the Confessor, and buried with him in Westminster Abbey. The single large ruby of this crown is worth half a million dollars, and besides this there are 4 rubies, 11 emeralds, 16 sapphires, 277 pearls, and 2,783 diamonds in the crown.

SCEPTRE AND ORB.

The sceptres and orbs of the kings and queens of England are nearly as important as the crowns. The royal sceptre is bestowed on the monarch after the crown and ring. The official one is in the shape of a cross two feet nine and a quarter inches long, with one upper portion twisted in the form of a wreath. While this sceptre was made with most of the other regalia in 1662, it is patterned closely after the sceptres shown on the ancient English coins. The sceptre is richly and heavily ornamented with jewels and gold bands. It is surmounted by an orb with a golden eagle perched on it.

On the reverse side of the great seal of Edward the Confessor, there is shown a sceptre with a dove, and on the ob-



OLD SCEPTRES.

verse side he is shown holding an orb or a simple sphere in his hand. The orb is also shown on coins of later and earlier monarchs, and consequently it has become a part of the ceremony of coronation to invest the monarch with the orb. There are two orbs in the royal regalia in the Tower, the older and larger one having been made for Charles II., and the smaller one for Queen Mary II. The first is a sphere of gold six inches in diameter, surmounted by an arch edged with pearls. Around the centre is a fillet of gold studded with diamonds and white and red enamels. At the top of the orb is a fine amethyst, one and a half inches high, and cut in the shape of a truncated cone. On this orb stands a beautiful cross-patee, the outlines of which are formed with rose-cut diamonds, and at the end of each arm is a large, handsome pearl.

Queen Mary's orb was made to signify that she was an independent monarch, and on the great seal of William and Mary they are both represented as holding an orb in the hand. The idea is to convey the impression of equal authority, which indeed they had, and properly exercised during their reign. Mary's orb is smaller than the official one, and is simpler in design and construction. It has a fillet around the centre, and an arch above it outlined with pearls, emeralds, sapphires, and diamonds. The small cross above it is likewise ornamented with precious stones. The orb with the cross is one of the most ancient of Christian emblems, and it is supposed to have been adopted by the early Saxon kings from the Roman Emperors. It appears on all the coins and great seals from the time of Edward the Confessor, and on a few much earlier in point of history.

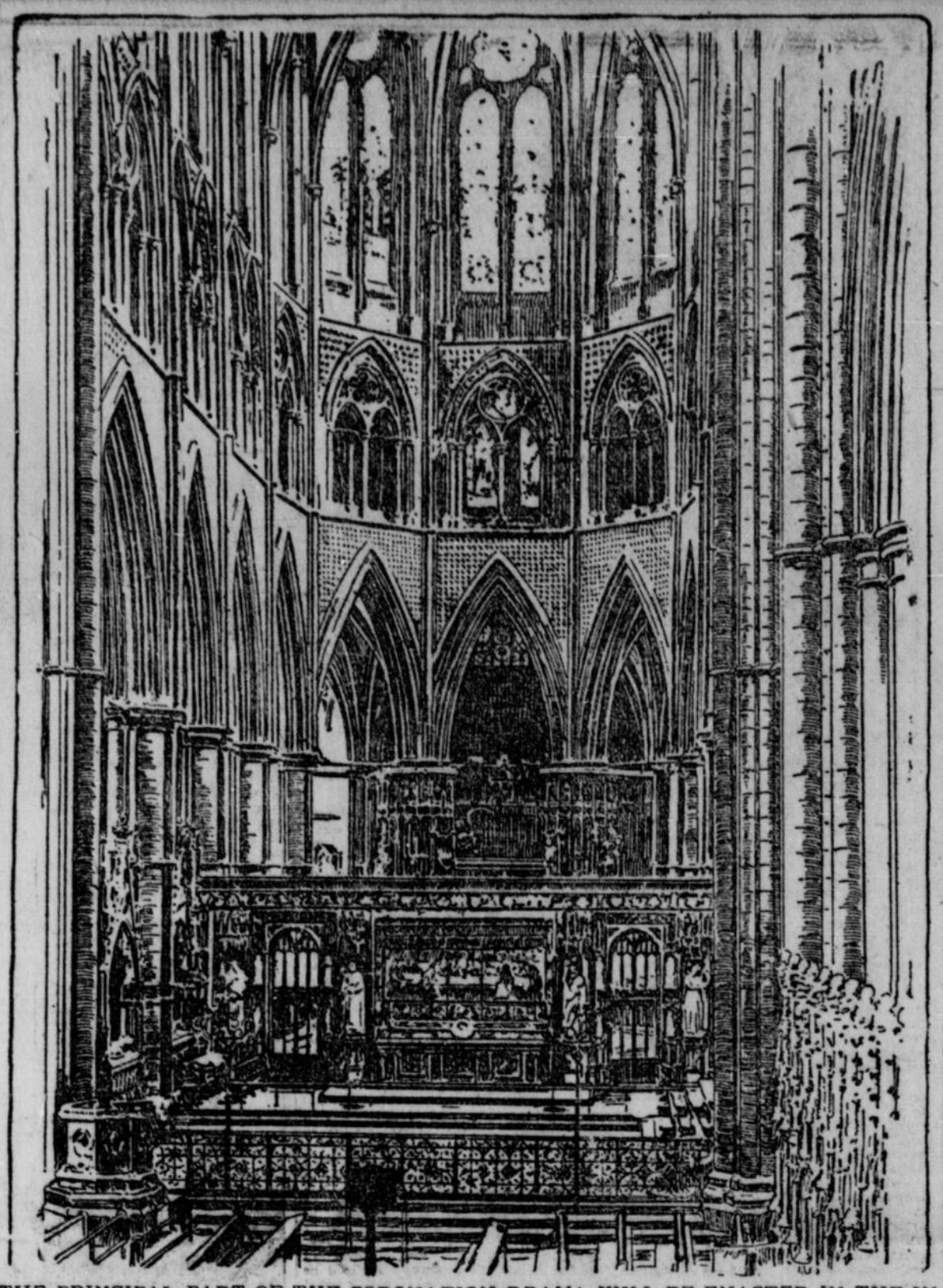
THE SWORDS.

The other articles of the regalia kept at the Tower, but which are always displayed at a coronation, are of less importance than these. There are several



ONE OF THE SWORDS AMONG THE REGALIA.

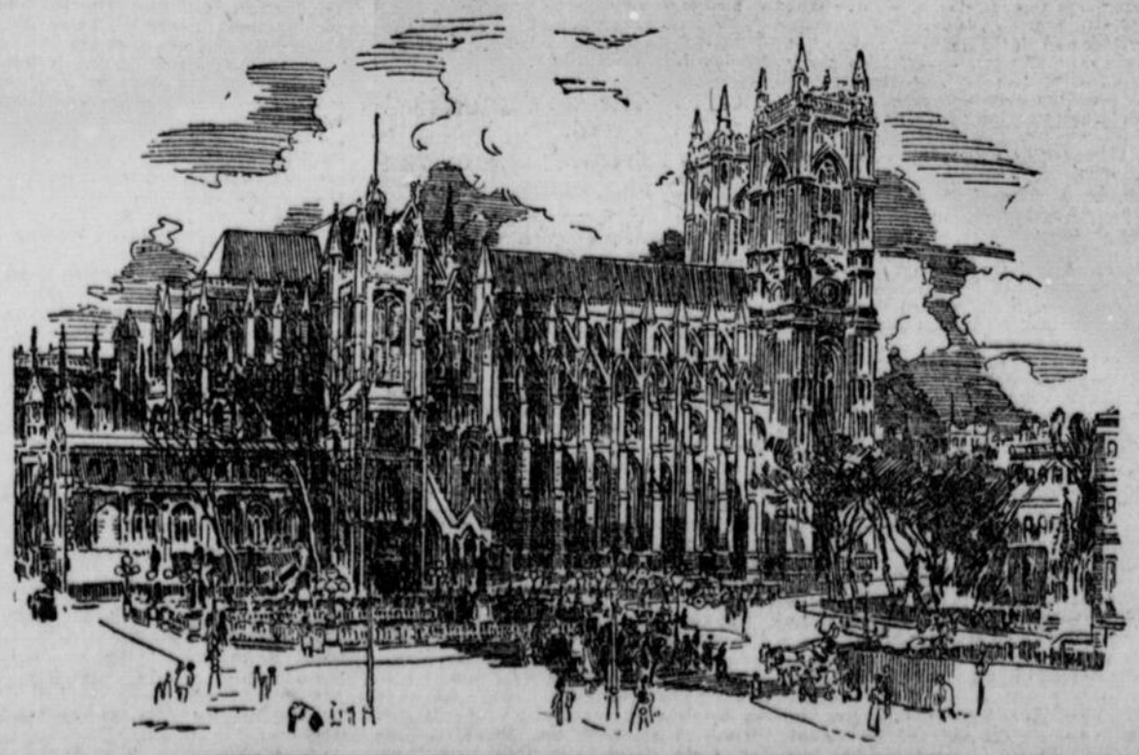
swords, with hilts of gold, and richly set with precious stones. The Sword of State is the largest and handsomest, with the swords of Mercy and Justice smaller and simpler in design. Queen Mary of Modena had an ivory rod made for herself, which she used in place of a sword, and this is also kept jealously guarded in the Tower among the other treasures. The crown of Queen Mary of Modena is also among the regalia, as is also the handsome circlet worn by her, and the coronet worn by the



THE PRINCIPAL PART OF THE CORONATION DRAMA WILL BE ENACTED IN THE IN CLOSED SPACE IN FRONT OF THE ABBEY ALTAR.



WESTMINSTER ABBEY—FRONT VIEW.



WESTMINSTER ABBEY AS SEEN FROM THE SOUTH.

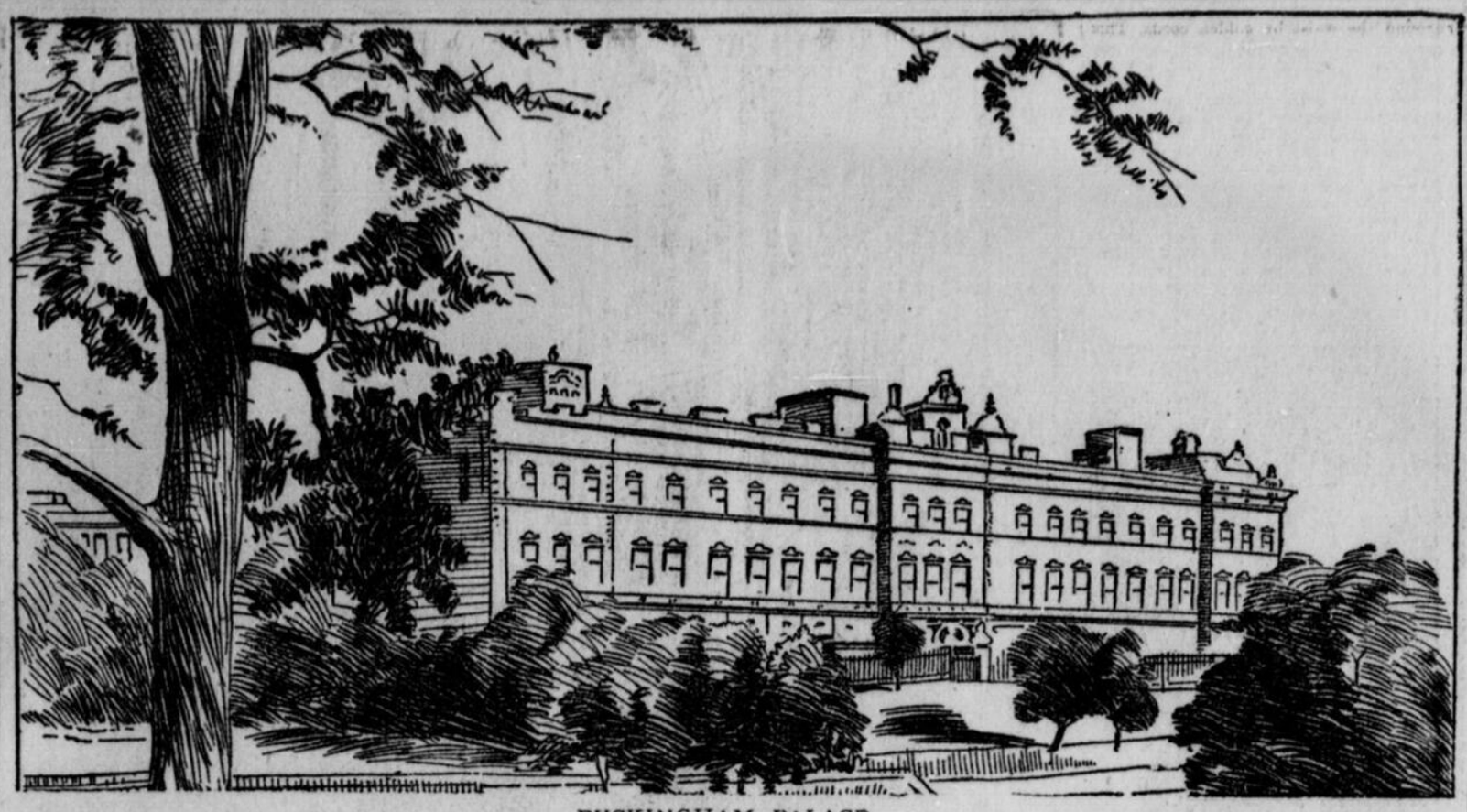
Prince of Wales. The golden spurs which are bestowed upon the King at his coronation attract special attention. They are elaborately patterned, and are of rare workmanship, and decorated with precious stones. The golden bracelets are richly enamelled with the emblems of the three kingdoms. These constitute the royal regalia of England, and considered from any point of view they are interesting relics of an empire. The goldsmith's art of over two centuries ago is preserved to us in these articles, while in a few pieces saved from the Commonwealth the art of four or five centuries ago is kept intact.

Westminster Abbey

Few things so impress upon one's mind the permanence of British institutions as does Westminster Abbey, the scene of so many royal pageants—marriages and funerals and coronations. The west towers represent the last original work done on the fabric of the Abbey. The founding of the Abbey, 'the Collegiate Church of St. Peter in Westminster,' is credited traditionally to Siebert, King of the East Saxons, A. D. 616. Remains of his tomb are still shown near the usual entrance to the choir chapels. The first church on this spot actually known to history was that preceding the present one. It was erected by Edward the Confessor in the last days of the year 1065. The present church was begun by Henry III., with the idea of honoring the builder of the preceding one, and the choir, as it now exists, was opened for service in 1269. The nave, working westward from the transepts of Henry III., was continued by Edward I., Richard II., and Henry V., through a period ranging from the latter part of the thirteenth century to the fore part of the fifteenth. The magnificent chapel of Henry VII. was finished in 1519, in the expiring days of the Gothic style. The west towers were not undertaken until two hundred years later, and were completed about 1740.

It is customary to put the reproach of these towers on Sir Christopher Wren, without perfect justice, however. In feature and outline they are at least plausibly Gothic, and any dropping into the vernacular of the eighteenth century that they betray may fairly be attributed to the diction of those pupils of his under whom the actual construction was accomplished. In the first years of that century Wren himself went over the building pretty thoroughly, and his clear and painstaking report to the dean is still preserved. He also offered drawings for the completion of the west towers, which at that time were so low that the height of the gable between them intercepted the sound of the bells. He seems to have approached the enterprise in a spirit commendable enough. 'To deviate,' he says, 'from an approved form is to run into a disagreeable nexture.' It was his idea to undertake the work, 'still continuing the Gothic humor of the tracery stone work; all this, too, without any modern mixture to show my own invention.' He also recommended strongly the immediate construction of a heavy central tower, since the iron rods which the mediaeval builders had used as a makeshift had been removed, so that the vaulting of the cross stood in danger of springing, owing to the absence of a weight above sufficient to hold it in place. He furthermore exhibited a project for a spire for suitably finishing such a tower—a spire Gothic in intention, at least. However, it must be recollected that his facade for the north transept, now happily removed, was a complete fiasco, and it is likely enough that a tower in Queen Anne Gothic might have resulted merely in one more feature for charitable muffling by the friendly fog.

Yet his willingness, even desire, in that age of 'taste' to renovate and to complete the abbey in a style harmonious with the original fabric has its own significance. It is easy indeed to select facts from English history that will illustrate the peculiar consideration, the pre-eminent sanctity, that the abbey has always enjoyed, and that will emphasize the centrality of its position as the rallying-point of English life and English sentiment. It would be necessary simply to cite the coronations and jubilees, the royal marriages and funerals, or to recall the processions and 'Te Deums' that have celebrated the victories of English arms. Yet it would not be out of place to add to these the fact that in a day famous for its sodden self-complacency, its false feeling, and its feeble taste, an artist was found who showed himself willing to spare the exterior of this great monument any such mass of form and detail—puerile, inane—as disfigures and defaces the interior.



BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

THE KING AND QUEEN

EPITOME OF THE KING'S LIFE.

King Edward VII. was born at Buckingham Palace on November 9th, 1841, thus giving a double interest to 'Lord Mayor's Day.' His mother, Queen Victoria, conferred the title of Prince of Wales upon him when he was a month old. He was christened Albert Edward, and nearly £200,000 was spent in public rejoicings over the event.

When he was nearing his eighth birthday he performed his first public duty by opening the Coal Exchange, London. He accompanied his parents to Parliament for the first time when he was fourteen. In 1855 he went to France with the Queen and Prince Consort, and commenced a popularity with that nation which has yearly increased. When seventeen he was confirmed by the Archbishop of Canterbury—'Bertie acquitted himself extremely well in his Scripture examination, wrote the Prince Consort.

His studies were divided between Edinburgh, where he attended the chemistry lectures of Lyon Playfair; Oxford, where he resided at Christ Church; and Cambridge, where he was a member of Trinity College though residing at Madingley, having also the benefit of Charles Kingsley's lectures. In 1860 he travelled through Canada, and visited the United States as the guest of President Buchanan. Blondin offered to carry him across Niagara Falls in a wheel-barrow! Returning home he studied military manoeuvres at the Curragh Camp, Dublin, and his superior officer kept him up to his work 'as no one else has done,' wrote Queen Victoria after a visit to her son.

To the grief of all, the amiable and gifted Prince Consort died on December 14th, 1861, and henceforward the Prince of Wales had to be more than ever his mother's helper and deputy. He had a tour in the East with Dean Stanley as a delightful cicerone. On his twenty-first birthday his betrothal to Princess Alexandra, daughter of King Christian of Denmark, was gazetted. A month before the wedding the Prince took his seat in the House of Lords, and ever since has manifested a keen personal interest in Parliamentary events.

His marriage was celebrated in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, on March 10th, 1863. The King and Queen have had six children: one dying in infancy; the Duke of Clarence, who died in 1892; three daughters (Princess Louise Duchess of Fife, Princess Victoria, and Princess Charles of Denmark), and the present Prince of Wales.

In 1871 the heart of the nation was strained with anxiety by the almost fatal illness which befell the Prince of Wales at Sandringham. On his recovery a National Thanksgiving Service was held at St. Paul's Cathedral, and even the pickpockets refrained from plying their traffic as a token of the general rejoicing.

In 1875 the Prince commenced a tour which lasted seven months, and included a long visit to India, terminating just before the Proclamation of Queen Victoria as Empress of India. The Prince fulfilled many public duties at home with considerable ability. He delivered his maiden speech in the House of Lords on February 22nd, 1884, the subject being the housing of the poor. The following year he and the Princess visited Ireland.

In 1891 he was a witness in what was known as the Baccarat case. The same year, by the birth of the Duchess of Fife's daughter, he became a grandfather. In 1893 his only surviving son, the Duke of York, was married to Princess May.

In the Jubilee celebrations of 1897 the Prince and Princess effaced themselves with charming modesty, so that all the honor might be accorded to the venerable Sovereign. In 1900 a happily harmless attempt was made on the life of the Prince while leaving Brussels in a train.

On January 22nd, 1901, by the death of Queen Victoria, after a brief illness, the Prince of Wales ascended the Throne, choosing the title of King Edward VII. The events of the first year of his reign have evidenced his high respect for the British Constitution, his gracious consideration for all the countless millions of his subjects scattered throughout the Empire over which he rules.

EPITOME OF THE QUEEN'S LIFE.

Queen Alexandra is the eldest daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark (who was Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein at the time of her birth, but ascended the throne of Denmark in 1863), and was born at Copenhagen on December 1st, 1844. Her full name is Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louise Julia.

Her first visit to England was paid to her venerable aunt, the Duchess of Cambridge, and thus began her lifelong friendship with the Duchess of Teck. As a child she was brought up to a simple out-of-door life with her brothers and sisters, and her mother conveyed to her much of her own talent in art, music, and dressmaking.

When travelling on the Continent with her father she met the Prince of Wales. The attraction between them was mutual and immediate, although no formal betrothal took place. It was in 1861 that they saw one another for the first time in the Cathedral at Worms. Soon afterwards the Prince Consort wrote: 'The young people seem to have taken a warm liking for each other.'

The engagement was announced on November 9th, 1862, and curiosity as to the Heir-Apparent's bride grew apace, reaching a climax in the following February, when the beautiful Princess Alexandra landed at Gravesend. The wedding was somewhat subdued in brilliance by the recent death of the Prince's father, but the scene in St. George's Chapel was, nevertheless, very striking. 'There were a great many handsome women present, but the Princess was far and away the prettiest person at her wedding,' wrote Captain Charles Bagot on the event. Eight bridesmaids accompanied Princess Alexandra to the altar, and she was given away by her father. Each successive year has increased the Empire's affection for her who is now the Queen.

The details as to the Queen's family are to be found in the King's biography. It may be mentioned, however, that the Duke of Clarence's death was a terrible affliction to his mother, and for some time she was too sorrowful to make her rentrée into public life.

In many ways Queen Alexandra has shown her deep sympathy with suffering. The great banquet to the poor at the time of the Diamond Jubilee, her frequent visits to hospitals, her willing patronage to efforts of philanthropy, have proved her kindly graciousness.

The death of her mother, Queen Louise of Denmark, was a sad bereavement in 1898, for she had been all her life the pivot of the home in Denmark, whither all her sons and daughters journeyed every summer with increasing delight.

Queen Alexandra has ably seconded King Edward's earnest efforts to follow in the footsteps of the illustrious and revered Queen Victoria, and her appearance by his side on State occasions has added charm and a dignity which has always distinguished her.

She has always commanded the love and loyalty of the nation from the day that, as a sweet, charming girl, she came to share the heart and fortune of the Prince who has come to be our King.

The Queen rejoices to do good by stealth, and delightful chapters of her goodness of heart could be written were a tithe of these kindnesses made public.

THE KING'S CHARACTER.

The following appreciation of King Edward is given in the Coronation number of 'Black and White':—

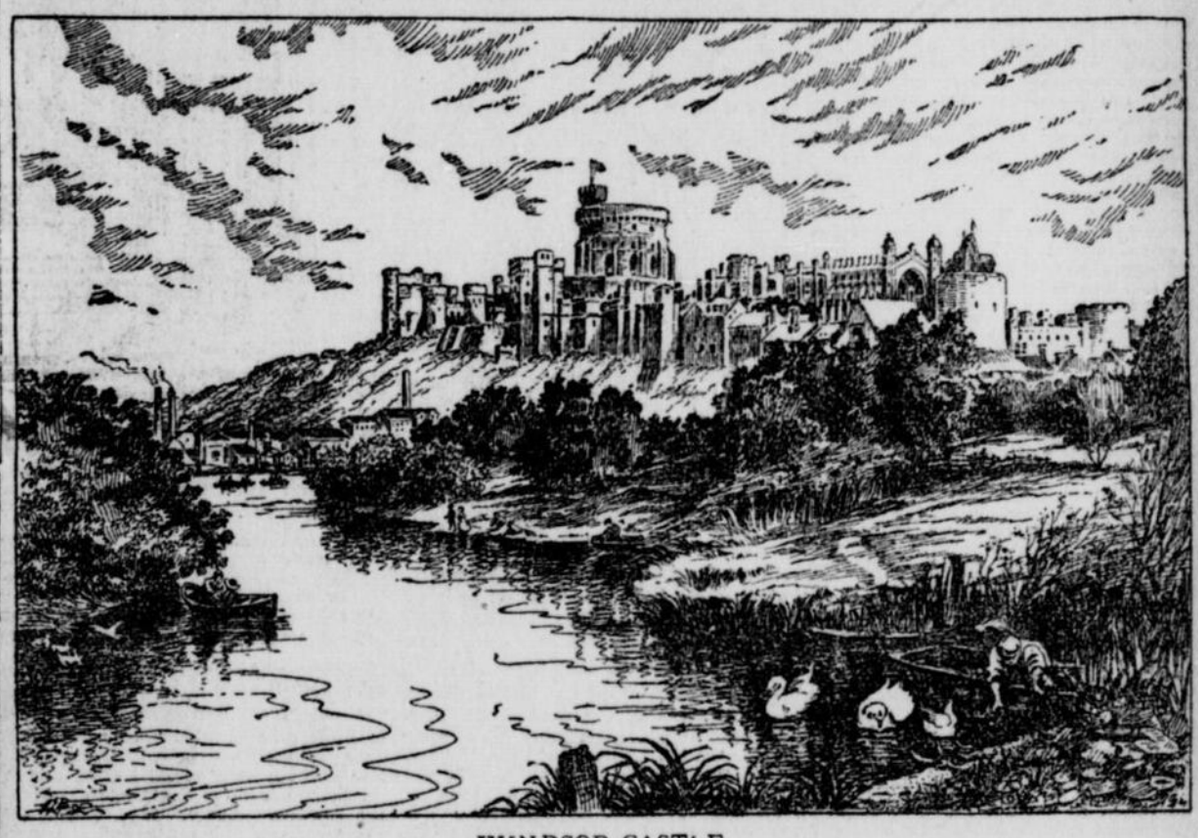
A good judge of the King said of him once: 'He has in him all sorts of pleasant impulses towards his fellowmen. It pleases him to give pleasure. That is a trait which shows itself in what are called little things. It may be a sense of public duty which has led him during a great part of his life to put himself at the disposal of the public in public matters. His very frequent presence at ceremonies of public interest—charities, dinners in aid of charities, the opening of hospitals, and the like—is in discharge of the obligation imposed on him by his position. But the way in which he does the duty is his own. He accepts it all heartily, enters into the spirit of the occasion, makes himself welcome and others welcome to him. If he is bored you would never guess it. His face lights up as it does in other scenes which must be pleasanter to him. He takes, or appears to take, an interest in proceedings which are often deadly dull. He listens, or seems to listen, to dull speeches often long. He himself speaks briefly and to the point, and is always in touch with his audience.'

Those who have seen much of the King in public will testify that this witness is true and presents an altogether correct picture of the King's genial demeanor. He is 'pleased to give pleasure,' and spares no personal exertion to accomplish this. An instance of this occurs to the writer. The King was suffering from a cold, but nevertheless was anxious not to be absent from the farewell concert given by Mr. Sims Reeves in the Albert Hall. Accordingly, he appeared in the Royal box, to the delight of the vast audience, and went during the interval into the artists' room to compliment the veteran tenor on his singing. For some days afterwards the King was unwell and had to keep indoors, but he was glad to have been present on so interesting an occasion, and to have given such pleasure to Mr. Sims Reeves.

The King's liking for the Continent has led to a wide friendship with the members of most of the Royal families in Europe. Of course, he is connected with nearly every Court by the ties of family relationship. Queen Victoria was called 'the grandmother of Europe,' and her son lost no opportunity of cementing the bonds between this country and our neighbors. He has always been popular in France, from the early days of childhood when he was taken to the Chateau d'Eu by the Queen and Prince Consort. On one visit in his boyhood, it is said, the little Prince begged the beautiful Empress Eugenie to keep him and his sister a little while longer. 'But,' said the Empress, 'they will miss you.' 'O no,' said the Prince of Wales, 'there are plenty of us left at home!'

When the Emperor and Empress came, in their hour of dethronement, to England, the Prince of Wales showed them every possible attention, and had a genuine regard for the poor sick Emperor. He liked the Prince Imperial, and when the young Prince perished so tragically in Zululand the Prince of Wales hastened to console the widowed and bereaved Empress. He was present when the Prince Imperial was buried at Chislehurst in the magnificent mausoleum which is a standing memorial of the love of a wife and mother.

As Prince of Wales he was a good friend to the Comte de Paris when he settled in this country on a charming estate in Buckinghamshire. He was also on terms of friendship with the Duke of Orleans and Prince Henry of Orleans, but the reprehensible attiture taken by the Duke of Orleans some years ago



WINDSOR CASTLE.



LONDON AS THE KING WILL SEE IT—ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

The first historic public building which the King will see on setting forth to be crowned will be St. James's Palace, with which so many notable events in history, grave and sad, are linked. Henry VIII. built the Palace, seizing a charity which had formerly existed to do so. Charles I. spent his last night on earth there; monarchs have been born and died there; Queen Victoria was married at St. James's Palace; and the King held his first levee there.—London 'Black and White.'

caused all our Royal Family to show in a marked way their disapproval of his conduct, which was as unjustifiable as it was inexplicable. We believe that before Queen Victoria died the Duke sent a most penitent apology to her, and received from her—whose wish was to be at peace with all—a kindly acknowledgment.

The King is so excellent a linguist, that when he goes abroad he can adapt himself with the greatest ease and tact to the various countries he visits. His French is as good as a Frenchman's, and his German is almost as exact in its mastery of accent and idiom. This gift of languages has much to do with the King's charm as a host. He can turn from one foreign guest to another, and please each with a graceful compliment in the tongue most familiar to them.

An instance may be given of the King's readiness to grasp the humor of a situation. Not very long ago a certain very excellent peer, who is an aggressive anti-Ritualist, was conversing with him at the House of Lords. He expressed a pious hope that the Prince would assert his opposition to 'all this Ritualism and Romanism.' Later on the Prince was seen by another peer looking for something, and the nobleman asked if he could be of any assistance. The Prince, who had forgotten where he had left his hat, said, laughingly, 'I am only looking for my mitre.'

Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff tells in one of his volumes of reminiscences a story which illustrates how observant the King is: 'Captain Webb, who is the working head of Trinity House, with whom I dined,' writes Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, 'mentioned that the Prince of Wales had one day been expressing to him a very great interest in the Eddystone Lighthouse. Captain Webb asked why he was interested in this more than in other and more notable lighthouses, and was informed that it figured on the coinage, a fact which had escaped his notice.'

It was while sitting on the Royal Commission to inquire into the housing of the poor that the Prince asked that Mr. Henry Broadhurst, M. P., should be introduced to him. Later Mr. Broadhurst was invited to spend a week-end at Sandringham. We quote the words of Mr. Broadhurst anent this pleasant incident: 'I will not pretend that I accepted this offer of royal hospitality with anything but the greatest delight. I spent three days at Sandringham with the Prince and Princess, and I can honestly say that I was never entertained more to my liking, and never felt more at home when paying a visit than I did on this occasion. I arrived a Sandringham on Friday night, and remained until the following Monday evening. On my arrival H. R. H. personally conducted me to my rooms, made a careful inspection to see that all was right, stoked the fires, and then, after satisfying himself that all my wants were provided for, withdrew and left me for the night. In order to meet the difficulty in the matter of dress (Mr. Broadhurst did not possess a dresscoat), dinner was served to me in my own rooms every night.'

The Prince did all in his power to make the Labor M. P. welcome. He took him all over the estate, and the Princess showed him the dairy. On Sunday he directed him to a Methodist Chapel, and received in good part Mr. Broadhurst's suggestion that a nearer place of worship would be appreciated by the Nonconformists. He escorted him to the village club-room, and sat there while several laborers partook of refreshment. Altogether Mr. Broadhurst sums up his novel experiences thus naively: 'I left Sandringham with a feeling of one who had spent a week-end with an old chum of his own rank in society, rather than one who had been entertained by the Heir-Apparent and his Princess.' The incident did equal credit, we think, to host and guest. The Prince was not less interested in another representative of labor—Mr. Joseph Arch, who had been such a leader of the agricultural laborers. In 1885 Mr. Arch was returned as Liberal member for the north-west division of Norfolk, the constituency in which Sandringham is situated. He was henceforward proud to call himself 'the Prince of Wales's own M.P.' When the Royal Commission was formed to inquire into the condition of aged poor, the Prince of Wales and Mr. Joseph Arch were fellow-members. The Prince lost no opportunity of showing courtesy to Mr. Arch, and the latter has many pleasant recollections of his most distinguished constituent.

The King is very sensitive as to criticism, and has often desired to answer some of the mis-statements made concerning himself. But only in a very few instances, and then in an impersonal fashion, has he entered into the lists with his critics. After the first experience of annoyance has passed, he can laugh over some of the foolish and untrue paragraphs which from time to time have been printed by various newspapers. An enormous number of periodicals are sent daily to Marlborough House from all parts of the world; but the King reads very few of them, and then only in a cursory manner. He sees the illustrated papers regularly, and is quick to discover any inaccuracy on the part of an artist in depicting any scene in which he figures. I recall an incident in which the King sent for an actor and informed him that the orders he was wearing on the stage were ludicrously incorrect.

King Edward is highly emotional, and this fact is the key to his character. It explains why he has so often done the right thing at precisely the right moment, and also why he has occasionally made great mistakes. He is a first-rate man of business—punctual, precise, and prompt in action. He is most affectionate in his nature, and the most loyal of friends. He is thoroughly British in his tastes, a keen sportsman, a hater of humbug, a lover of courage. He has a deep respect for good men, of whatever class or creed. 'I loved that man!' he exclaimed, when he read the telegram which told of Archbishop Tait's death. The religion he believes is one which concerns itself with deeds as well as words; and that is why he can appreciate General Booth, Dr. Barnardo, Miss Agnes Weston, and other philanthropists. He has inherited from his father and mother a keen sense of duty, and no Heir-Apparent ever worked so long and thoroughly in the performance of those often wearisome tasks which fell to his lot. Since his accession, King Edward has proved that in his hands the power wielded so wisely by Queen Victoria will be administered as conscientiously. Every day he advances in the esteem and favor of his subjects all over the British Empire. His broad sympathies bring him in touch with all sorts and conditions of men, and he knows a good deal more of the wants and circumstances of his subjects than many supposedly well-informed officials of his court.



THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN CORONATION YEAR—THE KING'S DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS.

No other man since the world began has ruled over so vast an Empire as King Edward's. It embraces an area of something like eleven and a quarter million square miles, of which over nine million one hundred thousand miles are under settled government. The population reaches four hundred millions, and the revenue £225,000,000. Between the accession of Queen Victoria and that of King Edward the area of the Empire (marked in black lines on the map) has increased by nearly three million square miles; the population has grown from 168,000,000 to 400,000,000, and the revenue has advanced from £75,000,000 to £400,000,000.—'Black and White.'

LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE SCOTTISH PROTEST AGAINST THE KING'S TITLE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Since the King, on his accession, assumed—to the surprise of all and the regret of many—the title 'Edward VII.,' he has been appealed to, again and again, to delete the false numeral, which unwarrantably claims the British throne as the throne of the English Edwards, and does injustice, therefore, to all parts of the United Kingdom and the Empire, which are British but not English, and is specifically insulting to Scotland as violating the fundamental condition on which Scotland agreed to enter into union with England. The loyalty of Scotland, and the conspicuous part which Scottish people have taken in building up the British Empire, merited different treatment. To all appeals, however, the King has remained obdurate, and the false and offensive numeral is to be taken with him this month to the throne.

It now remains for Scottish people, both at home and abroad, to make it clear that this affront to their country has not been submitted to without indignant protest. Last year such a protest was publicly made by the Scottish Patriotic Association at a great gathering on the field of Bannockburn, in June. This protest, along with the innumerable signatures which have since been affixed to it by Scottish people in all parts of the United Kingdom and of the world, is now to be bound up and preserved—probably in the Wallace Monument at Stirling—as a testimony to all coming generations. It is a monumental testimony to which Scottish people who have regard to the rights and honor of their country should all have their names attached. I take the liberty, therefore, as president of the Association, to ask your Scottish readers who have charge of the protest sheets to forward them with such signatures as they have or can at once obtain, and (2) to ask those who have no official sheets but who wish to add their names, to take an ordinary large-size sheet of writing paper, and write near the top, 'Scottish protest against the title Edward VII.' and then add their signature and address. If these sheets are sent to me by post, I shall forward them to the secretaries, who will see that they are bound up along with all the rest.

Yours Sincerely,
DAVID MACRAE.

Maxwell Park, Glasgow, June 6, 1902.

P.S.—I shall take it as a kindness if other papers with many Scottish people amongst their readers would courteously copy this letter or convey the message given. D. M.

EARL SPENCER.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I was pleased to see in the 'Witness' a picture of Earl Spencer. I saw him twenty years ago almost and he does not seem to have altered much. He is a credit to the Liberal party to which he belongs. I used to be well acquainted with a village on one of his estates in Northamptonshire. There was not a person kept by the parish in the village at that time. The laborers all had the privilege of renting all the land they could cultivate at the same price as the farmer, and the cottages and gardens were a credit to see. There was not a public house allowed in the village, and the general opinion was that he was a good temperance man as far as his influence could go. One time he came to visit this particular estate he rode out to see a tenant a few miles away. It came on a storm, and he took shelter. His tenant also took shelter, and they rode along together not knowing each other, and chatting; but, when the Earl made himself known, the tenant apologized and felt rather taken aback, but Lord Spencer said he had very much enjoyed his company.

W. H.

A YOUNG MAN'S GRIEVANCE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Said a young man to me in front of a hotel in Sydney, at which we both boarded: 'I go to the Presbyterian church here and I make the assertion, without danger of contradiction, that the minister does not know of my attendance, or take any interest in my welfare, nor have any of his leading church members taken the slightest interest in my spiritual welfare. My people are Presbyterians, and I have been in Sydney for nearly a year.' The young man is a clerk in a leading dry goods store, and, no doubt, is known to some members of the church, if not to the minister. My impression is, if he was a gilded child of fortune he would quickly be asked to take a higher seat.

H. F. COOMBS.

Sydney, C.B., June 16, 1902.

It is inevitable that people will notice a man who is important or in any way striking sooner than one who has nothing to advertise him. Pastors are human and some of them are by nature hopelessly deficient in the important talent of distinguishing faces and keeping people separately in mind. It is possible to be modest over much in presenting no introduction and making no advances, but it ceases to be modesty when one blames others for failing to make them. Sydney is a place largely made up of strangers, where it is therefore peculiarly difficult to keep track of a congregation.

THE SENIOR COMMISSIONED OFFICER IN CANADA.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Since writing you, last week, on the above subject, I have discovered, indeed the fact is recorded in my book, 'Canadian Men and Women of the Time,' that we have living with us, in Ottawa, a gentleman whose first commission as an officer of the Canadian militia force, is dated 1837. I allude to Major H. A. Wicksteed, late paymaster of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, who was appointed first lieutenant in the Royal Quebec Volunteer Artillery, under Col. Kirby, R.A., in the year mentioned. I have, myself, seen his commission, as such, together with others obtained by him during his eventful military career extending from 1837 to 1887. It would thus appear that to Major Wicksteed, and not to either Col. Talfourd or Senator Gowan, belongs the honor claimed for the former by the London 'Times.' Of course, there may be others with a prior title of whom, or from whom, we have yet to hear. Meanwhile, the gallant major takes the cake.

HENRY J. MORGAN.

183 Bank street, Ottawa, June 19, 1902.

MAJOR ANDRE—NATHAN HALE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Will you allow me to protest against the manner in which your reviewer treats the memory of Major Andre. In the 'Witness' of last Saturday he quotes the utterly unjust comparison made by George Cary Eggleston, between that British officer and Nathan Hale. The latter was not 'technically a spy,' but one by choice, as he volunteered for the service. Andre was only technically a spy, for he entered the rebels' lines wearing his uniform and in obedience to orders. The Yankees may praise their spy if they choose, but it ill-becomes a Canadian writer to accept without protest or qualification their aspersions upon the memory of a high-minded officer of the crown, who died for the sovereign against whom his executioners were rebels. Yours faithfully,

G. H. HALE.

Orillia, June 16, 1902.

ROMAN CATHOLIC GOVERNORS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In looking over late Ottawa papers, I find a certain Father Whelan, in a discourse given to his people, complains of our not having had a Roman Catholic Governor of the Dominion since Confederation. Has the same father forgotten, if he ever knew, that Roman Catholic Quebec has never had a Protestant Governor since Confederation, while Protestant Ontario has had three Roman Catholic Governors during the same time.

CELT.

[For the 'Witness.'

A LAY OF THE WOODLAND.

From the broad highway's glare and din,
By wandering paths I pass within
The sanctuary of the Ancient wood,
To learn the secret of its mood,
And drink deep of its lavish wine,
The savours of the spruce and pine
That permeate, like spirits rare,
The weird enchantment of its air.
Thro' green rifts opening to the blue,
Small spaces of the sun sift thro',
And all the paths by which I hold,
Are luminous with scattered gold,
For here the roving butter-cup,
Its slender chalice doth lift up
To catch the dripping dews imbrued
With the wild fragrance of the wood,
Where tangled ivies trail across
And mingle with the bearded moss,
Or deeper in those dewy glooms,
Where unobstrusive beauty blooms,
Veiled in the long lush grasses where
Like the sweet strain of chanted prayer,
The lyric of a wandering stream,
Pierces the woodland's dusky dream,
And wakes in drowsy glooms above,
The master lyricists of love,
Till a full choral, clear and strong,
Stirs all the silence into song.
And in the pauses as they sing,
God's angels all are listening,
To these sweet undertones of life,
Beyond the outer tides of strife—
A lay—unvoiced by human lip—
Of Nature's one-souled comradeship.

J. C. M. DUNCAN.

CHESS

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

Tuesday, June 24, 1902.

PROBLEM NO. 585.

By M. Traxler.

Black, 9 pieces.



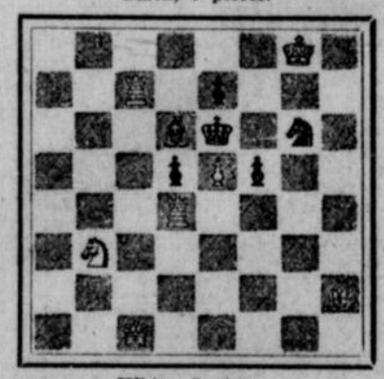
White, 8 pieces.

White to mate in THREE moves.

PROBLEM NO. 586.

By Mrs. W. J. Baird.

Black, 6 pieces.



White, 7 pieces.

Mate in TWO moves.

Solutions, July 12th.

SOLUTIONS.

No. 579. Kohtz and Kockelhorn. Three moves. Key: Q—B sq. If Kt x B ch; 2, Kt—Q 5 ch, Q x Kt ch, Kt—K 4, dble ch., mate.

No. 580. Drtina. Three moves. Key: K—B 7. If K x Kt; 2, K—K 7 ch, K moves; 3, Q mates.

Until September there will be no competition, but the problems, games and solutions will appear as usual. In the autumn there will be more contests, so keep up your solving.

GAME NO. 516.

Montreal Chess Club Championship.
(Kieseritzky Gambit.)

White.	Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P x P
3 Kt—K B 3	3 P— K Kt 4
4 P—K R 4	4 P—Kt 5
5 Kt—K 5	5 P—Q 4
6 P— Q 4	6 P—B 6
7 P x B P	7 B—K 2
8 Q—Q 3	8 B x P ch
9 K—Q	9 B—B 3
10 Kt x Kt P	10 B x Kt
11 P x B	11 P—K R 3
12 P x P	12 Q x P
13 Q—Kt 5 ch	13 Q x Q
14 P x Q ch	14 P— Q B 3
15 B—Q B 4	15 B x P
16 P—B 3	16 B—Kt 2
17 R—B	17 Kt—B 3
18 P—Kt 5	18 P x P
19 B x P	19 Q Kt—Q 2
20 Kt—Q 2	20 Kt—Q 4
21 K—B 2	21 P—B 3
22 Q R—K ch	22 K—B
23 Kt—Q 4	23 R—K
24 B x Kt	24 P x B
25 Kt x P	25 R—R 7 ch
26 K—Kt3	26 Kt—B 4 ch
27 K—R 3	27 R x R
28 R x R	28 B x Kt
29 B x B	29 Kt—Q 6
30 R—Q Kt	30 K—B 2
31 B—Q 4	31 P—R 3
32 P—Kt 4	32 R— Q B 7
33 K—Kt 3	33 R—B 8
34 R x R	34 Kt x R ch
35 K—B 2	35 —Kt—K 7
36 P—R 4	36 P—Kt 4
37 P x P	37 P x P
38 K—Q 3	38 Kt—B 5 ch
39 K—K 3	39 Kt—K 3
40 K—B 3	40 K—Kt 3
41 K—Kt 4	41 Kt—Q and draws

GAME NO. 517.

Played in Class A in the annual meeting of the Yorkshire Chess Association at Bradford, Eng.
(Queen's Pawn Opening.)

White.	Black.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—K B 3
3 P—Q B 3	3 P—K 3
4 Q Kt—Q 2	4 P—Q B 4
5 P x P	5 B x P
6 P—K 3	6 Kt—Q B 3
7 B—K 2	7 Castles
8 Castles	8 Q—B 2
9 Kt—Q 4	9 P—Q R 3
10 Q Kt—Kt 3	10 B—Q 3
11 P—K B 4	11 Kt—K 5
12 B—Q 3	12 P—K B 4
13 Kt—K B 3	13 R—B 3
14 Q Kt—Q 4	14 Q—B 2
15 B x Kt	15 B P x B
16 Kt—R 4	16 P—K 4
17 Kt—K 2	17 Q—R 4
18 P—K Kt 3	18 B—K Kt 5
19 R—K 1	19 P x P
20 K P x P	20 B—B 4 ch
21 K—B 1	21 B—R 6 ch
Resigns	

UNCLE SAM

A CANADIAN VIEW OF THE SPIRIT OF OUR NEIGHBORS.

The 'Peuple,' of Montmagny, says:—'Uncle Sam, it is well-known, has a pretty good opinion of the value of his wealth and of his power, and the attentive courtship of the great European nations is certainly not calculated to teach him humility.' The article then refers to the visit of the Emperor of Germany's brother to the United States, the French delegation to the festivities on the occasion of the unveiling of the Rochambeau monument, and the fact of the King of England going to dine with the American ambassador in London, and it then adds: 'But all the courtesies extended to him do not render Uncle Sam much more conciliatory. He always adheres to the principle that it is more profitable, in international arrangements, to ask many concessions from the others and to make very few himself. In Canada, we know, by experience, that it is not easy, even with the help of British diplomatists, to secure an equitable settlement of the difficulties that we may have with our neighbors.'

Advertisements.

A RAILWAY MAN.

Extraordinary Unpleasant Symptoms of Kidney Trouble in this Case.

Tortured by all Kinds of Pains and Aches he Tries Everything, but Fails to Find Relief Till a Friend Advises Him to Use Dodd's Kidney Pills—They Have Made a Well Man of Him and he is Grateful.

Ottawa, Ont., June 20 (Special).—Frank Chartrand, a railway man, whose home is 130 Little Chaudiere street, has acknowledged that Dodd's Kidney Pills have done more for him than anything else in the world has ever done. He says: 'I suffered with backache and was always drowsy and had a very heavy feeling in my limbs.

'I had frequent severe headaches and more times very sharp pains in the top of my head, which gave me much annoyance in my work.

'My fingers would cramp and I would have an uneasiness in my legs and occasional pains in the loins.

'I was dizzy in spells and short of breath. If I ate a hearty meal I would have a pain in my left side. My appetite would sometimes be very good and sometimes I couldn't eat anything.

'I had a constant soreness and tenderness over the spine and tired feeling in the region of my kidneys.

'I suffered quite a little with a dragging, heavy feeling across the loins.

'Dodd's Kidney Pills were recommended to me by a friend of mine who had been cured, and I began to use them.

'Almost from the start I began to feel the wonderful improvement, which continued as the treatment proceeded, till the unpleasant symptoms had one by one entirely disappeared.

'Dodd's Kidney Pills have worked a wonderful cure in my case, and I cannot speak too highly of this great and good remedy.'

What Dodd's Kidney Pills have done for Mr. Chartrand they have done for thousands of others, and they'll do the same for you if you give them a chance.

There are many railway men in Canada to-day who find Dodd's Kidney Pills indispensable. They are the railway man's surest and best friend.

The constant vibration on trains and engines is very hard on the kidneys, and Dodd's Kidney Pills make these organs well and able to resist disease

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ENDED.

Vancouver Chosen as the Place of Meeting for Next Year.

WARM DISCUSSIONS REGARDING THE USE OF INDIVIDUAL COMMUNION CUPS AND THE CASE OF MR. WILKIE.

Toronto, June 17.—The General Assembly decided yesterday to cut down its representation by the reduction of rates of commissioners. This was in consequence of the result of a referendum in which forty out of fifty-six presbyteries asked for a reduction. The present basis is one minister in four, and one layman for every minister. The future basis will be one minister in six, with one layman for each minister.

The General Assembly also took the new step of authorizing the establishment of a fund to defray part of the expenses of the commissioners to the General Assembly, to take effect next year A committee was appointed to draft a scheme.

The Rev. Dr. Thompson presented the report of Knox College. A movement to erect a college library hall, to be called Caven Hall, after Principal Caven, was enthusiastically approved.

Principal Patrick reported for Manitoba College, Winnipeg. Two requests were made by Principal Patrick for Manitoba College, one that power to grant the M. A. degree be given, and the other that the college be allowed to raise a memorial fund of fifty thousand dollars in memory of the late Principal King, this fund to be devoted to establishing a fourth chair of theology of the Old Testament. Principal Patrick believed it would be raised during the coming year, so that the name of the occupant of the proposed chair might be placed before the next General Assembly.

Dr. Warden seconded the requests, which were granted unanimously and with enthusiasm.

The Rev. Dr. Herridge reported that the Ottawa Ladies' College was hampered during the past year by needless fears caused by the epidemic of smallpox.

The Rev. Principal Macdonald, of St. Andrew's College, reported that the boys' college was enjoying almost phenomenal prosperity. He announced that Mr. W. L. Grant, son of the late Principal Grant, would join St. Andrew's faculty next term. St. Andrew's trustees have obtained an option for a site for the proposed college building. At this college one of the scholars is a son of the late Rev. Dr. Mackay, of Formosa, who intends to study theology and to return to Formosa to take up the work of his revered father.

A large attendance of visitors marked yesterday afternoon's sederunt. The Wilkie memorial occupied most of the afternoon. The proceedings were adequately described by one of the commissioners as 'painful.' Before Mr. Wilkie's appeal was taken up this interesting notice of motion was given:—

Moved by Mr. John Charlton: 'That this General Assembly recognizes the fact that the number of theological schools in connection with the Presbyterian Church in Canada is in excess of its requirements; and believes that the endowment and equipment of these schools is insufficient for the purpose of securing a high state of efficiency; that their unnecessary number scatters and impairs the educational forces of the Church; that the superior equipment and great resources of American Theological schools tends to draw Canadian students from our own Theological Colleges; and that steps should be taken as soon as practicable to merge these colleges into an Eastern and Western University and Divinity School, each with endowment, equipment, and resources sufficient to meet the educational needs of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.'

The Wilkie appeal came before the Assembly on the motion of the Rev. Dr. Gordon, seconded by the Rev. Dr. McMullen, to sustain the Foreign Mission Committee in retiring Mr. Wilkie.

The Rev. Principal MacVicar moved an amendment for the appointment of a commission to investigate and report to the next General Assembly. In moving the amendment Principal MacVicar made a powerful address which elicited outbursts of applause, which were stopped at his and the moderator's request. Considering what was involved, Principal MacVicar thought the course of the committee was 'hasty' action. He 'craved delay and full investigation.' He reviewed the history of the Central India Mission trouble and quoted a case in which when certain charges were made against Mr. Wilkie they were not sustained, and a complimentary resolution was placed in the records attesting Mr. Wilkie's Christian spirit. He argued that Mr. Wilkie was by no means the sole cause of the troubles at Indore. This was a momentous matter, and the interests involved called for deliberate action.

The Rev. S. Lyle, D.D., Hamilton, seconded Principal MacVicar's amendment. He considered, however, that it was more than likely that the commission would come to the same conclusion as the Foreign Mission Committee. It would, however, be certain to make a full investigation and not bear the character of a mock trial.

Mr. J. K. Macdonald, in behalf of the laity, favored the appointment, as Mr. Wilkie had a large share of the sympathy of the Church.

The Rev. Dr. McLeod, of Barrie, made an eloquent plea in behalf of Mr. Wilkie.

The debate was interrupted by the order of the day regarding the next place of meeting being reached. The Rev. R. G. McBeth proposed Vancouver. After the question of railway rates had been discussed Kingston was moved by the Rev. Dr. Bain as an alternative in case satisfactory rates could not be secured. The Assembly accepted a suggestion, made by the Rev. Dr. Warden, to lay the matter over for twenty-four hours.

The Rev. Dr. Forrest, principal of Dalhousie College, resumed the debate on the Wilkie memorial. In a rather impassioned address he argued that the retirement of Mr. Wilkie was justified and a necessity.

The Rev. Dr. Sedgewick expressed the view that the appointment of a commission would place the Foreign Mission Committee on trial rather than others.

The Rev. Dr. Gordon, in a calm, measured address, summed up the debate.

Two votes were taken. On the first 106 votes were given for Principal MacVicar's amendment and 160 against. The main motion received 165 for, to 77 against, and was adopted.

The committee of the General Assembly appointed to nominate men for the oversight of the mission work of the Church in the West, last night, decided to make the following recommendations to the Assembly:

The Rev. Dr. E. D. McLaren, Vancouver, as field secretary of Western home missions, with residence in Toronto; the Rev. Dr. J. C. Herdman, of Calgary, formerly of the Maritime Provinces, as superintendent of home missions for the Synod of British Columbia, and the Rev. J. A. Carmichael, of Regina, as superintendent of home missions for the Synod of Manitoba and the North-West, with residence at Winnipeg. The name of the Rev. D. G. McQueen, of Edmonton, had been generally mentioned in connection with the British Columbia superintendency, but his congregation is building a big church, and he did not wish to leave.

INDIVIDUAL COMMUNION CUPS.

Toronto, June 18.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church expects to complete its business this evening or to-morrow, and business is being pushed forward vigorously.

The individual communion cup question gave rise to an exciting debate at yesterday afternoon's sederunt. It came up on a reference from the Maritime Synod regarding the action of the Presbytery of Prince Edward Island in reference to the case of the Zion Church session, Charlottetown. Zion Church adopted the individual cup method. This was appealed against to the Presbytery by the Rev. D. McNeil, retired minister. The Prince Edward Island Presbytery held that the matter was within the jurisdiction of church sessions. An appeal was taken to the Maritime Synod, which referred the whole matter to the General Assembly. The foregoing facts were placed before the General Assembly by the Rev. Dr. Sedgewick, and by the Rev. Dr. Mackay, an octogenarian. The merits of the case were then presented to the Assembly by the original appellant, the Rev. D. McNeil, who personally appeared to protest against the individual cup method as contrary to the significance of the ordinance of 'communion.' 'These men,' he said, 'who take up this fancy are well-behaved people, but they don't exhibit the unity of the Church in this matter.' Those who were with him in his view in relation to the matter considered that they were practically expelled from the communion by the innovation, and were deprived of their rights. 'The individual cup is,' he continued, 'a novelty of its kind; it is of yesterday. It originated in 1893, at a club of literary men in the city of Rochester, N.Y. They proposed something like what they were using in their toasts. John Knox used two cups in his parish, and they are used there now. The innovation, he considered, profaned the ordinance. As to the microbes (laughter), they are troublesome little things, but they are not confined to the communion cup; they are everywhere, and I see no sense in trying to save them from the communion cup; you have them in this Assembly now. (Great laughter.) Leave this matter until you have disposed of them elsewhere.'

As the debate progressed it intensified in fervor, and the decorum of the Assembly was at one point seriously threatened.

Principal Forrest, of Halifax, moved 'that the use of the individual communion cup is contrary to the use of our church from its very origin, and is contrary to the law and practice of the Church in all ages, and that this General Assembly sees no reason for its introduction, and that this Assembly deprecates the action of congregations in the introduction of important changes without the sanction of the supreme court of the Church.'

The Rev. Dr. McMullen seconded the motion, and hoped that the General Assembly would give the individual communion cup its quietus.

The Rev. Principal MacVicar considered it high time that the Assembly should pronounce itself in no uncertain manner on this question. This motion will give other innovators a warning.

Dr. Gilbert Gordon, Toronto, made an effective speech, in which he marshalled statements from the scientific standpoint to establish the theory that through the use of a communion cup by a number of persons a way in which infecious disease might be spread is permitted.

The Moderator suggested that Dr. Forrest modify his motion. The Moderator precipitated an unusual development by incidentally remarking that as a professor of biology he could say that Dr. Gordon's statements were correct.

Dr. Forrest, with considerable warmth, protested, while the Moderator was speaking, against the presiding officer taking part in the debate. He repeated his protest with considerable vehemence after the Moderator had resumed his seat.

The Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., of Montreal, 'as one who dabbled a little in this branch of science,' in accents of irony and with cutting sarcasm, ridiculed the idea that science was on the side of the individual cup. It was a case in which 'a little science' caused a panic.

Judge Forbes pointed out that in some large churches where the individual cup is not adopted its principle is in a measure recoguized. He noticed at the Crescent street church, Montreal, that sixteen were used.

The Rev. Dr. Black convulsed the Assembly by his method of dealing with the motion. He recited a number of variations from the primitive method of observing the Sabbath, reminded the Assembly that ten communion cups were used at the sacrament held by the Assembly itself on Sunday afternoon, and showed that 'unleavened' bread was at one time considered essential. He compared the opposition to the individual communion cup to that against the introduction of the organ. He declared that the passage of such a resolution would be resented by many sessions as a piece of purely arbitrary dictation.

After several other speakers had dealt with various phases of the question, Principal Patrick, of Manitoba College, moved an amendment to send the matter to a committee to report at the next General Assembly.

Principal Forrest positively refused to accept such a suggestion.

Principal Patrick considered that the adoption of the motion would cause a disastrous conflict which it would be the height of unwisdom to provoke. Instead of deprecating they should issue an injunction if they had the courage of their convictions.

Before the stir which Principal Patrick's utterances had created had subsided the moderator asked whether it was the pleasure of the Assembly to extend the time or adjourn. The majority favored adjournment. This took place, with Principal Caven having the floor to speak next as seconder of Principal Patrick's amendment.

The debate was interrupted at four o'clock by the order of the day respecting the next place of meeting.

The Rev. Dr. Warden read a despatch from the C.P.R. authorities at Montreal giving a scale of return rates to Vancouver. Some of the figures were: Toronto, $67; Montreal, $77, and Halifax, $92.

The moderator stated that a deputation had informed him that the alternative of Kingston was quite impossible.

The Rev. Principal Caven said he wished that he were authorized to invite the General Assembly to visit Toronto again next year.

The Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., said that he had conferred with some of the Montreal friends, who expressed the view that it was understood when the General Assembly last met in Montreal they must be consulted before an invitation was again issued. He therefore felt precluded from extending any invitation on behalf of the city of Montreal.

The Rev. R. P. McBeth repeated his invitation on behalf of Vancouver. The question was referred to a special committee.

Mr. J. K. Macdonald gave notice of motion that the western section of the Foreign Mission Committee be instructed to investigate the books of the Calcutta University with a view to ascertaining if the Rev. Mr. Wilkie invested in the institution any of his private funds, and if so, to recoup him such funds so invested.

Loyal addresses were adopted to the King and the Governor-General at the evening session.

The following delegates were chosen by ballot for the meeting of the Presbyterian Alliance in Liverpool, in 1904:—Ministers—Dr. Bryce, Dr. Warden, Principal Caven, Principal MacVicar, Dr. Herridge, Dr. Milligan, Dr. D. M. Gordon, Dr. J. Scrimger, Principal Patrick, Dr. R. P. MacKay, Dr. Fletcher, the Rev. Alfred Gandier, Professor James Ross, the Rev. G. C. Patterson, the Rev. Dr. McLaren; Elders, Judge Forbes, Messrs. Walter Paul, John Charlton, J. A. Macdonald, George Keith, David Morrice, W. Mortimer Clark, J. K. McDonald, Sheriff Archibald, Robert Kilgour, George Rutherford, George Mitchell and George Hay.

In the afternoon the Rev. Dr. R. P. MacKay introduced a deputation of Chinese from the Sunday schools maintained in Toronto. In so doing he exhibited a remarkable relic, a communion service presented in 1832 by the Rev. Robert Morrison, the first missionary to China, to the American Board. This was looted in Pekin, was recovered afterwards, and sent to the United States. It is being sent back to China. Mr. Hong Wu, one of the deputation, speaking with a good deal of difficulty, in English, expressed the thanks of the Chinese in Toronto 'for the open door to so many churches and so many faithful teachers.' Mr. Yen, who is the son of a missionary, presented a letter to the moderator, expressing the thanks of the Chinese of the Dominion for the services rendered to them by the Presbyterian Church.

DR. ROBERTSON'S SUCCESSORS.

Toronto, June 17.—The Presbyterian General Assembly this morning unanimously appointed the Rev. E. D. McLaren, D.D., of Vancouver, as home mission general secretary; the Rev. J. A. Carmichael, of Regina, home mission superintendent, Manitoba Synod and North-West Territories; and the Rev. James C. Henderson, D.D., of Calgary, home mission superintendent, Synod of British Columbia. The salaries will be: General secretary, $2,400 and travelling expenses; superintendent, $2,000 and travelling expenses.

VANCOUVER NEXT YEAR.

Toronto, June 18.—The next General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church will meet in Vancouver next year. The vote stood two to one as against accepting an invitation to meet again in this city next year, extended by Westminster Church.

GREETINGS FROM CONGREGATIONALISTS.

Toronto, Ont., June 19.—The Presbyterian General Assembly heard the first speeches yesterday afternoon of what is generally regarded as a movement for the union of the Congregational and Presbyterian churches in Canada.

A deputation composed of the Revs. T. B. Hyde, and J. P. Gerrie, conveyed to the Assembly the cordial and brotherly greetings of the Congregational Union. The Rev. Mr. Hyde, who acted as spokesman, dwelt upon the closeness of the relations between the two churches, and assured the Assembly the fences between them were not erected nor were they kept in repair by the Congregationalists. The tendency of the young men was to break holes in them, and the whole spirit of the times was, he said, along the line of concentration. There was an evident drawing together of the two bodies, and he predicted that the church of the future would be characterized as Presby-Congregationalism. A modification by the Presbyterians on the creed line, and by the Congregationalists on the line of church polity was all that was necessary to bring about a union.

The moderator in reply referred to the centuries during which the Presbyterian and Congregational Churches had been allies in fighting for those principles for which some of their forefathers went to the stake. He assured the deputation of the readiness of the Presbyterians to welcome any approaches from the Congregational Church, or, if it were desired, to make the first approach, and expressed confidence there would not be the slightest difficulty in coming to an agreement. He trusted the good feeling would continue, and that not many days hence union would ensue.

The Rev. Principal Caven moved a resolution heartily reciprocating the sentiments expressed by the Rev. Mr. Hyde, and praying for an abundant blessing upon the work of that church to which he belonged. Dr. Caven said he could see no reason why the Rev. Messrs. Hyde and Gerrie should not be Presbyterian ministers.

The assembly spent the greater part of the afternoon in again discussing the question of the day, individual communion cups. The debate was on Principal Forrest's motion deprecating the introduction of the cups without the consent of the Assembly, and expressing the view of the Assembly that there was no cause for their introduction.

The Rev. J. R. MacLeod, Three Rivers, moved in amendment that the Assembly grant liberty of action to sessions and congregations in this matter. He expressed a fear that the Assembly was going too much in the direction of ritualism, and gave instances where, under the existing practice, members went through the formality without actually partaking of the contents of the cup. The Rev. J. A. MacDonald, in seconding the amendment, spoke strongly in favor of respecting the wishes of individual congregations in this matter.

Principal Caven favored the submission of the whole question to a committee for a report. Principal Forrest said there could not be a greater disaster to the peace of the Church than to pass the amendment.

Upon a vote being taken, the amendment was carried by 93 to 48. The Rev. Dr. Sedgewick then moved that a committee be appointed to consider whether any, and if so, what, changes should be made or permitted in the mode of administration of the Lord's Supper heretofore practiced in this Church, and report at the next session of the Assembly, such committee to meet at a convenient time and place in the course of the year, the expenses of said meeting to form a charge upon the Assembly fund. Meanwhile the Assembly would earnestly and affectionately call on sessions and congregations to abstain from introducing changes in the hitherto recognized mode of the administration of the Lord's Supper until the question has been authoritatively determined by the General Assembly.

The Rev. Dr. Gordon, Halifax, in seconding the motion, suggested that the Church move slowly in departing from the custom of centuries. He insisted that if the proposed change were allowed it would not end there, the next thing would be a demand on the part of the more fastidious persons that they be allowed to bring their own cup, and even their own wine.

The Rev. Dr. MacVicar held that this being a change of service, it could not be legally put in operation until the Presbyteries pronounced upon the question. He ventured to assert that if this change is adopted by this Assembly, it will cast a bone of contention into every congregation of the Church.

The motion by the Rev. Dr. Sedgewick was carried by a large majority.

The Rev. Dr. Campbell, agent of the Century Fund, in reporting for that fund, spoke of the great loss sustained by the committee by the death of the late Principal Grant and the Rev. Dr. Robertson. The actual amount of $1,578,000 had been subscribed and $1,486,000 paid. Of this amount subscribed $970,000 was for the debt fund of which $915,000 had been paid, accrued upon the amounts placed to the credit of the Century Fund in the banks. Dr. Warden and others urged that the Church should be appealed to upon a special date in the fall to raise the $46,000 necessary to complete the fund.

The General Assembly passed a very hearty vote of thanks to the Rev. Dr. Campbell and the members of the Century Fund. The question of how to complete the fund was admitted to a representative committee. There are about $47,000 of uncollected subscriptions. Providing againa the contingency that of this amount $20,000 may be the total which will be paid there remains a shortage of $46,000 in the $600,000 for the common fund which the General Assembly decided to appeal for.

The Rev. Dr. Warden paid tribute to the remarkable success of Dr. Campbell, whose health has broken down during the accomplishment of the task in actually raising a fund of over a million and a half dollars, and that at an expense of only one percent.

Last night the temperance question came up on the report of the committee on church life and work, which stated that a decided majority of the presbyteries strongly hold the view that the Church should continue to aim at securing legislation along prohibitory lines. The committee asked 'That total abstinence be urged upon our people as a Christian privilege.' A suggestion to add the words 'and duty' was not entertained. The Rev. W. J. Clarke said there was nothing in Christ's teaching to warrant the Assembly in laying such an injunction on the members of the church, because it did not commend itself to the Christian conscience. The vote to insert the words 'and duty' was 71 against.

The Rev. Mr. Frizzell moved 'that this Assembly records its satisfaction with the sentiments so generally expressed by Presbyterian returns in favor of prohibition, and would urge members and adherents throughout the bounds of the Church to embrace the opportunity afforded in connection with the forthcoming referendum to aid as far as possible the curtailment of the liquor traffic.'

The words beginning 'And would urge' were, after debate, withdrawn from the resolution, which was then passed.

CHURCH LIFE AND WORK.

The report on the state of the church life and work especially commends the reports upon this department, sent by the Montreal Presbytery. In the general summaries the statements are made that the reports regarding Sabbath schools 'are cheerful and hopeful beyond the power of your committee to express.' In Young People's Societies 'the consensus of opinion is that there is a gradually receding tide from the flood of enthusiasm which submerged the land in the last two decades, and that it is improbable this generation will witness its parallel.'

Among the influences which most strongly antagonize the advancement of godliness these are quoted: In the commercial world 'intense greed for wealth; fierce competition, conscienceless injustice to employees leading to retaliation and dishonesty on their part and hostility to the church; the speculative spirit; belief that ethical standards of Christianity do not apply in business.' In the political world 'excessive party spirit stands easily first, lust for office, yielding of the conscience to party leaders, corrupt influence of wealthy syndicates.'

In Montreal it is reported that 'many are discarding Romanism and that the church is not sufficiently supplying such with the gospel.'

It may be said that public sentiment is favorable to the Sabbath as a day of rest, while there is a growing number who do not desire it for worship. Great corporations are the principal enemies of the Sabbath, and second to this the presence of foreigners in some districts. It is noted that there is a more favorable attitude on the part of some of the members of the Roman Catholic hierarchy to a better observance of the day. As far as Sabbath observance legistation is concerned, it is desired that it should be more definite rather than stricter.

The summary of the reports on the use of intoxicating beverages states that while in comparison with a generation ago, there is less drinking; in comparison with a few years ago, fear is expressed that we are retrograding rather than advancing.

Respecting prohibition 'a decided majority of reports reply unhesitatingly in the affirmative.'

THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

Toronto, June 19.—The Presbyterian General Assembly this morning reappointed the committee to confer with Queen's University regarding the change in the Assembly's relationship to Queen's theological department. The proposal is that the theological faculty of Queen's shall be separate from the arts department and that Queen's theological department be placed in the same relationship to the General Assembly as the other theological colleges. Definite action regarding the proposed action is to be taken by Queen's authorities in October.

Mr. John Charlton, M. P., moved his resolution in favor of one or two great universities under the control of the Presbyterian Church in Canada instead of a number of theological colleges as at present. He pointed out that there are now but 189 theological students in all the Presbyterian colleges, including Queen's, with a graduating class of 46, who are instructed by 23 professors. The present system was too scattered and too expensive considering the result. The Rev. R. G. McBeth, Vancouver, seconded Mr. Charlton's motion.

Mr. J. K. Macdonald's motion that the Foreign Mission Committee be authorized to ascertain what money had been invested by the Rev. Mr. Wilkie in Indore College and empowering the committee to recoup Mr. Wilkie was adopted unanimously.

THE CLOSING DAY.

Toronto, June 20.—The Presbyterian General Assembly, which has been in session for the past ten days, came to a close last evening, with the Apostolic Benediction. Yesterday morning the Assembly adopted Principal Caven's motion respecting the changes in the constitution of Queen's University, which makes it in effect, save in the theological faculty, an independent university. This carries out the late Principal Grant's policy. The Rev. Dr. Ross, in amendment, moved that an intimation be conveyed to the trustees of Queen's 'That the Assembly would cordially welcome the continuance of the present relations with the church should that be found still practicable.' On a division the amendment was defeated, and the last steps taken to make Queen's an independent, self-governing university, the theological college, of which alone shall be governed by the Presbyterian Church.

A new scale of fees and a new schedule of benefits for the aged and infirm ministers' fund was announced. The east and west sections are to be amalgamated. The payments from the fund will be $70 as a minimum for ten years' service. Between ten and thirty years $10 is added for each year of service, and between thirty and forty years $12.50.

In the afternoon a resolution, presented by Dr. Murray, of Halifax, was adopted, extending the greetings of the General Assembly to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Australia, upon the recent union.

The Assembly discussed at great length a proposal of the Home Mission Committee for the improvement of the calibre of missionaries by establishing a school for catechists in Winnipeg, with a course of three sessions of three months each. The institution of a class of men to be known as minister evangelists to provide ordinances for new settlers was also provided for in the report. This proposal was a temporary expedient to meet the present deficiency, and to be operative for seven years only. The course of training was to extend over five years, to be given in Manitoba college, concurrently with the regular college session, and to be open to graduates from the catechist classes, to missionaries who, prior to 1909, served the Home Mission Committee with acceptance for at least two years, and to students who have taken the full course in a training institute, and given twelve months' efficient service in the mission field.

The proposal to institute a catechists' course was adopted unanimously, but on the question of minister evangelists, Montreal College replied, asking that the preparatory course be continued.

Principal Patrick, of Manitoba University, said the continuation of the preparatory course would not meet the difficulty at all.

The Rev. Prof. Scrimger moved to send the scheme down to the Presbyteries for consideration. This was lost, and the main motion, establishing a class of minister evangelist, was carried.

The Rev. Prof. Scrimger moved that Montreal College be authorized in the meantime to continue the preparatory course. The motion was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Black, and adopted after considerable discussion.

At recent functions in Ottawa, there was a great deal of heart-burning because first place at court functions was given to churches with a hierarchy. This was very strongly objected to during the reception of the now Prince and Princess of Wales, and the following report to the Assembly on precedence grew out of that incident: 'The committee has given the subject careful consideration, and earnestly recommends the General Assembly to represent to the proper authorities the desirability of abolishing the present rules of precedence as wanting in courtesy, and foreign to the genius of the country, and of taking steps towards a fair and adequate recognition of all the churches in Canada. This recommendation is in accord with the action taken by the Assembly in 1890, which expressed disapproval of the offensive clauses in the order of precedence which recognize certain ecclesiastics, and utterly ignores the great Protestant churches which represent the majority of the people, and resolved to memorialize the proper authorites for their abrogation. The above recommendation has been communicated to the representatives of the Anglican, Methodist, Baptist, and Congregationalist churches for their information. The report was adopted, and the secretary was directed to acknowledge a communication from the Ottawa Ministerial Association upon the same subject.

The clerk announced that Bishop Bond had intimated that the subject of precedence would come before the Synod in September; that the Congregational Union had passed a resolution along the same line; that the Methodist General Conference would consider it, and that the Baptists had acknowledged receipt.

The Assembly decided to authorize the Century Fund Committee to pay a debt of $3,174 on Halifax College buildings. After adopting many reports and votes of thanks, the Assembly finally adjourned to meet next year in Vancouver.

Advertisements.

POND'S EXTRACT

WILL CURE

Sunburn, Chafings, Eruptions, Sore Eyes, Sore Feet, Mosquito Bites, Stings of Insects, Inflammations, Hemorrhages,

Piles, Cuts, Boils, Burns, Wounds, Bruises, Catarrh, Soreness, Lameness.



FAC-SIMILE OF BOTTLE WITH BUFF WRAPPER.

AVOID IMITATIONS. ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Avenue, New York.

CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUNDS

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Already acknowledged	$84.50
Mrs. W. W. Ogilvie	5.00
A. Falconer	5.00
Total received by 'Witness'...	$94.50

The following subscriptions were sent direct to Mrs. Frank Redpath, the honorary treasurer of the Parks and Playgrounds' Association:—

Already acknowledged	$199.35
Miss Oakley	2.00
Some friends of the children ..	1.25
Mrs. Robt. Reid	2.00
Mrs. John Archibald	5.00
Total	$209.60

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ALL IN ADVANCE.

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

All the above papers sent postpaid to the Dominion, Newfoundland and United States.

To Great Britain and other Postal Union countries:—"Daily Witness" $6.00; "Weekly Witness" $2.00; "World Wide" $1.00; "Northern Messenger" 50 cts.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements 10c per line per insertion. "Farms to Rent," "Farms for Sale," can be inserted for 1c a word per insertion from subscribers. The lowest rate 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 per insertion. 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 notice

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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

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

Express Money Orders are issued up to $5.00 for 5c; $5 to $5, 4c; $5 to $10, 6c.

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

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

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

Address all business communications,

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers,
'Witness' Building, Montreal.

SAMPLE COPIES.

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

PREMIUMS AND CLUBS.

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

For Sale, including the 'Daily Witness' one year, $29 00, or including 'Weekly Witness' one year, $27.00.

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

Post Fountain Pen, self-filling, self-cleaning, given for three new subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00 each, or five renewal subscriptions at $1.00 each, or ten subscriptions and $8 cash.

For two new subscriptions to any of the following publications the sender will be entitled to the same free:

'Daily Witness,' to Jan. 1, 1903	@	$3.00
'Weekly Witness,' to Jan. 1, 1903 ..	@	1.00
'World Wide,' to Jan. 1, 1903.....	@	1.00
'Northern Messenger' to Jan. 1, '03	@	.30

An old and two new subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness' and $3.00 will entitle the three to 'World Wide' to Jan. 1, 1903.

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

Bagster's Long Primer Bible for $3.00 worth of new subscriptions for 'Weekly Witness' at full rates; or a list of fourteen subscriptions at seventy cents each. For sale to 'Witness' subscribers, $2.00.

The Presbyterian Book of Praise for six new subscriptions at $1.00 each for 'Weekly Witness.' This book usually sells from $3.50 to $4.00.

'Weekly Witness 'and World Wide'....$1.50
'Weekly Witness,' 'World Wide' and 'Northern Messenger' 1.75
Two such clubs... ... ... 3.00
'Weekly Witness'and 'Northern Messenger' 1.25

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

JUNE, 1902

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

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF SALOONS.

London, Ont., June 20.—The chief matter of interest at yesterday's session of the Synod of Huron was the election of a secretary-treasurer for the diocese in succession to Mr. J. M. McWhinney, who is removing to Toronto. Ald. J. H. A. Beattie was chosen for the office.

The Synod adopted the report of the committee on temperance, recommending the adoption of some system of public ownership by which competition would be removed, saloons become houses of refreshment, managers would receive a fixed salary, and a percentage of the profits from food, but not from alcoholic beverages, and that these recommendations be forwarded to the General Synod. The committee strongly deprecates the treating habit, and commended the resolution of the late provincial synod that pressure be brought to bear upon the proper authorities to bring about the reduction of the number of licenses and a more strict enforcement of the license laws. A motion to admit women to vote in vestries was defeated.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1902.

The ecclesiastical gatherings of the Methodists, the Baptists and the Congregationalists have all in the heartiest manner urged their constituents to take advantage with all their might of the coming plebiscite opportunity about to be offered in Ontario. The Presbyterians have fought shy of the question, while the Church of England has, in some quarters at least, condemned it by switching off upon the Gothenburg system. The Presbyterian church has in times past uttered its moral convictions on this matter with no uncertain sound, and it is quite possible to be altogether too shy of interfering in politics where the issue is one of moral conviction.

The sentence upon John Most of a year in the penitentiary for inciting to the murder of public officials of the United States has been confirmed by the Court of Appeals. In the Appellate Division, which affirmed the decision of the trial court, the outrageous and unnatural doctrines of Most were shown in their promulgation seriously to endanger the public peace. A publication which instigates to revolution and murder, which suggests the persons to be murdered, and which names poison and dynamite as the agencies to be used to murder and destroy, necessarily endangers the public peace. Most has escaped lightly with the sentence of a year, but the very fact that he has been convicted is a warning to his kind, whose idea is to grow fat by battening upon the crimes and miseries of others. It is a precedent that may be carried to further severity if necessary.

There has been a lot of talk about a shipping merger counter to that of Mr. Morgan's, but nothing definite has yet been said. On the face of it, it seems probable that the Allan, Castle, Cunard, Elder-Dempster, and other British lines in the Atlantic trade will unite as 'self-preservation is the first law of nature.' The most important factor in the case is whether the shipping companies not in the present merger can get equal rates on the east and west trunk lines of the United States, as, otherwise, they will not be able to compete. This brings in the Canadian Pacific as a principal in the proposed new merger, as it could compete on strong terms with the United States lines. The talk about a British subsidy may be dismissed after the disillusioning speech of Mr. Pirrie at the Canadian dinner in London. Indeed, the British Government would not be foolish enough to throw money away on a long-since exploded fallacy whatever the Canadian Government may do. When we do get a fast line we must certainly pay some sort of a subsidy, but it should be for actual services rendered.

An incident, rich in the historical perspective it opened up and of deep significance to the observer of current events, was that reported as having occurred at the banquet to General Ian Hamilton by the officers of the National Scouts in Pretoria. Alluding to the fact that he sat between Generals Vilonel and Colliers, who, like himself, were of French ancestry, Sir Edouard Girouard happily illustrated the wisdom and success of British methods in dealing with foreign people whom the fortune of war had brought within the Empire. The Macdonels, McMahons, O'Dillons, O'Briens, in France; the Taafes, Stuarts and Nugents, in Austria; the O'Donnells and O'Ryans, in Spain, are names that remind us of the Scotch and Irish brigades that fought gallantly in the service of those nations, and of families that still give them soldiers and statesmen of the first rank. Many of these were exiles from the British Isles, because of politico-religious wars, but Britain, since that time, has broadened in her conceptions of civil and religious liberty, and to her belongs the credit of winning and retaining the hearty allegiance of whole peoples by granting them the same liberties that were enjoyed by her own. If the names we have mentioned recall a cruel and turbulent past, those of Sir Edouard Girouard and Generals Vilonel and Colliers belong to a happier and more hopeful present. They represent what we gladly recognize as elements of the strength and unity of the Empire, and the prospect of a still more glorious future, when the victories of peace will cause men to forget the miseries and humiliations of war.

The Attorney-General of Quebec, the Hon. H. Archambault, has ruled that the amendment to the articles of the code relating to married traders is not retroactive and only applies to those engaging in business since March 24. The amendment is to the effect that every married person doing business as a trader, whether alone or in partnership, shall be bound under a penalty of two hundred dollars to register in the Superior Court of the district where the business is carried on, within sixty days from the day on which the business commenced, or sixty days from the date of marriage, a declaration in writing stating if he is under community or separate as to property. Consulted by the dry goods section of the Board of Trade, Mr. Atwater, K. C., held that the amendment to the act was retroactive, and every wholesale house hoped that it was so, although when the wording comes to be examined, it is obvious that the declaration cannot be made within sixty days in the case of a long married trader. The fact that it is not retroactive, however, very considerably diminishes the potential benefits of the amendment, which has been agitated for because it was hoped to establish the relations of all married debtors in trade in connection with marriage settlements. Frequently marriage settlements are concealed, and when the debtor fails, it is found that there is little or nothing for the creditors to divide. In case of failure, however, and afterwards embarking in a new business, it seems certain that registration is imperative.

The veteran banker, Mr. Geo. Hague, in his valedictory on Thursday, before the shareholders of the Merchants Bank of Canada, made some interesting comparisons between Canada's financial past and present. In 1856, the total deposits of the banks were under $15,000,000, and now they amount to $370,000,000, besides deposits of nearly $100,000,000 in the various savings banks and loan companies. Of this $15,000,000 the Bank of Montreal had about $3,000,000, and now it has some $90,000,000. The discounts of the Bank of Montreal at that time were about $11,000,000 and now they are more than $80,000,000. The discounts of all the banks were only about $135,000,000 in 1877-78, very bad years for Canada, and now they amount to more than $330,000,000. When Mr. Hague became general manager of the bank in 1877 affairs were desperate and he had to weed out and adjust insolvent estates to the amount of $8,000,000 in the first three years after taking control. In June, 1872, Bank of Montreal stock stood at 227½, in 1877 it went down to 153½, in 1878 the lowest point was 136½, and in 1879 it touched 125. It sells now at from 255 to 257. Most of the seventies were dark financial years for Canada. Bank of Toronto fell from 176 in 1877 to 106 in 1879; Bank of Commerce from 122 in 1877 to 93 in 1879, and Merchants Bank from 125 a few years before dropped to 65 in 1877. A change for the better took place in 1880. Our exports in 1879 amounted to only $72,000,000, last fiscal year they were $197,000,000, and this year they will be $210,000,000. In 1881 the population of Canada was 4,300,000, and the total foreign trade was $204,000,000. In 1901, the population was 5,400,000 and the foreign trade amounted to $337,000,000. So that while the population increased about 26 percent the foreign trade increased 90 percent. The increase in the moneyed wealth of the people has also been extraordinary, for during the same time that the population has increased 26 percent the deposits held by the banks for the Canadian public have increased 340 percent. Mr. Hague refers to the fact that there is now in Canadian banking far less than there used to be of the bad element of advances resting upon fixed property. It is well-known, as he says, that every bank crisis has been precipitated by abnormal advances of this kind. It is interesting to observe that while our discounts have increased $29,000,000 in the last three years our foreign trade has increased $36,000,000, and that this is a sample of what has been going on for years past.

Dr. Goldwin Smith is as sure of the downfall of the British empire as was Mr. Kruger of the victory of his oligarchy. A big difference between the two is that Mr. Kruger expected a bolt to fall from heaven to carry out his forecast, whereas Dr. Smith, according to his 'Guesses at the Riddle of Existence,' has doubts as to whether there is a heaven for a bolt to fall from. Dr. Smith points out the preponderance of other than white people that obtain throughout the British empire, and he moralizes about the overthrow of the Greek, the Roman and other empires, as if our empire were to meet with the same fate, and much in the same way. Yet even the least read of us remembers that our British ancestors when conquered were led ignominiously through the Roman streets to make a triumph for their conquerors. With the terms of peace with the Boers before our eyes and the conduct of the whole campaign, we find a weakness in the argument which reasons from the one to the other. Dr. Smith makes the fact that the empire is largely composed of alien races a peril to it. We who have just looked with pride on men of the most diverse race, color, language and religion marching through our streets in the same khaki, have to admit that in this our empire resembles that of Rome, and if in the Christian religion we could see no solvent of the differences which divide Mohammedan from Buddhist, and both from ourselves, we might with Dr. Smith regard the similarity as an omen. The religion of the philosophers of to-day seems to be that of evolution, and its fetish is that of race. The older doctrines will, however, yet prevail, that God hath made of one blood all nations of men, and that the time is coming when the lion shall lie down with the lamb and when the whole family will be gathered into one.

Senator Depew's recent speech on forestry in the United States Senate is regarded as the best he ever made, and he has made many good speeches in his time. It was on the bill authorizing the purchase of four million acres of lands in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, along the range of the Appalachian mountains, for the purpose of a forest reserve. The argument which he chiefly elaborated was the necessity for preserving the forests on the summits of watersheds, and applies to this country as well as the country to which he made particular reference. When the height of land from which all streams take their rise is covered by forests the soil retains the rainfall like a great sponge, releasing it gradually by the natural drainage of streams which are thus kept constantly running. But when the forests are cleared away, the streams dry up in one season and become sudden devastating torrents in another. This destructive change having been brought about in several parts of the country within the last fifty years, Congress adopted the policy of saving the forests in the far west, and already forty-one national forest reserves have been set aside, aggregating about forty-six million acres. To these the reserve advocated by Mr. Depew will probably be added. In Russia this policy has been in operation for some two hundred years, since Peter the Great planted forests of oak to supply timber for shipbuilding. But since iron and steel supplanted wood, the forests have been carefully preserved on account of their beneficial effect in supplying natural irrigation and in moderating the climate of the steppes. In France and Italy great stretches of mountain country that had been denuded of timber have been reforested, to the immense advantage of the agricultural plains and vineyards, while Germany in respect of forestry sets an example to all. Every country, in fact, that has experienced the ruinous effects of forest denudation has had to adopt this policy.

The conviction very recently of several persons for bribery and corruption in connection with elections in Montreal would scarcely seem cause at first sight for congratulation. Yet, upon consideration, it leads to the hope that a better day is dawning, as, not so long ago, the guilty would not have been brought even to trial. In Ontario, too, we note that the party organs are very sensitive to corruption charges, and the by-election frauds that were allowed to go unpunished are agreed on both sides to have cost Mr. Ross some seats at the recent general elections, and almost to have caused the overthrow of his government. In the United States, too, 'exposure, which is the forerunner of reform,' was never so active before. Tammany has suffered in New York. The fight for the protection of franchises in Chicago shows almost a complete victory for the reformers, and very recently the boodlers of St. Louis and Minneapolis have had a bad shaking up. Evidence before the grand jury of St. Louis showed that the Municipal Assembly has been owned and operated by various railway companies desiring franchises, and members were forced to acknowledge that they sought seats for the money which they could and did make. In Minneapolis, according to the report of the grand jury of Hennepin County, it appears that the police have been actively in league with vice and crime, and that blackmail and bribery had found their way into the circle presided over by the Mayor. So far as these and other like exposures are the result of a demand on the part of citizens for the honesty of public men, they are decidedly promising for the future, although they prove an alarming state of rottenness now. They show that supineness, if not acquiescence, is not so prevalent as formerly, and encourage the hope that some day the people of this continent may enter into a real citizenship where honor and even self-denial for the general good shall be the rule instead of the exception.

The recently published report of the British Consul-General at Cairo, Egypt, shows very clearly that the British is superior to the United States locomotive, and this is acknowledged by the New York 'Railway Machinery,' which concludes that 'apparently our locomotive builders have room for considerable improvement in the design of the American locomotive, to make it a more economical machine.' The test on the Egyptian State Railways showed the average coal consumption of the British freight locomotive hauling fifty-seven loaded cars to be 49.4 pounds per mile, and the average evaporative efficiency of the coal burned was 9.1 pounds of water per pound of coal. The United States engine, on the other hand, drawing fifty-four loaded cars, consumed sixty-two pounds of coal per mile, and the average evaporation was 7.78 pounds of water per pound of coal. The difference in coal consumption was even more marked in the case of passenger locomotives, the average results of nine trains of thirteen cars for a total distance of 1,345 miles for each type giving 30.7 pounds of coal per mile for the British and 46.3 for the United States engines, while the average evaporation per pound of coal was 8.2 in the case of the British and only 6.36 in the case of the United States engines. Major Johnstone, president of the railway board, considers that the factors which affect 'American' locomotives unfavorably are outside cylinders, which expose more radiating surface to the atmosphere and cause greater twisting strains and greater friction than inside cylinders. The United States engines have also increased friction and less perfect steam distribution, compared with the English, due to comparatively short eccentric rods and the fact that they operate the slide valves through rocking levers, whereas, in the British type, the connection is direct. Mr. Carnegie said a little while ago that whatever England might learn from America could be little compared with what America had learned from England, and it would seem that 'the new country' will have to increase the adverse balance of the debt.

THE MACHINE.

When Henry the Eighth was chafing at the restrictions placed on his imperious will by parliament, he was shown by Thomas Cromwell how parliament could be made, by a wise distribution of patronage and plunder, at once an instrument of his power and a shield from popular discontent. What George Brown once called the coercive power of plunder is still the chief governing force in parliamentary institutions in North America. The management of this department of the service was once a part of the premier's function in Canada. It was a complaint of Sir John Macdonald that he had to do campaign work in the way of raising funds and selecting candidates which in England was performed by the Carlton Club and similar organizations. The American system of the machine outside of the Legislature, as illustrated by the Tammany Democratic organization of New York, and the Quay Republican organization in Pennsylvania, is much more convenient. Under this system an excellent man of irreproachable personal character, who might be named McKinley or Ross, may be at the head of the party, and not be very much mixed up with irregularities which are all carried on by wicked men over whom he has unfortunately no control. Possibly there is a moral advantage in thus relieving responsible ministers of direct complicity in corruption. There certainly is a great practical convenience in setting them free to devote their powers to the duties of statesmanship. On the other hand it follows as the night the day that the organization whose function it is to win elections honestly if possible, but at all events to win elections, having no reputation to lose, will go from bad to worse. Their ways are sure to become evil and only evil and will include every kind of political evil. They have no interest in any question before the country, however vital, except as it affects the success of the party. When a movement like the prohibition movement comes to a head, as recently in Ontario, the machinists have only one idea about it and that is to get it out of the way; and just as of old at the polling booths an elector not desired by the mob in control always found himself outside of the crowd, no matter how often he sought to fight his way in, so such a question always finds itself by some hocus pocus relegated to the outside. There must be a reckoning, however. During the recent elections in Ontario it was well understood that the exposure of certain election frauds, perpetrated on behalf of the Liberal party, formed a potent weapon in the hands of the Opposition. In vain, and rightly in vain, did the advocates of the ministry plead the unquestionable fact that of course Mr. Ross could not possibly have any part in such proceedings. All the same he was the representative of the party on whose behalf it was done. The only political way to punish such frauds was to vote against the party. When this is the regular result of election fraud as it will be some day, fraud will be suppressed, and that possibly by the very persons who are now so innocent and helpless in profiting by it.

THE TARIFF WAR.

No tariff war will be waged with other countries for the benefit of the colonies, says Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. The fiscal policy of Great Britain is not to be changed to suit the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The British Government either has repented of its sins or trembles for its political future. It would never have proposed the bread tax if it had not been deluded by false friends at home and almost coerced by influential but greedy colonists, and it would, no doubt, like to get rid of the whole question. But just now to take such a course would be to acknowledge before the world the charges of its critics, and would be a moral victory for the Liberals. Presently, it is very likely to be dropped quietly, before it can be made an issue at the next elections. Already under pressure from the Irish members Sir Michael has reduced the duty on maize by one-half, thereby sacrificing $1,500,000 of revenue—and the whole duty on all grain, feedstuffs and flour is not estimated to produce more than $13,000,000. But more important than this is the confession implied that the duty does fall in its ultimate analysis upon the consumer and not upon the producer. Why should not the poor English be considered as well as the poor Irish? Mr. John Redmond claims that the poor Irish live, so far as grain products are concerned, chiefly upon corn flour, and very wholesome food it is. The Scotch still largely use oatmeal, and the poor English live principally on 'white bread and butter,' and very little butter. England is crowded with poor folk, only able to keep just this side of destitution, whose absolutely necessary outlay so nearly balances income that the spending of half-cents or farthings is matter for grave consideration. Why should the poor English, Welsh and Scotch have to pay the full tax on what they eat while the poor Irish only have to pay half? The more the tax is considered the worse it appears. Indeed, in the ringing words of Mr. Asquith, it is oppressive to the consumer and wasteful to the state. It is a tax graduated not according to ability, but according to the inability of those who have to pay it; it is a tax on poverty, on privation, and sets at defiance economic policy, social expediency and natural justice. The tax only passed by 251 to 178 votes, a majority of 73, showing that it only required a change of view of thirty-seven members to have defeated this pernicious clause in the budget. The ministerial majority in 1900 was 134, so that the majority for the bread tax last night was little more than half its greatest strength.

CONSTITUTION OF CAPE COLONY.

In considering the question of the 'Suspension of the Constitution of Cape Colony' it is important to remember that that Constitution, in a very real measure, is suspended already. As the London 'Times' recently reminded the public, what the present demand for suspension has in view is not the summary extinction of the political liberties of a great, self-governing colony, but the regularization of a condition of things in which the constitutional machinery has already ceased to work. The Cape Parliament has not been in session for eighteen months, although, according to law, a year ought not to elapse without its meeting. Since it met last the ordinary financial resources of the colony have been expended perforce upon the line of Cape defences along the Orange River, and sums raised originally for public works have also been devoted to that purpose. Many other irregularities have taken place, which would require a bill of indemnity if parliament reassembled, and it is the declared intention of the Bond members, if parliament meets now, to employ all the resources of argument and obstruction in the raising of embittered debates over the whole field of racial, martial, and financial controversy. This alone would mean the premature reawakening of the strife between the Bond members and the Progressives, who are nearly equal in number, and it would further give the Bond the opportunity to revive the whole racial battle in every polling booth and village gathering, and this in a state where normal conditions of peace cannot prevail for some time to come. The loyalists to a man deprecate any present opportunity to reopen old wounds, and an increasing number of the Dutch is just as apprehensive. The latter, as well as the loyalists, want rest from the blighting agitation that has so long troubled South Africa like a plague, and that has recently had such disastrous consequences. If the Bond has its way they know that there will be no rest. The old propaganda will be revived and for racial reasons many will have to range themselves on the side of a cause they very well know is lost, and whose renewed pursuit can only lead to further misery. Other considerations are equally in favor of the advisability of a temporary suspension of the colony's constitution. The destiny of South Africa is assuredly federation under the British flag, and 'federal union involves a delicate balancing of State rights and

national supremacy, which needs careful and deliberate preparation.' With the recrudescence of party politics at the Cape, even at this distance, we can see that it might not only cause federation to be delayed, but might prove a fatal danger to its consummation. Conservative writers on the spot advise that the only prudent course just now is to entrust the administration of the colony to an executive having full powers and only responsible to the Crown. This, we are told, is a solution that would be eminently welcome to a vast majority of the inhabitants, Dutch and British alike, and it would make a liberal amnesty possible, which would not be the case if a parliament of doubtful loyalty were sitting. These points of view will all be seriously considered by the British Government in shaping its policy towards a free and federated South Africa.

AN ENVOY TO ROME.

It is notorious that as soon as the United States had defeated Spain the Roman Catholic Church took active sides with the United States as against the Filipinos. Had the Filipinos had their way for even a short time the Roman Catholic Church establishment would have passed through the purgation and spoliation to which it has had to submit in almost all countries where it has had continuous and absolute sway. The people would not have ceased to be Roman Catholic. They have been, on the whole, a devout people, and would probably have been none the less so after they had wiped out the greedy friars and after their tyrannically acquired estates had escheated to the public service. The ecclesiastics knew well what they were doing when they hastened to draw about them the cloak of American law which holds property inviolable. The American power was indeed the cat's paw of the church with which it sought to draw its chestnuts out of the fire. As a natural sequence, we have the anomaly of a United States envoy to the Pope in the person of Judge Taft, the civil governor of the Philippines, this being the first time perhaps that the pontiff has received a diplomatic agent from a power which absolutely abjures all interference with religion. Thus the United States finds itself, through its acquisition of foreign territory, practically forced to abandon still another of its idolized distinctive traditions. One questions, indeed, if there are any left. The purpose of this mission is to secure the co-operation of the Vatican in the settlement of the future destiny of the friars and the disposal of their estates.

The American government in the Philippines wants to have nothing to do with the administration of religious affairs, but it has a great deal to do with the maintenance of peace and good order. At the present moment there are a large number of friars in Manilla, where they have sought refuge from the vengeance of their Filipino parishioners. The United States authorities have to give them protection, shelter and sustenance, although neither legally nor morally bound to do so. It is a task forced upon them by the necessities of the situation. The position of the friars is pitiable, but if they have had to abandon their estates and parishes and take refuge under the stars and stripes from the anger and resentment of their parishioners, they have nobody but themselves to blame. Under Spanish rule they attained to great power and wealth. There are four orders of friars, to none of which were Filipinos admitted. Their members are all Spaniards. They were the parish priests of the islands and, by government grants and purchase, became possessed of estates aggregating four hundred thousand acres of the choicest agricultural land in the several provinces. The question is, therefore, the same as always eventually arises in countries where religious orders are allowed to acquire real property without restraint. But in addition to being thus opulently endowed, the Spanish government delegated to the friars extensive civil powers and committed to their hands the entire control of education. Their present condition is the sequel to the way they exercised those powers.

For many years before the islands passed into the possession of the United States, the Filipinos had developed a vindictive attitude towards the friars, whom they regarded as tools of oppression manipulated by the Spanish government, and against whom they brought other and more heinous charges. This was the source of the last three insurrections against Spanish rule, all of which broke out in the Province of Cavite, which contains more than a fourth of the lands held by the religious orders, and where their authority was greatest. It was there that, after the withdrawal of Spanish authority, the terrible explosion of native ferocity occurred, in which over fifty friars were murdered, many more cruelly tortured, and the remainder compelled to abandon their parishes and fly for their lives to the American lines. The fact that United States dominion meant protection for the friars was one of the principal causes of Filipino resentment against it. Yet the people who committed these outrages are Roman Catholics who have no idea of living or dying in any other faith. They do not regard attacks on the friars as attacks on the Church. They simply want to get rid of the orders at any cost, and will never consent to their return, or to their retention of the land. Such are the conditions with which the United States Government has to deal. The plan proposed is to buy the friars' estates and apply their revenues to education and other purposes of civil government, with the proviso distinctly stated in the instructions to Mr. Taft, that the money paid to the friars shall not be used for the attempted restoration of the friars to the parishes from which they are separated, with the consequent disturbance of law and order. The friars, under these conditions, must leave the islands and native priests or priests from America be sent to take their places. According to a recent despatch from Rome, the Pope has appointed a committee of Cardinals to report on Mr. Taft's proposals, which are expected to be accepted as the only practical solution of the difficulty.

CHURCH UNION.

There was a fine, hearty talk about coming union at the time of the reception of a deputation from the Congregational Union by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. It is to be presumed that the Rev. Mr. Hyde, of Toronto, who spoke for the Congregationalists, was voicing at least the latent views of that body when he said that if there were barriers between the two denominations they were not erected by the Congregationalists, that all that was necessary to union was a modification by the Presbyterians on the creed line and by the Congregationalists on the line of church polity. If this be a correct statement of the words used and if they reflect the sentiments of the body they mean that the Congregationalists are ready to become Presbyterians if the Presbyterians will not exact subscription to their standards. The usual answer came readily from Dr. Cavan that he could see no reason why the two ministers who formed the deputation could not be Presbyterian ministers. It was plain however that they saw reasons, and there the matter rests for the present. It is not certain that the present division of the Church into denominations is altogether a bad thing. A great deal of that good health which springs from the positive need of exertion might be lost if there should be a return to the old comfortable parish system, where each minister would be safe within his territorial bounds. On the other hand, a vast deal of unnecessary struggling would be saved and the energy wasted on emulation might be expended on spreading the Gospel at home and abroad and on the use of new methods of reaching mankind for which the Church has no spare energy now. At all events it is evident to most people that the separations which at present exist are on grounds which have ceased to be vital and which are therefore inadequate as excuse for such separation.

We would perhaps rather see approaches between the Presbyterians and the Methodists than between the Presbyterians and the Congregationalists. It would mean more in the way of mutual surrender. That is, surrender of traditions. Both of them are now Presbyterian bodies in point of Church government, and the once serious theological difference which divides Calvinism from Arminianism has ceased to distress men, who are busy with more practical things than what was after all a mere philosophic distinction, in which each was probably right in all it affirmed and wrong in all it denounced. But in their history and traditions they differ about as much as two sister churches could. It would be more of a change in the right direction; for instead of a group of four or five fairly balanced denominations, there would result one over-towering one which would be recognized in a general way as the Protestant Church in Canada. It would mean more practically; for there are a thousand villages in Canada where there are now two churches with half a pastor or less each, which would in many respects be better off with one. Moreover, the union when accomplished would be accomplished, which would not be the case in any union with Congregationalism. Even should all the Congregational churches now in Canada become Presbyterian there would still be Congregational churches. It is essential to ecclesiastical liberty that any dissatisfied body of Christians should be free to form a church upon congregational lines. The need of this would be all the greater should the larger denominations unite into one, as there would in that case be more probability of grievances and less facility of escape from them. The possibility of forming a Congregational church is a necessary safety valve for such conditions. Congregationalism has been rather a uniting than a dividing element among the denominations which it might or might not continue to be if absorbed. At the same time every movement toward that foretold condition when all shall be one is to be hailed.

DISARMAMENT.

There may be nothing in the recent report from Turin that the King of Italy intends to issue a proposal for disarmament in conjunction with the Czar of Russia. It may be merely some expression of the well-known desire of two young and amiable sovereigns, neither of them able to control the policy of the realms over which he presides, still less the events and conditions which shape that policy. Or it may be the premature disclosure, as sometimes happens, of a matter that may have been engaging the secret attention of governments. Whatever its origin or authenticity, there has been of late a well-defined inclination expressed by European political writers in favor of an understanding being arrived at by the powers for lessening the military burdens that have grown intolerable under the existing long-continued armed peace. Such an agreement would be greatly to be hailed, as it could hardly mean anything less than a federation for mutual aid which would be a tremendous change from the bulldog sort of smile with which the powers now face each other. American industrial competition is undoubtedly a factor in compelling the great military powers to consider the question of modification of armaments. The American states live in peace together, with no mutual dread, and are able to give all their energies to production, while the European states not only keep a large proportion of their strongest men out of industry, but have to spend the product of the industry of the others on the maintenance of these. Now that competition between the two has set in in earnest, it is becoming obvious that if the military system of Europe does not give way its industrial system must. The government of France is the first to take a step in that direction by the announcement of the Combes ministry of an intention to reduce the term of military service to two years. It is, it must be confessed, more hopeful when the countries begin to act independently of each other than when they talk of mutual understandings. This reduction of the time of military service to two years is a compromise with the radical demand for reduction to one year, the existing term being three years. It really means that France finds that she cannot afford to waste the youth of the nation in non-productive and demoralizing militarism. Her stationary population has forced France, hitherto the most military of nations, to lead in this movement. Her government, moreover, is more in touch than that of other European countries with the industrial masses who feel the stress of industrial competition. In Italy the need of relief from military burdens is even greater than in France, and similar conditions will probably compel both Germany and Austria to modify their military establishments. But besides the industrial necessity impelling thereto, there has arisen a profound misgiving as to the efficiency of standing armies. If the Boer war has proved anything it has proved that industrials suddenly made into soldiers have been as efficient, if not more efficient, than men who have had all initiative drilled out of them. It has shown, also, that for purposes of defence a small armed people can hold its own against almost any number of invaders, whether regular or irregular. A military revolution has confessedly taken place, and that power will be the loser which is slowest to adapt itself to it. Therefore, whether by mutual agreement or by individual initiative, the hope of disarmament may be better founded than we have been accustomed to think.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

Lord Kelvin, the eminent scientist and electrical engineer, recently testified before the United States House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures as to the overwhelming advantages of the Metric System, compared with the method at present employed in North America and Great Britain. Lord Kelvin averred that he was not overstating the facts when he declared that one-half the work done by clerks and draughtsmen in engineers' and surveyors' offices is entailed upon them by the inconvenience due to the present system of weights and measures. In England, the present situation requires the practical use of two standards, and every engineering establishment is now obliged to use both the English and the metric standards in executing foreign orders. The scale which is in use has centimeters and millimeters on one side and inches and eighths and sixteenths on the other, and Lord Kelvin says the workman will undoubtedly find himself far happier and will work with greater ease with the centimeter scale than with the scale of feet and inches. Lord Kelvin also makes an important point when he states that the adoption of the metric system would not in his opinion involve the displacement of any useful machinery, an objection which has been strongly urged. In the case of the measurement of a screw thread, for instance, it is now made for existing machines as so many parts of an inch. All that will be needed is to find what this is in the metric system and change the designation; but the machine need not be touched. In electrical work, upon which Lord Kelvin is acknowledged to be one of the greatest authorities, the international system of electrical units is used, and everything is measured so that it is the same in America, Germany, France, England, and other countries, and all the terms of the science are founded upon an international system. British and American workmen work to an electric system which is founded on the scientific definitions involving the centimeter and the gram—the unit of length and the unit of weight. While they all work on this electric system, they have also to work to feet and inches, and this really adds two standards. In the United States they have taken very generally to decimalizing both the inch and the foot, and this is really two standards, for the decimalization of the foot does not agree with that of the inch. Even this Lord Kelvin holds to be an important improvement on the present notation, but by adding to the number of units it leads inevitably to confusion of terms. Commenting upon the fact that two hundred and fifty-nine members of the British Parliament have signified in writing their willingness to vote to make the metric system compulsory in Great Britain, and that thirty or forty more had agreed to do so, Lord Kelvin said that the figures promised well for an early adoption of the reform in England, and he believes that there will be no question at all about carrying it out, as soon as British statesmen find a lull in party politics that will give them a chance to attend to such matters.

There is a great deal of conservatism in England, and I am sorry we are not so far advanced as we would like to be. The result will be, however, that it will come to us suddenly; but while from motives of patriotism I would rather England should adopt the system first and that America should follow, yet I would very much prefer that America should lead if the end can be accomplished sooner. You may be assured that if America decides to make this reform, England will follow very nearly after, and I believe that England will see in the example of a great nation like this adopting a reasonable reform which has been tested for over 100 years, an argument which will be sufficient to overcome the sluggishness of the English people. With its adoption by England and America the system will be practically universal.

Canada would, of course, have to follow forthwith, and the blessing it would be in saving of time to scientists, mechanics, schoolboys and girls, and plain men and women can be partially understood by those who can compare our dollars and cents with the painful processes of pounds, shillings and pence. But why cannot we be the pioneers in this reform, so far as the English-speaking peoples are concerned? It would be a fine feather in our cap and our fellow-countrymen of French origin ought to do yeoman service in helping Canada to adopt what Lord Kelvin is proud to call the 'French metric system.'

TRADE FETTERS.

The growth in the wealth of the United States as compared with that of England is commonly put down as a triumph for protectionism whereas the reverse is the case. The United States has possibly more free trade than England has, having absolute freedom of commercial intercourse between eighty millions of the best buyers in the world. If only the amount of business that crosses state boundaries were counted and the infinitely greater internal commerce of the states ignored, it would, when added together, make a tremendous total to the credit of free trade. Britain's free trade is for the most part all on one side; her own doors are open but almost all others are barred. But here are cordially open doors in every direction and a tremendous number of them. But there is another aspect to the question of free trade in which the United States has, on the whole, the best of it. Trades-union restrictions can easily be a worse handicap on commerce than are tariff restrictions. The United States has been having a great deal of bother from strikes on the part chiefly of ignorant foreign laborers who are working for very little indeed. But there is a great difference between the skilled union men in the United States and those of Great Britain. Broadly speaking, the skilled mechanic in the United States, and the same is still more true of Canada, is as a rule loyal to the concern in which he works. He knows that his own success and that of the concern are bound up together. He wants it to have the largest possible output. He wants each machine to work well. He is happy when he can suggest an improvement that will make it work better. There are exceptions, of course. So are there to what we have to say of the English unionists. 'Punch' possibly exaggerates a little in his parody upon Wordsworth's 'We are Seven,' in which he tells of the unreasonable but unshakeable attitude of the trades unionist who, in the name of 'the equal rights of man' prohibits his mate from doing his best. Yet the same sort of conduct is handled pretty severely in 'The Young Man,' by Mr. W. J. Dawson, well known in England as a liberal writer upon social subjects. Mr. Dawson holds that the trades unions have increased the self-respect of the workman, have given him independence, have taught him to live not only for himself but for others, and have kindled in him a consciousness that personal advantages should frequently be sunk in the corporate interest. He, however, relates several instances where machines were run at one-third or one-fourth of their true capacity because of a 'ukase' from the union that no more than a certain amount of work should be turned out by each man per day, and believes that this system—which has been very prevalent of late—is largely to blame for the weakening of England in indutrial competition with the United States and Germany. Mr. Dawson sets seriously to work at what would here be the entirely unnecessary task of pointing out the obvious unrighteousness and the economic folly of preventing production. Morally, as between that and stealing, it is hard to choose. To prevent any man making the best of his property is bad enough, but to prevent men from making the best of themselves and putting their best powers into the work which is their calling, is a still more serious wrong. No man can be great without the inspiration of trying to do his best.

CONSUMMATE IMPUDENCE.

Commenting upon 'a certain Lieut.-Colonel Denison, from Canada,' who has been lecturing in Glasgow, the Edinburgh 'Evening News' says there is a sweet simplicity that is very attractive about his telling Great Britain that she cannot face a hostile combination of the powers, and that, therefore, her only plan is to impose a duty of five or ten percent on foreign goods, devoting the money to organize Imperial defence. The 'Evening News' gets beneath Lieutenant-Colonel Denison's grandiloquent phraseology and shows the underlying falseness and meanness of his position and that of the so-called Imperial preferential traders in general :

Let us see what it actually means. Canada and Australia are to become the granaries of the Mother Country. To encourage them, we reject the cheap bread we might have from Russia and the Argentine. Such treatment naturally alienates foreign countries. It brings closer the possibility of a hostile combination. We are brought nearer to the prospect of a great war. Now, what will the colonies do for us in war? They will defend themselves. But that is a poor consolation for us. After South African experience, a military invasion of any of the colonies would be a wasteful and doubtful enterprise. Meanwhile, the key of the whole position would be the command of the sea. Without that, no invasion of any colony would be possible to a European Power. Command of the sea alone would ensure that food supply about which the colonies make so much fuss. Of what use would all the wheat in Canada be if its transit to the home consumer was interrupted? The question, then, comes to be this: What are the colonies going to do for the navy? What they do at present is next door to nothing. Their total contributions amount to about one hundred and eighty thousand pounds a year. The British taxpayer pays for the navy thirty millions a year. Judged by population, revenue and trade, the self-governing colonies are perfectly well able to keep up a fleet on the scale of a European Power, while little Japan shames them utterly. Yet, after enjoying the protection of the Mother Country for years, the colonies come blandly proposing that, to suit their convenience, we should anger our foreign customers, disarrange our whole financial system, and raise the cost of living to the British people, and in return they suggest—that we go on paying for Imperial defence out of the British pocket. This is supposed to be patriotism. It is consummate impudence.

This is calling a spade a spade if you like, and every word of it is true. Mr. Munro, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, corrected on Saturday our report from Ottawa concerning the interview the representatives of the Boards of Trade conference had with the Premier. Mr. Munro says :—

Will you kindly correct the report in your paper to-day which quotes me as saying that the Canadian manufacturers are prepared to concede a preferential of fifty percent in favor of Great Britain. In the interview with the premier the possibility of raising the preferential from the present 33 1-3 to 50 percent was spoken of, not in regard to the existing tariff, but in connection with the resolution adopted at the Boards of Trade conference, which urges the alteration of the tariff so as to meet the discrimination under which we suffer from foreign countries not having reciprocal relations. This, if acted on by our government, would admit of our at once increasing the concessions to British possessions.

According to the 'Globe' of Friday week the Premier asked how far the interests represented by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association would be inclined to go in reciprocating anything that the British Government would be inclined to do. 'Can you, Mr. Munro, give me any information?' the Premier said. Mr. Munro replied :—'Not very definitely, 'sir. The feeling, I think, prevails pret-'ty generally that if there was a higher 'tariff we should thereby be able to give 'a much larger preference to Britain.' This is about the same as Mr. Munro's correction, and what does it mean? This is the 'Globe's' way of putting it :—

We commend this reply to those who are sincerely desirous of making some return to the Mother Country if she takes the revolutionary step of favoring colonial imports as against foreign imports. The meaning of Mr. Munro's reply is that he would increase the present duties, and then increase the rebate allowed on British goods from 33 1-3 percent, which it is now, to 50 percent, or, in other words, that while there would be a juggle in the tariff, the Britisher desirous of selling his goods in this country would be virtually no nearer the mark. If we added 16 2-3 percent to all the items of the tariff, and then took off 50 percent, the English manufacturer would not be a bit better off than he is now. What would be thought of us if we made a hocus-pocus offer of this kind? The fact is that many who are making a great deal of noise about preferential trade, and are trying to persuade themselves that they are more than commonly desirous of strengthening the regard that exists between the mother land and her colonies, are in reality determined that British goods shall get no easier entrance to Canada than they have now. The mass of the people, on the other hand, are prepared to go a considerable distance in that direction.

The Canadian Imperial preferential trader seems to be in the way of being found out with a vengeance, and a pretty figure he cuts!

Any one of the many articles in 'World Wide' will give two cents' worth of pleasure. Surely, ten or fifteen hundred such articles during the course of a year is well worth a dollar.

'Witness' subscribers are entitled to the special price of seventy-five cents to the end of the year, and, while they last, the back numbers of this year will also be included. The contents of last week's issue are given below: —

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

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

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

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The Close of the War. Opinion Abroad—'The Times,' London.
The Coming of Peace—'Black and White,' London.
The Policy of the Strong and Steady Hand—'The Daily Mail,' London.
England after the War—'The Nation,' New York.
The New Ambassador, by W. A. M. Goode, in 'The Daily Mail,' London.
Tranquil France—'The Graphic,' London.
A Wonderful Expedition—By E. B. Osborn, in 'The Morning Post,' London.
Cruise of the 'Ophir.'—'The Mail,' London.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Robert Louis Stevenson, from a Painter's Point of View—By T. C. Gotch, in 'St. George.'
Klinger's Beethoven—'Commercial Advertiser,' New York.
The Speaking of Verse — 'Academy and Literature,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

The World in June—Poem, by W. E. Henley.
Poetry of Peace — Extract from Ode by Swinburne.
Song of Peace—Poem, by Edwin Markham, in 'Collier's Weekly.'
The Winners—Poem, by Laurence Housman, in 'Spectator.'
California in Romance—'The Pilot,' London.
George Eliot—Reviewed by W. L. Courtney, in 'Daily Telegraph,' London.
An Italian Theologian—'The Pilot,' London.
They—'Speaker,' London.
The Compleat Ruskin—'Black and White,' London.
The Symmetry of Life—Sermon by Phillips Brooks.
Gilbert Parker, Novelist and Legislator—'New York Times.'
Should Men of Genius Marry?—New York 'Evening Post.'
A Tale of Swiss Folk—New York 'Times.'

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

The Teaching of Style—'Fortnightly Review.'
Suture of Heart Wounds—By Dr. Sherman, in 'American Medicine.'
Mr. Asquith as a Patient—'Daily Telegraph,' London.
Nervous Crises Among Animals — By M. Henry Coupin, in 'La Nature,' Paris.
On Laughter — By A. J. Hughes, in 'The Week's Survey,' London.
The Aluminum Welding Process—'Harper's Weekly,' excerpt.
Sinking a Shaft by Freezing—'Scientific American.'

One dollar a year. John Dougall & Son, Publishers, Montreal, Canada.

VENEZUELAN REBELS

IMPORTANT SUCCESS REPORTED.

Willenstad, Island of Curacoa, Friday, June 13.—News reached here to-day of an important success of the Venezuelan revolutionists. After five hours' fighting on Wednesday, June 11, a thousand revolutionists, commanded by Generals Riera, Penaloza and Sierralta, captured La Vela De Coro, a seaport town on the Gulf of Coro, a few miles from Soro, capital of the State of Falcon. Of the government forces 27 men were killed and 128 were captured.

Coro, where Vice-President Ayala is in command of the troops of the government, is besieged by the revolutionists, and, when these advices left La Vela De Coro was expected to surrender.

After a revolt of the government troops in the barracks at Ciudad Bolivar, situated on the Orinoco river, capital of the State of Bolivar, Governor Sarria retreated with his followers to Port Tables on the Orinoco, where President Castro had sent him six hundred men, with instructions to make an attempt to re-occupy Ciudad Bolivar. The plan is here considered chimerical.

The French cruiser 'Suchet' is at Carupanox, Venezuela; the British cruiser 'Alert' is at Ciudad, Bolivar, and the Dutch cruiser 'Koningin Regentes' has arrived at La Guayra.

READING ROOMS.

Libraries and reading rooms not already subscribing to 'World Wide' may have it on application for a six weeks' trial free of charge. Subscribers will kindly make this known and oblige the publishers.

HOME DEPARTMENT

CORONATION ROBES.

To Keep Well in Summer—Passing of the Weeping Woman—Selected Recipes.

SOME CORONATION ROBES.

WHAT TITLED WOMEN WILL WEAR AT THE CROWNING OF KING EDWARD VII.

As the coronation of King Edward approaches there is more interest in historical details than has been known since the ceremony that crowned Queen Victoria.

The fact that so many American women have married into the English peerage during the last quarter century has stimulated the interest of Americans to such a degree that it is almost as keen as that of the English themselves.

The 'American peeresses,' as they are often called, will take rank in the splendid ceremonies according to the titles of their husbands, just as in the case of the English peeresses.

Crimson has always been the predominant color, but blue, also, has played a prominent part. At the coronation of Henry VII. and Elizabeth of York, three 'chairs,' holding twelve peeresses, followed the Queen's carriage, and are described by writers of the period and quoted by the Hon. Mabel Vereker in 'The Lady's Realm,' as follows: 'The furst chare was covered with crymesyn cloth of gold'; 'the second covered crymesyn velvst, the third crymesyn damaske'; after the chairs twelve more 'noble ladies,' all clothed in blue velvet, 'purfled' with crimson satin and sitting on twelve palfreys, all of one color, with saddles covered with cloth of gold, horse harness of the same, furred with ermyns poudred.'

'The Queen wore a circle of gold, set with pearls and precious stones; but no mention is made of coronets, and it would have been difficult to wear anything at all resembling those of some centuries later, with the style of hair dressing then in vogue.'

The same writer thus describes the coronation of Anne Boleyn:

'At the coronation of Anne Boleyn, which was on a scale of magnificence befitting a queen regnant, the peeresses again wore crimson. Immediately behind the Queen rode her Chamberlain, followed by the Master of the Horse, leading the spare palfrey. Then came seven peeresses riding, dressed in crimson velvet, turned up with cloth of gold, "their horses trapped with golde." After the riders came two chariots covered with red cloth of gold, the first containing the Duchess of Norfolk (the Duke of Norfolk was uncle to Anne Boleyn, and also to Catherine Howard, fifth Queen Consort of Henry VIII.), and the Marchioness of Dorset; the second, four peeresses robed in crimson velvet. The chariots were followed by seven more peeresses riding, all dressed in crimson velvet.

'It must be remembered that the carriages of that date were enormous, otherwise it would seem undignified crowding to put six peeresses in each of the three white chariots which came next; and they were followed by four red chariots, filled with peeresses, all of whom were dressed in crimson velvet. The chariots containing the peeresses were followed by thirty of their gentlewomen (which does not mean servants), dressed in velvet and silk in the "liveries of their ladies."

'For a princess or a Royal duchess, purple is the color of the robe, and Elizabeth wore it at the coronation of her half sister, Queen Mary, whose litter she, accompanied by the "Lady Anne of Cleves," followed in a chariot.

'"Ye ladie Elizabeth," the writer quotes again from the old historian, "was clad in a gowne of purple velvet, furred with powdered ermine, having on her head a caul of cloth of tinsel beeset (beset) with pearls and stones, and above the same a round circlet of gold beeset so richlie with pretius (precious) stones that the value thereof was inestimable, the same caul and circlet being so ponderous and massive that she was faine to beare up her head with her hand.'

It is said that the robes worn by the Duchess of Sutherland at the coronation of Queen Victoria will be worn by her granddaughter, the Marchioness of Ormonde, at the approaching ceremony. Like all the robes, it is of crimson velvet, but is exquisitely embroidered in gold and silver. The official directions compel all peeresses, of whatever order, to appear in mantles of crimson velvet, but every rank has distinctive trimming and a different length of train. A duchess must have a train two yards in length; a marchioness one of a yard and three-quarters; that of a countess will be a yard and a half; of a viscountess a yard and a quarter, and that of a baroness only a yard, which may be less imposing, but is certainly to be more comfortable.

CORONATIONS OF QUEENS CONSORT.

The first coronation of a queen consort that is mentioned in history is that of Editha, wife of Edward the Confessor. The crown made for her was used for the coronation of subsequent queens consort until its destruction during the period of the Commonwealth.

The pomp and ceremony of modern coronations were introduced by Matilda of Flanders, Queen of William the Conqueror and herself a direct descendant of Alfred the Great. Her coronation was three months later than her husband's, but William seized the opportunity to be crowned a second time.

A romantic coronation was that of 'Matilda the Atheling,' daughter of Malcolm, King of Scotland, and Margaret Atheling. She was crowned in Westminster Abbey in her bridal attire immediately after the ceremony that made her the wife of Henry I.

To Eleanora of Aquitaine, consort of Henry II., the court is indebted for its magnificent robes. Matilda introduced pomp of ceremonial, but Eleanora made gorgeous velvets and silks necessary. Her robes were marvels of richness, and the King, to please her, wore the most sumptuous garb imaginable. For the first time the ecclesiastics appeared at a coronation in gorgeous robes of silk and velvet embroidered with gold, which was done at her desire.

In decided contrast to this magnificence was the coronation of Isabella, consort of King John. She wore 'three cloaks of fine linen, one of scarlet cloth and one gray pelisse.'

The first coronation to which the peeresses accompanied their husbands was that of Isabella, wife of Edward II.

CROWNING OF MARY BEATRICE.

One of the most interesting and magnificent coronations in English history was that of Mary Beatrice, consort of James II. A recent writer thus describes it:

'In the sad years of her exile and widowhood she used to delight the good nuns of Chaillot by recounting the glories of the ceremony. "My dress and royal mantle," said she, "were covered with precious stones, and it took all the jewels that all the goldsmiths of London could procure to decorate my crown." She was the first queen to be crowned after the Restoration, and the old regalia, having been demolished during the Commonwealth, had to be replaced with new for the occasion. Her crown was modelled after the historic one of Editha, and to-day has been remodelled for Queen Alexandra. James II. spent £100,000 on the dress of Mary Beatrice. The night before the coronation she slept at St. James's Palace, and next morning was there robed by her ladies. From the old palace, which had known her a girl bride, and later witnessed her flight and exile when the troops of William of Orange took possession, she set forth in the glory of her royal robes of purple velvet, furred with ermine and looped with ropes and tassels of pearls; her kirtle was of white and silver brocade, ornamented with pearls and precious stones, and her stomacher blazed with jewels. She wore a cap of purple velvet, turned up with ermine and ornamented with a circlet of gold set with diamonds and pearls.

We may picture Mary Beatrice in this dazzling array stepping into her chair at St. James, whither she was carried to Whitehall Palace, and thence to Westminster Hall, where in company with the King she assumed her chair of state under a canopy. After the regalia had been delivered separately to their Majesties, their respective processions were formed, and they proceeded to the Abbey. The Queen, supported by the Bishops of London and Winchester and preceded by the peers who bore her rod, sceptre and crown, walked under a rich canopy, held by sixteen barons of the Cinque Ports. Her train was carried by the young Duchess of Norfolk and by four daughters of earls.

'The hereditary herb woman—whose picturesque office will, unfortunately, not be represented at the crowning of Queen Alexandra—assisted by six young ladies wearing hoods and open robes looped back to display rich petticoats, and having pointed bodices, strewed flowers and fragrant herbs from baskets before the gold shod feet of Mary Beatrice, while drums beat and trumpets sounded and the choir sang the coronation anthem, "O Lord, grant the King a long life!" Their majesties were received by tremendous plaudits as the royal pageant proceeded to the Abbey.

'The Queen was crowned after the King by Sancroft, the Archbishop, having first been anointed with the holy oil upon the bosom, for which purpose her ladies unfastened her bodice, and the Duchess of Norfolk afterward dried the place with cotton wool. Then the Archbishop put the ring on the Queen's hand and the crown on her head, and during the singing of an anthem she was conducted to her throne at the King's left hand.'—N. Y. 'Daily Tribune.'

SUMMER PRECAUTIONS.

Summer is the time for health, or should be for those who know how to profit by it, yet it has special dangers which must be guarded against. These are mostly due to the heat, and the higher the thermometer rises, and the longer it stays high, the greater they are.

The chief sufferers are city dwellers, and it is of them mainly that one thinks in very hot weather, and especially of the poor in the cities. They live usually in contracted quarters in high tenements, in small, poorly ventilated, sunless rooms; cleanliness is often impossible for them, for even if certain families are clean, they suffer from the dirt of their neighbors; it is almost impossible for them to get fresh and well prepared food; and the walls of their houses, and the pavements of the streets, baked during the day in the mercilers sun, give out their heat like so many immense ovens through the night.

This can be endured for a short period, but as the heated term drags on, day and night without relief, the conditions become worse and worse, and finally deadly. Children, especially babies, suffer most, but all, young and old alike, are threatened at such a time.

The two chief ills are sunstroke, the direct result of the stifling heat, and digestive disturbances caused by food which has begun to spoil. Much, however, can be done to avert these ills. Those who are obliged to be in the streets during the day should carry umbrellas, and be deliberate in their movements; they should be lightly and loosely clad, and abstemious in food and drink. The less meat the better, and no wine or beer should be taken.

In the house the air should have free access to every part, especially to the bedrooms and living-rooms. It is a foolish practice to close the windows and draw the shades, as so many do. It is a fact that this often does keep the temperature a degree or two lower than the outside air, but the confined air soon grows stagnant and unfit to breathe. It is far better to have an unappreciable increase of heat, and to have the air fresh and constantly changing.

Water is the great supporter in hot weather; water internally and water externally—not ice water, but cool water.

Much water, little food, free air, moderate exercise, long rests, avoidance of the noonday sun, and scrupulous cleanliness—these are the preventives of disease in the worst of torrid spells.—'Youth's Companion.'

WEEPING WOMEN OUT OF DATE.

Men have laughed, and women have wept for ages. Women's tears have been featured far more than they deserve, and the heroines of the old-fashioned novels must have been a damp, red-eyed lot of girls even in their most joyous moments.

The fact is that women have overdone their crying, and have allowed any amount of health, courage and force to ooze from their tear-glands. Weeping in the old days was really as fashionable as fainting, and the poems of Moore and Byron dwell ecstatically upon the tears of the various Julias and Marys of their songs, so crying spells must have had their charms in those days, as well as ringlets and wasp waists.

But the woman of the future will laugh, and will be all the better for it. Girls had never been allowed to cultivate a humorous sense as they grew up until within quite recent years, when intelligence is gaining such victories in the nursery. Boisterous conduct or loud laughter have always been reproved in little girls, while in a boy such exuberance is regarded as a natural and healthy sex attribute. This is one of the reasons that the humorous sense, which in children is usually evidenced in the love of frolic, is killed in the feminine nature. To laugh is rude. That constitutes the law for the woman-child in whose brain-cells mischievous fun is beginning to bubble. The result of all this is that few women know how to laugh. The laugh of the child is repressed and it develops into the giggle of the girl. Then the giggle is criticised, and many women continue in their efforts to be polite, to gurgle and gasp into their handkerchiefs until the end of the chapter.—'Woman's Home Companion.'



Chicken Patties.—A coffee cup full of cold chicken cut up into dice will be enough for six or eight patties. Put this into a saucepan with a cup of cream, if you happen to have it, if not, a cup of milk. If milk, add two teaspoonfuls of cornstarch and a tablespoonful of butter to make it as thick and rich as cream. Half a can of mushrooms improves this dish, and makes it more elaborate. Roll out very thin some good pastry, and bake like tart shells, till well browned, as many as you need; at the same time cut as many round pieces as you have shells, only a little smaller, and bake with these, only keeping them flat. Just before you serve, fill the shells with creamed chicken, and put on the little covers. These are very delicate for the occasional bit of meat you will want during the summer months.

Scrambled Eggs.—Use two tablespoonfuls of milk to each egg, put it in a granite pan, and for four eggs add a big teaspoonful of butter and half a teaspoonful of salt. Break in the eggs, and stir briskly till they are well broken up, then cover for one minute, uncover and turn over with a large spoon, and if they are not firm, cover again for a few seconds, then pour out on a hot dish. Do not cook too rapidly, nor stir very much after they begin to set; that makes them look mussy, and takes away their daintiness.

Baked Beans.—People who are unable to eat baked beans prepared with pork in the good old-fashioned way will find them much more digestible and quite as delicious if a generous piece of butter be substituted for the pork. Sugar also suits some stomachs better than molasses. A teaspoonful of dry mustard added to a pot of beans is said to aid digestion, and to impart to the beans a very nice flavor. Then the mixing together of several kinds of beans, as lima, yellow eyes and pea beans, if once tried will surely be tried again. One can hardly realize how very toothsome this combination is until it has been tasted. A gentleman adds the testimony that the bean pot in his boyhood's home often contained a handful of yellow corn, and that this added a peculiar and pleasant flavor which still lingers in his memory. Another substitute for pork is a piece of fat corned beef. This gives to the beans a certain spiciness that commends itself on trial.

Strawberry Custard Pie.—Line a deep earthen pie plate with rich paste and bake. Make a cream custard by putting two cupfuls of milk, a pinch of salt and a piece of butter as large as a walnut in a farina boiler, and when it boils, add three tablespoonfuls of sugar and the well beaten yolk of three eggs, stirring the mixture constantly until it becomes a thick cream. Brush the pie shell with white of egg; spread a heaping cupful of sweetened berries evenly over the bottom; strain the hot custard over them; cover with a sweetened meringue made of the whites of the three eggs, and set in a cool oven long enough for the latter to stiffen, but not to brown. Serve very cold.

Strawberry Floating Island. — Make a boiled custard as above, and strain it over a heaping cupful of sweetened berries that have been placed in a glass serving dish. Heat half a pint of milk boiling hot; beat the whites of the three eggs and one and one-half tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar to a stiff froth; carefully drop heaping tablespoonfuls of same, shaped evenly, into the boiling milk to set, and let them remain one minute. Lift out carefully, and drain on a plate. When all are set lay them evenly over the top of the custard, place a handsome fresh berry in the centre of each island, and serve very cold.

USEFUL HINTS.

When tea gets cold don't throw it away, but dilute it with water and wash your oilcloth with it. Cold tea is also the best thing to wash ferns with.

When you have to use currants, wash and dry them well, and then drop them, a few at a time, on a plate, and you will soon hear if there is any stones in them.

To keep the air from newly made jam, glaze a piece of paper with the white of an egg and tie over the top—after the jam is cold—with a piece of string which has been soaked in vinegar.

Remember when making short paste, that the butter is added to the flour before the ingredients are mixed together; but in the case of puff paste, good for tarts, the butter is not added till after the mixture is on the board.

Smelts are delicious covered with lemon juice and allowed to stand for an hour before cooking. Then roll them in flour and saute or fry them in deep fat. If, after the fish have been rolled in the flour the heads and tails are fastened together with a toothpick, and they are cooked in that shape, they may be used as a border for the platter, while the potatoes occupy the centre. The fastenings should, of course, be removed before sending them to the table.

A delicious dish for luncheon or supper is made of green peppers and clams. Put a tablespoonful of butter in the pan and cook in it for five minutes a green pepper chopped fine. Then add the hard parts of twenty clams chopped fine, and cook them four minutes. Put in a third of a cup of the clam juice and the soft parts of the clams and cook three minutes longer. Season with salt and paprika and serve on toast.

In sautéing oysters and most kinds of fish, a little lemon juice added to the fat in which they are cooked improves their flavor. Sardines prepared in this way make an excellent dish for Sunday night suppers. For these use a tablespoonful of the lemon juice to a tablespoonful of butter.

HOW TO CLEAN CLOTHES.

A saturated solution of borax and water, rubbed on with a sponge, then followed by clean water, will remove glaze, the result of wear, from black goods.

Borax is one of the best things for the removal of grease spots from woollen goods. A cleaning mixture of which it forms an important part is made by dissolving one ounce of powdered borax in one quart of boiling water and setting it aside to cool. When quite cold add one ounce of spirits of camphor and it is ready for use.

For some cleaning purposes the materials are commonplace articles to be found in every household. A cut raw potato may be turned to good account when you get mud stains on your black dress. The mud should be allowed to dry before making any attempt to remove it. Then brush it off as thoroughly as possible, and if any stains still remain rub the cut surface of a raw potato over the spots.

To remove grease spots from silk moisten the spots with chloroform and rub with a cloth dry.

According to an authority white ostrich feathers can be cleaned by making a mixture of white soap, shaved into small pieces, boiling water and a little soda. After this has dissolved and cooled, dip the feathers into it and then draw them gently through the hand, repeating the operation several times. Then rinse thoroughly in clean water, with a trifle of bluing added. Shake, dry and curl. Feather curling, however, is work that calls for special training, and amateurish efforts in this direction are not always successful.



Mrs. E. H.—The receipt to can strawberries to hold their color, is as follows: Put one-half of a cupful of water and three quarts of hulled berries over the fire, and heat very slowly until soft. Turn into a straining cloth, made of three thicknesses of cheese cloth, and press through as much of the juice as possible. In the preserving kettle put this juice and twelve pounds of sugar, heat slowly, and when the syrup boils drop in nine quarts of berries and simmer very slowly for fifteen minutes, skimming frequently. Fill jars with the fruit, pouring in the syrup until they are running over. Seal and put away in a cool, dark place.

For strawberry preserves, hull, wash, and drain the berries; weigh them and allow an equal weight of sugar. Put the berries and sugar in layers in the preserving kettle, cover and let stand over night. Put it as it is over the fire the next day and cook gently until the berries look clear, skimming frequently. When done take from the fire and bottle.

ADDRESSES WANTED.

Mr. W. A. Martin, Commercial Cross Lot 59, P.E.I., would like the address of Joseph Hamilton, who wrote a poem on the 'Music of the Psalms,' published in the 'Weekly' Witness' of last May 13.



GOOD CHEER.

Have you had a kindness shown?
Pass it on.
'Twas not given for you alone—
Pass it on.
Let it travel down the years,
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in heaven the deed appears,
Pass it on.

SUNSHINE THOUGHTS.

Be not so busy with your own career,
However noble, that you cannot hear
The sighs of those who look to you for help.—
For this is purchasing success too dear.
—Caroline Duer.

Kindly words and sympathizing attentions cost very little, but they are priceless in their value. —Robertson.

We know how to cauterise a wound, but we know of no treatment as yet for the stab of a phrase. —Balzac.

I deem his faith the best
Who daily puts it into loving deeds,
Done for the poor, the sorrowing, the oppressed,
For these are more than creeds;
And though a blinded reason oft may err,
The heart that loves is faith's interpreter.
—E. P. Powell.

The 'Sunshine' verse is often and often a prompter to kind acts. A lady, a member of the society, confesses that recently while out driving the recollection of the little verse decided her to take up some one to whom she knew the drive would give pleasure. Another lady called with her carriage for one of the members and took her for a nice drive which was greatly enjoyed.

The secretary of the Westmount branch acknowledges with thanks: Contribution of $5 from Mrs. Hosmer, $1 from Mr. McFarlane, rubber stamp from Walker & Campbell, literature from Mrs. Nicholson, St. Louis square.

Each member of the branch is being invited to make, during the summer, a warm garment for the Labrador Deep Sea Mission. The idea is borrowed from the Sherbrooke branch, who are doing the same work. Whatever is made will be brought to the first meeting in the autumn, that they may be sent in a box to the mission. One lady has already offered to knit mittens.

There are some, perhaps, who wish to write to the Society, but do not like to have their names mentioned. It may be as well to state that the names of those for whom the Society is able to do any kindness are kept by the secretary for reference and are not made public.

The President General of the International Sunshine Society, New York, has received a letter from Bright, Ont., signed 'A Willing Worker,' but giving no name or address. Mrs. Alden has sent the letter to the Canadian branches, trusting that the writer will discover her omission.

A reader has sent a suggestive clipping, describing 'a circulating chair,' which was the direct means of much real comfort and pleasure to the neighborhood. It was made from an old willow rocking chair. 'A large, roomy, comfort-suggesting article of furniture, with several distinct squeaks and creaks, and that general air of "oldness" about it which makes an old rocking-chair or an old pair of shoes so comfortable.' The back had become a little rickety after years of constant use. The owner of the chair strengthened the back with wire, and then purchased cretonne in a pretty rose design. With this she upholstered the back and seat, after having made a three-inch-thick pad of soft cotton-batting and fitted it into place. The big chair looked as if it might be 'a joy forever.' It was presently loaned to a young woman who had fallen from her bicycle and injured her arm. Hardly had it come home again when it was borrowed for a man who had a 'spell' of heart trouble, and couldn't lie down. Its next occupant was an old lady recovering from la grippe. Even people who had plenty of chairs borrowed it for its superior comfort. Then the owner's husband devised an improvement. A large, smooth board, about the size and shape of a bread-board, was neatly covered with white oilcloth, and supplied on each side with appliances which fitted into apertures in the arms of the chair. This proved to be a great improvement. The board, which rested on the arms of the chair several inches above the invalid's lap, could be used for various purposes. The dainty little meal could be eaten from it in great comfort. Letters could be written here or books could rest on it, or friends could sit around it for some social game with the convalescent.

The old chair was a source of much sunshine to many people.

Literature or other donations for the Westmount branch should be sent to Victoria Hall, Westmount, P.Q.; and letters to the secretary, Miss Macdonald, 4630 St. Catherine street. The secretary of the Montreal branch, is Miss Jones, 510 Cadieux street.

Communications regarding Sunshine work should be sent in not later than Thursday morning. Address Editor Sunshine Column, 'Witness' Office.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Mrs. C. H. Spurgeon, widow of the great preacher, has, since her husband's death, successfully edited his publication, 'The Sword and the Trowel.' She has now relinquished the task to the Rev. Thomas Spurgeon.

Dr. Clark, who is now in Sweden, reports a Christian Endeavor society at Malmberjet, fifty-five miles north of the Arctic Circle, where for a fortnight in December and January they have to read the constitution with a Standard Oil lamp at midday.

The British and Foreign Bible Society contemplates setting apart £10,000 of its Century Fund for encouraging the study of the Bible among young people in England, and is seeking the co-operation of and suggestions from the various religious bodies to this end.

Madame Yamei Kin, a native-born Chinese, has recently commenced the practice of medicine in San Francisco. She was educated in China, Japan and America, and is the first Chinese women to be qualified for the practice of medicine and surgery. She is a mission convert and an active religious worker.

In New York alone, not including Brooklyn, there are thirty-three Young Men's Christian Associations, with 10,000 members, owing $2,500,000 worth of buildings, 80,000 volumes in the libraries, some of which, also, operate gymnasiums, bowling alleys, restaurants, lunch rooms, lodgings; 1,500 enrolled in Bible classes, 1,700 in educational classes.

The Missionaries' Literature Association of England (the Rev. F. B. Meyer, B.A., president), which organizes a gratuitous and regular supply of useful periodicals to foreign missionaries of all denominations, has decided to raise a fund to send out to needy stations a selection of such books as missionaries will find useful.

The story of the Regions Beyond Missionary Union was told by Dr. Grattan Guinness at the annual meeting at Exeter Hall recently. In the thirty years of its history the union has sent out over a thousand missionaries. Dr. Harry Guinness received a warm welcome on his return from Tasmania, where he has been staying for his health.

Dr. R. N. Cust, one of the vice-presidents of the British and Foreign Bible Society, is among the very select company of people who can boast of having witnessed the coronation of King William IV. and Queen Victoria. Dr. Cust, who has many curious and interesting

Advertisements.

BABIES WITH WORMS.

A Grateful Mother Tells How Her Little Boy was Cured.

Mrs. A. Sauve, Rowanton, Que., is another happy mother who thanks Baby's Own Tablets for the health of her boy. The little fellow became the prey of worms—that curse of childhood. His rosy cheeks lost their color; his little legs and arms became skinny; his eyes lost their sparkle and he became sickly and peevish. His sleep was restless and feverish, and his food seemed to do him no good. His anxious mother almost despaired of seeing him back again to good health. However, she heard of Baby's Own Tablets, and gave them to her child, and now she says:—"The Tablets made a wonderful change in my little boy. All signs of worms have disappeared, and he is now in the best of health. I can honestly say that Baby's Own Tablets have no equal as a cure for worms."

Baby's Own Tablets are a certain cure for all the minor ailments of little ones, such as constipation, colic, sour stomach, indigestion, diarrhoea, simple fever and the irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth. Guaranteed to contain none of the poisonous opiates found in the so-called "soothing" medicines. They are for children of all ages, and dissolved in water can be given with absolute safety to a new-born babe. Sold by druggists at 25 cents a box, or sent postpaid on receipt of price, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

reminiscences of these ceremonials, hopes again to occupy a seat in Westminster Abbey on June 26.

The Negro Young People's Christian and Educational Congress will meet in Atlanta from Aug. 6 to 11. Such a congress, says the 'Rams' Horn,' is a new thing in more ways than one. It brings together for the first time all the denominations to attack unitedly the evils that plague the race. It will have upon its programme representative white men, South and North, and it will usher in a better day for this people. The programme will discuss the religious life, moral and social reform, educational life and the material life of the race.

As the timber work in Westminster Abbey is approaching completion, the midday services, conducted by Archdeacon Wilberforce for the workmen, at which smoking is permitted, are coming to an end, but they will be renewed after the coronation, when the men return to remove the woodwork. The Archdeacon, as a souvenir of the services, has presented to each workman a card bearing a photograph of one of the services, together with the text, 'And all the people said, 'God Save the King'' (I. Sam. x., 24), and the hymn, 'God Save the People.'

A recent 'ladies' night' at the Boston Congregational Club was made memorable above most others in the history of the club by the chief event of the evening, the story by Miss Ellen M. Stone of her capture and captivity by brigands in Macedonia. She recalled the fact that twenty-four years ago she was a guest of the club, and said that a sentence then uttered by Dr. A. H. Clapp, a beloved editor of 'The Congregationalist,' had often been a sustaining comfort to her in her trials and perils. It was this: 'The man who is much alone with God makes a great friend of God and God makes a great friend of him.'

Hampton Institute has been growing constantly in its influence for good in the South. During the past winter 1,079 youths received instruction, while the enrollment in Southern industrial classes in Norfolk and the vicinity brings the total number of pupils up to 4,209. In his report Principal Frissell says: 'There come to us calls for help from two sources. One call is from the rural districts for the South and West where Hampton must continue to create model homes, farms and schools. The Indian day school, which combines school, home and farm, providing an intelligent man and his wife as teachers, comes nearer to meeting the needs of the country districts than anything else yet devised. What is being done in college settlements for the poor of great cities by devoted men and women who go and live among them, needs to be done among the people of our country communities, North and South, white and black. The second call comes from higher institutions which desire to introduce into their courses systematic work in agriculture, domestic science and mechanical arts.'

A MAN OF MANY PARTS

('Sunday Magazine,' for June.)

Few preachers have had so romantic a career as Mr. F. C. Vernon-Harcourt, the well-known evangelist, whose autobiography, 'From Stage to Cross,' has just been published by Messrs. Partridge. In his time Mr. Harcourt has played many parts. As a boy he ran away from home before breakfast one morning, took train from Edinburgh to Glasgow, and within a few minutes of leaving the station had gambled away the whole of his available funds—threepence—breakfasting upon nothing more nourishing than twelve little nodules of very indigestible ginger doughnuts. After a sleep he set out to walk back to Edinburgh along the canal bank, and managed to get a 'lift' on a barge conveying part of a menagerie to Falkirk. But the boy had a narrow escape from being torn to pieces by a couple of baboons upon whose cage he had jumped in the middle of the night.

MR. VERNON-HARCOURT AND GENERAL GORDON.

Later on the young scapegrace played truant from school, and became assistant to a quack doctor. He again ran away, this time to sea, and on board had a pretty rough time. When the vessel reached Ceylon young Harcourt retaliated upon a man who had struck him with a rope's end, and for the act of mutiny was placed in a temporary jail ashore. But at night he escaped, crossed the island, went aboard another ship and sailed for Australia, making his way to Ballarat, where in a saloon brawl he nearly lost his life. His next experience was on board a British warship which carried him to China, and the young man was present at the storming of the Taku Forts. Contracting smallpox he went into hospital, and there met Captain (afterwards General) Gordon, with whom he had much conversation. Mr. Harcourt relates that at this time nothing pleased Gordon more than a bout with the boxing gloves in some secluded grove near the joss-house, which had been extemporized as a hospital.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

After some fighting with the Taipings Mr. Vernon-Harcourt sailed to America, where the Civil War had broken out, and at once enlisted in the United States Artillery, saw some heavy fighting, and, getting tired of the life because of the cruel punishment meted out for slight offences, deserted. He next joined the Confederate Navy, but taking his artillery uniform on board ship with him, was arrested, tried as a spy and sentenced to death. By a clever ruse he managed to escape the penalty and joined the 'Kearsarge,' on board of which he was when she sank the 'Alabama.' To recount all the roles which he subsequently played, including that of an actor, would require too much space, but we must tell briefly how he, the sceptic and resolute champion of unbelief, became a Christian.

AN OLD LADY'S SERMON.

Mr. Harcourt was delivering a lecture in a Scottish town on the subject 'God and his maker—man,' in which he sought to prove that the Deity existed only in the imagination, when an old lady who sat in a front seat, by keeping her eyes upon him in a 'searching, penetrating, mocking' manner, made him feel uncomfortable. At the close of the meeting she went up to him and gazing at him with her piercing eyes, said, 'You are rather a clever chiel in your way. . . . . May I ask where you get your philosophy frae.' The lecturer replied that it was from extensive reading and reflection. In reply to further questions the old lady elicited that Mr. Harcourt's mother was a Christian and had died 'believing in Jesus.' She then asked him if he would not rather believe the testimony of a dying witness who had no incentive to tell anything but the truth, and who declared that he knew such and such to be the case, than a living, healthy witness who merely believed that the reverse was the case. The sceptical lecturer assented and the old lady then replied: 'Just so! And I and others wad be more inclined to accept the dying testimony of truth given by your mother, than the untested evidence given by her living son. . . . . Revise your philosophy, my man, get rid o' the pride o' intellect, believe in your mother's God,



MR. F. C. VERNON-HARCOURT.
The famous preacher, whose career reads like a romance.

your mother's Bible and your mother's Christ, and you'll die your mother's death and share your mother's glory.' Then, as though inspired, the speaker concluded with the words: 'The time is no far off, when, like Paul, you will be preaching the faith you now despise. Your mother's prayers are no forgotten there,' and she pointed upward.

A STRANGE SCENE IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

The words haunted the sceptic and all the philosophy which he brought to bear upon the subject did not satisfy him. At last he decided to give up the stage with its many temptations. But no other work turned up, and after a period of poverty and trial the unhappy man came near to committing suicide. His liberation, however, from the agony in which his soul was living was near at hand. Returning by train from Ilfracombe to Barnstaple in a depressed and surly frame of mind, he was accosted in the railway carriage by a young man who urged him to accept Christ as his Saviour and friend. He was dumb for a time, but when the young man—who afterwards became a devoted missionary—asked him to kneel down in the compartment the ex-actor did so, and as he says, 'When I rose from my knees it was with the burden of sin rolled into the sepulchre of my Saviour, it was with the scales taken from my eyes and my soul flooded with the glory of a new light.'

Mr. Harcourt's story of his subsequent career is quite as interesting as that of his early days. He has preached all over the country and in some of the very theatres where formerly he acted he has delivered the Gospel message from behind the footlights. When the South African war broke out Mr. Harcourt preached, lectured, and interviewed wealthy people until he had collected about £2,000 for the Scripture Gift Mission, of which he was organizing secretary, the money to be laid out in New Testaments for distribution among our soldiers at the front. Mr. Harcourt himself went out, and the photograph we publish shows him in his campaigning costume.

Since returning from Africa he has had it laid upon his heart that for the future he should work exclusively amongst the members of the dramatic profession, 'bringing the Gospel further than the mere threshold of the stage door—into the dressing-rooms, behind the footlights, and into the lives of those who minister to the pleasure and amusements of this great empire and yet whose poor hearts often ache with a sorrow they must conceal.'

Truly the story of his career from childhood onwards reads like a romance, and probably the annals of autobiography would be searched in vain for a parallel.

C. E. M. S. ANNUAL MEETING.

The 'Missionary Gleaner' gives the following notes concerning the annual meeting of the Church of England Missionary Society:

Among many 'memorabilia' of the annual meeting speeches no utterance was more pregnant or acceptable than the reiterated avowal by the Bishop of London of his determination to make London 'the greatest missionary diocese in the world.' Dr. Winnington Ingram therein pledged to himself the loyal cooperation of his clergy, and we believe that his confidence is not misplaced. One of the signs that his 'dream' is beginning to be fulfilled, and to which he called attention, was the Diocesan Service of Intercession for Foreign Missions held on the evening of April 22 in St. Paul's Cathedral. It was remarkable for its representative character, its evangelical simplicity, and its devotional fervor. Would that such services were annually held in each one of the cathedrals of our land! The sight of so large a number of Churchmen, and particularly of such a mass of parochial clergy, uniting as one man in pleading that the whole world might be brought to the feet of Christ, was full of impressive significance. The service afforded a quiet space for reflection on the greatest enterprise of the Church of God. May we not cherish the belief that the heart of many a busy leader of men was stirred to purpose by a fresh contemplation of the enormous needs of the Christless 'regions beyond,' and the boundless possibilities of united prayer? And if so, ought we not to expect that the tangible outcome of such a solemn intercessory service shall be—not only quickened missionary activities in every parish represented under the overflowing metropolitan dome that memorable evening—but definite offers of personal service for the foreign field?

Bishop Newnham, who was the first speaker immediately after the chairman at the St. James's Hall meeting, held simultaneously with the morning meeting at Exeter Hall, said the anniversary was in effect in his case a valedictory dismissal. His first furlough after ten years of toil and travel in his vast diocese, twelve times the size of Great Britain and Ireland, was just reaching its close, and he was about to sail the following Saturday with Mrs. Newnham and their children for another spell of isolation. The prayers of our readers must accompany them, and the fellow laborer, the Rev. J. E. Woodall, whom the Bishop has the joy of taking out, to be supported, as most of the workers in his diocese now are, by the Diocesan Fund.

One announcement which the Bishop made in the course of his speech was well known at Salisbury square, but it may be new to the readers of the 'Gleaner.' It is that Archdeacon Lofthouse, whose thrilling account of his journey of seven thousand miles, two thousand being made on snowshoes, was one of the stirring incidents of last year's anniversary, has been appointed to be the first Bishop of the diocese of Keewatin, carved out of those of Moosonee and Rupert's Land. This new diocese is more than four times as large as Great Britain and Ireland, and leaves Moosonee eight times as large. The Archdeacon went out last spring, after only a few weeks at home, recruiting from his tedious and exhausting journey, to take Bishop Newnham's place at Moose Factory during the visit of the latter to England.

"WHEN I WAS A CHILD."

(I Cor. xiii., 11.)

The whole of Truth we canot know
For, after all learned books are conned,
The nearer mists uplifted, show
Still greater mysteries beyond!

So then, until this Night be passed,
Our ardent souls must rest content—
Like that of Paul's—with seeing glassed,
As yet but darkly, God's intent.

And in the new life there may be
A vast unfolding of man's powers:
And so we trust until we see:
'The Tree of Knowledge' is not ours!

B. W. N. GRIGG.
106 Laval avenue, June, 1902.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

July 6. 1902.

THE GIVING OF MANNA.

Exod. xvi., 1-15.
(James M. Gray, D.D., in 'Union Gospel News.')

Golden Text.—Give us this day our daily bread.—Matt. vi., 11.

We return in this lesson to the history of Israel where we left it at the close of last year, and the time is propitious to mention again the divine purpose in dealing so particularly with this people. All the favor which God showed to them, and the pains he took with them were not because they intrinsically deserved such blessing, or because he was partial in his choice of them. The original promise to Abraham gives the key to the enigma, where God said that in him should all the families of the earth be blessed. (Gen. xii.) God intended, and still intends, to redeem the world through his Son, Jesus Christ, and as preparatory and contributory thereto the revelation of himself to the world in his dealings with Israel was very necessary.

This is the reason why so large a part of the Bible is occupied with the history of that so small a nation, and why we as Christians find an ever fresh and, indeed, increasing interest in studying it.

We have seen Israel led out of Egypt, and through the Red Sea, by the human agency of Moses and Aaron acting as the representatives of God, and now they are in what is called the 'wilderness' in Arabia, on their way to the promised land of Canaan. We must not misunderstand that word 'wilderness' to mean a barren desert, for it was really a place of grass and trees, but only an uninhabited, unsettled region of that great peninsula.

THE MURMURINGS OF THE PEOPLE. (Verses 1-3.)

The first two places at which they stopped in their wilderness journey were Marah and Elim, and it will interest your classes to describe what was found or what occurred there, which you will find recorded in the latter part of the preceding chapter. Into what place did they now come, however? And where was this locality situated? Be sure to use a map here, if you have one, because it will lighten up the lesson very much and add to the reality of the story. How long had they been journeying as far as this? You will have noticed that this particular district is called 'The Wilderness of Sin.' As a matter of fact, the map will show you that the whole region through which they journeyed was divided into three different parts known respectively as the Wilderness of Shur, the Wilderness of Sin, and the Wilderness of Sinai.

What was the cause of their murmuring in this instance? (Verse 3.) What did they say they would have preferred to their present experience? How foolish this was on their part! And yet there are some people we know who in every little trial are heard to say, 'I wish I were dead!' This is not only silly, but sinful, because it shows a rebellious spirit towards God's purposes for us. But these people were very unbelieving too. Had they no reason to feel that God's love and wisdom and power were equal to this emergency? Show your scholars how often we act in this same way, however, and dishonor God by our ingratitude for the past and our failure to trust him in the present. A good and comprehensive text to use here would be Rom. viii., 32.

THE ANSWER OF MOSES.
(Verses 4-8.)

The answer of Moses to the murmuring of the people is inspired by the previous revelation of God to him in verses 4 and 5. What did God say he would do for them? How would the people obtain it? Why did he ordain that method of gathering it, according to the last part of verse 4? What difference in the gathering would distinguish the sixth day? What were they to do with the quantity gathered on that day? At this point it might be well to compare the latter half of the chapter for further information on this matter, where it will be found that they did not stand the test perfectly and broke over the law about gathering more than they should have done (19, 20). Verse 23 explains the reason for gathering twice the quantity on the sixth day, and also the means of preparing it to keep. Compare also verses 27-30. Verse 31 tells us something of its size, and appearance and taste, though just precisely what it was they did not know. (Verse 15.)

TWO KINDS OF MIRACLES.

Those who are informed in the matter tell us that there is a kind of natural manna, indigenous to the locality now under consideration, which shows itself on the trees at the period of the year when the Israelites were there, namely, about May; but whether that is so or not, this transaction was supernatural. It was a miracle, but perhaps what might be called a providential rather than an absolute miracle. In other words, on the supposition that the thing itself was known in that locality and at that time, then the miraculous features in this case were the quantity that fell, the fact that it was found only six days of the week, and not the seventh; the fact of its continuance as an article of diet throughout the whole of their journeyings (35), and the fact that it thus came upon them in connection with the prediction regarding it.

These observations apply in part to the quails also, as mentioned in verse 13. Quails were natural to that part of the world, and at that time, but not in such quantities. In this case, too, they followed immediately on the prediction concerning them.

THE MANNA A TYPE OF CHRIST.

Amid so much of interest and importance that might be spoken about in this lesson, I would lay particular emphasis upon the typical character of the manna, because of Jesus' words in John vi., 30-59. This Scripture should certainly be read and commented on by every teacher. The manna may be regarded as a type of Christ in such features as the following:

1. In its origin and purpose. Its origin was divine, its purpose life-giving. Compare Isa. lix., 15, 16; John iii., 16.

2. In its nature and characteristics. As to its nature it was incomprehensible, the people said 'Manna,' which word translated into English means 'What is it?' The two-fold nature of Christ, the human united to the divine, is the greatest mystery known to man. As to its characteristics, the manna was small, round, white and sweet, suggestive of Christ's rejection by man, although perfect, pure and precious.

3. In its sufficiency and freeness. It fell on the face of all the ground for forty years, each individual having it for its taking. Compare Isa. xlv., 22; Matt. xxi., 28-30; John i., 12.

4. In its preparation and application. It must be ground and baked. In other words, it is not the life but the death of Christ that brings us salvation. (II. Cor. v., 14, 21; Gal. iii., 13; I. Pet. iii., 18.)

HOME READINGS.

Monday, June 30.—Exod. xvi., 1-15.
Tuesday, July 1.—Exod. xvi., 16-26.
Wednesday, July 2.—Exod. xvi., 27-36.
Thursday, July 3.—Num. xi., 1-9.
Friday, July 4.—Deut. viii., 1-10.
Saturday, July 5.—Psa. lxxviii., 12-25.
Sunday, July 6.—John vi., 24-35.

GOLDEN TOPIC

July 6.

THE FATHER'S CARE.

Matt. v., 25-34. Ps. ciii., 13-14. These two passages give the reasons for that peaceful trust which should mark the Christian. We are not told to trust without having good reason to do so. But these reasons are surely sufficient; our Father knows our needs, and our Father knows our weakness. We must not then put a slight on his love and care by fretting too much about our needs—or about our weakness.

Fretting is foolish, not only because it makes things no better, but because it actually make things worse. Take the business man who has much cause for care in money matters. If he allows anxiety to prey upon him, his mind will not be so fresh for the transaction of business, and in time his health will break down so that he must stop working altogether. He thus too often brings on by anxiety the very thing he was anxious to avoid. If his business is an honest one, honestly conducted, he may take its difficulties to God in prayer, and having done his best, leave the results with God. We are not told, however, that God will always give us prosperity in our earthly affairs. If a man has set his heart on riches and cannot say 'Thy will be done,' then indeed he has a right to be anxious, both about his money and about his soul.

Again, it is worse than useless to worry about one's health. It is one thing to take necessary precautions, but quite another to be fretful and fearful. Even those who have serious diseases may enjoy peace of heart, and be a comfort to others. But the invalid who thinks about his health all the time, and worries lest he should get worse, is almost certain to get worse, and is of little use in the meantime. The rule for health, as for business, should be to do the best you can and then confide the matter to God and think of something else. It is not wholesome for the mind to dwell too long on any harassing subject, and if some few people go crazy through letting their thoughts dwell on business anxieties, thousands become just a little cranky and useless through fretting about their health.

Another thing that we are tempted to feel anxious about is our progress in the Christian life. It is of course right and necessary to give some thought to it, and it even seems right to worry about it. But now let us apply to this the Scriptures that we have learned to apply to our earthly affairs. Our Father knows our needs, knows how important it is that we should be good. And our Father knows our weakness, he will not forsake us because we are weak. Some faults, like some diseases, are apt to be made worse by an anxiety to avoid them. But if we are to cast our care concerning them on God, we must make a real effort to get rid of them. This can often be done better by some indirect way than by keeping the fault always in mind. Thus envious thoughts can often be driven out by generous deeds, vanity and extravagance by an interest in work for the poor. Some faults are fostered by idleness, and can be successfully combated through activity, while on the other hand an irritable temper is often the result of chronic overwork, and its remedy lies in heroic moderation. Common sense measures, not feverish anxieties, are our share of the work. God's part is to keep us safe.

THE END OF THE WAR.

(London 'Times.')

Nor are we glad only that the war is an at end. We are glad also, and in no less degree, because we are now allowed to resume our proper work of civilization. We do not lay down our burden. We do not disguise from ourselves the fact that we have now to begin anew labor interrupted by the self-seeking of men misled by ignorance and ambition. It is melancholy to reflect that, but for the usurpation of power by a ring of foreign adventurers who knew how to corrupt and to play upon the prejudices of the population they have betrayed, the work we now have to take in hand would already have been far advanced by the fruitful methods of peace. If the war has lasted long after reasonable resistance ought to have ended, we may at least count as gain that it has completely broken the power and destroyed the influence of one of the worst sets of evil counsellors who ever disturbed the peace of the world. The 'Independance Belge,' which has been very much in the confidence of the Boer delegates in Europe, now indicates very clearly its appreciation of their real character. It observes that the conciliation of Boer and British interests was quite possible, and that, as the Boers now accept practically the same terms that were offered to them a year ago, we may conclude that the continuance of the war during the past year was made inevitable by the attitude of the Boer delegates in Europe. They are punished—most people will think very inadequately—by seeing themselves excluded from the negotiations and practically disavowed. It would seem indeed that the only difference between the successful and the unsuccessful attempt to come to terms lies in the fact that the mischief-makers in Europe were listened to a year ago and are ignored to-day. We have now to deal with the genuine population of the new colonies—the new subjects whom the King has welcomed in his gracious message of congratulation. They may be sure that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman spoke for the English people when he said that we do full justice to the good qualities of those who have been our antagonists, but are now our friends and fellow-citizens. We have no desire but to bring them into line as speedily as possible with the rest of our colonies, and to hand over to them as soon as practicable the local liberties which so many free communities enjoy under the British flag.

Peace is received with mixed feelings by our foreign critics, but we note with satisfaction many expressions of genuine gladness that we have reached the end of a struggle affecting many interests besides our own. Not even the Anglophobia of the past two or three years can cause lovers of peace in Europe to forget that the British Empire is a great moderating influence in the councils of nations, and that our pre-occupation in another continent does not help poverty or peace or material prosperity in Europe. That a bitter-sweet tone pervades many of the remarks made upon the subject is only what we might expect. It does not alter the fact that the conclusion of the war is hailed with a general sense of relief, and that deep in the mind of the most grudging critic who can look the least bit ahead lies the conviction that the issue of the war makes for civilization and for the peace of the world. The German press is, according to its wont, the most acrimonious and ungenerous in its comments. It is a disappointment for the Germans that we have carried our burden without any sign of distress, and that we come out of the struggle stronger and more respected than when we entered upon it. We have gained by the war, not only the Imperial position which was assailed, but a new consolidation of the resources of the Empire and a magnificent development of nascent Imperial sympathies. It is a very considerable advantage that we have also cemented the friendship we most highly prize, which finds expression in the generous and sympathetic comments of the New York press, and it is a minor advantage that we have also discovered beyond all doubt where lies the most bitter jealousy of our power.

A STORY OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

(London 'Chronicle.')

A private letter just received in London from the neigaborhood of Vryheid tells the story of Gen. Louis Botha's passing through that place on his return from the peace conference in Pretoria. That was a month ago, and the impression given by Gen. Botha's good spirits was that he was pleased with the 'terms,' while one of the officers of his staff confidently declared that peace would be proclaimed in a fortnight. The English commanding officer went out to exchange courtesies with Botha, and our infantry gave him a guard of honor until he joined his own burghers a few miles out of Vryheid. All this is as might be expected; but a strange incident occurred. The English officer in charge of the escort was presented to Gen. Botha's secretary, Mr. Jacobus De Wett, who had been three years at Oxford, and to his aide-de-camp, Mr. Louis Eslem, also a 'Varsity man. They were evidently anxious to get speech with our lieutenant, and their first words were: 'Who won the boat race?'

PLEASE TELL TEACHERS.

Any day school teacher or principal not already taking 'World Wide' may have it on trial for six weeks free of charge. By kindly making this known to teachers, subscribers will greatly oblige the publishers.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.
Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. June 24, 1902.

SPECIAL HARNESS OFFER

TO OUR MAIL ORDER CUSTOMERS

A Regular $10 Harness for.... $6.95



DESCRIPTION:

BRIDLE—5-8 inch, with patent leather blinds, box loop to check, fancy patent leather or metal front and rosettes, with over or side check, nickel trimmings.
BIT—Straight or joint mouth snaffle.
LINES—7-8 inch with black or russet hand ports.
BREAST COLLAR—Folded with straight layer, buckle and small box loops for traces, neck strap folded with layer.
SADDLE—2 1-4 inch japanned tree, patent leather skirts, full cloth pad, double and stitched ends, also double and stitched 3-4 shaft tugs, with flat belly band.
TRACES—1 inch double and stitched.
BREECHING—Folded with straight layer, 5-8 inch strap and 3-4 inch turn back.
CRUPPER—Round 3-4 inch side straps.

A regular $10.00 Harness. Special to our Mail Order Customers . . . $6.95

YOU TAKE NO RISK—If the goods are not perfectly satisfactory and exactly as represented we will refund your money.

GOLD FILLED RINGS. Ladies' Solid Gold Shell Filled Rings; will wear for years. They come in single or double stones from the following selection: Turquoise, Ruby, Opal and Emerald, Special price to Mail Order Customers: 25c EACH.

SEND TRIAL ORDER AND YOU'LL BE CONVINCED.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.
1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, 184 to 194 St. James Street, Montreal

HOPE DUNHAM OKARI

(By Mrs. F. M. Howard, in the 'Presbyterian Banner.')

All the village people were interested when Calista St. John went away to far-off Japan as a missionary. It was no wonder, for Calista had grown up among them from a child. She had always been serious, taking life earnestly. When she was left an orphan at eleven, she had come to live with Grandmother Sprague, on the old Sprague place, where her mother had lived when her father learned to love her, and it was very dear to her for that reason. The village had grown up to it since then, so that from the sale of lots old Mrs. Sprague had realized quite a competence, and the farmhouse had become a suburban residence.

Mrs. Sprague was an active, healthy old lady, with a strong will, interested in church work, and in all village enterprises. When Mrs. Fritz, the president of the Women's Board of Foreign Missions, gave her annual address at the village church, Mrs. Sprague was among the first to propose raising an extra offering for the cause. She little dreamed that she would be called on to give the greatest donation of them all, the child of her old age, the ewe lamb who had grown up in her bosom in the place of her idolized daughter, and the knowledge came to her like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky.

'Mis' Sprague took it awfully hard,' said Mrs. Kent, a neighbor, as those who had gone to the station with Calista turned away. 'She's been hoping all these two years that Calista spent in the Training School that something would happen to change her mind.'

'Calista's a clear Dunham,' replied Mrs. Barlow. 'When she's made up her mind, nothing can change her, unless she clearly sees she is in the wrong. If her grandma had been weakly or sick, duty would have pointed that way, but, land, Mis' Sprague will outlive Calista, I'm tainking. I don't like that brown hollow under her eyes.'

'Her mother was delicate, and the St. John constitution isn't much to speak of,' Mrs. Kent observed, with a sigh. Mrs. St. John and she had been school chums, and the girl was very dear to her because of it. 'It'll be t comfort to her to know that she has done what she could, if she is took. It's been a growing on her for years, that passage, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature"; she could not seem to get away from it nohow.'

'That's the sign of a true leadin',' said Mrs. Barlow, thoughtfully. 'Calista is a born teacher. Her grandmother aimed to have her teach in the town schools, but I reckon a higher c'mittee than our school board has called her.'

Mrs. Sprague shut her lips tightly on the subject. Whatever had passed between her and her granddaughter, she would not allow the matter to become a subject of gossip is she could help it, but there was a sternness in her eyes, and a whitening about her lips, when foreign missions were mentioned, which revealed the stubbornness of her heart as clearly as words could do.

Letters came from Calista, and she read them through and laid them away, but in all her replies there was not one touch of interest in the work she had gone to do, not an inquiry as to her success, only the village news and the barest details of the home life.

If Calista's heart had not been filled with the peace which is beyond our understanding, these letters would have pained her sorely, but she, too, laid them away, with a prayer that her grandmother's heart might be softened, and her eyes opened to the exceeding blessedness of sacrifice for love's sake.

'Though you do not ask about my work I am going to tell you an incident of it, dear grandmother,' wrote Calista, when she had been away a year. 'We have just rescued a little Japanese girl from the most terrible slavery you can imagine. Her stepfather had sold her to a most cruel master, but she managed to escape, and came to us. We have paid the price demanded for her liberty, and you should see her beautiful gratitude. She clings to me like a child to its mother, and I have named her Hope Dunham Okari, after my own dear grandmother. The name seems an added link in her chain of gratitude to those who have saved her from a life of horrors. It has occurred to me that perhaps our home mission people would like to make this little girl a ward of their society, and contribute as they can to her support. She is anxious to become a missionary to her own people, and tell them of the Saviour whose teachings have made his people so kind to her.'

'Hope Dunham Okari.' The name clung to the old lady all day after she had read the letter, and she did not put it away with the others. The thought that away off in that strange land a little girl, one of Christ's little ones, was bearing the name to which she had answered as a child, drew upon her interest as nothing else could have done. She said it over and over to herself as she went about her work, and with a growing sense of ownership.

She was piecing an album quilt with a white strip in the centre of each block, on which her friends were invited to write their names, and she was busily engaged sewing the blocks together when Mrs. Barlow came in.

'My, but that is going to be pretty, Mrs. Sprague,' she said affably, as she unrolled her own work, a towel to hem, and began threading her needle. 'You must have pretty nigh everybody's name in town on it.'

'Yes, pretty nigh,' said Mrs. Sprague. 'And there's some from out of town that I think lots of. Mis' Judge Grey, and the bishop and his wife. Here they are. I sent a block to Frances Willard, too, and she wrote a line beside her name. I set great store by that.'

'I sh'd think you would,' replied Mrs. Barlow, admiringly. 'I believe I'll start me a quilt, though I thought I never should piece another. Blankets and comforts seems to have taken the place of them. But a quilt like that is real valuable.'

'Yes, it's more than cotton and cover,' said Mrs. Sprague, stitching away with a gratified smile. 'I sent out another block the other day—if it comes back all right, you'll be surprised to see it. I wouldn't sell my quilt for twenty-five dollars if I get that autergraph on it.'

'Well, it takes you to think of things, Mrs. Sprague.' Mrs. Barlow exclaimed, in admiration, as she read the names on the blocks indicated. 'I'm so dumb I should never think of asking anybody I didn't know. I s'pose you'll have a quiltin' when it's all done?'

'No. I calculate to put in every stitch myself. I couldn't stand no poor quiltin' on that.'

'Well, I don't blame you.' Mrs. Barlow viewed the vanishing prospect of a pleasant tea-party with some regret. 'How's Calista? I s'pose you hear from her regular.'

'Yes.' A faint flush dyed the rugged old face for a moment, then she reached out for the letter which lay in her work basket. 'Seeing you're the president of the society,' she said, swallowing a little hard, 'I'll read it to you.'

'Well, isn't that sweet of Calista!' Mrs. Barlow exclaimed with enthusiasm. 'I believe the society will take it up willingly. It'll seem as if it was more real, don't you know; as if the child really belonged to us along of her name. Sounds nice, doesn't it? Hope Dunham Okari. Someway it's hard to sense it, that these far-away people with such outlandish names are worth the work and effort that's spent for them.' Mrs. Barlow talked rapidly to cover Mrs. Sprague's evident embarrassment. It had been so long since she had discussed her granddaughter with her neighbors, and her opposition was so well known, that she could not feel free at once.

'Yes, it is hard,' she said, slowly. 'I don't want to be wicked, but I have felt hard and ugly toward them heathens, as if they wasn't worth savin'. As if they wasn t worth—Calista. But maybe I've been mistaken. I expect I have.' She put her hands to her face and began to cry in a lonesome, heart-broken way.

'Don't, Mis' Sprague! Don't cry so!' Mrs. Barlow was really distressed at the unusual spectacle. 'Calista 'll come home after a spell and bring the little girl with her, like as not. Wouldn't that be nice?'

'Calista 'll never come home; I felt that when she went away,' said Mrs. Sprague, still sobbing. 'I've tried to forget her, and harden my heart, so it wouldn't come so hard by-and-by, when the news comes that she's gone, but I can't. I can see her face just as she looked when she went out at that door, and turned back for a minute with that lovely smile on her face—you know Calista's smile, Mrs. Barlow—to wave me a last good-bye. I dream about it, and I can't get rid of it nohow.'

'No more I shouldn't want to, Mis' Sprague,' cried Mrs. Barlow, tears of sympathy in her eyes. It touched her keenly that Mrs. Sprague, brisk, sufficient unto herself, as she had always been, should so open her heart to her. 'It's God's rainbow to you, with a promise, I am sure, and I should want to remember it.'

The confidence seemed to change Mrs. Sprague's attitude toward the mission cause so sensibly that she began attending the meetings again, though not yet with her old freedom and interest.

The adoption of the little Japanese girl was readily consented to by the society, and the touch of kinship gave new impetus to the work. Hope Okari teas and sociables became quite the rage, and were liberally patronized, so that an ample fund was rolling up for the support and education of the child. She was a bright little thing, and it was not long before letters, in funny broken English, which amused the ladies greatly, began to come from her to the society.

'I your feet kiss, dear ladies,' she wrote on her tenth birthday, 'for your kindness great to me. Miss Sant Jun tells me how good you are all. I am study hard so I soon can tell the Jesus story to my people who need it so. I my teacher love, and I you thank so much for to Japan sending her. I pray for my namesake, so lonely very much. Miss Sant Jun tells me she may my grandmamma too be, as I have none here to live. For the dear Jesus' sake.

'HOPE DUNHAM OKARI.'

The album quilt was the admiration of the village. It had been displayed at the country fair, and easily took first premium for the beauty of design and the exquisite neatness of the quilting upon it, tiny squares outlined with stitches even as pearls strung on a string. Mrs. Sprague was a famous quilter, and she had done her best, as day after day she had bent over the quilting frames alone, and she received the praises which the work elicited with becoming grace.

For a year it lay in state in her cedar chest, scented with lavender, the pride and joy of her heart, then came a struggle. The ladies were packing a box to send to Calista and the school, and donations were in order. Try as she would to think of things which would be of use and value to her granddaughter, the album quilt kept coming to her mind as the one available gift of all she had. It was her dearest, her most precious possession, and self protested fiercely against the sacrifice.

'Mis' Sprague was white as a sheet when she brought it in,' said Mrs. Barlow, in speaking of it afterward, 'and it was no wonder. Next to giving Calista herself, was parting with that quilt, for I know what store she set by it.'

'Yes,' replied Mrs. Kent, 'Calista could not ask a costlier peace-offering, and that was what it amounted to. Money would help the cause more, and Mis' Sprague sent that, too, in Scripture measure, but I reckon it didn't satisfy.'

'Mis' Sprague has seemed happier and more like herself since the box went,' observed Mrs. Barlow, thoughtfully. 'So far as I've seen, offerings like that, that come through deep waters of sacrifice, leave a reward behind 'em.'

It had; Mrs. Sprague realized that as she went about her work, the burden and hardness in her heart all gone, and a genuine interest in the work enshrined instead. The cream of her reward came with Calista's letter:

'Dearest Grandmother,—I wish I might express the joy and hope which your beautiful gift brought to me. I was sick, homesick, heartsick, and confined to my bed, not caring very much to live. All that I had done seemed so unreal to me, and life (my life) not worth living without home and love. I had just awakened from a troubled dream, in which I was parting from you again, with all the old pain in my heart, when Mrs. Ewing came in with the quilt, throwing it over my bed. It was an elixir—more than that, a revelation of love from you in which I read your forgiveness. I cannot tell you how those familiar names ministered to my homesick heart, how I studied it as the face of a dear familiar friend, every day finding some new name I had overlooked. Dr. Parrish says that it was worth more to me than all his prescriptions, but he predicts that I shall be obliged to take a furlough before long, and come home. May I bring my little girl with me?'

AN AFTERNOON CALLER

(Mrs. Euren, in London 'S. S. Times.')

There can be no doubt that Mr. Smith's vivacity was sometimes just a little trying. At least, the person best qualified to judge now and then voiced that opinion, though more often she looked it. He was acknowledged to be as good as gold, the best husband, etc., etc., but he was just a little, we will not say inconsiderate, but regardless. For a man verging upon middle age he was not at all sedate; for the father of a family he might be considered somewhat boisterous. So far, life had not at all sobered him. He was more high-spirited and merry than many a young man; he went about the house in a breezy kind of fashion, often literally so, as he left doors open behind him; he wiped his boots in a very hasty and superficial manner, when he remembered to wipe them at all; he left his books, papers, and other belongings about just where he happened last to use them; he shook the ink down into his fountain-pen right over the new carpet!

And Mrs. Smith was not strong, and had 'nerves,' and was moreover a scrupulously particular housewife. So she may be pardoned if she sometimes wished her Edward would be a trifle less regardless.

Mrs. Smith made no pretence of cleverness. She preferred to get her information at second hand, was a capital listener, and enjoyed an interesting lecture or instructive conversation.

One day she said to her husband, 'Edward, what is a pessimist?' Edward pointed to the dictionary in the bookcase.

Mrs. Smith shook her head to intimate that she did not want the trouble of turning up the word.

'Well, I suppose it is a person who always looks on the dark side of things, and is afraid to indulge in a hearty laugh, in case the vibration should crack the china or bring the house down,' replied the husband. 'If ever you happen to meet Mr. P., you will know what sort of person I mean.'

'Just the opposite of yourself,' thought the wife.

Not long after, it so happened that Mr. P. called to see Mr. Smith on business. Mr. Smith not being at home, it was stated that Mrs. Smith would do as well; and the brief message for her husband being received, Mrs. Smith found herself seated in conversation with Mr. P. That is, he did the talking; she did the listening.

She couldn't have told you how the subject was introduced, but presently he was in full swing supplying information as to the food supply of the country. There had been drought in India, the corn crop of America was scant, the exports from Egypt would be far less than usual, and how were our thirty odd millions of people to be fed? Mr. P. knew exactly how many quarters of wheat were then in the country, and how many more we were likely to receive. And let it be said that his statements were not haphazard guesses—he was a most clever man and an expert at calculation. He had worked out his results on many sheets of foolscap, and found that we could only rely on four months' food supply for every man, woman, and child in the land. What were we to do when that store was consumed?

Mrs. Smith looked concerned, but really couldn't take it upon herself to say.

Then Mr. P. passed to our coal supply. He knew exactly what quantity of coals the various seams in the country were supposed to contain, and had figured it out that at our present rate of consumption it would last us about thirty (I believe) years. What was to become of our manufacturing and commercial superiority when our coal was done?

Mrs. Smith really didn't know.

Why, England would then sink down from a first rate to a fifth rate or no rate power; her glory would be departed: she would be blotted out of the list of advancing nations; she would retrograde, perish. He, for one, would not pity her. And then, I grieve to say, the misanthrope proceeded to recount all the evil he could think of in dispraise of his country. He denounced her conduct from the earliest times to the present day. She never had done the things that were right, she never would. He denounced her rule in India, in Ireland, and everywhere else; he cited the wars she had been engaged in as proofs of her cruelty, greed, and land-hunger. Oh, it was a sorry thing to hear a man so malign his motherland—the mother who bore him and nourished him, and enriched him, and gave him home, and wife, and friends, and freedom. He utterly ignored the beneficence of her rule, the open hospitality of her shores, her championship of the slave and the oppressed, her stand for civil and religious liberty and equal rights for all men the world over.

Poor Mrs. Smith was beginning to feel genuine distress.

By-and-by in his journeyings about the world the pessimist came to China and Japan. You would imagine that there at least he would have found something bright, quaint, or fanciful to dilate upon. Not he. The man of the gloomy mind selected the horrible modes of execution in China and the harikiri of Japan as topics of discussion.

Mrs. Smith began to feel 'creepy,' and wished in her heart that Edward would come.

'I fear I have tired you,' said her visitor at last, rising to take leave.

'Oh, don't mention it,' replied the hostess, too polite to show how depressed and weary she really felt, and yet not wholly able to conceal her sensations. When her guest had departed she shuddered and spent some time gazing into the fire.

The only amusing note in connection with the whole proceeding was struck a little later in the home of Mr. P. 'I never before knew that Mrs. Smith was such a highly-intellectual woman,' said the pessimist to his wife. Mrs. Smith's share in the conversation had been limited to the ejaculation of 'Indeed!' 'How wonderful!' 'How dreadful!' and the like expressions as courtesy demanded.

At just about the same time Mrs. Smith made this utterly inconsequent remark to her spouse, 'I am glad you are not a pessimist, dear Edward.'

* * * * *

At which speech Edward's eyes twinkled. To what is this tendency to gloom and hopelessness, this habit of dark foreboding, and dwelling only on the dreary side of things due? Is it simply a question of temperament and inheritance, for which we are no more responsible than for the cast of our features or the color of our hair? Or is it largely the product of environment?

I lately read, and I hope the statement is true, for pessimists must be uncomfortable people to live with, that pessimism is on the decline—it is no longer fashionable. With all that is now done to promote the happiness of children, morbid, and utterly neglected little ones should be hard to find, and young persons, whose lives are empty of all rightful pleasures, be non-existent. For the sunshine of love will drive gloom out of the heart of the child, and sympathy and kindness, the sense of loneliness and ill-usage from that of the adult. When the children shall all have bright and healthy homes, and wise and tender training, when the adults of the nation fully realize that in this care for the children lies the secret of our future national prosperity or failure the pessimist will probably be extinct.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE FRESH-AIR HOME AT MOUNTAIN VIEW.

(By Constance Conrad, in the 'American Messenger.')

'Mamma,' said Harry Penfield, one hot Sunday afternoon, 'I'd like to help the Fresh-Air children. Could not Roy and I earn some money for them?'

Mamma Penfield looked approvingly into the eyes of her seven-year-old son as she answered, 'I am glad you want to help the poor little children who are shut up in the close tenements and hot city streets. I think papa will be glad to give you five dollars to send to the kind people, who are sending them into the country. He said last night that we must do something for some of the other little boys in the world, who have not all the good things that God has given to our two.'

'Oh! but that wouldn't be us. We want to earn it ourselves, Roy and I,' answered Harry, and there were tears very near the earnest gray eyes.

'What do you want to do?' asked mamma Penfield.

'Couldn't we have a lemonade stand out under the horse-chestnut? It's so very warm. People might buy some.'

'I'll think about it, dear,' said his mother, as she laid her hand fondly on the little brown one near her, and Harry knew she had as good as promised.

A few days later an inviting little business stand, furnished with pitchers of lemonade and shining glasses, and bowls of sugar and chopped ice, stood under the great horse-chestnut in front of the Penfield home. The paling of the white fence behind bore the legend: long trip, took a glance at the boys. One said, 'Here's our chance, Frank, halfway house.' Leaving their bicycles standing against a tree they asked for two glasses. 'How long have you been in the business?' asked the one called Frank.

'All the morning,' answered Harry, with pride.

'Long pull,' replied Frank. 'Made much?'

'Fifty-five cents,' answered Harry, brightly.

'Big business. Give us two more glasses.'

'Do you like it sweet?' asked Roy. 'Here's more sugar. I put in two lumps.'

'Sweet enough, my little man, but you are sure to succeed. Needn't bother to make change,' he said good-naturedly, as he threw down a shining quarter, and the young men rode off laughing.

After dinner the boys found that Norah had a plate of her delicious fresh cookies, and mamma Penfield had a deep dish of pretty button-hole bouquets, ready to add to their stock in trade.

The afternoon hours brought the school children and more passers-by than the morning. The money-box was growing heavy with nickels as six o'clock approached.

'Papa, papa, hurry up!' called the boys, as they saw him coming a block away, and when he reached them they were fairly dancing with delight.

'What! all sold out,' he exclaimed.

'Yes, and just see our box,' spoke both boys at once. Two happier faces could not have been found, and papa Penfield's was almost as bright.

In the house a little later they counted the money with Mr. Penfield's help. 'Two dollars and thirty-five cents,' announced their father.

'I think you have done a good day's business, and I'll write the letter and send the money to the Fresh-Air Fund to-night, and add the five dollars I promised.'

When mamma Penfield was tucking the two boys in bed that night, one tired sleepy voice said, 'Now some poor little boy can go in the country and have some fun,' and another added, 'and a little girl, too.'

The people in that block talked more and thought more of the Fresh-Air Children that summer than they ever had done before, and the next year when Mr. Penfield suggested that a farm-house out of town might be procured for a summer home, many people were ready to help.

Very soon the whole town was at work. The children of the different Sunday schools tried to outstrip each other in earning and giving money toward the Fresh-Air Home. Collections were taken in the churches, and almost before they knew it, there was enough money to hire a country house where city children might be brought twenty at a time to stay two weeks.

Harry and Roy were delighted. Every time their father drove out to Mountain View, as they named the children's summer home, they wanted to go too. Then it was delightful to meet the little strangers and mamma at the station. Such scared, pitiful little faces, they were sometimes, but soon they would begin to light up as they saw the beauties about them, and mamma Penfield spoke to them kindly.

Out in the country many of them picked their first flowers, and played on green grass for the first time.

The village girls, close by, brought games of croquet and grace hoops, and played with the little strangers; and a kind gentleman, an owner of a box factory in the city, sent them great boxes of bright colored papers, and the visitors who came to see them showed them how to fashion pretty things from their gifts.

One wee girl cried for her doll that had been left at home, a poor ragged doll, but dearly loved, and the next time the Penfields drove to Mountain View there was a doll for every little girl. Every one tried to do something to make the children happy, from the kind lady who gave up her summer to caring for the little folks, to the farmer who sent vegetables and fruits and eggs and milk.

All the upper rooms of the house were filled with little white beds, and two of the lower rooms with long white covered tables, decorated with great bunches of wild flowers. Each morning they all trooped down the road to the village post office with their kind companion, stopping to pick flowers and playing as they ran along, and almost every afternoon there was company who came to help to entertain them in some way.

Sunday afternoon Mr. Penfield and one or more neighboring ministers, held a little service out under the trees on the lawn, with a great deal of music, and bright tender talks of the kind heavenly Father, and the Saviour who loved and died for little children. Most all of the children knew some Gospel hymns, and they did a great deal of the singing themselves. One pleasant Sunday afternoon they had Mrs. Sangster, who loves all little children, to talk to them.

Sometimes boys came, sometimes twenty little Italian girls, but boys or girls, little foreigners or American children, they all spent a happy fortnight, and grew rosy and strong in the fresh air and sunshine. It was a summer full of happiness, but no one of all the children who came, or all the people who worked for the comfort and pleasure of the little city children, was happier than Harry Penfield, whose desire to earn for the Fresh-Air Children himself, was the beginning of the Mountain View Home.

.. ..
.. ..
.. ..
.. LEMONADE SALE, ..
.. ..
.. For the Fresh-Air Children. ..
.. ..
.. ..
.. ..

Just below the placard stood the small salesman, Harry, in a clean suit and broad sailor collar, with his face all alight with interest in his new occupation, and Roy in the shortest of kilts, half covering his sturdy little legs, and a sailor hat on the extreme back of his crown amid a mass of curls, apparently placed there to be out of his way and not to interfere with business.

They received many kind words and smiles, but not much custom during the early hours, but as the morning wore on ladies began to appear at more than one door for a morning's shopping, and each and all stopped at the business stand of their little neighbors. Girls rode by on bicycles, and jumped off laughing, to patronize the funny little firm.

Two dusty wheelmen, evidently on a

Advertisements.

Get the Most Out of Your Food

You don't and can't if your stomach is weak. A weak stomach does not digest all that is ordinarily taken into it. It gets tired easily, and what it fails to digest is wasted.

Among the signs of a weak stomach are uneasiness after eating, fits of nervous headache, and disagreeable belching.

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia for years, and tried every remedy I heard of, but never got anything that gave me relief until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. I cannot praise this medicine too highly for the good it has done me. I always take it in the spring and fall, and would not be without it." W. A. NUGENT, Belleville, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Strengthens and tones the stomach and the whole digestive system.

Advertisements.

Poor time has its ending — Good time has its beginning



in an

ELGIN WATCH

Every Elgin watch has the word "Elgin" engraved on the works, and is guaranteed against original defect of every character. A booklet about watches will be mailed to you for the asking.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH COMPANY, Elgin, Illinois.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD and TRAVELLING TRUNK ought to contain A BOTTLE OF

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR PREVENTING AND CURING BY NATURAL MEANS

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Errors in Diet (Eating or Drinking), Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Feverish Cold, and Fevers of all kinds.

ITS EFFECT is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Wholesale of Messrs. EVANS & SONS, Ltd., Montreal and Toronto, Canada.



MOTHER and CHILDREN

Cannot find a better or more pleasant soap for bath or toilet than

"BABY'S OWN" SOAP.

PURE—FRAGRANT—CLEANSING.

The Albert Toilet Soap Co., Montreal,

Manufacturers.

Cadbury's cocoa

Is entirely free from all admixtures, such as Kola, Malt, Hops, Alkali, &c.

CONTAINS NO GROUND COCOA HUSKS.

Refreshing! Nourishing! Sustaining!

Wholesale Agents:

Frank Magor & Co., 16, St. John St., Montreal.

Dr. White's Electric Comb

The sure cure for Headaches and all Scalp Ailments, prevents and stops Baldness, he Ideal Comb for toilet use, once used always used. Comforting, economical lasts a lifetime. Ladies 60c., gents 40c. Sent prepaid on receipt of price, from Dr. White's Agency,

13 ST. JOHN STREET, - Montreal.

Good Agents Wanted

Fits Cured Free

KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

Cures all kinds of Nervous Disorders—No Fits after first day's use—Send to Dr. R. H. Kline, Co., 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, for trial bottle.

Agent for Canada,

J. A. HARTE, DRUGGIST,

1380 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

BAGSTERS LONG PRIMER BIBLE.

Size Open 83-4 x 12 1-2 Inches.

A comprehensive Teachers' Bible, with New Concordance, Valuable Helps, 13 Colored maps, References, Black Leather Binding, Limp Cover, with Round corners, Gilt Edges. A handsome Bible printed in Long Primer Type, equally suitable to all, although called the Teachers' Bible. To 'Witness' subscribers sending three dollars' worth of new subscriptions at full rates, the sender will receive one of these Bibles free. For sale to subscribers at $2.

Address—JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

FOR A LEISURE MOMENT.

A silver coin is usually in currency about twenty-seven years.

Women teachers in Prussian schools get, besides free dwelling, $175 a year to begin with. This is raised to $390 after thirty-one years of service.

In only two cases have baronetcies been conferred on women in England. Once was in 1686 on the mother of General Cornelius Speelman. The other was Dame Maria Bolles, made so by Charles I.

The following notice appears on a sign-board near Port Clinton, Pa.: 'NOTIS. Take this roat to Port Clinton. You cant trive over the Pinte-creek Bridge. She is too Poore, and she is fentsup. Suprowiser.'

In the experimenting with the magnetic extraction of metal from low-grade ore Mr. Thomas Edison has spent $2,000,000 within a few years, only to find at last that his plant is worthless for the work and he will have to build another.

Mr. James Haworth, aged eighty-one years, intends to pull the bell rope in St. Paul's Cathedral on Coronation Day. He rang the bells for the death of William IV., for the accession of Queen Victoria, the birth of all her children, and her two jubilees, and for the accession of Edward VII.

One dark night recently a Russian schooner was lying in the bay of Gibraltar when two dogs, swimming, approached the vessel and were taken on board. They had bags around their bodies containing several pounds of tobacco. It seems that this is the means by which smuggling is done across the bay into Spanish territory, where the tobacco duty is very heavy.

In order to preserve the steel of the gigantic Forth bridge, in Scotland, from the effects of the weather, it is repainted every third year, and the structure is so large that it takes three years for the workmen employed, about thirty-five in number, to cover the entire bridge, so that, being compelled as soon as they have reached one end to begin at the opposite end, they are continually at work. The bridge contains 50,000 tons of metal, and is 8,295 feet in length.

An ancient statute ascribed to Howel the Good, a Welsh prince, who ruled in 948, regulated the price of cats. A penny was the price of a kitten before its eyes were open, two-pence until it had caught its first mouse, four-pence when it was old enough for combat. He who stole a cat from the royal granaries forfeited either a milch ewe with its fleece and lamb, or as much wheat as would cover the body of the cat suspended by its tail, with its nose touching the ground. A penny was a coin of great purchasing power in the tenth century.

The Czar's possessions in Asia embrace more than twice as much land as the United States proper. They are about as large as the whole of South America, and almost twice as much as Europe. The Russian possessions in Central Asia alone, including the regions now being opened up by the railway, are half as large as the United States, and the Czar is claiming the right to all concessions in Chinese Turkestan, a territory twice as big as the empire of Germany. Siberia is twenty-five times as big as Germany or France. It is 1,000,000 square miles bigger than Europe and bigger than the United States, Central America and Mexico combined.

It is said that the human body cannot sink in the Great Salt Lake. Certain it is that even the inexperienced swimmer finds no difficulty in floating upon its waters. This miniature ocean is picturesquely situated among peaks of the Wasatch range; is ninety miles long by forty miles wide, and is dotted by innumerable grassy islands. Boats for service on these briny waters have to be constructed especially for that purpose, as a craft that would sink to water line on the ocean would rise so high as to be top-heavy and unsafe on Great Salt Lake. The most paradoxical fact relating to this body of water is that it is a sea almost a mile above sea level.

DISCIPLINE IN THE HAYTIAN ARMY.

(Cor. Manchester 'Guardian.')

The first and last time I saw President Sam he was reviewing the army at one of the periodical Sunday parades. I never saw such a human bird of paradise. The black faces and the most various and gaudy uniforms that the wit of man ever devised made an extraordinary spectacle. In one place a private soldier had fallen out of the ranks, apparently to speak to his sweetheart, who was standing at an open door. An officer ordered him to return. The man refused. Another officer arrived to reinforce the authority of the first officer. The two officers tried to haul the man away. He clung to the doorpost, and a tug-of-war followed, while the laughing women of the house thronged the doorway and encouraged the gallant private. Then the officers took to belaboring the man with sheathed swords. At last he surrendered, and went back to the ranks. The incident was 'closed,' and I was told that nothing more would be heard of it. Meanwhile, Sam sat on a fat white pony under the shade of a tree, unmoved and unembarrassed.

A TIGER SHOW IN INDIA.

(Dr. Eugene Murray-Aaron, in 'St. Nicholas.')

A sketch made on the streets of a town in the province of Bengal, India, shows a method somewhat unusual, even in that country, by which a tiger may be put on public exhibition. Instead of being confined in a zoo or menagerie, where the people are required to visit him and pay a regular price of admission, the tiger is carried around in the towns, where everybody can see him and pay or not, as they please. The native owner collects the small coins that people choose to pay, while his assistant attends to the team. This tiger was captured when a cub, and when he was half grown or more a strap of heavy leather was fastened around his neck and another around his flanks. For greater security these two straps are connected by a lighter one—running along the animal's back. Firmly attached to the neck strap, or yoke, are two stout iron chains, fastened to the opposite ends of the platform-frame. Straps could not safely take the place of these front chains, for the tiger's sharp teeth would soon gnaw through the leather and set him at liberty. To the hinder strap, or belt, are fastened two straps, each firmly looped to the platform frame. Thus the powerful beast is firmly held captive, and at the same time is left sufficiently free in his motions to stand or crouch. The platform is framed on two long stout bamboo poles, which serve also as shafts for the small Indian ox which drags the cart. An ox not thoroughly trained would be in mortal terror of his load. The platform is mounted on two rough, heavy cart wheels such as are used in India, and the outfit is complete.

We can imagine the timid curiosity with which the women, and especially the children in the streets of a town, or along the country road, would gaze at their strange visitor. They have heard many a story of the slaying of human beings by the dreaded 'man-eater' of the jungle, and perhaps one of their own number has fallen a victim. The man-eater is usually an older tiger, whose strength is failing and whose teeth have partly lost their sharpness. Such a beast finds it easier to lurk in the vicinity of settlements and to pick up an occasional man, woman or child, than to run down wild cattle.

The largest, fiercest and most brightly colored tigers are found in the province of Bengal, near the mouth of the Ganges river, and not far from Calcutta. A full-grown Bengal tiger sometimes measures ten feet from nose to tip of tail. Such a monster makes no more account of springing upon a man than a cat does of seizing a mouse. He surpasses the lion in strength and ferocity, and has no rival among beasts of prey except the grizzly bear and the recently discovered giant bear of Alaska.

THE SKULL OF AN EATEN MISSIONARY.

(London 'Globe.')

The last Australian mail brings an interview with the Rev. A. E. Hunt, a New Guinea missionary, who had just arrived in Sydney. He brought with him the skull of the late Rev. John Chalmers, who, it will be remembered, was killed and eaten by Papuan cannibals. From inquiries he made on the spot, Mr. Hunt thinks that Mr. Chalmers and his companion, the Rev. Mr. Oliver Tompkins, met their horrible fate through arriving at a village where, in consequence of the erection of some sacred building, a tribal cannibal feast was in contemplation. The despatch box of the veteran missionary was found to contain his diary, written up to the eve of the massacre, and his will.

A PHENOMENAL DIVE.

Prof. Oscar Browning, of Cambridge, tells in the June 'Century' this anecdote of the Prince Consort at Eton School, in which he took great interest:

The Prince used to bathe frequently at the masters' bathing-place, and he found there, on one occasion, two of the staff whom he knew to be acomplished divers. Having a passion for statistics, which he had derived from Professor Quételet at Brussels, he asked how long they could remain under water, and desired to witness a specimen of their ability. In the middle of the stream was a small island, covered by a willow-tree. One of the bathers, afterwards a most distinguished bishop, jumped in and swam under water to this island, coming up under the branches of the tree. After resting a few minutes, he entered the water again, and arrived panting at the steps. The Prince was gazing at his watch, and acknowledge that this was a longer dive than he had ever heard or read of.

MARCONI'S MACHINERY.

TRANSFORMER FOR THE CAPE BRETON STATION BEING MADE IN MONTREAL.

During the various excitements that have arisen over the end of the war, the coronation, the coming of spring and the repairing of Craig street, Mr. Marconi has been forgotten by the people of Montreal. The work of building his station for regular transatlantic work, on Cape Breton, however, goes on just the same, for there are certain Montrealers who have not forgotten



A 'SECONDARY' RING.
There are forty of these, each containing half a mile of wire.

him. These are Mr. Thomson, of Messrs. Fred. Thomson & Co., and his staff, who manufacture electrical apparatus at 774 Craig street. They have been building two dynamos and two transformers for the station; of these all but one transformer have already been shipped to the wireless scene of operations. Wireless, by the way, is rather a curious term, considering that each of the transformers contains over twenty miles of wire.

The use of the transformers is to take the current as it comes from the dynamo, at a tension of a beggarly two thousand volts or so, and raise it to forty or eighty thousand volts—a tension worth having, in spite of the diminution in quantity that goes with it. The process may be compared to the work of a pump run by a water-wheel, which would raise a little water to a great height, with force derived from the falling of a great deal of water through a small distance, or more accurately with that of the hydraulic ram, of which a description will be found under 'hydraulic,' in the dictionary.

THE APPARATUS.

The dynamos do not require any special mention. They are rather ordinary 75-kilowatt (that is, 100 horse-power) machines, producing alternating current at 2,000 volts and 24 amperes. This is enough to kill several men in a row, but is nothing unusual.

The transformer is simply two induction coils joined together at both ends, so as to make one continuous one; this weighs a ton and a half, and the cast iron tank in which it is kept submerged in oil weighs another ton. The core of the transformer is built up of sheets of thin sheet iron. Around this is an open space of half an inch, filled with the insulating oil, then the primary wire is wound on an insulating tube—1,200 turns of it. Outside of this again is the secondary. This is built up in forty ring sections of 600 turns each, making a total of 24,000 turns, or 20 times as many as in the primary coil. This means that whenever a current is run through the primary coil, a current will be produced in the secondary coil of twenty times the tension, and correspondingly of 1-20 of the quantity. So, when the 2,000 volt, 24-ampere current from the dynamo goes through the primary, a current is produced in the secondary coil of 40,000 volts, at a little over one ampere.

THE TEST.

The test on Monday night was a weird performance. The dynamo was started, the ordinary lights turned out, and then as the dynamo gathered speed, some 350 lamps connected in series lighted up. They were 16-candle power, 110 volt lamps, and connected as they were, they indicated the presence of 110 x 350—38,500 volts. They lit up the workshop with a very powerful, though soft, illumination. Then a wire, connected with the secondary coil, was fastened to the end of a stick, and Mr. Thomson, taking the other end of the stick, held the wire end near the floor. There was a blue phosphorescent haze at the end of the wire; then a red spark leaped between it and the floor, immediately followed by a ribbon-like stream of white flame a foot long and half an inch wide, which fluttered as if blown by the wind.

Then the dynamo was stopped, and the primary coils were connected in multiple to the Lachine current, producing a current of 96,000 volts. One does not monkey with a current like that. The bank of lamps was disconnected, to save them from swift destruction; the wired stick was put away in the corner. A pair of electric light carbons were put ten inches apart; then the current was turned on, and jumped between them easily, blowing out the fuse in the connecting switch. Gradually the distance was lengthened to a foot. This the current would not jump ordinarily, but by switching the current on and off quickly a wave of the alternating current was caught just at its summit, and white flame played between the terminals for the fraction of a second that it took the fuse to melt and blow out.

WHAT WILL HE DO WITH THEM?

Just what Marconi is going to do with the things is another question. Mr. Thomson does not think the twelve-inch spark will be sufficient for communication across the ocean. He thinks the transformer will be used to charge condensers. A condenser is as nearly as may be a Leyden jar crushed flat. There are rumors of such a one with a hundred plates, each twelve feet square. This would, Mr. Thomson says, produce a spark 'four feet long and as thick as your wrist.'

STEEPLE-CLIMBING.

(Boston 'Transcript.')

Steeple-climbing is in truth 'dark business,' for it is the custom of experts to make the first ascent, and place the rigging at night. Then when the townspeople awake, they are amazed at finding the steeple conquered. The man who makes a success of steeple-climbing must be determined, persistent and ingenious. He must solve many a practical problem in hoisting great bodies aloft. He must know how to fasten a hook over the top of a sky-scraping chimney. He must have the nerve to paint a steeple that sways like a pendulum at the slender top. He must be able to tear down, build up, gild, paint, place electric wires and do many another task that would be a problem on the solid earth.

There are many ways of getting up a steeple, and when all others fail the man will tie a rope round it, and then, with a coil on his back, walk round and round it until the entire steeple is covered with rope, and he has probably been round it fully three hundred times.

But a steeple is not the most difficult height to climb. Straight, tall chimneys are the hardest of all. There a man has to work with might and main, to lift himself inch by inch from the ground to the top. Sometimes the top is three hundred feet high. When it is reached a hook is placed over the edge, a pulley is made fast, the swinging chair is hauled up and work begins.

When the chair is near the top it is easier to work, because the ropes are short; but when they lengthen, as the ground is approached, there is tendency to swing, and the wind gives impetus.

The man's safety depends upon the hook, and until he has raised himself almost to the top, it is impossible for him to see whether or not the hook has been properly adjusted. More than once a steeple-climber has seen, when within ten feet of the top, that corrosion of the iron and the collection of soot has so thickened the wall that the hook is merely balancing on the top, so that the slightest pull in the wrong direction would drag it off. Again, the bricks are often loose at the top, and the hook is likely to tear them away.

One of the natural difficulties to conquer is the swaying of all high steeples and chimneys. In a gale a steeple point will sway a foot and a half. Usually it sways from seven to nine inches. Painting it means reaching for a spot on the right side, and finding it on the left, and when making a dive for it on the left, to see it sway back to the right. Yet in spite of the constant danger, a born steeple-climber exults in his work, and is at home only when high above the world. He can stand triumphantly at any height, if he can have two and a half square inches to bear his weight.

HOLMES AND THE SOPHOMORE.

When Dr. Holmes published his humorous Yankee poem called 'The One-Horse Shay,' a certain sophomore in Harvard College fancied he detected a flaw in the logic of the deacon's plan and wrote to the doctor, kindly pointing out the defect. The wonderful shay, it will be remembered, was constructed on the physical principle of universal and equal integrity:

'Fur,' said the deacon, ' 'tis mighty plain
That the weakes' place mus' stan' the strain;
'N' the way t' fix it, uz I maintain,
Is only jest
T' make that place uz strong uz the rest.'

'If built on these principles of construction, it seemed to me,' the youthful critic wrote many years later, 'that the wonderful shay ought to be running yet, for I argued thus: (1) If a sufficient strain is put on anything it will break at its weakest point. (2) If a thing is made equally strong in every part it cannot break, for it has no weakest point at which to begin breaking. The substance of this reasoning I embodied in a letter to Dr. Holmes. In due time I received the following delightful letter from the witty poet:—

'Boston, June 12, 18——.

'Dear Sir,—Your criticism does not offend or worry me in the least. You seem to forget that if each point is as strong as any of the others, it is also as weak as any of the others. Therefore, the disintegration may begin at any part, as in the case of a soap bubble. Some accidental cause may have imparted the first impulse to the old, worn-out vehicle. Being all ready to drop to pieces, it went practically, "all at once," as much all at once as a bubble does when you touch it. Solvitus tangendo. Yours truly,

'O. W. HOLMES.'

With this unanswerable argument from the genial philosopher even a sophomore subsided.—Buffalo 'Commercial.'

THE CORONATION BIBLE.

(London 'Globe.')

The exact form which the new Coronation Bible shall take has now been decided upon. The volume upon which the King will take the oath is bound in red velvet, while the corners and the clasps are made of gold. The royal arms are stamped on both of the covers. All the details of this Bible have been copied from the book used at the Coronation of Queen Victoria, which has been specially loaned to the Oxford University press for this purpose. The Coronation Bible will afterward become the property of the Bishop of Winchester, in virtue of his position as prelate of the Order of the Garter.

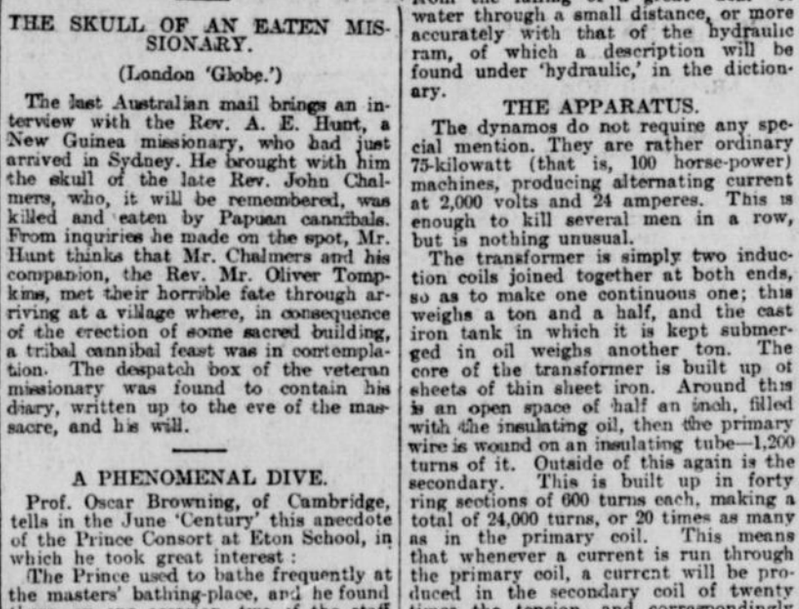
COBBLED ON THE VELDT.

We saw a short time since a pair of boots made by a Boer on the veldt. They were shapely, the uppers were of good, pliable leather, and the soles hard. The eyelets had been carefully extracted from an old pair of boots. Evidently no sprigs were available for fixing the sole, so bits of telegraph wire had been cut. They were not pointed, but had been inserted into punched holes and riveted inside and out.—Mafeking 'Mail.'

WHEN THE KAISER DINES OUT.

(London 'Chronicle.')

The Kaiser has informed our ambassador at Berlin, Sir Frank Lascelles, that 'he intends to dine with him to-morrow (Friday).' That is always the form in which the Emperor couches his acceptance of invitations from his subjects or the representatives of his fellow-sovereigns, and His Majesty makes a point of dining with the ambassadors of the great powers at least once a year, though he is not so condescending toward the ministers who are accredited, not to him personally, but only to his government. But in the case of the British Embassy he never limits the enjoyment of his princely hospitality to one annual visit. He once remarked to Sir Edward Malet that he always felt more at home in the British Embassy in the Wilhelmstrasse, close to the Linden avenue, than in any other; and, indeed, the portraits of several of his English ancestors on the walls of the banqueting room would serve to inspire him with this family feeling, if nothing else did. It is said that a fine portrait of the Emperor himself in his English naval uniform will soon be added to the embassy collection, which includes a full length figure of his grandmother, Queen Victoria.



THE TRANSFORMER UNCASED.
Showing the connections insulated in wax-paper tubes.

Advertisements.

CANCER GERMS KILLED.

A New Constitutional Treatment That Destroys the Germs of Cancer Without Doing Injury to the Patient.

German and French scientists have demonstrated that Cancer is due to a special germ or microbe in the blood. This being so, the folly of operations at once becomes apparent, as by this means, only the outward manifestation of the disease is removed, as its true cause and origin is not reached. That is why cancers generally return after operations. The germ is left to the system to do its deadly work. Our new constitutional treatment attacks and destroys the Cancer germ and removes the cancer poisons which it has elaborated, completely from the system. That is how it is the cures our remedy makes are always permanent. We have cases on record that have been cured six, eight and ten years, and there has never been any indication of the disease returning. Write at once, enclosing 2 stamps and get full particulars of this pleasant and effectual home treatment. W. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

Advertisements.

WOMEN IN SOCIETY

Use Pe-ru-na as a Protection Against Summer Colds and Their Disagreeable Consequences.

A Society Woman's Prolonged Illness.

Her Rapid Recovery by the Use of Pe-ru-na.



Mrs. Chas. Steinecke.

Mrs. Chas. Steinecke, a popular young society matron of Stoughton, Wis., writes:—

"My experience with Peruna has been most pleasing. By carelessly leaving a heated ball room I got thoroughly chilled and caught a heavy cold which settled on my lungs. I wore a protector, took many remedies for colds without success. With my other troubles I had catarrh of the head. Peruna was recommended to me, and I bought a bottle, and soon began to improve, and kept on taking it and it cured me of all my troubles. I am most pleased to testify to its merits."—Mrs. Chas. Steinecke.

Miss Harriet F. Kimbro, Prairie View, Tex., Preceptress for the Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College of Texas, writes: "I am pleased to state that Peruna has proven of great value to me. I often found that my duties proved too much for my strength and if it were not for Peruna I could not continue to do my work. It is a splendid tonic invigorator and the best remedy I know of for women to take. It acts quickly in ridding the system of a cold and catarrhal affections.'—Miss H. F. Kimbro.



Miss Florence Allan, 75 Walton Place, Chicago, Ill., recommends Peruna.

Colds are considered one of the necessary ills of life. One is liable to catch cold both summer and winter. Very often summer colds prove fatal. They are always dangerous.

A cold is the beginning of catarrh. It may cause catarrh of any of the internal organs—the head, throat, lungs and stomach, or pelvic organs. A remedy that will cure a cold then would cure all these direct effects of colds. Peruna is such a remedy. We have letters from all over the United States attesting to this fact. The poor and rich alike use and recommend it. A book of testimonials in the exact words of the writer sent to any address free of charge by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Mrs. F. B. Henderson, 632 Grand avenue, Milwaukee, Wis., Treasurer of the Schiller Club, writes: 'I never had any faith in patent medicines until I tried Peruna, but my experience with this reliable medicine has taught me that there is one which can be trusted and which will not fail in time of need.

'For the past few years I have found that I caught cold easily, which would settle in a most unpleasant catarrh of the head. I had to be especially careful about being out evenings and not to get chilled when dressed thin for parties, but since I have used Peruna my general health is improved, and my system is in such good condition that even though I am exposed to inclement weather it no longer affects me.

PE-RU-NA FORTIFIES THE SYSTEM AGAINST CATCHING COLD.

'I have a splendid appetite and enjoy life, being in perfect health.'—Mrs. B. F. Henderson.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

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.]

MANITOBA CROPS

Every Indication That all Records will be Broken This Year.

THREE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES UNDER CROP.

The Manitoba Department of Agriculture has just published reports from 350 correspondents all over the province showing the conditions and prospects from an agricultural standpoint, in the early part of this month.

A study of the appended tables will show that this year there is an increase in the amount of land under everything that is cultivated in Manitoba. The largest increase is in the coarse grains and flax. In the case of flax there are 41,200 acres sown to it as compared with 20,978 last season.

For convenience the province is divided into five districts as follows:

The North-western District comprises the municipalities of Shell River, Boulton, Russell, Silver Creek, Rossburn, Ellice, Birtle, Shoal Lake, Strathclair, Harrison, Clan William, Archie, Miniota, Hamiota, Blanchard, Saskatchewan, Odanah, Dauphin, Gilbert Plains and Swan River.

The South-western.—Wallace, Woodworth, Daly, Elton, Cornwallis, Whitehead, Sifton, Pipestone, Glenwood, Oakland, Arthur, Winchester, Morton, Turtle Mountain, Cameron, Whitewater and Riverside.

The North Central.—Rosedale, Lansdown, Westbourne, North Cypress, North Norfolk, Langford, Portage la Prairie, St. Francois Xavier, Woodlands, St. Laurent, Posen and Ochre River.

The South Central — South Cypress, South Norfolk, Dufferin, Rhineland, Stanley, Pembina, Lorne, Louise and Argyle.

The Eastern.—Gimli, Rockwood, St. Andrews, St. Clements, St. Pauls, Springfield, Kildonan, St. Boniface, Assiniboia, Taché, Richot, De Salaberry, Hanover, La Broquerie, Franklin, Rosser, Morris, Montcalm and Macdonald.

AREA UNDER CROP.

District.	Wheat. Acres.	Oats. Acres.	Barley. Acres.
North-Western	210,430	129,360	30,259
South-Western	768,790	232,000	59,740
North Central	353,940	110,600	85,000
South Central	524,200	151,100	80,000
Eastern	182,580	102,000	74,800
Total	2,039,940	725,060	329,799

Total under flax .. .. 41,200 acres
Total under rye .. .. 2,589 acres
Total under peas .. .. 1,596 acres
Total under corn .. .. 2,205 acres
Total under brome .. .. 12,485 acres

Increase in area—	Acres
Under wheat	28,105
Under oats	35,109
Under barley	138,781
Under flax	20,222
Total	223,149

POTATOES AND ROOT CROPS.

District.	Potatoes. Acres.	Roots Acres.
North-Western	3,200	1,549
South-Western	5,500	4,495
North Central	3,995	2,725
South Central	3,750	1,210
Eastern	5,660	2,805
Total	22,005	12,175

Total area under grain crops .. .. 3,142,450 acres
Total area under all crops.. 3,189,615

INCREASE OVER LAST YEAR.

The following table, for convenience of reference, gives a comparison of the area in crop for 1902 with that of 1900 and 1901.

	1900. Acres.	1901. Acres.	1902. Acres.
Wheat	1,457,396	2,011,835	2,039,940
Oats	429,108	689,951	725,951
Barley	155,111	191,909	329,790
Flax	20,457	20,978	41,200
Potatoes	16,880	24,429	22,005
Roots	7,482	10,214	12,175
Total crop	2,122,500	2,961,469	3,189,615

MUCH LIVE STOCK.

District.	Cattle Fattened.	Milch Cows.
North-Western	1,540	22,920
South-Western	2,175	19,895
North Central	1,955	15,005
South Central	1,438	23,200
Eastern	2,800	38,845
Total	9,908	119,835

The north-western is a developing district. New settlers have been locating there in large numbers during the last two years, and it is well known that the first land broken by new settlers is sown to wheat. The great wheat crop garnered in this district last year, the extension of railways in the district, as well as the prospect of a new railway skirting the south of the Riding mountains have all given a stimulus to farmers to increase the acreage under crop, with the result that the area under wheat is 11,220 acres in excess of last year. Other crops also show an increased acreage.

The south-western district is the great wheat district of the province. Last year an extensive acreage was ready for seeding. This year, though handicapped by having a shortage of fall ploughing done, the acreage under wheat shows only a decrease of 23,050 acres, while oats and barley show an increase, and many farmers have sown flax and speltz.

In the north central and south central districts, the increase is a natural or expected growth, for many new settlers are purchasing land in these districts, and although some of the oldest settlers may not have sown as many acres as they would have liked to do, yet, increased numbers of farmers assert their presence by swelling the acreage under crop of all kinds of grain.

The eastern district suffered the greatest delays in seeding, on account of continued rains, but the eastern district is bursting from the shell that confined it for many years. Many practical farmers have settled in Rockwood, Gimli, Rosser, Morris, Macdonald, Springfield, La Broquerie, Hanover and all other municipalities east of the Red river during the last few years. Were it not for this, the acreage sown in the eastern district would have shown a decrease this year. As it is the reports show a most gratifying increase. In the near future this district will take its proper place and show development, acreage under crop and prosperity equal to any in the province.

From all parts of the province reports indicate that the germination of seed has been perfect and that where even the seed was muddled in, and farmers had difficulty in drawing seeders off the fields, the prospects are surprising. Farmers have done their work as well as could be expected under the conditions, and from past experience it is only natural to expect a good harvest.

Seeding commenced in some parts of the province as early as the first of April, but was not general until after the 15th. In most parts of the province wheat seeding was not finished until May 24. Oats and barley and other crops were sown up to the end of the first week in June. Flax was sown as late as June 10. Vegetation was retarded in all parts of the province by the heavy rain-fall throughout the month of May.

There was more rain during seeding than farmers desired, resulting in a few cases in a decreased acreage in wheat, but this has been amply compensated by the wonderfully rapid growth which all crops have made. A feature of the past season was the heavy rainfall in March, there being an average of 1.75 inches. April was light in contrast, being only .21 inches for the points reported. The rainfall for May was the heaviest on record for that month, being 4.03 inches, as compared with .91 in 1901, .24 in 1900, 1.76 inches in 1899 and .37 inches in 1898.

Grass, like grain crops, has made remarkable progress under the prevailing favorable influences and pastures are in the finest possible condition. Hay meadows are now flooded and, if they dry sufficiently by haying time, the crop will be equal to that of last year in quantity and superior in quality.

Correspondents are almost unanimous in their reports that all kinds of live stock are in prime condition. The abundance of fodder of all kinds and coarse grains has enabled farmers to feed liberally. The only unfavorable reports are to the effect that the cold wet spring and heavy work of seeding has somewhat reduced the condition of horses. In most localities farmers have a surplus of hay on hand owing to the early date at which cattle were turned on the grass.

Most of the creameries in the province opened for the season's work between the 15th of May and June 1st. The season being somewhat backward, the high price of feed stuffs, the continuous rains making the roads hard to travel, have all tended to delay the early make, and although the price has been high, only a small quantity has been put upon the market at this date. The fine condition of the pastures at the present time almost assures an increase over last year's total make, and the feeling at present is that the ruling price will be higher than last season.

Improvement is looked for in the cheese factories and indications are that the price will also be better than last season. Dairying is steadily attracting more attention and the number of inquiries for information along these lines indicate a continued growth to this industry.



SENATOR COCHRANE'S HIGH-PRICED SHORTHORN BULLS.

The animals which topped the sale, at Chicago, on June 13-14, to which the Hon. John Dryden and Messrs. W. C. Edwards and Co., contributed, were the young bulls, 'Golden Mist' and 'Good Morning,' from the famous herd of the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que. They brought $2,010 and $1,800 respectively. These bulls are but a few weeks over a year old. 'Golden Mist,' 182753, was calved on March 26, 1901, and was bred by Mr. William Duthie, Collynie, Aberdeenshire, from whom Mr. Cochrane purchased him last year. His sire was 'Golden Sun,' 74652, and his dam 'Missie 136th,' which was bred by Mr. W. S. Marr. 'Good Morning,' 182755, was calved on April 11, 1901, and was bred at Hillhurst, his sire being Mr. Cochrane's famous bull, imported 'Joy of Morning,' 153003, and his dam, imported 'Vain Belle 2nd' 34194, which was also bred by Mr. Duthie.

WAVERLEY OAT COMPETITION.

Mr. Wm. Rennie, of Toronto, has announced the result of the Waverley Oat Competition, particulars of which were given in his catalogue for this year. Three persons sent in the correct number of grains in the head, 232, so the first, second and third prizes were equally divided between W. A. Mimelly, Lambton Co., Ont.; George H. Loucks, Dundas Co., Ont.; and George Young, Perth Co., Ont., who each received ten dollars. The following were awarded two dollars each:—D. I. Rose, Hastings Co., Ont.; Euclide Brosseau, St. John's Co., Que.; Jno. Hunter, Macdonald Co., Man.; Joseph Eades, Victoria Co., Ont.; Wm. Johnston, Megantic Co., Que.; H. A. Harrington, Oxford Co., Ont.; James Rogers, sr., Wright Co., Que.; Robert Heal, Perth Co., Ont.; J. D. Adamson, Marquette Co., Man.; Thos. Coughern, Argenteuil Co., Que. The following were awarded one dollar each: Ferd. Rivard, Polk Co., Wisconsin; Robert Fallis, Durham Co., Ont.; David Kennedy, Argenteuil Co., Que.; George Levins, Algoma Dist., Ont.; Roy Frizzel, Hants Co., N.S.; John S. Beattie, Megantic Co., Que.; Wm. Jones, Leeds Co., Ont.; Peter V. Green, Hastings Co., Ont.; Henry L. Paff, Perth Co., Ont.; Archie Skelly, Argenteuil Co., Que.; George Scott, Grey Co., Ont.; John A. Mesurier, Northumberland Co., N.B.; W. R. Cole, Durham Co., Ont.; J. T. Atkinson, Brant Co., Ont.; R. T. Walkiry, Peterborough Co., Ont.; Jas. McCrea, Provencher Co., Man.; Chas. Wilson, Peel Co., Ont.; George Dolphin, Bruce Co., Ont.; John Hoskins, Algoma Dist.; Ont.; George A. Biley, Wellington Co., Ont.; George Nott, Algoma Dist., Ont.; Alfred Stong, York Co., Ont.; W. B. Van Vliet, St. John's Co., Que.; Thos. McCutcheon, Kent Co., Ont.; Jas. McCullough, Wellington Co., Ont.; William Ross, Marquette Co., Man.; Robt. Stewart, Pictou Co., N.S.; P. M. Jeffrey, Huron Co., Ont.; W. W. Russell, Alberta Dist., N.W.T.; Daniel Moir, Perth county, Ont.; John McNaughton, Wellington county, Ont.; Hurn Smith, York county, Ont.; Lloyd Kerswill, York county, Ont.; Peter Steckley, York county, Ont.; James Henderson, Huron county, Ont.; Juste Belanger, Rimouski county, Que.; James Sholbrook, Huron county, Ont.; James Calbick, New Westminster county, B.C.; H. H. Pritchard, Bruce county, Ont.; Mrs. William Brunsombe, Essex county, Ont.; J. J. Hall, Dufferin county, Ont.; Jas. Patterson, Peel county, Ont.; S. D. Carver, Peterborough county, Ont.; Rawlings & Gooch, Alberta district, N. W. T.; Florrie McCallum, Prince county, P. E. I.; Pierre Lauthier, Prescott county, Ont.; Sheldon Ramsay, Assiniboia district, N. W. T.; Frank Leavitt, Alberta district, N.W.T.; David Smith, Durham county, Ont.; W. R. Horner, Shefford county, Que.; E. B. Shantez, Alberta district, N. W. T.; William Wilson, Algoma district, Ont.; William L. Lashbrook, Perth county, Ont.; James Reynolds, Simcoe country, Ont.; W. S. Goforth, Prince Edward county, Ont.; S. A. Nicholson, Queen's county, P.E.I.; James Wilson, Grey county, Ont.; William Knox, Huron county, Ont.; James Michie, Huron county, Ont.; A. W. Forfar, York county, Ont.; William Clements, Assiniboia district, N. W. T.; W. J. D. Leeson, Algoma district, Ont.; John Orr, Chateauguay county, Que.; Albert J. Wiley, Middlesex county, Ont.; Fletcher Buckland, Bruce county, Ont.; Robert Pogue, Victoria county, Ont.; James Quick, Essex county, Ont.; J. L. Tolton, Bruce county, Ont.; John Gallagher, Lanark county, Ont.; John I. Tucker, Grey county, Ont.

DO NOT LOSE A COPY OF THE 'WEEKLY WITNESS.'

Subscribers will please remember the renewal subscription for the 'Weekly 'Witness.' If not already forwarded, send your renewal without delay, and avoid the loss of a single issue. A new subscriber or more remitted at the same time will be appreciated. A subscriber can have his own copy extended for a whole year by sending two new subscriptions with two dollars. Four new subscriptions at same rate will secure two copies free, one of which could be sent to a friend. The clubbing rates are also attractive offers. Three copies, separately addressed to renewal or new subscribers are supplied for only $2.40. Four copies for $3. Ten copies, $7.



A SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLAR SALE OF JERSEYS.

One of the notable sales of the year was that of the Linden Grove herd of Jerseys sold by Mr. T. S. Cooper, of Coopersburg, Pennsylvania, on May 30-31. The sensational feature of the sale was the purchase of 'Flying Fox' by Mr. T. W. Lawson, the 'Copper King' at $7,500, the highest price ever paid for a Jersey bull. Mr. Lawson purchased another bull for $725 and seventeen cows for $10,785—an average of $634.41 each for the cows—making the total amount of his purchases $19,010. These figures tell the tale: 108 head sold for a total of $68,170, an average of $340.60. Of this number 112 were under three years old; 44 were calves under twelve months old. These facts lend additional emphasis to the average. Imported cattle to cattle with them to eighteen States and to Ontario. A more gratifying and convincing evidence of the bounding life in the Jersey cattle breeding industry could not be desired.

The only Canadian purchaser was Mr. C. V. Ketcham, manager of the Massey Dentonia Park Farm, Toronto, who brought back with him a bull, five cows and a heifer calf, as follows: 'Arthur's the number of 126, the majority of them under three years old, sold at an average of $425. Other Jersey sales have resulted in larger averages, but none approaches this in the number sold, the quality of the consignments, the attendance in number and representative character, and the territory over which the cattle were scattered. Sixty buyers took Golden Fox,' 61429, calved Mar. 26, 1901, sire, the $7,500 'Flying Fox,' $590; Nunthorpe's Susanne' 162084, calved Apr. 24, 1894, sire, Nunthorpe,' $525; 'Flying Fox's Refined,' 162116, calved July 23, 1900, sire, 'Flying Fox,' $425; 'Mon Plaiser's Cowslip,' 162065, calved Apr. 30, 1899, sire, 'Mon Plaiser,' $350; 'Lady Rosette of St. Saviour,' 162069, calved Aug. 21, 1899, sire, 'John Bull,' $250; 'Flying Fox's Brunette, 162085, calved Sept. 16, 1900, sire, Flying Fox,' $190; 'Napoleon's Golden Crown,' 165077, calved Feb. 20, 1902, sire, 'Napoleon Bonaparte,' $130. The Dentonia Park purchase amounted to $2,460.

Of the animals shown above, 'Flying Fox,' 61441, is in the lower right hand corner. He was calved on Jan. 16, 1898, and was bred by Mr. John A. Peree, secretary of the Island of Jersey Herd Book, who was present at this sale. The sire of 'Flying Fox' was 'Golden Fern's Lad,' himself a bull of great reputation. Imported 'Golden Bess of St. John,' 162102, shown alongside the bull, 'Flying Fox,' brought $1,600 from Mr. Lawson. She was calved Apr. 13, 1896, sire 'Golden Spur.' 'Golden Lad's Mermaid,' 162096, in the upper right hand corner, fell to Mr. Lawson's bid of $1,100. She was calved Dec. 31, 1896, sire, 'Golden Lad 2nd.' An even thousand dollar bid secured for Mr. Lawson the splendid heifer, shown in the upper left hand corner, 'Flying Fox's Golden Gem.' She was calved Sept. 4, 1900, sire 'Flying Fox.' They are fair specimens of the beautiful animals sold at one of the most memorable sales ever held on this continent.

Advertisements.

Colored Goods

I prefer PEARLINE to any other powder I have used. I do not think it will injure colored clothes, which is more than I can say for most other washing powders.

Mrs. Rev. M. E. M.

One of the Millions. 683

Rain and sweat have no effect on harness treated with Eureka Harness Oil. It resists the damp, keeps the leather soft and pliable. Stitches do not break. No rough surface to chafe and cut. The harness not only keeps looking like new, but wears twice as long by the use of Eureka Harness Oil.



Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes. Made by Imperial Oil Company.

Beat the Bugs

Such things as Codling Moth, Curculio, Green Aphis, Scaly Bark, San Jose Scale, Blight, Etc., can only be defeated by frequent and persistent spraying. The

Spramotor

has proven to be the best all round spraying outfit on the market. Was awarded Gold Medal at Pan-American Exhibition, and winner of the Canadian Government Spraying Contest. We mail free, booklet "A Gold Mine on Your Farm." Ask for it. Your dealer will sell you the Spramotor, or you can get it from us direct.



SPRAMOTOR CO., Buffalo, N. Y. London, Can.

PERMANENT WORK —AT— GOOD WAGES.

THE WORLD WIDE wishes to secure a representative in each county to do subscription work. Any one devoting a reasonable amount of time to the work each week can earn enough to warrant permanent application to it. Experience not necessary, as THE WORLD WIDE has prepared full instructions for those who wish to take up the work.

This business will soon pay an energetic person better wages than can be earned at many lines of trade that take years to master. When making application give references and previous occupation.

Address Subscription Department

WORLD WIDE,

'Witness' Office, Montreal.

Secure the visit of the 'Weekly Witness' to your friend's home for 1902. No better family weekly newspaper can enter the home. See page eight for clubbing rates and special inducements to workers.

Advertisements.

HAND IN HAND.

There are no two industries that go better hand in hand than Dairying and the raising of the Bacon Hog.

Yorkshire, Tamworth, Chester, White or other breed, it matters not, regardless of breed, he can be made to thrive and develop rapidly on the by-products of the dairying industry, and thus the manufacturing of butter and cheese may be combined with the production of Bacon for the Englishman's breakfast table.

Pork packing establishments have sprung up, and are still springing up in all parts of the country, and these provide a convenient market for this product of the by-product of the dairy. And as the factory patron learns to fully utilize the whey, buttermilk and skim milk in such a way as to secure a healthy rapid growth in the animals he is feeding, the pork factories will increase in number, and the market will be extended.

Skim milk and buttermilk contain the substances that are necessary for rapid growth, and even the much despised whey has very valuable properties, but they all lack those aromatic qualities that are so necessary in promoting thorough assimilation.

It has been found by actual tests that Herbageum supplies these necessary qualities, and in such a manner as to prevent all scouring, constipation, weak legs, weak back, and other ills that arise from indigestion.

The Ingersoll Pork Packing Co., of Ingersoll, Ont., after testing the matter, reported as follows: 'We have used Herbageum, and we have found that it quickly puts unhealthy hogs in a thriving condition. It seems to cleanse them from worms, and strengthens their backs and legs, and we have found them to fatten much quicker by its use. It pays, we believe, to feed it to little pigs regularly, as well as when you are preparing them for market. We also believe it a good thing to feed to sows while suckling their pigs.' Mr. Alfred Barrette, of St. Urbain, Que., gives his opinion of results obtained along this line as follows: 'Herbageum increases the value of whey for young pigs, and keeps them always with a good appetite, and in fine general condition. Besides when fed Herbageum, they mature earlier, cost less to fatten, and produce better meat which brings a higher price.'

Advertisements.

What made your linens coarse? Common soap! Sunlight Soap saves linen.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

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.

SEND ADDRESS.

If M.O.S., who asked for the poem, beginning:

'Sleep, little baby, sleep!
Not in thy cradle bed,
Nor on thy mother's breast,'

will send her full address, the poem, which has been kindly sent by a reader, will be forwarded. It is too long for publication.

AUTHORS.

Fwrgus.—1. What is the address of G. A. Henty, author of 'To Herat and Cabul,' etc.? 2. Is Florence Marryat, novelist, any relation to Captain Marryat, author of 'Peter Simple'? Ans.—1. 33 Lavender Gardens, Clapham Common, London, Eng. 2. Florence Marryat died in 1899. She was a daughter of Captain Marryat.

WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES.

Betrothed.—Please give a list of wedding anniversaries, that is, what first, second, third, etc., are called. Ans.—The first anniversary is the 'paper wedding'; the fifth, 'wooden'; the tenth, 'tin'; the fifteenth, 'crystal'; the twentieth, 'china'; the twenty-fifth, 'silver'; the fiftieth, 'gold'; and the sixtieth and sometimes the seventy-fifth diamond.'

MILITARY.

South Dakota.—1. Were the Canadian contingents, when in the field, under the command of the commander-in-chief? 2. If the commander-in-chief gave an order, could they refuse to go wherever sent? 3. What is the nationality of Gen. French? Ans.—1. Yes; in the same sense that all the other regiments were under his command. The commander-in-chief has direction of all the forces in the field. His will is carried out through the officers commanding the different divisions of the army. 2. They could not refuse to obey their commanding officer. 3. He is an Englishman.

TO BANISH BLACK ANTS.

A.W.B., Ottawa, writes: In answer to the enquiry, 'what would banish black ants,' I find that oil of aniseed never fails. I have moved into houses where the pantry shelves were black with them, and after washing the shelves with water in which a little oil of aniseed was mixed, then hanging up rags dipped in the pure oil, the ants disappeared for good. We never saw another in the same house. I always cover sweets, etc., and do not invite them by carelessness.

HOSPITALS.

Almonte.—Please give addresses of leading United States hospitals where nurses are trained. Ans.—We have frequently answered this question and do so once more: Bellevue Hospital, East 26th street, New York; New York City Hospital, Blackwell's Island; New York Hospital, 15th and 16th streets; Massachusetts General Hospital, Blossom street, Boston; New England Hospital for women and Children, Dimock street, Boston; Boston City Hospital, Harrison avenue; Brooklyn Hospital, De Kalb avenue, Brooklyn; Brooklyn Maternity, Washington avenue; Buffalo General, 109 High street; Harper Hospital, Detroit, Mich.; the City Hospital, Worcester, Mass.; the Maine General Hospital, Portland, Me.; Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Pittsburg, Pa.; Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia, North College avenue and 22nd street; the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, and a good many more.

FERRETS.

La Veuve.—1. Where could a pair of ferrets be got? 2. I have heard they would exterminate rats. Is this the case? 3. How should the ferrets be taken care of when kept for this purpose? Ans.—They may be obtained through any of the places in the cities where dogs, rabbits, etc., are on sale. 2. Yes. 3. The three great enemies to the health of ferrets are cold, wet, and filth. Care should be taken to keep them comfortable. Their hutches should be light and roomy, with a grating at the bottom to keep the floor dry. There must be a bench in the hutch for the ferret to sleep on. The bed, which may be either hay or oat straw, should be changed at least three times a week, and the hutch cleaned out. They are apt, if not well protected, to have a kind of distemper. Their ordinary food is sweet milk and stale bread, but now and then they must have raw meat. They will not only exterminate rats, but are apt to attack chickens, too, if they get a chance.

WEALTH OF CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Yankee—Please tell me the assessed value of real estate in New York, Chicago and other large cities of the United States. Ans.—The total assessed value of real estate and personal property in the city of New York is $6,600,000,000. Practically, real estate in the five boroughs of Greater New York is assessed at about two-thirds of its probable selling value. Inclusive of state, national and municipal property of all property exempt from taxation, New York city represents in tangible real and personal estate $10,000,000,000, and this enormous total quite overshadows all other American cities and many foreign ones as well. Chicago represents $500,000,000 worth of real and personal property; Boston, $1,200,000,000; Philadelphia, $1,000,000,000; St. Louis, $450,000,000; San Francisco, $450,000,000; Buffalo, $250,000,000; Baltimore, $450,000,000; Pittsburg, $350,000,000; Washington, $150,000,000; Cleveland, $250,000,000, and Providence, $200,000,000. The greater wealth of Eastern cities, when compared with the more populous places of more recent growth in the West, is due to the large accumulations of invested capital, much of which finds employment in other places. Peoria, Ill., and New Bedford, Mass., have substantially the same population, but while the assessed value of taxable property in Peoria is less than $10,000,000, in New Bedford it is more than $60,000,000.

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.]

NERVOUS.

T.D. is a young man 28 years of age, and is greatly troubled with the blood rushing to the head when a little excited, or meeting any one he knows. When he goes to a strange place his face burns until the perspiration pours out. Is very nervous, and does not like to meet people. Has always been full-blooded as regards the head. Ans.—Your trouble is most probably entirely nervous. You must try to get over your bashfulness. It comes entirely from too much self-consciousness. Get out of your head that you are a very important individual, and that everybody is looking at you. They most probably are not. You can do a great deal to educate yourself in this matter. Go a good deal among people of your own age. Read aloud to yourself when alone, and get used to your own voice. All this will give confidence. You can tone up your nervous system by taking a cold bath every morning on rising, and then taking dumb-bell exercise for about five minutes. If you can, go in for outdoor sports.

LEUCODERMA.

E. has white spots on his hands. It is smooth on the surface, and not sore, but is spreading. Asks what is the best heart tonic. Ans.—The trouble is probably what is known as leucoderma, which is caused by a loss of pigment of the skin. It is often seen in elderly people, usually about the back of the hands and face. Except for the unsightliness, it is of no importance. It cannot be cured. With regard to heart tonics you had better consult your doctor if you think you need such a drug. Most of them are very powerful and unsafe for general use.

FEVER.

D.L. has a little girl, aged four, who is subject to sudden elevations of temperature. These occur at intervals varying from ten days to one month. The temperature rises to 104 degrees at night, and falls in the morning to the normal. First symptoms noted are a heavy look about the eyes, and light is painful to them. In other respects is in good health. The attacks have been occurring for over a year. Has had measles and scarlet fever two years ago. Ans.—It is impossible to say positively what is the trouble. You had better watch the stools carefully to see if she has worms. These might cause some digestive disturbance which would cause the fever. There may possibly be some concealed tuberculosis in the glands, although this would most likely lead to a gradual deterioration in health. With regard to the other case it looks as if there were some trouble with the pelvic organs. Only a local examination by a doctor can decide this.

PIMPLES.

'An Old Subscriber.'—C. and M., aged 16 and 12 years respectively, are troubled with pimples. They come out in the form of small blackheads, and form white matter under the skin. They thus produce ugly red pimples. They are present both in winter and summer, but are worse during the hot weather. Ans.—Pimples are very common in young people at the age you mention. At this time the skin and the various glands are excessively active. The gland tubes become plugged with secretion, which forms a little hard mass in the centre. The dirt gets in and causes a darkening of the secretion. When pressed out it takes the form of a worm, with a black head, whence the term black-head. Afterwards, since the secretion is pent up the gland inflames and forms matter. It is not likely that any form of treatment will get rid of the trouble entirely. As time goes on the disease will disappear. The best thing to do is to put them on a plain diet. Do not give them much meat, and no sauces or greasy food. The bowels should be kept free. As the pimples form they should be pricked with a clean sewing needle, and the contents squeezed out. Every night the face should be washed with very hot water, using tincture of green soap. This is to be smeared on, left for five minutes, and then washed off with very hot water. Afterward, before the skin is quite dry, it should be dusted with dry boracic acid powder, which is to be allowed to remain on all night.

INDIGESTION.

E. L., subscriber's daughter, is aged 16. She is troubled with indigestion and with cramps in the stomach. Her mouth is also sore. Ans.—The trouble with the mouth is probably due to indigestion. You should arrange your diet a little better. If your teeth are not in good order you should have them attended to. Eat slowly, taking plenty of time, and chew the food well. For the next three weeks take no meat, but live chiefly on milk, poached eggs, bread and milk puddings. You will most likely then get relief.

CONGESTION OF LIVER.

'Constant Reader' asks what causes congestion of the liver; 2, if induration of the liver results from congestion, and 3, does hardening of the liver cause hemorrhages, and are they necessarily fatal. Ans.—Congestion of the liver may be caused by several things. Sometimes excess in food and drink, sudden changes in temperature, and sedentary habits, are the cause. Excess in meat, rich diets, and in alcohol, are potent causes. Again valvular disease of the heart, or any condition in the chest, which presses upon the veins, will do it. Induration of the liver may certainly result from congestion. Hemorrhage from the stomach and bowels occasionally are met with in the disease known as cirrhosis of the liver, in which there is hardening of the organ. It is perhaps not necessarily fatal, but usually occurs in a late stage of the disease.

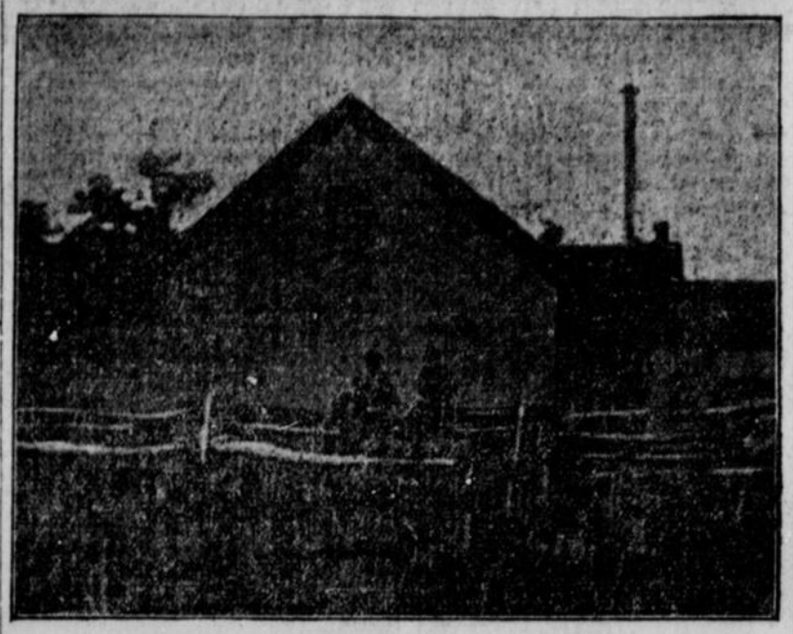
MISCELLANEOUS.

A.D.—You had better write us again about your case, as we do not remember all the details.

A MANITOBA SALE.

The dispersion sale of Mr. Walter Lynch's fine herd of Shorthorn cattle at Westbourne, Man., on June 11 was in every way a success, over $12,000 being realized. The sales were: Imogene, James McKenzie, M.P.P., $400; Truth II., John Gerry, Portage la Prairie, $235; Enid, John Gerry, Portage la Prairie, $220; Winona, James Bray, Longburn, $205; Rosette XV., the Hon. Thomas Greenway, $415; Rosette XIX., W. Kitson, McDonald, $105; Rosette XIV., George Little, Neepawa, $210; Rosette XVI., James Moore, Virden, $105; Mary Jane, Dr. McConnell, Morden, $225; Eliza X., and calf, Dr. McConnell, Morden, $210; Jerusha Jane, J. A. Lister, Middlechurch, $125; Waterwitch V., James Moore, Virden, $176; Waterwitch VI., McMillan, Poplar Point, $155; Waterwitch IV. and calf, J. A. Lister, Middlechurch, $125; Julia VII., George Little, Neepawa, $150; Charity, J. J. Setler, High Bluff, $225; Julia IV. and calf, Mr. Kackham, Saltcoats, $250; Silence, James Askim, Burnside, $105; Julia XIX., James Bray, Longburn, $165; Julia VIII., Mr. Benny, Castle Avery, $135; Julia V., Mr. Benney, Castle Avery, $150; Prairie Princess, J. A. Lister, Middlechurch, $125; Vivien, Dr. McConnell, Morden, $100; Vivien II., William Fitzsimmons, Carberry, $170; Rosette X. and calf, Walter James, Rosser, $305; Rosette XII., H. Ogletree, Portage la Prairie, $235; Charming Rosette, J. A. Fraser, Portage la Prairie, $235; Lovely Rosette, Mr. Benny, Castle Avery, $155; Rosette XI., Mr. Barnes, Carberry, $240; Prairie Princess, Glen Campbell, Dauphin, $185; Bell Rosette, T. Feame, Virden, $215; Rosette XVIII., Glen Campbell, Dauphin, $130; Rosette XVII., William Hay, McGregor, $150; Joanna II., John Phipps, Rosser, $240; Joanna IV., Mr. McKinnon, Carberry, $245; Joanna V., William Beatty, Longburn, $250; Joanna VII., Glen Campbell, Dauphin, $170; Superba X., Mr. Fraser, Emerson, $215; Superba VI and calf, Mr. Barnes, Neepawa, $140; Superba V., J. Laidlaw, Neepawa, $160; Superba XIX., Glen Campbell, Dauphin, $100; Prairie Princess IV. and calf, George Little, Portage la Prairie, $315; Siren VI., James Bray, Longburn, $185; Monique II., John Hallot, Portage la Prairie, $235, Ruby III., William Wishart, Portage la Prairie, $200; Ruby II. and calf, T. Oliver, Burnside, $230; Truth III., James Moore, McGregor, $200; Truth IV., Glen Campbell, Dauphin, $160; Croppy, Eli Roberts, Bagot, $260; Charity II., James Bray, Longburn, $155; Siren VIII., Mr. Barne, Carberry, $110; Rosette XIII., James Lytle, Portage la Prairie, $310; Scottish Canadian, James Bray, Longburn, $365; Truthful James, J. McDermott, Headingly, $130; Coronet, J. Hole, Minnedosa, $150; Headlight, Mr. Mansfield, Brandon, $170; Julius, E. Lynch, Portage la Prairie, $120; White Robe, William Kitson, Burnside, $110; Flashlight, James Moore, $130.

The sale was conducted by Mr. D. S. McDonald, of Portage la Prairie.



LAGUERRE COMBINED BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORY.

This noted factory was the second erected by the Allan Grove combination in the Province of Quebec. Early in March, 1879, Mr. D. M. Macpherson drove across Lake St. Francis to ascertain the feeling of the farmers there regarding the cheese industry. The result was that a meeting of the farmers interested was convened at the schoolhouse of district No. 3, dissentient, St. Anicet, and after some lively discussion regarding the most convenient site, it was finally left to Mr. Macpherson himself to decide the matter. He soon chose his site, giving good reasons for doing so. The north-east corner of lot No. 40, in the second range of St. Anicet, owned and occupied by Messrs. D. W. and Alex. Campbell, was the place selected. The contract for building was given to Messrs. Alexander McDonald and Robert Gould, and notwithstanding the extraordinary depth of the snow and other obstructions they had the factory in readiness for work early in May of that year. The first cheese-maker to operate it was Duncan G. McBean, with John A. McDonald for assistant. The factory proved a success and a great boon to the surrounding farmers. After the lapse of a few years another firm, known as the Lilly Vale, began to build factories and did a thriving business for several years. In less than ten years there was a factory to be seen at every cross road corner in the county. In the spring of 1890, Mr. McPherson had this factory converted into a combined butter and cheese concern. The change proved all that was claimed for it, and by skillful management and fair-dealing, the owners were enabled to hold their share of public patronage and finally the opposition collapsed. Then additions for cold storage and extra machinery required a large expenditure, making the plain, old-looking building of former years, one of the most convenient and best equipped structures of the kind to be seen in the county.

The photograph from which the above half-tone was made, was taken for the 'Weekly Witness' by Mr. Angus McPherson.

CAPES.

CURE AND PREVENTION.

I will not go into any theories but give what I know to be a few absolute facts, says the 'Poultry Monthly.'

The first is, with early chicks, that is, from when the ground first thaws until it dries in mid-summer is the worst time for the poultry-man.

The second fact is, they get the gape worm or egg while running on wet ground or damp ground. I believe it has been proven beyond a doubt that the earth worm acts as a medium to keep alive and to convey to the chick the gape worm. Therefore, we see any condition of the ground that will bring the worm to the top will endanger the chick if left to run on infected ground, for remember all earth worms do not have gape worms; only those where chicks have run that had the gapes.

My plan is first, one of prevention, and that is, keep the chicks off infected ground. That can be done by putting them on ground where chicks have not been for the last three years, for I find if chicks are kept off a plot of ground badly infested for three years, there are but very few worms left. But after a few years all the ground near the buildings may become gapy and you must either take them away out in the fields or provide and clean runs for them on the infested ground.

If taken to the fields crows and hawks take so many, unless they are shot off. I think the best plan, and one I have pursued, is to provide either brooder houses or pens without houses. I built six pens right on my worst ground. They were twelve feet square. In each I put one-half bushel of lime evenly over the ground. That is enough to thoroughly kill all grass and insects. In each pen I put fifty chicks with three hens or a brooder. I try to have them grow right on for eight weeks, when the pens can be opened and chicks will have free range to finish their growth.

I afterwards built open sheds, facing the south-east, and divided them into pens eight feet wide, putting in from forty to fifty chicks. The sheds face a field now planted to peach trees and beyond them alfalfa clover; but in the fall the chicks go on into the next beyond and on each side. I like the sheds of course much the best for the chicks are protected from the cold winds and, above all, the rains, and you are also protected while feeding and cleaning.

The chicks in the pens where they cannot get any worms never get gapes, while those put on the outside at the same time and fed the same feed, every one got them and while so small they were all worthless.

Where there are but few worms on the ground and they get them after started in growth, from five weeks to eight weeks old, I make a gape extractor of No. 30 or 33 wire. I like a looped wire above all other things, for if you twist it well while pushing it down, then give the chick time to throw out any blood and worms you fail to catch, yet cut loose, you need not strangle any and you can cut the worms loose as surely as they are there, unless now and then one is way down near the lungs. The way I make them can be adjusted to suit size of chick.

I never could accomplish anything worth talking about, with lime dust or that class of cures.

EARLY WINTER CALVES

THEY ARE THE MOST PROFITABLE FOR THE FARMER—HOW THEY SHOULD BE FED.

For a number of years I have had most of my cows drop their calves in the late fall, or early winter,' writes Mr. Duncan C. Anderson, of Rugby, Ont., and I have come to the conclusion that there is a decided gain in so doing. The milking season is lengthened; cows coming in fresh before Christmas, by liberal feeding in winter, milk nearly as well in the early summer when the pastures are at their best, as cows that come in fresh in March. We milk ten months, giving the cows two months' rest. They are rested in the early fall, when the pastures are at their poorest. At that time the grass is generally dry, parched and burned up. As we raise on the skim-milk one calf to each cow, it is very important that the cows should have two months' rest out of the twelve. When the cows are milked to within a couple of weeks of calving, they get no chance to recuperate. The calf generally comes with a weakened vitality, and does not make so rapid or satisfactory a growth in the first six months as when the cow has had a fair period for rest and recuperation. After a long term of experience I have come to the conclusion, considering the increased price of winter butter, the long milking season, and the resting when the grass is poor, that in winter dairying, cows give at least 25 percent more milk in the season than if they came in fresh in the spring months. Again an early winter or fall calf is quite as heavy at two and one-half years as a spring calf is at three years old. There is a gain of six months in the age of the calf, the reason for this being that it is weaned off the milk in June, goes on to grass, is fed a little grain or meal all summer, and in the fall it is a good strong lusty yearling, and winters much better than a spring calf, which is just weaned in the fall and goes into winter.

When the calf is dropped, it is not good practice to allow the cow to fondle and lick her offspring. When the separation does take place there is always a disturbance in the cow stable; the mother gets excited, and some nervous cows remain so for the best part of a week. Better results are obtained by removing the new-born calf without allowing the mother to lick it. Rub it dry with a wisp of straw, put it into a roomy, dry, warm pen, free from frosts and draughts, and give it no milk for the first twelve hours. When a calf is hungry it is not nearly so much trouble to teach it to drink. The first two weeks it should have a quart of whole milk three times a day, care being taken that the noon milk is warmed to new milk heat. For the next three weeks, a pint of skim milk should be added to the whole milk at each meal. When the calf gets to be five weeks old, discontinue the noon milk, also the whole milk, giving about three quarts of skim-milk twice a day. By this time the stomach will be strong enough to assimilate and digest other food. The noon meal should then be pulped roots, chopped oats and well saved clover hay. If a separator is not used and the milk is set in shallow pans or deep setting cans, it should always be warmed up to new milk heat before being fed. If it is fed cold or too hot it is apt to produce bloating and scours. When, through careless feeding, scouring is allowed to become chronic, there is no remedy. When a calf is not doing well break an egg into its milk; this acts as a tonic and adds strength to its ration.

To supplement the loss of butter fat in milk, take, for twelve calves over two months old, four cups of flax seed, put it into a common stove pot and fill up with water. Do this after dinner and allow it to simmer all afternoon and evening. Next morning boil smartly for about half an hour, stir in some wheat flour, until the mixture is about the consistency of thin porridge. A calf three months old will take a cup full of this flax seed tea porridge in its skim milk. The flour is used to counteract the loosening effects of the flax seed. Care must be used at first not to overfeed but to work up gradually to what I have mentioned, with skim-milk, flax seed tea, roots, chopped oats and clover hay, and with comfortable, warm pens, kept clean and well bedded. Calves can in this way be raised much more profitably in winter than in summer. When a separator is used it is best to skim the froth off the skimmed milk and not feed it to the young calves, especially those under three months. It has a tendency to disturb the normal action of the stomach, and set up scours. Whenever a calf is scouring reduce the quantity of skim milk. Be careful to have the pail from which the calves are fed as clean as possible. With skim-milk at the right temperature feed out of pails as clean as your milking pails, in not too large quantities, and fed regularly, there will be but little trouble from calves scouring.

In warm weather calves should be kept in during the day time, and turned out in the evening. Thus they will avoid the hot sun and the flies. Whole or chopped oats should be fed. A mixture of whole and chopped oats, about a cupful twice a day for an ordinary-sized calf on good pasture, will be sufficient. For fall feeding, until the roots are harvested, there is nothing equal to green corn run through the cutting box and mixed with some chopped oats.

The main point in calf feeding is to never allow them to stop growing, and, in the case of beef animals, to keep them in good flesh. In feeding calves, as in every system of feeding, the extremes of over and under feeding are to be avoided. Continuous, regular, liberal feeding always brings the most profit, and the best practical results.

TELEPHONES ON THE FARM.

Farm telephones are multiplying, says 'Farm, Field and Fireside.' They save many a long, hard drive in the cold at this season. One farmer arranges to go to the post-office, store, or railway station for the neighborhood, and so a half day's work or more is saved to many, for men and animals. It is economy in time, in wear and tear of carriage, in the exposure and use of horses, and in ways too numerous to catalogue.

But one of the chief uses of the farm telephone is in its social benefits. It brings the people in touch. What one knows of importance can be known by all. If there is a Farmers' Institute, a lecture, a meeting, a party, or social event of any kind, the fact is easily communicated. This gives a real, live, friendly, social touch. You are no longer an isolated family, left out in the cold—you belong to a community. You are not withering away or rusting out in a rural or pioneer home, but you are in healthful contact with those who sympathize with you, and are ready to lend a helping hand if you need it. You may not need it, but the knowledge that you can have it and that you are a living part of a modern, civilized, Christian community is a source of comfort and of equanimity which has its own value.

Dollars and cents do not make up the whole of life. Why do farmers flock to the cities? One reason is that they feel the need of the social contact and the various privileges which come from community life. If farmers' wives and daughters will be made happier, and if the killing isolation can be overcome and families be brought more into organic connection with the great live world, it would be worth more when a life's history is written than anything that can be computed in money.

By the introduction of cheap telephones farmers, more than any other class of workers will be benefited. When the mails are delivered in farm homes, as they now are in all city homes, and when benefits of publicly-owned electric roads and telephones are secured, farm life will be a good deal more cheerful than now.

THOROUGHBRED HORSES.

Mr. Geo. G. Stewart, of Howick, Que., has just returned from a visit to Scotland, bringing with him six pedigreed Clydesdale stallions. The voyage across on the SS. 'Lakonia' was very calm, and the animals have landed in unusually fine condition. One is called 'Cambuslang,' by the noted Clydesdale sire 'Hiawatha.' Two, 'Virgil' and 'Homer,' are sired by 'Good Gift.' A fourth named 'Fair City,' is by 'Sir Archie.' Another named 'Fidelity' is sired by 'Rosedale.' These are all brown or bay in color. The sixth is jet black, called 'Rosebank,' sire, the well-known 'Baron Lawrence.'

Advertisements.

A Remarkable Case.

TOLD BY MR. ORLIN POST OF GRUMIDGE, MANITOBA.

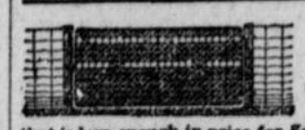
Suffered Greatly for Five Years From Rheumatism—Doctors and Many Medicines Failed to Help Him—but He Got the Right Medicine at Last.

(From the 'Echo,' Dominion City, Man.)

Recently while chatting with a reporter of the 'Echo,' Mr. Orlin Post, a well-known farmer of Grumidge, Man., gave the following story of five years of great suffering from that most painful of diseases—rheumatism. Mr. Post said:—'There are few people, unless they have been similarly afflicted, who can understand how much I suffered during those five years from the pains of rheumatism. There were times when I was wholly unable to do any work, and to merely attempt to move my limbs caused the greatest agony. I tried several doctors, but they seemed quite unable to cure me. Then I tried several advertised medicines, that were highly recommended for this trouble, but they also failed to bring the longed-for release from pain. As these medicines failed me one after the other, I began to look upon the trouble as incurable, and was almost in despair. At this time some friends asked me why I did not try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I decided to make at least one more effort to obtain a cure. I knew my case was not only a severe one, but from the failure of other medicines a stubborn one, and I determined that the pills should have a fair trial, so I bought a dozen boxes. I took them according to directions, and before they were gone there was a great improvement in my condition, but I was not fully cured. I then got another half-dozen boxes, and by the time the third of them were emptied I had not an ache or a pain left, and was able to do a good hard day's work without feeling any of the torture that had for five years made my life miserable. You may say for me that I do not think there is any medicine in the world that can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a cure for rheumatism. It is several years since my cure was effected, and as I have never since had the least sign of the trouble, I think I can speak with authority.'

When such severe cases as this are entirely cured it is not surprising that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have made such a great reputation throughout the world for the cure of other diseases due to poor or watery blood. Paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, anaemia, consumption, dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, female ailments and neuralgia are among the other troubles they have cured in thousands of cases. Only the genuine pill will cure—substitutes never cured anything—and to avoid substitutes you must see that the full name 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People' is on the wrapper around every box. These pills are sold by all dealers in medicine, or will be sent post free at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Advertisements.

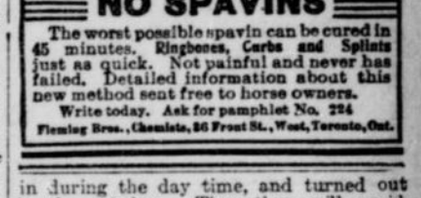


PAGE METAL GATES are so low in price no one can afford to use wooden ones. Light, and yet strong enough to support a heavy man on the end while he swings around the circle without causing them to sag. They are neat in appearance, will last a lifetime. Will not sag nor get rickety. They are supplied with latches which allow them to be opened either way and are self acting. The only good metal gate that is low enough in price for General farm purposes. We also make Farm and Ornamental Fence, Poultry Netting, Nails and Staples. The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont.

LIVE STOCK.

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

IT PAYS TO CARE FOR YOUR HORSE.



NATIONAL GALL CURE

Is the only speedy and sure cure for GALLS, SORE BACK AND SHOULDERS, CORNS, SCRATCHES, MUD SCALDS, ETC.

National Gall Cure is wonderful in its effect, no other preparation in the world can equal it, and it does its work while the horse is working.

For sore teats on cows it gives immediate and certain cure.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER.

On receipt of 50 cents we will send two full sized boxes of National Gall Cure, which are sold at 25 cents each, and a full nickel plated bit as shown in above illustration for 50 cents.

Money refunded if not found satisfactory.

National Gall Cure is for sale by all dealers.

When ordering from us, please write name and address plainly and enclose this advt.

ENGLISH EMBROCATION CO'Y.

337c St. Paul street, Montreal.

NO SPAVINS

The worst possible spavin can be cured in 45 minutes. Ringbones, Curbs and Splints just as quick. Not painful and never has failed. Detailed information about this new method sent free to horse owners.

Write today. Ask for pamphlet No. 224

Fleming Bros., Chemists, 36 Front St., West, Toronto, Ont.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES.

'I believe you have eyes in the back of your head.' 'I have at least a well-polished silver-plated coffee-pot in front of me.' Sherlock Holmes, the great detective of Conan Doyle's imagination, is thus once more introduced to us in a novel uncommonly entertaining, if also somewhat gruesome, 'The Hound of the Baskervilles.' The first object presented in this story to the detective's attention is a walking-stick, with an inscription showing that it was a presentation to a physician. From an examination of this stick Sherlock Holmes decides that the owner is a country doctor who walks a good deal, 'amiable, unambitious, absent-minded, and the possessor of a favorite dog, which I should describe roughly as being larger than a terrier and smaller than a mastiff.' The doctor, answering to the description, presently enters, and after some amusing by-play produces a manuscript whose approximate age the detective guesses from seeing a corner of it. The document narrates how a certain Hugo Baskerville, of evil fame, having set his hounds on the track of a girl, one moonlight night, was himself hunted down by a fiend in the shape of a large black hound. This hardly seems a matter for modern detective investigation. But, as a supplement, the country doctor reads a newspaper account of the mysterious death of the recent owner of Baskerville Hall. He had fallen dead with no one by, while taking an evening stroll in his own grounds. His heart was weak and a sudden death was not particularly surprising, but some circumstances made the case seem peculiar. The doctor explains to Holmes that the deceased being a somewhat superstitious man had taken the legend very seriously. 'He was honestly convinced that a dreadful fate overhung his family, and certainly the records which he was able to give of his ancestors were not encouraging.' The doctor knows some facts which he has not thought it well to publish:—

One false statement was made by Barrymore at the inquest. He said that there were no traces upon the ground round the body. He did not observe any. But I did—some little distance off, but fresh and clear.'

'Footprints?'

'Footprints.'

'A man's or a woman's?'

Dr. Mortimer looked strangely at us for an instant, and his voice sank almost to a whisper as he answered:

'Mr. Holmes, they were the footprints of a gigantic hound!'

After some discussion of this and the fact that several peasants declared they had seen a spectral hound on the moor, the good doctor announced his immediate errand, which was to ask what he, as one of the trustees of the estate, should do with the new baronet, just arriving from Canada. Sherlock Holmes tells him to bring the baronet to see him in twenty-four hours. With the baronet, Sir Henry, a fine, hearty, ranching man, the element of comedy re-enters. He receives an odd letter warning him from the moor—Dartmoor, in Devonshire, is the scene of the story, and two of his boots, first a new brown one and then an old black one, are stolen from him in a London hotel. He is followed about in London by a black-bearded man in a cab, who quickly drives in another direction when he catches sight of Sherlock Holmes. Down in Devonshire the plot thickens. Holmes's faithful aide-de-camp, Dr. Watson, accompanies Sir Henry Baskerville to his home, and reports to his chief all that he can learn about the people of the neighborhood. At first suspicion attaches to Barrymore, the butler of the Hall. He has a black beard like the London spy, he is quiet and reticent, his wife weeps at night. He was the first to discover Sir Charles's death, and almost the only person about the house at the time. So when he is discovered secretly leaving the house one night, and another night making signals with a candle to some one on the moor, his guilt seems certain. But his actions are soon explained by the confession that his brother-in-law is on the moor, a criminal hiding from justice. Dr. Watson has by this time made a study of the few neighboring families, none of whom seem to have any disposition or incentive toward crime. There is a red-faced crank who delights in useless law-suits, and there is a pale naturalist, with whose sister Sir Henry promptly falls in love. But a new factor soon presents itself to complicate Dr. Watson's view of the problem. Another man appears to be living upon the wild moor besides the convict. Watson determines to find this strange intruder and learn what villainy he is plotting. So, having found some provisions and tins in one of the ancient structures said to be dwelling houses of the neolithic period, he sits down to await there the daring and dangerous man who will soon return for his tea.

With tingling nerves, but a fixed purpose, I sat in the dark recess of the hut, and waited with sombre patience for the coming of its tenant.

And then at last I heard him. Far away came the sharp clink of a boot striking upon a stone. Then another and yet another, coming nearer and nearer. I shrank back into the darkest corner, and cocked the pistol in my pocket, determined not to discover myself until I had an opportunity of seeing something of the stranger. There was a long pause which showed that he had stopped. Then once more the footsteps approached, and a shadow fell across the opening of the hut.

'It is a lovely evening, my dear Watson,' said a well known voice. 'I really think you will be more comfortable outside than in.'

So here is Sherlock Holmes himself, living on the moor to make his own observations, and as the two detectives compare notes the lines of proof straighten out. There is a real hound in the case, whose cry has been heard on the moor at night. Its owner is the naturalist, the little man of the butterfly net, and the person who passes as his sister is his wife, an unwilling partner in his plot. Sir Henry's boot has been stolen to put the hound on his scent, but what the naturalist's motive can be in his scheme of murder, even Sherlock Holmes does not know till he dines at Baskerville Hall and sees the family portraits. Old Hugo Baskerville without the cavalier hat and love-locks would be the hard, plausible little naturalist. So the man called Stapleton is really a Baskerville and hopes to succeed to the estate if he can get the present baronet out of the way. When Sir Henry dines with the Stapletons and walks homeward on the moor, the detectives stand in hiding to shoot the hound. They are in time to prevent murder, but not in time to save their client a dangerous shock. For as the hound comes up, his appearance paralyzes even Sherlock Holmes for an instant. Its size is enormous and its head seems outlined in flame. The demoniacal effect is that suggested by the legend and could not but startle the strongest nerves. They find, of course, on shooting the hound, that his head has been rubbed with some odorless preparation of phosphorous, which will not interfere with the scent of his expected prey. The villain, hearing shots, tries to escape, and is lost in a morass. To a story like this illustrations, however good, are rather a disadvantage. The reader turns over the pages and can not but guess at some of the situations if he sees pictures of them. Without such adjuncts the story would puzzle the reader quite effectively up to the very end. (G. N. Morang, Toronto, $1.25.)

AN IDEAL PATRIOT.

A statue of Nathan Hale, the revolutionary patriot, is about to be erected on New Haven green at the suggestion of several of the Yale alumni. The sculptor, Mr. William Ardway Partridge, whose work is also known in connection with the colossal equestrian statue of Grant in Brooklyn and many other statues and groups, has written a book upon his present hero whose life and times he has been studying for several years. 'Nathan Hale, the Ideal Patriot,' is the title of the volume published by Funk and Wagnalls. It consists of a series of essays on the different phases of the life of the man who, when executed as a spy at the age of twenty-one, boldly said, 'I only regret that I have but one life to give for my country.' The circumstances of the case were these: In 1776 Washington lay before the city of New York, with 14,000 discouraged, inexperienced men awaiting the attack of 25,000 well-equipped veterans. Feeling the necessity of learning something of the plans and position of the British he called for a volunteer to enter the lines of the enemy, an educated man who could make the necessary drawings, etc. The appeal was made to the officers, but no one was willing to act the part of the spy. Hale was not present at the time, but coming in later in a cheerful determined voice said: 'I will undertake it.' His fellow officers and



NATHAN HALE ON THE WAY TO THE SCAFFOLD.

Statue to be erected at Yale College.

friends tried to dissuade him, but he persevered, with full knowledge of the consequences of capture. Dressed as a school-master and carrying his college diploma Hale spent nearly two weeks in the British camp. He completed the designs of all the fortifications and was about to return when he was captured and shortly afterwards hung in accordance with the laws of war. In the book the comparison between Hale's character and conduct and that of Andre naturally comes up. On this topic George Cary Eggleston says:—

Between the case of Nathan Hale and the case of Major André there is no comparison, but a contrast rather.

Nathan Hale was technically a spy, and as such he suffered death which a cruel military law imposes for that miscalled crime. Nathan Hale went into the enemy's lines a patriot bent upon finding out what force the enemy had and what its dispositions were. Major André's mission was a different and a degraded one. He came into the American lines not as a scout—which Hale was in essence—charged with the duty of finding out the forces and the position of his enemy, but as a corrupter of men, with money and with enticing offers of official preferment. He came into the American lines to hire major-generals to betray their trusts, to forfeit their oaths, to perjure themselves, to make of themselves the most infamous creatures in existence for the sake of such reward as he could offer them.

The new tone in which many educated American writers speak of England is interestingly illustrated in one of Mr. Partridge's concluding paragraphs:—

We must go back to the time when our forefathers came to this land. We do not forget, but we glory in the fact that we are English. The author comes of a race who held their commissions from Washington, but who are still English in blood and feeling. He knows that the heart of every true Englishman will respond to the story and noble sacrifice of one who was essentially English although fighting for the moment against his motherland. The time is coming when there will be no Englishman and no American, but when the people of one common blood will have one common name, one common tongue, and hearts that beat in unison.

(Funk and Wagnalls: $1.00 net.)

SOCIALISTIC QUESTIONS.

An interesting discussion of the question of small colleges appears in the 'American Journal of Sociology,' Chicago, in which among other matters the necessity of limiting the right to grant degrees is brought up. It is notorious, says the writer, that the degrees granted by many colleges and professional schools are obtained more or less with fraud, and, while in the case of medical and dental degrees, the danger to health and life is obvious, with regard to the other degrees 'it is not so easy to prove the immorality to any except very conscientious persons.' One suggestion that has been made is that it might be required that property at least to the value of $100,000 or $125,000 should be owned as a condition of conferring degrees, as this would prevent the establishment of quack colleges, that the standard of admission should be made equivalent to the average work represented by the diplomas of the ten largest high schools in the state and that three or four years' work above the grade of admission should be required for the baccalaureate degree. At present, in many states, colleges may be established by simply filing the articles of association with the secretary of state, no buildings, library or endowment being required, and ordinary degrees may be conferred upon anyone with or without study. A bill to correct the abuses of the degree conferring power was defeated in the Illinois Legislature of 1899 by the opposition not only of fraudulent colleges, but of professional schools with inadequate resources. Another important article in this number treats of the study of sociology in the institutions of learning in the United States, showing what is being done at present in this important, but still to some extent novel, study. In 1871 President White, of Cornell, made the following statement, which is still, it is to be feared, largely true:—

Go into our legislatures, county, state, or even national, and very often there you meet the most glaring ignorance, not merely of the first principles, but of the simple ordinary practice regarding great social interests. How many of those men who will legislate at the coming session in regard to crime for the four millions of people in this state know what the famous Irish prison system was, or what the Detroit penitentiary practice is? How many have even studied the best limit between a proper degree of freedom to corporations in the interest of public enterprise and the most efficient restraint upon them in the interest of justice to the public? How many know those plain, simple classifications of the insane which are the results of years of experience and thought and which are constantly broken through? How many know what admirable things have been done in diminishing vice in manufacturing districts by appliances for simple instruction, and how the death-rate has been diminished in crowded cities by the establishment of public baths and wash houses, and by a proper adaptation of architecture?

And these studies could be made as attractive as they are useful. There are no themes on which young men are more easily stirred to think and talk and hold debate than on such subjects of political (not partisan) and social interest. I hope to see the day when lecturers of eminence shall present what has been proved and discuss what is in dispute before our students. By studies such as these, those who go forth from our colleges and universities will be able to assert their supremacy in every community, for the public will not be slow to find out that those men are really the most fit to legislate for the general good.

MONTREALER'S PATRIOTIC SONG.

A Montrealer, Mr. C. A. Montgomerie Henderson, has published a patriotic song, the words and music of which he wrote. 'No Surrender!' is the title, and it is dedicated to Lieut. Bruce Carruthers and his gallant command. The song is descriptive of the memorable fight at Hart's River. Here is the last stanza:—

Carruthers' little band of loyal men
Boer hundreds charged—they thought to take them then
His hasty shot their leader kills
'Back! No surrender' (how it thrills)
They've won glory for our Canada and flag.

The air is a martial one, and the song will doubtless become popular. (Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto.)

LITERARY CHAT

A leader in a well-known industry of the North has recently written to Booker T. Washington enclosing a cheque for $5,000. He says he has just read 'Up from Slavery' and for the first time realized the importance of the work at Tuskegee.

The New York 'Tribune' prints the following in its issue of June 9: 'A few weeks ago the Macmillan Company published a novel by Charles Major, entitled "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall," that has since had a large sale and has been extensively advertised. We have now before us a novel by Henry Hastings, with the title of "Mistress Dorothy of Haddon Hall; Being the True Love Story of Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall." The resemblance is striking; the Macmillan Company have been quick to perceive it, and it is said that they intend to take legal steps to put a stop to what they regard as an infringement of their rights as well as a violation of the ethics of publishing.'

Sane, humorous and wise is Leslie Stephen's biography of George Eliot, the new volume in the 'English Men of Letters Series.' One would imagine that there was nothing to be said on the life and work of a novelist whose name has been a household word for fifty years. With a biographer of average ability this would be true, but interpreted through Leslie Stephen's personality, and seen with his eyes, George Eliot's life becomes a subject of criticism so fresh as to make one feel that the subject itself is new.

The complete 35-page autograph MS. of William Black's 'A Snow Idyll' was sold at auction on June 3 by Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, London. This story was written at Brighton in 1858, where Black spent the remainder of his days beside the sea he loved so passionately. Black's MSS. are remarkable for the smallness of the chirography (which requires keen sight to be read with ease) the evenness of the lines, and the sparcity of corrections and alterations. It was at Brighton, too, as Sir Wemyss Reid reminds us in his biography, that Black wrote 'White Wings,' which has in it the very spirit of the sea, and is essentially the novel of yachtsmen. One of Black's favorite indoor recreations at Brighton was billiards, of which he played many a keen game with his friend and neighbor, Herbert Spencer.

THE BEST SELLING BOOK IN LONDON.

If fiction and other works are suffering just now the Bible is finding a great many purchasers. It is not that any religious wave is flowing over the nation, but the Bible is undoubtedly the best selling book at the present moment, together with the coronation prayer-book. There is very keen demand for the special coronation editions of the Holy Scriptures which have been issued. 'I have,' says a recent correspondent, 'been trying to arrive at an estimate of how many Bibles are sold in England in the course of the year, but the nearest figure I can get is from one theological publisher, who, while unable to give any statistics, calculates that at least four million copies must be disposed of by different publishers every twelve months. 'But all these,' he remarked, 'are not read in England by any means. A great many go to America, the Colonies and other countries.'

MRS. DELAND AND HER BOOKS.

Few writers have within the past ten years won a more enviable reputation than Mrs. Deland. And it has been gained by careful effort. Beginning in 1886 with a little volume of poetry, 'The Old Garden and Other Verses,' she secured at once a kind and degree of attention rarely accorded to a first book of poems. Two years later she published her most famous story, 'John Ward, Preacher,' which leaped immediately into a wide popularity, both in England and America. In 1890 she published 'Sidney,' first as a serial in the 'Atlantic Monthly,' and later in a volume; and this also was received with marked favor. In 1892 appeared 'The Story of a Child,' both in the 'Atlantic Monthly,' and in book form; in 1893 a book of noteworthy tales, 'Mr. Tommy Dove, and Other Stories,' and a holiday edition of 'The Old Garden,' illustrated in color, with characteristic beauty and grace, by Mr. Walter Crane, and in November last, after appearing serially in the 'Atlantic Monthly,' her marriage novel of 'Philip and His Wife,' which has already reached its sixth thousand, and been treated with distinguished consideration by both American and English critics.

Mrs. Deland's early years were spent in western Pennsylvania, but since her marriage she has lived in Boston and has caught the New England style of thought and expression so fully that readers of her stories do not hesitate to call her a native New Englander. She is still so young that she may reasonably be expected to make yet many additions to American literature, and, it may be, even more important than the books she has hitherto written.

Advertisements.

LIVER PILLS.

DR. RADWAY & CO., New York:

Dear Sirs,—I have been sick for nearly two years, and have been doctoring with some of the most expert doctors of the United States. I have been bathing and drinking hot water at the Hot Springs, Ark., but it seemed everything failed to do me good. After I saw your advertisement, I thought I would try Radway's pills, and have used nearly two boxes; been taking two at bedtime and one after breakfast, and they have done me more good than anything else I have ever used. My trouble has been with the liver. My skin and eyes were all yellow; I had sleepy, drowsy, dizzy feelings; felt like a drunken man; pain right above the navel like if it was bile on top of the stomach. My bowels were costive. My mouth and tongue sore most of the time. Appetite fair, but food would not digest, but settle heavy on my stomach, and some few mouthfuls of food came up again. I could eat only light food that digests easily. Please send "Book of Advice." Respectfully,

BEN ZAUGG, Hot Springs, Ark.

Radway's Pills

Price 25c a box. Sold by Druggists, or sent by Mail.

Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., No. 7 St. Helen street, Montreal, for Book of Advice.

Legs So Swelled He Couldn't Walk

Kidney and Urinary Troubles Were Followed by Dropsy. A Perfect Cure by

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

The case of Mr. James Treneman, the well-known butcher, of 73 Adelaide street, London, Ont., is another proof that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are effective in the most severe and complicated diseases of the kidneys.

The double action which this famous prescription has on both the kidneys and liver is in a large measure responsible for its wonderful curative effects. When there are backache, frequent, difficult, or painful urination, dropsical swellings, biliousness, constipation, or stomach derangements, you may depend upon it that the kidneys are clogged and the liver sluggish.

It is at such times that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills prove themselves prompt to give relief and certain to effect a cure. The evidence to prove this fact is simply overwhelming.

Mr. James Treneman states: 'Two years ago I was laid up with kidney disease and urinary troubles. Besides the pain and inconvenience caused by these troubles, I became dropsical, and my legs would swell up so that I could scarcely go around at all. Hearing of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, I procured a box and continued the use of this valuable medicine until now I can say for a certainty that I am entirely cured. I never took any medicine that did me so much good, and am firmly convinced that if it had not been for this medicine I would not be working to-day.'

As a family medicine of tested and known worth, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have never been approached. They act directly on the kidneys and liver, regulate the bowels, and ensure the perfect action of the digestive and filtering systems. One pill a dose; 25 cents a box. At all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates and Co., Toronto.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

THE ADVANTAGE OF HIS FEET.

'If I stand on my head the blood all rushes to my head, doesn't it?' No one ventured to contradict him. 'Now, he continued, triumphantly, 'when I stand on my feet, why doesn't the blood all rush to my feet?'

'Because,' replied Hostetter McGinnis, 'your feet are not empty.'—'Household Words.'

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath softens the water at the same time that it disinfects.

PRUDENCE.

'Why don't you go to work?' asked the well-meaning friend.

'I don't dare to,' answered Willie Washington. 'People would think my father had disinherited me, and it would ruin my credit.'—Washington 'Star.'

Corns cause intolerable pain. Holloway's Corn Cure removes the trouble. Try it, and see what amount of pain is saved.

THE OCEAN'S GREED.

'Why do they speak of it as a hungry sea?'

'It takes the dinner right out of a person's mouth.'—'Town and Country.'

Although the price named was a very considerable one, the king has felt compelled to decline the offer of one of the leading American papers to write an article entitled 'How it feels to be crowned.'—'Punch.'

The superiority of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is shown by its good effects on the children. Purchase a bottle and give it a trial.

We'd be more contented, perhaps,
Know less of Defeat's painful throbs,
If we would quit looking for snaps,
And stick to our regular jobs.
—'Puck.'

Death Comes to All.—But it need not come prematurely if proper precautions are taken. 'An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure,' and to have prevention at hand and allow a disease to work its will is wickedness. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil not only allays pains when applied externally, but will prevent lung troubles resulting from colds and coughs. Try it and and be convinced.

Even an awkward deed is better than the most eloquent dream.—'Ram's Horn.'

It is a Liver Pill.—Many of the ailments that man has to contend with have their origin in a disordered liver, which is a delicate organ, peculiarly susceptible to the disturbances that come from irregular habits or lack of care in eating and drinking. This accounts for the great many liver regulators now pressed on the attention of sufferers. Of these there is none superior to Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Their operation though gentle is effective, and the most delicate can use them.

'Want to buy a second-hand "auto" that has only been used a week?'

'Good as new.'

'Better—everything breakable about it has broke.'—'Puck.'

Tested by Time.—In his justly-celebrated Pills Dr. Parmalee has given to the world one of the most unique medicines offered to the public in late years. Prepared to meet the want for a pill which could be taken without nausea, and that would purge without pain, it has met all requirements in that direction, and it is in general use not only because of these two qualities, but because it is known to possess alterative and curative powers which place it in the front rank of medicines.

Mrs. Dimpleton, the proud mother—'Now Mr. Tutter, I shan't expect you to say anything about the baby. I know it isn't always easy for a bachelor to express h'mself.'

Tutter—'You are more than kind. I was just wondering what I could possibly say.'—'Life.'

Severe colds are easily cured by the use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, a medicine of extraordinary penetrating and healing properties. It is acknowledged by those who have used it as being the best medicine sold for coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs, and all affections of the throat and chest. Its agreeableness to the taste makes it a favorite with ladies and children.

Manager—'Thomson, you are discharged.'

Clerk—'But what have I done, sir?'

Manager—'Nothing — absolutely nothing. That's what I complain about.'

Genuine Castoria always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Now it is love in a cottage with modern improvements.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

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

OBITUARY.

KING ALBERT DEAD.

SAXONY'S RULER PASSED AWAY ON THURSDAY NIGHT.

Dresden, Saxony, June 20.—King Albert of Saxony, who had been ill for some time, died at about eight o'clock last night. His Majesty is regretted by the whole of Germany. It was officially announced yesterday that the King had appointed his brother, George, regent, with full powers.

The Emperor William always referred to King Albert as a fatherly friend.

It is understood that the Emperor will suspend his tour of the Rhine and return to Berlin to take part in the funeral of the dead King. The death of King Albert will certainly limit the regal festivities at Kiel, the latter part of this month, when it was purposed to hold a series of banquets. It is now not regarded probable that the Emperor William will attend the Kiel regatta.

Albert, King of Saxony, who was seventy-four years of age, had reigned over the third and most important state of the German Empire for nearly twenty-nine years, having succeeded his father in 1873. He was the last of the great German commanders of the Franco-Ger-



THE LATE KING OF SAXONY.

man war. As an officer in the Saxon Guards he distinguished himself in the first campaign against Denmark. As Crown Prince of Saxony he led the troops of his country, which had thrown in its lot with Austria, and at Sadowa made a splendid resistance to the Prussian army. On the conclusion of peace the Crown Prince was one of the first to recognize the hegemony of Prussia, and in the Franco-German war at Gravelotte, Sedan and before Paris, bore with his gallant Saxons the brunt of some terrible fighting. The Emperor William attended the birthday celebration of the aged monarch last year and paid tribute to the services he had rendered to the Empire. King Albert had been suffering from cancer for some time. He married in 1853, Carola, Princess of Wasa, but has no children. Prince George of Saxony, the late King's brother, who is seventy years of age, succeeds him.

DR. WYATT JOHNSTON.

Dr. Wyatt Johnston died at the Montreal General Hospital on Thursday morning of pulmonary embolism, complicating a prolonged attack of phlebitis. He had been occupying a private room in the hospital for a month, and during the last week had apparently been improving, when the embolism developed and proved fatal.

An embolism is the stopping up of a blood vessel by a clot of fibrin or some



THE LATE DR. WYATT JOHNSTON.

similar obstruction. Phlebitis is an inflammation of a vein.

Flags are at half-mast on the General Hospital and on the McGill Arts and Medical buildings.

The late Wyatt Johnston, M.D., was the son of the late Mr. James B. Johnston, L.R.C.S., Edinburgh, and was a native of Sherbrooke, Que. Dr. Johnston was educated at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and graduated M. D. at McGill University in 1885.

He became resident medical officer at the Montreal General Hospital, and was also appointed demonstrator in pathology in McGill University in 1885. In 1894 he became lecturer in bacteriology, and a year later lecturer in medico-legal pathology, as well. In 1897 he was appointed assistant professor of public health and lecturer in medico-legal pathology. He was recently appointed professor of hygiene. He was also pathologist to the Montreal General Hospital, bacteriologist to the Provincial Board of Health, and medico-legal expert for the morgue.

Dr. Johnston spent some years in Germany in the laboratories of Virchow and Growitz, making bacteriology a special study. He has contributed frequently to English and Canadian medical journals. He was a member of the English Church. He married in 1895 Julia, daughter of the late Michael Turner, Rugeley, Staffordshire, England. His residence was at 81 McGill College avenue.

MR. DOUGLAS BRYMNER.

The death is announced of Mr. Douglas Brymner, Dominion archivist and father of the well-known Montreal portrait artist, Mr. William Brymner. Mr. Douglas Brymner has been suffering from sickness for some months past, and had gone to New Westminster, B. C., to stay with another son, George with a view to recovering his health. It was while there that the sad event occurred.

The late Mr. Brymner was a Scotchman, having been born at Greenock on July 3, 1828. It was at Greenock Grammar School that he received his education, after which he entered upon a commercial life. Ill-health, however, compelled him to change his mode of life, and, in 1857, he came out to Canada, and settled down to farming in the township of Melbourne, of which he was subsequently elected Mayor. Always of a more or less literary turn he tried his hand at journalism, became the editor of the 'Presbyterian,' and a writer on the Montreal 'Herald.' Among other things that interested him was the history of the country, and in June, of 1872, he was appointed to the newly-created post of archivist at Ottawa. In prosecution of the duties of this office Mr. Brymner repeatedly visited England and France to search the archives there for matter bearing on the history of Canada, and thus was enabled to produce a series of volumes of the greatest interest and assistance to the historical student. In 1892 Queen's College recognized the value of his labors by conferring on Mr. Brymner the honorary degree of LL.D., and in 1895 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada. He married in 1853, Miss Jean Thompson, daughter of Mr. William Thompson, who died in 1884. Mr. William Brymner, the artist, is at the present making a short stay in England.

LORD ACTON DEAD.

London, June 20.—Lord Acton, D. C. L., LL.D., professor of modern history at Cambridge University, royal commissioner on historical manuscripts and a trustee of the British Museum, died yesterday at Tegernsee, Bavaria. Several of the British papers describe him as having been the most learned man in Europe.

Toronto, June 17.—Sad news came to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church yesterday afternoon, in the form of a cable announcing the death in the Old Country, on Sunday, of Prof. Halliday Douglas, the brilliant Scotch scholar and former Cambridge pastor, who joined the staff of Knox College last October, as professor of apologetics and homiletics. Professor Douglas, it was understood, had undergone an operation for appendicitis, and the news came in the form of a cable from Mrs. Douglas to Mr. W. A. Langton. Professor Douglas was regarded as a coming man at Knox.

New York, June 18.—A despatch from Plattsburg, N.Y., announces the sudden death yesterday of the Very Rev. Eugene Augustus Hoffman, D.D., dean of the General Theological Seminary, of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was in his seventy-fourth year. Dean Hoffman was on his way back to New York after a two weeks' vacation in Canada. He had not been in good health for six months, but his death was not expected.

Halifax, N.S., June 17.—George Price, Dalhousie's janitor, died on Sunday night. He went through the Indian mutiny as a bugler, blowing the call for the advance of Sir Colin Campbell's men into Lucknow.

Ottawa, June 17.—Mr. James Leslie, jeweller, of this city, died yesterday afternoon, from typhoid fever, after a short illness, in his forty-third year. He retired about a month ago from a business which had been conducted by his father, Mr. John Leslie, for over half a century. He was well-known in Ottawa and Montreal.

Toronto, June 17.—A telegram was received in the city yesterday from Ontario, California, announcing the death of Mr. Alfred Priddington, formerly a well-known bookseller of this city. He was seventy-three years of age, and had resided in California for nearly twenty years, having gone there on the advice of his physicians.

Winnipeg, Man., June 17.—Mr. W. C. R. Hodes, manager of the Calgary branch of the Monsons Bank, died there last night. He went to Calgary from Woodstock, Ont., in 1897. He leaves a wife and daughter.

Belleville, Ont., June 18.—Mrs. Fraser, wife of the Rev. J. F. Fraser, a retired Anglican clergyman, died here yesterday afternoon. She was a much respected lady.

New York, June 18.—The Panama, Colombia, correspondent of the 'Herald' cables as follows:—Guatemala despatches state that Manuel Morales Tobar, vice-president of the Republic, died on Monday at noon. The cause of his death is not stated.

Kingston, Ont., June 18.—Mrs. Johnston, mother of the Johnston brothers, jewellers, died of apoplexy yesterday morning, while dressing. She was in her seventieth year, a native Kingstonian, and a sister of Messrs. Edwin and Robert Chown. In 1856 she married the late James Johnston. Seven children survive, one of them being married last Wednesday, and returns to-night from her wedding tour. Deceased had been a lifelong member of Sydenham Street Methodist Church.

Brockville, Ont., June 18.—Mr. Wm. Hill, one of the oldest J. P.'s in these counties, is dead, at his home in the township of Elizabeth, aged 93. He leaves a large family.

London, June 20.—Samuel Butler, the author and composer, is dead. He was born in 1835.

London, June 20.—James MacAulay, M.D., the author, is dead. He was born in 1817.

Madrid, June 20.—General Molto, Captain-General of Madrid, died to-day from injuries sustained when he fell from his horse at a review of Spanish troops held at the time King Alfonso attained his majority.

THE LATE MISS HILLS.

(From a Correspondent.)

The death of Miss Hannah Washburn Hills, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred. W. Hills, of Lachute, Que., which occurred on Saturday evening, June 7, was an event of more than usual sadness. Miss Hills was born on Aug. 26, 1876, and was educated at the Lachute Academy, from which she graduated in 1893, securing her Associate in Arts certificate, which entitled her to matriculate in McGill University and Bishop's College. Ever a bright student she won, by faithful application to her studies, the J. C. Wilson prize of $10, offered for the first time in 1893 to the pupil of the A. A. class who obtained the highest standing in the university examinations. After completing her literary training Miss Hills devoted her time to music and studied for several years under Professor Konigsberg, of Montreal. During these years of anxious study in the pursuit of knowledge, she was not forgetful of those eternal virtues that characterize a godly life, and she was early led to give her heart to the Saviour, becoming a member of the First Presbyterian Church at an early age. A regular attendant at the house of God she rendered cheerful and faithful service in the choir and Sabbath-school, where many little ones learned from her the words of eternal life. Such a useful life and happy prospects were suddenly clouded by a serious nervous trouble in 1900, brought on to a certain extent by constant application to study. However, youth and bodily strength, supported by heroic courage and patience, under the careful treatment of the family physician, Dr. G. H. Christie, and the nerve specialists of Montreal, had almost restored her to her accustomed health, when on Sunday, June 1, she was stricken with appendicitis. Slowly her young life ebbed away, and the end came at a late hour on Saturday evening, June 7. During her trying illness she bore her sufferings with Christian fortitude and frequently spoke of going home with a cheerful and unwavering faith, bidding her loved ones to meet her in the heavenly home. Though her time of sojourn was brief amongst us, her gentle life, lit up by the spirit of her Master, has not been lived in vain, for many sweet and hallowed memories remain to those who knew her best. Among these were her youthful companions of early school days, many of whom were present at the funeral to pay the last sad respects to their schoolmate whom they loved.

The funeral was conducted by the Rev. Jas. M. McLaren, and took place on Tuesday last, from her father's residence, to the old stone church, where for so many years the deceased had officiated as organist. The church was more than filled with sympathizing relative sand friends. Kind hands had draped the church, and adorned it with flowers suitable to the occasion. The chief mourners were her father, Mr. F. W. Hills, Mr. W. B. Smith, her uncles Messrs. Wm. Hills, Geo. H. Hills, and Geo. Morrison, and her cousins, Messrs. Leonard Morrison, Wm. M. Hills and J. A. McGibbon.

ROGER HALL PTOLEMY.

(From a Correspondent.)

On June 4, Roger Hall Ptolemy, aged 76 years, for nearly 30 years an elder in Cheyne Church, Saltfleet, Ont., passed away. He was an upright man, faithful to his church, and an example for good in his daily life. A reader, his intelligence on many topics was correct, and his conversation exceedingly interesting and instructive. The congregations of Binbrook and Saltfleet, in the Presbytery of Hamilton had only two pastors from before the disruption in 1843 till 1899, the Revs. Geo. Cheyne and Wm. Patrick. Walker, the former from Aberdeenshire, the latter from Renfrewshire, Scotland. The secret of these long pastorates was doubtless that pastors and people were Presbyterians from Scotland and the North of Ireland. Of the families connected with the charge, the Ptolemy family through all these years was one of the most devoted, most interested and liberal. The family came from Stewarton, Ayrshire, reaching Canada, July 4, 1835. Mrs. Ptolemy survived her husband some years, passing away in Oct., 1878, aged 87 years. She was a sister to Cap. Roger Hall, R.N., who played an important part, under Lord Exmouth, in the battle of Algiers. At her funeral her six sons and two daughters were present. Apart from the decease of the parents, there was no death in the family for the long period of nearly 73 years. William, the eldest, was ordained a deacon in Knox Church, and was also township clerk over 20 years. James, still living, in his 81st year, with William, celebrated, some years ago, their golden weddings. He and a sister, the youngest, alone survive. All were interested in the church work. Roger, John and Robert were elders much esteemed. William, James and Charles were managers and trustees in Knox and Cheyne congregations. In every member of the Ptolemy family the pastors found true and trusty friends. The memory of over 23 years' intercourse is one fragrant with all that savors of faithfulness, candor and kindness.

THE LATE MRS. BOSWORTH.

The funeral of Mrs. Bosworth, wife of Mr. G. M. Bosworth, general traffic manager and fourth vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who died on Sunday of pneumonia, took place on Tuesday afternoon from the family residence, 4049 Dorchester street, to Mount Royal Cemetery. A large number of railway men and friends of the family were present, including Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, Messrs. D. McNicoll, Charles Drinkwater, I. G. Ogden, A. Piers, Robert Kerr, C. W. Spencer, M. Sutherland Taylor, H. E. Suckling, E. Tiffin, J. W. Loud, George Ham, J. Corbett, N. S. Dunlop, M. S. Brown (Toronto), C. E. E. Ussher, W. B. Bullin, S. P. Howard, W. M. Kirkpatrick, E. N. Bender, Frank W. Morse, A. Butze, C. J. Smith, Walter S. Bosworth (Ogdensburg), S. Medbury (Detroit), E. V. Skinner (New York), Wm. Gordon (Detroit), Stephen Haas (Toronto), Major Wilson, L. B. McFarlane, M. Hirsch, James Hardwell, W. T. Redden and W. D. Birchall.

Among the funeral tributes were a large wreath from the general offices, Canadian Pacific Railway; a wreath from the traffic department, C.P.R.; a pillow from the Canadian Freight Association; a cross from the finance committee, St. Stephen's church; wreaths from Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Wilson, H. D. P. Armstrong Toronto), Mr. and Mrs. W. Prentice; crosses from Mr. and Mrs. James Hardwell, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Redden, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. MacInnes, (Winnipeg), Mr. and Mrs. Kittermaster (Chicago), Mr. J. A. Flanagan (Malone), Mr. and Mrs. Michael Hirsch, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Reid, Mr. E. V. Skinner (New York), Mr. D. Lorne McGibbon, Mr. S. Haas (Toronto), Mr. and Mrs. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Smith (Ottawa), Mr. and Mrs. C. E. E. Ussher.

Two beautiful floral pillows were also sent, one by her two children, and the other by Mr. and Mrs. R. Northcote, from Toronto.

The service in the house was conducted by the Very Rev. Dean Evans, and that at the grave by the Rev. E. I. Rexford.

'World Wide' is certainly an intellectual treat.' 'World Wide' costs only one dollar a year. Samples free on examination.

W. C. T. U.

SHEFFORD ANNUAL COUNTY CONVENTION.

The annual Shefford county convention of the W. C. T. U. was held in Granby on June 11 and 12. The executive met on Wednesday morning in the Methodist Church at 9.30, the president, Mrs. Mabon, in the chair. Delegates from Granby and Waterloo were present, also the provincial president, Mrs. Sanderson. The business session opened at ten o'clock, when reports were given and committees appointed for plan of work and resolutions.

The secretary reported two unions, one Band of Hope, three organizations of the White Ribbon Army and one 'Y' union. The session closed with the noontide prayer by Mrs. Sanderson.

At the afternoon session reports were given for the various departments. These were all encouraging, showing an increasing interest in the work. Mrs. Sanderson spoke earnestly of the missionary work in Mexico, and also upon home work and the cause of social purity, advising house to house visitation and the distribution of French literature, such as pledge cards for mothers and children. At four o'clock Mrs. Lake was introduced, and addressed the convention. She drew the attention of the women to the three subjects she deemed the most important in W. C. T. U. work first, health and heredity; second, parlor meetings, and third, work among the children. The address of welcome was given by Mrs. Kimball, and responded to by Mrs. Bird, of Waterloo.

The evening meeting was held in the Town Hall. The stage was beautifully decorated with palms and other potted plants, besides flags representing the United States and the British empire. This was done by the women of the Roman Catholic Church. The hall was filled with a large audience to listen to an address by Mrs. L. B. Lake, of St. Louis, Mo., who held the closest attention of the audience for more than an hour in her convincing arguments for total abstinence. Too much cannot be said in praise of Mrs. Lake's power of illustrating her subject. Every argument made for this cause was proven by Scripture, and all were made to see that what we needed was more of the love of God in our hearts, that religious differences of opinions should be set aside and the Spirit of Christ allowed to lead us to work together for the upbuilding of humanity in the cause of righteousness. After the lecture it was moved by the Rev. W. T. Pritchard that a vote of thanks be given Mrs. Lake for her very timely lecture. The motion, seconded by Mrs. Sanderson, was responded to by a hearty clapping of hands. Mrs. Mabon presided at the meeting. Mr. A. A. Wood led the singing, and Miss McLeod presided at the piano. The Rev. T. B. Conly pronounced the benediction.

Two sessions of the convention were held on Thursday, when the following officers were elected for the coming year: Honorary president, Mrs. (Archdeacon) Lindsay, Waterloo; president, Mrs. Mabon, Waterloo; vice-president, Mrs. Call, Waterloo; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Bradford, Granby; recording secretary, Miss Vaudry, Waterloo; treasurer, Mrs. McLeod, Granby.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

Evangelistic, Mrs. Richardson, Granby; juvenile and Bands of Mercy, Mrs. Chadsey, Waterloo; flower mission, Mrs. McKecknie, Granby; Lord's Day observance, Mrs. C. Parmalee, Waterloo; railway, Miss Payan, Waterloo; soldiers, Mrs. Bird, Waterloo; parlor meetings, Mrs. Tower, Granby; anti-narcotics, Mrs. Racicot, Waterloo; health, heredity and scientific instruction, Mrs. Smiley, Waterloo; 'Y' work, Mrs. Nutting, Waterloo; Sunday-school and White Ribbon Army, Mrs. Clark, Granby; unfermented wine, Mrs. Tompkins, Granby; fairs, Mrs. Brown, Waterloo; franchise, legislation and petition, Mrs. D. L. Allen, Waterloo; school of methods and county institutes, Mrs. Mabon, Waterloo; factories, Mrs. Yarnold, Granby; world's home mission work, Mrs. Rockwell, Waterloo; social purity and home department, Mrs. Kimball, Granby; press and literature, Mrs. Nutting, Waterloo.

CONVENTION OF RICHMOND AND DRUMMOND COUNTIES.

The seventeenth annual convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of the Counties of Richmond and Drummond was held in Richmond, on June 17 and 18. The convention opened at two p.m., Mrs. Ewing, president, in the chair. Mrs. Sanderson, the provincial president, was also present. Mrs. Munns, of Coaticook, provincial treasurer, and Miss Monk, of Westmount, were introduced and made members of the convention. The president gave a brief but earnest address. A five-minute paper on 'Equal suffrage' was read by Mrs. James Dickson, Trenholme, and another on the 'White Ribbon Army' by Mrs. R. G. Watt. Reports of local unions were given, and Mrs. Lake was introduced. The address of welcome was given by Mrs. Kellock and replied to by Mrs. Leet, of Danville. At four o'clock the White Ribbon Army was introduced. They came in singing 'Hold the fort,' and were addressed by Mrs. Lake, Mrs. Sanderson and Miss Monk. Later they sang, 'Dare to be a Daniel' and 'Sound the Battle Cry.' The convention then adjourned.

The evening meeting was held in the Town Hall, which was well filled. A five-minute speech from the Rev. R. B. Blyth, of Victoria, B.C., was listened to with great interest. The speaker compared the state of that province from a temperance standpoint with the other provinces. Eight and three-quarters gallons of liquor per capita are drunk there, as compared with three and three-quarters in Quebec and three-quarters of a gallon in Prince Edward Island. The number of indictable offences keeps pace with this, British Columbia having 156 per 1,000, and Prince Edward Island 18. The other provinces between stand proportionately to their consumption of liquor. He gave a graphic picture of the discouraging conditions in British Columbia from a religious or moral point of view. There are 50,000 more men than women, congregated commonly in mining and lumber camps. The population, a thirtieth of the Dominion in number, are very much mixed. Think of a population about equal to that of Montreal spread over a country of that size. There are a great many Chinese and Japanese, and the balance are of all nations of the earth.

Mrs. Leonora M. Lake, of St. Louis, gave a very forcible and logical address. A few of her points are these:—'No man was placed on this earth, which is God's footstool, to make a wreck of his life or to be the football of any man's avarice or selfishness. Only by proper care in the preservation of the body and all its faculties can we enjoy these lives that God has given. He who does not practice self-denial has no right to the name of Christian as the very essence of Christianity is self-sacrifice.' She spoke eloquently of the danger to moderate drinkers—that no man sets out to be a drunkard, yet, if there were no moderate drinkers there would be no drunkards, and dwelt on the harm done by their treacherous example and the spirit of Cain evidenced by many who say, 'I can take care of myself, let others do the same'—the same answer as of old, 'Am I my brother's keeper?' and contrasted this with the spirit of him who said, 'Ye should love one another as I have loved you,' and 'Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you.' She said, 'Take profit and politics out of the liquor traffic and it will go out of existence. Every man is a guardian of the present and a custodian of the future.' She pleaded earnestly for the children, and showed our responsibility towards them. She urged the duty of womanhood to hold up a high and noble standard of pure living and men would measure up to its demands. She instanced a case of her own experience when she warned a girl of her lover's drinking habits. 'I know he drinks,' said Annie, 'but he pays for it with his own money.' But only five years later Annie came to her to ask her to collect money to bury their child. The home was bare and comfortless, the father drunk and lost to all manhood. She reminded us that 'We are not here to eat and drink, sleep and labor only, like beasts of the field, but we are meant for a high and noble destiny.'

Mrs. Sanderson spoke briefly, but, as she always does, convincingly. Mrs. Ewing, the president, presided. The Rev. Dr. Kellock, of Coalmers Church, pronounced the benediction. The singing was very fine. Two solos were given by Miss Findlay, of Portland, Me., two by Mr. Sidney Dalton, of British Columbia, who was a former native of Richmond; one by Mr. Gibson, of Trenholme, and two pieces by a trio, consisting of Messrs. Esnouf, Ewing and Gibson. The accompanists were Misses L. A. McDonald, Melbourne, and V. Palmer, of Richmond.

At the evening session reports were heard from the different superintendents of departments, and the corresponding secretary and treasurer. In the afternoon the election of officers was held, resulting in the re-election of all, namely, Mrs. Ewing, president; Mrs. Sanderson, honorary president; Mrs. Gibson, vice-president; Mrs. Cross, corresponding secretary; Miss E. Lewis, recording secretary; Miss Main, treasurer.

The reports of the plan of work and resolutions committee were given and discussed, when the convention adjourned and a conference on 'Y' work was led by Miss Monk, of Westmount.

The superintendents for the coming year are:—Health and heredity, Mrs. Gibson; Lord's Day observance and sacramental wine, Mrs. Kellock; scientific temperance instruction, Mrs. Geo. Leet; systematic giving and world's missions, Miss Lewis; literature and franchise, Mrs. Dickson; press, Mrs. Cross; parlor meetings, Mrs. Crombie; lumber camps, Mrs. Kidd; flower mission, Mrs. Mitchenson; 'Y' work, Mrs. Watts, Windsor; anti-narcotics, Mrs. Evans; finance, Mrs. Neilson; Sabbath-schools, Mrs. R. G. Watt.

Tea on Tuesday evening, and dinner and tea on Wednesday, were provided in the basement of Chalmers Church, kindly given for the purpose. A resolution was passed by the convention thanking the pastor, trustees and ladies of the church for their kindness, and the singers of the evening, and all who helped in any way.

The whole convention was peculiarly interesting and helpful.

ECHOES OF THE CONVENTION.

From Mrs. Sanderson—Five million dollars are paid annually over the bars in Montreal. Three thousand children are deserted in the United States every year.

From Mrs. Lake—There are 122,000 Catholic total abstainers in the United States.

ONTARIO I. O. G. T.

FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL SESSION.

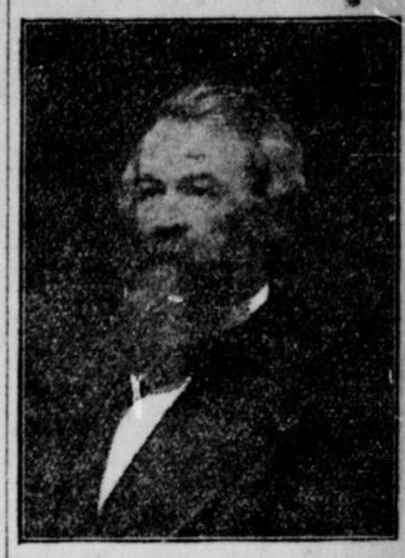
Hamilton, Ont., June 20.—The forty-ninth annual session of the Grand Lodge of Ontario of the Independent Order of Good Templars opened yesterday in the Oddfellows' Hall, James street north. The convention was opened by Grand Chief Templar George Spence, of Toronto, assisted by the following named officers: P. C. T., F. Rodger, Ottawa; G. V. T., Mrs. Graham, Inglewood, Ont.; G. Chaplain, A. H. Lyle, Hamilton; G. S., Duncan Marshall, Thornbury; A. G. S., Locke McCrea, Toronto; G. T., A. W. Ross, Douglas, Ont.; G. M., James Armstrong, Toronto; Dep. G. M., M. E. Munro, Hamilton; G. G., T. E. Nichols, Hamilton, and G. S., R. Hoffman, Renfrew. The grand chief templar, the grand secretary and the grand treasurer presented their reports to the lodge, and all showed the order to be in a flourishing condition. Six new lodges have been added during the year, and the financial condition of the Grand Lodge is most satisfactory. The session will continue to-morrow, when the election of officers will be held.

At yesterday morning's session of the Grand Lodge of I. O. G. T. the district, jubilee and state of order committees presented their reports, and they were adopted. Toronto was selected as the place of the next annual meeting, which will be held on the third Wednesday in June, 1903.

The election of officers resulted as follows: G. C. T., George Spence, Toronto (acclamation); G. C., E. E. Boyd, Ottawa; G. V. T., K. Crane, Renfrew; G. S. J. T., Mrs. Graham, Inglewood; G. S., D. Marshall, Thornbury; G. T., F. Roger; grand auditors, A. H. Lyle, E. L. Farnham; the Rev. W. J. Andrews, Varna.

MR. W. BOYD, COMPOSITOR

It may appear strange to many in this age of eager desire for personal fame that one could live to be great in his sphere quite unconscious of the fact—that without personal ambition or desire to excel he could deserve to be called great simply from living his every-day life a helper, educator, and blessing to all around him. The spirit of the Master is, however, sometimes reflected in the lives of those who early learned the lesson of duty from Him. Thus, it was with Mr. William Boyd, compositor, well known in Montreal in the quarter of a century that succeeded the rebellion of 1837-38, and whose death last October and his burial in Cambridge, Mass., was then noticed in the 'Witness.' Mr. Boyd, early in life, became a deeply religious man. His influence was exerted for good toward every person about him. Apprentices in printing offices of the day, who were more often cuffed than taught, were especially indebted to him for the pa-



THE LATE MR. BOYD.

tient and instructive words, the rebuke with reason to enforce it, and frequently the object lesson added to carry conviction to the juvenile mind. Thus, he was a teacher at the same time that he was a worker. His philosophy was to do rightly, deal justly, employ every moment of time in righteous work; and to do this was only doing the daily task. In the large establishments in which he was employed from time to time there were foremen. Men and boys more frequently came to their great friend, Boyd, to learn some trick of the printer's art, they did not know, than to the foreman. Frequently, the foreman and the proof-reader, too, resorted to the same authority. His mind was stored with lore of the trade. His knowledge of languages was wide, though he was not college bred. His moral example was strong and singled him out as a man apart. His temper no man ever saw ruffled, and he was firm in decrying the wrong-doing of his fellows. Literature was his great delight. His literary work had the peculiarity, that it aimed neither at securing fame as a writer, nor bringing his name into prominence. When Mr. Boyd wrote 'Swartzen,' it was to put into rhyme the names of every known fur. How much ingenuity the work required, or what trouble he took to get the data necessary for its completion none can ever know. The poem was after the style of Longfellow's 'Hiawatha.' Mr. Boyd had the great pleasure of personally knowing Longfellow. In the arrangement of his new Morse alphabet by dot and dash for steam whistle, air whistle, musical instruments, bells excepted, or for light, Mr. Boyd sought no patent; but he published the same in the 'Witness.' In the same way he arranged and published in the 'Witness' a musical local telegraph alphabet for church bells, steam whistles, key bugles, calliopes, or other instruments. It was an arrangement by which a steamer at sea could send in sing-song her message from far out at sea during a fog, and seek relief by making known its whereabouts. In this and in the many other labors of Mr. Boyd, he had a sincere desire to achieve something to benefit others. During his residence in Montreal he was very fond of the Sunday afternoon meeting, held by the late John Dougall, in Bonaventure Hall. One of his hobbies was contribution of words to the great standard dictionaries. He never wearied in the task, and was delighted when the words he sent were accepted and published. Before the American Geographical Society, Mr. Boyd submitted a brief paper in which he contended that Montreal is not as the geographies show it to be an island in the St. Lawrence river, but really an island in the Ottawa river. He insisted that should the St. Lawrence river dry up at any moment, the Ottawa river would flow on as it does now, its waters coming down the shores of Montreal Island, all the way from St. Anne's, and pushing out to the south shore the waters of the St. Lawrence river. It is pleasant to know that when Mr. Boyd died an octogenarian, it was after a period of well-earned rest, during which he comfortably enjoyed the pursuits he was fond of. He never forgot his Montreal experiences, the athletic sports of his youth, the volunteer service in 1837-38, or the printing office friends he left behind him. In Cambridge, Mass., he was regarded by the compositors as the sage and philosopher of his fellow craftsmen. The late Mr. Henry Lyman was his Sunday-school teacher, and Mr. J. A. Mathewson, Mr. Charles Alexander, the late Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, the late William Wilson, compositor, Mr. F. E. Grafton, the late Mr. William Salter, and Mr. Wm. Galt, were all contemporary with Br. Boyd, and he delighted to recall them in speaking to an after generation of Montreal experiences. In the hearts of his wide circle of friends he is esteemed as one who was truly great.

Have you considered the splendid offers listed in the first column of Page Eight.

The Boys' Page.

A Runaway Automobile.

(By Roe L. Hendrick, in 'Youth's Companion.')

Mr. John McChesney Alport is a Philadelphia merchant and a man of wealth, who owns a handsome country place called Fairmount, on Tamarack Lake, six miles from Dupont Station. Although the good-roads movement so far has made little progress in DeKalb County, and the highways there are still rather primitive, Mr. Alport came out this summer in a new automobile, with his sixteen-year-old daughter, Gladys, as a companion.

Since that time the gasoline machine has been propelled many hundreds of miles about Fairmount, and the residents of the neighborhood are beginning to believe it can be made to run across lots and jump stake-and-rider fences, if Gladys so wills. At all events, there is no road anywhere in the vicinity bad enough to stop it.

Gladys had only the most general knowledge of horseless vehicles before she accompanied her father from Philadelphia to Fairmount, but the two-hundred-and-fifty-mile trip was one long lesson, and at its end he pronounced her an expert 'chauffeur.' She still had some things to learn, however, although the accident that befell her a little later, of which this is the story, might have occurred to any other rather reckless person.

The Alport automobile is what makers term a naphtha runabout. It is a sort of horseless dog-cart, with the machinery and tank partly under the seat and in part concealed beneath the top of the box behind. The working parts are not accessible when the vehicle is in motion, as the seat has to be turned forward like a lid to expose the mechanism.

Soon after the family reached Fairmount, Mr. Alport engaged carpenters to build a boat-house and pier at the side of the lawn, which slopes down to the head of Tamarack Lake, a sheet of water seven miles long and from a half-mile to two miles in width. Dupont Station, the small village where the carpenters, Frank and Amos Lindsley, live, is near the other end of the lake.

The Lindsley brothers had nearly completed the frame of the boat-house when, on Tuesday morning, they discovered that a few more timbers and boards were needed. If the order could be got to Dupont at once the lumber might be brought up on the small steamer which was due to arrive at Fairmount that noon.

Amos Lindsley went to the telephone in the Alport house, but owing to conflicting earth-currents, or some other cause, the circuit worked badly. Short as the distance was, he could not make the proprietor of the lumber-yard understand just what he wanted, and finally he put down the receiver in disgust and rang off.

Gladys had been watching him intently. She was expecting a party of young friends the next week, and it was in her behalf that the work was being rushed.

'Wait!' she exclaimed. 'I'll get out the auto and take you down there in a jiffy.' Her parents made no objection, and in a few minutes the two were off at a twenty-mile speed, Amos clinging to his hat as they described a wide semi-circle in passing from the driveway out upon the valley pike. This formerly was a toll road, and is still the best-kept highway in DeKalb county.

For four miles south from Fairmount it is almost level, the ground rising and falling only a few feet as the shallow creek valleys are passed. No bridges are needed, all the tiny brooks being crossed on solid culverts.

At the end of this four miles, however, and about half that distance north of Dupont Station, and the railway, is Breakneck Hill. Indian Bluffs, about two hundred feet in height, frown down upon the water, and the pike no longer can follow the shore; so it turns inland, climbing Iroquois Ridge diagonally. The rise is fully one hundred and eighty feet here, and is nearly a fourth of a mile in length, with three level terraces to break the ascent. The middle stretch is the steepest grade in the county.

On the plateau-like summit the road again approaches the lake, finally descending in a huge capital 'S' that brings one to the four corners near the water's edge,about which the village clusters. The railway line cuts two streets just beyond the public square.

Once on the highway Gladys said to her companion, 'Now I'll show you how superior this is to a horse, or even a pair of them. On such a road as this one can rival an express-train.'

She grasped the speed lever and thrust it forward to the farthest notch. The automobile sprang ahead like a living thing. To their previous rate of a mile in about three minutes, fully fifty percent was added on the instant. Along the level road they flew, with now and then a sudden lurch as a rut was crossed, but otherwise smoothly, except for the all-pervading sense of vibration which made every fibre of the vehicle quiver beneath them.

Amos, although still in his twentieth year, was a sober, steady-going young fellow, who took no delight in risky exploits. The pace alarmed him.

'Is it safe?' he asked, looking steadily at his companion.

'Perfectly,' she replied, with a merry laugh. 'Besides, we must catch that steamer, you know.'

'There is plenty of time,' he said, after glancing at his watch. Then he added quickly, 'If you can stand it, guess I can.' He did not wish to appear cowardly before this bright, courageous young girl, however little he might relish the experience.

They were approaching Breakneck Hill. Till now they had met no one, for the turnpike is not greatly travelled, but near the foot of the slope they saw a farmer approaching with a heavy load of fire-wood. Although his load entitled him to the main roadway, he took no chances of a collision, but swung far out to the right. They shot past him like a rocket, the slight swerving nearly throwing Amos from his seat. Gladys was clinging to the levers.

'I think we'll slacken up a little here,' she said; 'put on more power and less speed.'

Amos was well pleased to hear this, but in a moment he noticed that their progress seemed to be checked very little by the ascent.

Gladys was tugging at the speed-lever, by means of which the automobile stopped and started. She did not seem able to move it.

The young carpenter sat still. He had been taught that, as a passenger, he must not interfere with the driver, even of a runaway team, under any circumstances, unless the driver calls for help; and he sensibly concluded that automobile rules should be the same. He was not enjoying the ride, however, especially when they dashed across the first terrace, and he clung to the seat only by grasping its front edge with both hands. His hat flew off, but he had neither time nor inclination to notice where it went.

'I-I'm afraid you'll have to help me!' Gladys ejaculated, between bumps on the stony hills. 'This thing's s-stuck!'

Amos grasped the lever, first with one hand, then with both, and pulled his hardest, but it refused to budge.

'Hur-ry!' his now thoroughly alarmed companion gasped. 'We're al-most at-t the top!'

The sturdy young man braced his feet and pulled with back and legs, as well as with arms, like a rower. Suddenly he sat down very hard, and but for the stout back of the seat would have tumbled out behind. The lever had bent toward him at the floor, and as he attempted to thrust it back it broke short off. He held the now useless bar of steel in his hands and stared blankly at the girl.

'We're in for it!' he ejaculated.

They had reached the level summit and were rushing headlong toward the 'S' that led down to the valley beyond.



'THEY LEFT THE SOLID GROUND WITH UNDIMINISHED SPEED.'

Could they make it at that express-train speed? A breakdown or a collision meant almost certain death.

The automobile did not jolt so badly now, and by speaking quickly a whole word could be uttered unbroken. 'How much gasoline's in the tank?' Amos asked.

'Filled last night; enough for ninety or one hundred miles.'

'Keep running till it's used up, I suppose?'

'I'm afraid so.'

'Well, there's nobody on the hill that I can see'—he stood half-erect for a second and surveyed the slope. 'Hold her in the centre and swing the corners as widely as possible, while we throw our weight to the inside. If we can make this hill we'll head for Salem on the straight road west, and then come back Newbury way. Two hours should tire her out at this rate.'

Amos would have taken masterful possession of the steering-lever but for the expression on the girl's face. 'She's a thoroughbred!' he said to himself, forced to unwilling admiration by her courage. She fully realized their peril, but her first momentary alarm had been succeeded by a determination to do her best, and thus atone as far as possible for her previous recklessness. This Amos saw, and he believed she would be equal to any emergency. Besides, he felt that her experience better qualified her for guiding the machine. This was his first ride in an automobile, and he mentally resolved it should be his last.

Now they had reached the descent, just as another idea came to the carpenter, and he asked if there was any way to get at the naphtha-tank. She shook her head. 'It's—under—seat!' she shouted, looking straight ahead at the flying ribbon of roadway.

Downward they shot, not running smoothly like a wheeled vehicle, but making mighty leaps across every depression. Sometimes the wheels barely touched the ground for several rods. Amos wondered if there was friction enough beneath them to permit even the widest turn to be made.

They slewed round the upper loop of the 'S' in some fashion, although the rear of the box scraped against the bank on the lower side, where, fortunately, a deep cut had been made in grading the road.

The automobile had been made to order at one of the largest factories in the United States. With the exception of the broken lever, all parts seemed to have been made equally strong, like the famous 'one-hoss shay,' and so it successfully withstood the severest test to which such a machine could be subjected. Amos, who was a good mechanic himself, paid some regretful mental compliments to the skill of the fellow craftsmen who had done such excellent work.

As they dashed down the nearly straight bar leading to the lower loop of the 'S' a new danger became apparent. Out from the deepest part of the cut, which previously had concealed him, came a boy on horseback — no, on mule-back. The boy looked up to see Amos frantically waving the lever toward the left—the boy's right.

The lad understood what was wanted, but the mule did not. The small rider dug his bare heels furiously into the animal's flanks while he jerked on the bridle, whereupon the contemplative beast flattened his huge ears against his neck and stopped short. The boy slid off and ran for the fence, clucking and shouting at his stubborn steed, which remained unmoved.

Time was counted by seconds just then, and very short seconds, too, it seemed to the occupants of the runaway vehicle. Gladys bore as far to the right as she dared, between Scylla and Charybdis, represented respectively by the mule and a black-ash tree. As the mule was apparently the softer of the two, she steered so as to graze him, although hardly doubting that a collision with either obstacle would be equally fatal.

When ten feet distant she shut her eyes, only to open them immediately to see the animal make a surprisingly active jump, his heels clearing Amos's head by a hairbreadth. He had awakened to the situation just in time.

The lower curve being wider than the one above, and avoiding the mule having thrown them as far to the right as it was safe to go, they made this turn much easier than the other, although now, owing to the long descent, they were going at terrific speed. At the foot of the hill neither doubted that they exceeded a mile a minute, although there was no way of registering the rate accurately.

Alarming as the situation still was, they drew a simultaneous sigh of relief as they emerged upon the straight stretch, still descending slightly, that led through the village. Then Gladys clutched Amos's arm with her disengaged hand and screamed: 'The ten-fifteen express! Look!'

At the same instant a whistle sounded, and Amos saw the long, west-bound passenger train, which had been standing beside the station, start slowly ahead. The cars blocked both streets leading west and south from the square, and so slowly was the locomotive gathering headway that neither road would be cleared by the time the automobile reached the track.

In emergencies requiring instantaneous action, people do not reason out conclusions. They have to depend upon the inspiration of the moment, and Amos employed it now.

'Turn to the right!' he shouted.

'But the lake!' the girl gasped, without taking her eyes from the crawling train.

'Turn to the right!' He repeated the command almost menacingly. There was no time to explain his plan, but she obeyed.

A hundred persons had seen their arrow-like approach. The car windows were filled with peering faces, and half the residents of Hill street came running to their front porches. A runaway automobile affords a spectacle not seen every day. Gladys felt their combined gaze rather than saw it; she heard only the rushing wind, although a clamor of shouts and screams filled the air.

Water street is narrower as well as shorter than the three others that branch out from the Dupont public square; and to make the turn successfully, even at a moderately high speed, requires a quick eye and careful discrimination. Gladys swung as far to the right as she dared. Another inch, she felt sure, would throw them over, although Amos was leaning far over the left wheel.

It was not quite enough, and she made the final turn a mere thousandth part of a second too late, but fortune favored them. Upon the board sidewalk they went with a bump and a spring, just inside an iron hitching-post. They cleared the side wall of a brick building by a fraction of an inch, and after following the walk for a hundred yards, regained the roadway.

There they ran over a yelping cur that with foolish bravado dared them to an encounter. He will carry a crooked tail for life, but, in the circumstances, was a most fortunate dog.

Fifty yards lower down, the street ends at a tottering wooden pier, which projects a hundred feet into the lake. Beside it lay the little 'Carrie Sutphen,' with steam up, ready to start for the head of the lake. There was nothing else to be done, owing to the tight board fences on either side, so Gladys held straight for the pier, and the group of passengers and idlers gave them a clear track.

They left the solid ground with undiminished speed, and with a whir and a rumble shot across the clattering planks. Then with a mighty splash they struck the water six feet below and skimmed over its surface as if the automobile were a new and fast nautical device.

The swiftly revolving wheels churned the water into lines of foam. The automobile was heavy, but its momentum, with the buoyancy of its box and large pneumatic tires, kept it from sinking at once. Gladys turned the lever to the left and released her hold. 'I can't swim much!' she said.

'I can,' Amos replied. 'Don't be afraid; a girl with your grit is safe anywhere.'

The vehicle had described two-thirds of a circle and was headed diagonally for the receding shore of Lapham's Cove, when at Amos's last word it suddenly sank beneath them with a hiss and gurgle as the water reached the heated cylinder and extinguished the gasoline flame.

Gladys felt herself submerged, but in an instant Amos's arm was about her, and she was drawn backward toward the shore with only her head above the surface. 'Don't cling to me,' was all he said, and she passively entrusted her safety to his skill. In a moment he was able to stand upright on the shallow bottom, and then side by side they waded ashore.

Several boats put off, and within ten minutes the automobile had been dragged to the beach. It was trundled aboard the 'Carrie Sutphen,' not much the worse for its headlong flight and subsequent bath. When the bustling little steamer made her usual trip just before noon she carried two dripping passengers, wrapped in blankets, to keep the wind from their wet garments.

Amos, with calm singleness of purpose, had secured the lumber he needed, while Gladys, through the agency of the captain, had arranged to have a repair man accompany them to put the naphtha runabout in order again.

Gladys laughingly declared that she would take another trip the following morning, and she was as good as her word, but her father accompanied her, and fifteen miles an hour was the utmost limit of speed he allowed. Amos was heard to vow that he would not be her passenger again for a million dollars, but he certainly changed his mind later, for within a week he was taken from Fairmount to Dupont in exactly twenty-four minutes, including all stops and slow-downs.

Workshop Words

AND THEIR ORIGIN.

(W. H. Sargent, in 'Railway Machinery.')

Wamba, the jester, in 'Ivanhoe,' calls attention to the fact that the names of live stock are Saxon so long as they require care or represent labor, but when dressed for the table they are called by aristocratic Norman or fashionable French names. Even in our own time the same distinction may be traced. The short, strong, direct work-a-day words are Saxon, as 'anvil,' 'sledge,' 'saw,' 'lathe,' 'nail,' 'spade' and 'plough.' These are a part of the vocabulary of the working class, while the newer words like 'bicycle,' 'automobile' and 'telephone' belong to people of leisure, who have time enough to pronounce long names of Latin origin. When these words come to be used for what they represent rather than for their scientific accuracy, they are shortened to 'bike,' 'mobile' and 'phone.' The many-syllabled words are usually built up out of parts of other foreign words so as to accurately describe the distinctive features of the object. 'Locomotive,' for instance, coming from the Latin locus, place, and motum, to move; 'safety valve' is from the Latin salvus or French sauf (safe) and valvus, a leaf; 'gas' is from the German geist, to blow, and because of airy and unsubstantial character we have our word 'ghost' from the same root.

The Romans spoke of 'ironing a horse' instead of shoeing, much as we now say 'ironing a carriage,' and as ferrum was the Latin for iron we come to have 'farrier' for horse-shoer. And speaking of horseshoer, what a volume of history, what a record of progress is locked up in the word 'marshal,' the commander-in-chief of the French army, since he, too, was once but a maréchal or horseshoer!

There are histories, as well as sermons, in stones. The ancients used small pebbles as an aid in counting and performing other arithmetical operations. These stones were called calculi, from whence naturally comes our word 'calculate.' The word 'scale' (weighing machine) is unique in that the word comes down to us through two distinct channels, entirely unconnected. The Anglo-Saxons weighed in an even balance, using clam shells for pans. These shells they called 'scalu' and the balance, in course of time, came to be called a 'scale.' The Romans improved upon this primitive balance by adding a sliding poise and by graduating the steel-yard into 'scala'; that is, steps or divisions. Thus the word 'scale' came to be applied to any graduated scale, either of measurement or of weight, and finally for the second time the weighing machine itself was called a 'scale.'

The word 'templet,' or more properly 'template,' is from the Latin templatus, vaulted, since the masons, then as now, used a wooden form or 'template' for laying the arches in a vault. Gradually the name came to mean any form used in laying out or constructing work. Eccentric is straight Latin, being from ex, out of, and centrum, centre, 'off centre.'

Petroleum is from petra, rock, and oleum, oil, and tells its own story very neatly.

Conversely 'manufactured' originally meant 'hand made,' and has since changed about so that it now means almost the opposite, because certainly no large part of the 'manufactured' products of to-day are 'hand made.' We still speak of a shop as employing so many 'hands,' although we mean, of course, that not only the workman's hands are utilized, but his arms and legs, his eyesight, his brain and all his faculties of mind and body. Other familiar words have completely changed in meaning. 'Crafty' formerly meant having a craft or trade. 'Villain' was once one who lived in a village. 'Rubbish' was the refuse which had been rubbed off and thrown away. 'Lumber' takes us back to the time when the Lombards did a general mercantile and banking business all over Europe, a 'lumber yard' or Lombard yard being the place where their goods were stored.



The 'haft' of a knife is the part by which we have to hold it. A 'tinker's dam' has not the profane meaning sometimes attached to it, since it once meant a dam of bread or putty around the work which the tinker was soldering, the same as the plumber of to-day forms a mold around cast iron pipe when running a lead joint. A thing is, therefore, 'not worth a tinker's dam' when it is of no more value than this cast-off form or mold which has been used and thrown away.

Many names are given because of the resemblance between the article and some object with which we happen to be familiar. In 'dovetail,' 'bull's-eye' and 'butterfly nut' the resemblance is so marked as to need no comment. A 'spider' looks the part. A 'ram' was born to push and hunt, and the Romans carved the prows of their boats and poles of their chariots to resemble the head and horns of a ram. A 'snibel,' or snipe bill, is a term sometimes used by blacksmiths to denote a swivel nut and hook. An 'alligator wrench' so resembles the toothed and gaping mouth of the alligator that the name seems appropriately applied. This reptile, in turn, received his name from the Spaniards, who, when they first saw one, exclaimed 'el lagarto'—'the lizard.' Some English sailors who were on board adopted the word, which they mispronounced 'alligator,' and the hideous reptile has since borne this name.

'Pig iron' used to be molded in the sand in short fat bars a few inches apart, all attached to a main runner or 'sow,' from which they derived their supply until filled. In this condition they presented more than a fancied resemblance to a litter of sucking pigs attached to the mother sow. The suggestion was too evident to be overlooked, and the name 'pig iron' was applied, and will doubtless always cling to iron in this form, although it is now cast rapidly by elaborately designed machinery with no suggestion of the pig-pen.

Many people received their name from the trade or calling with which they were connected. 'Jenner' was once a joiner. 'Webster' was one who made webs; that is, a weaver. 'Currier' was once a worker in cuir, or leather. The old joke has it that the 'Smiths' were all produced by the 'Smith Manufacturing Company,' but older than this is the fact that the 'smith' was one who smiteth, a goldsmith or silversmith being one who beats or smites the metal with the hammer.

There is a record of invention and a history of commerce locked up in the words which are derived from the names of places or of people. 'Copper' derives its name from the island of Cyprus, once so rich in mines of this valuable metal. 'Magnet' has its name from the deposits of iron ore in Magnesia, Asia Minor. 'Tramway' recalls the name of its inventor, Outram, and 'galvanism' perpetuates the memory of its discovered, Galvani. 'Maximite' is not so named because it is the maximum or greatest of all explosives, but rather because its inventor bore the name of Maxim. These studies into the origin of names should teach us the value of the correct use of words. A 'smokestack' is a chimney or stack of brick or other masonry for conducting smoke. Any metal pipe for this purpose is properly, therefore, a smoke pipe and not a smokestack. The latter is, however, in such common use and its meaning is so evident that it is usually accepted without criticism. We speak of a 'bevel' as being any angle whatever, but properly it is any angle other than 45 or 90 degrees. A 'dock' is an enclosure into which a vessel is received and not the surrounding piling or wharfing. To speak of 'falling off a dock' is equivalent to saying 'falling off a hole!'

A 'pair of scales' is incorrect, since only one is meant. A 'pair of calipers' is a corruption of a pair of calibers, but is now in such common use that the original form is obsolete. We have used 'rosin' for 'resin,' 'shear' for 'shore,' 'spile' for 'pile' until both are in common use, and who shall say that one is not as correct as the other?

KING EDWARD.

On the Lord Mayor's Day in 1841 the heir to the throne of England was born, and from London to the remotest corners of the land fathers and mothers knew nothing save that there lay in a cradle in Buckingham Palace a tiny baby who would one day rule their children. 'Punch' was delighted, and shouted at the top of his voice:

Huzza! We've a little Prince at last,
A roaring, Royal boy;
And all day long the booming bells
Have rung their peals of joy.

And the park guns have blazed away,
And made a tremendous noise,
Whilst the air has been filled since eleven o'clock
With the shouts of little boys.

Advertisements.

BURNING BUNIONS.

Do you suffer from bunions? Do they pain, ache and burn till they make walking almost impossible. Try FOOT ELM in your shoes, and the relief you will get will be almost magical. FOOT ELM relieves burning bunions, and soothes sensitive corns. There is nothing like it for all troubles of the feet. Price 25 cents a box of 18 powders. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price. W. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826. BELLS. HAVE FURNISHED 40,000 CHURCH, SCHOOL & OTHER. PURELY BEST GENUINE BELL METAL. MENEELY & CO. WEST-TROY, N.Y. CHIMES, Etc. CATALOGUE & PRICES FREE.

Advertisements.

After Dinner

To assist digestion, relieve distress after eating or drinking too heartily, to prevent constipation, take

Hood's Pills

Sold everywhere. 25 cents.

The Long Primer Bagster Bible. No better gift. Send four new subscribers at one dollar each for 'Weekly Witness,' or fourteen subscribers and $9.80 cash. For either of these clubs the sender will receive the Long Primer Bagster Bible as a premium.

BRITISH TARIFFS

Important Announcement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

THE GOVERNMENT WILL NOT ENCOURAGE TRADE WITH THE COLONIES BY INITIATING A TARIFF WAR WITH OTHER COUNTRIES.

London, June 19.—In his announcement in the House of Commons yesterday regarding the reduction of the tax on maize the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, explained that the cutting of the duty on maize involved a loss of £300,000 ($1,500,000), in revenue. The effect of the duty on Ireland, however, and other considerations, justified the acceptance of the amendment moved from the Irish benches. The duty on maize is now 1½d (3 cents) per hundredweight.

When the House took up the consideration of the amended finance bill in the afternoon, John Morley (Liberal), precipitated a long debate by moving to omit the clause imposing a duty on grain.

Sir Charles Dilke (Advanced Radical), and others of the Opposition, demanded a specific statement from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in regard to the government's attitude at the coming conference of the colonial premiers. It was obvious, it was asserted, that the conference might change the whole fiscal policy of the country, and before committing itself the government ought to give the House an opportunity for full discussion of the matter.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer emphatically repudiated the suggestion that the government was contemplating a revolution in its financial policy, and said in behalf of himself and his colleagues that he wholly disavowed such an idea. It was not the policy of the government to endeavor to encourage trade with the colonies by initiating a tariff war with other countries.

The motion to omit the clause imposing duty on grain was defeated by 251 to 178 votes.

The announcement made by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in the House of Commons, that the tax on maize would be reduced by one-half has been accepted on both sides of the House as finally disposing of the idea of a British zollverein.

There is excitement in political circles as the result of the announcement that the Duke of Westminster intends to take an active part in politics as a supporter of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons. This decision is somewhat surprising as the Duke of Westminster served a year in South Africa, as private secretary to Lord Milner, the British High Commissioner. The Duke's accession to the Liberal ranks is likely to be important from the view point of party finance.

The government has finally decided that it will be necessary to have an autumn session of parliament in order to dispose of the education bill and other business.

A BIT OF BY-PLAY.

New York, June 19.—The London correspondent of the 'Tribune' says a small bit of by-play yesterday in the House of Commons was not without significance. Mr. Chamberlain, when asked by one of the most talkative Irish members whether the British South Africa Company should make compensation for the Jameson raid, referred with peculiar emphasis to his answer to the same question made on April 1 last year. It was a jest which might be taken in interest.

Dr. Jameson is now a man of mark in current affairs in South Africa, whatever may have been his responsibility, direct or indirect, for the raid. He shares with a well-known South African banker the duty of representing and administering the late Cecil Rhodes's great interests, and has taken the place of the Coloussus in important companies and holdings. The Scotchman who, in lifelong devotion to Mr. Rhodes's ambitions, has neglected to make a fortune for himself, now controls great financial interests. This makes Dr. Jameson a man of power in South Africa, who cannot be left out of account in the future. Mr. Chamberlain clearly does not consider it necessary to take a serious view of the back passages of South African history.

MR. TARTE.

THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS SOUNDS A WARNING TO UNITED STATES TARIFF TINKERS.

Peterborough, Ont., June 20.—The Hon. J. Israel Tarte arrived here yesterday morning and spent the forenoon viewing some of the industrial establishments of Peterborough and the section of the river where dredging is required to permit the American Cereal Company, which will, it is said, use over a hundred thousand bushels of grain per diem to have navigation to their works, and so tap a great farming area tributary to the forty miles of the canal which has been completed. In the afternoon the Minister attended a monster picnic. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Tarte, the Hon. J. R. Stratton, Archbishop O'Connor, Senator McHugh and others. At a dinner given at the Oriental Hotel in the evening, Mr. Tarte said he was glad to be able to speak in the presence of their American friends. The Americans were very big and at times they did not hide the fact that they were very big. They made us understand we were not as big as they were; we know that, but we were happier than they; we did not have to face the difficulties they had of industrial troubles and the existence of a great negro population. We were a homogeneous people, a cheerful people, an energetic people and good neighbors, but at times we would be glad to see them a little more amenable to reason. They had raised a sixty percent tariff wall and then slaughtered our market. Mr. Tarte repeated what he had said in the House that he would arrange a Canadian tariff as high as the interests of the country required. He felt that the Canadian people would not be true to themselves if they did not stand by their country. When our American friends jumped over the line and settled with us we welcomed them with both hands, let them come here to work with us, to settle on our own soil and we would give them all the advantage of a good Canadian tariff. Mr. Tarte made an earnest plea for religious and racial tolerance in Canada. He appealed to his hearers not to doubt the loyalty of French-Canadians who had more interests than English-Canadians in remaining under the British flag.

Mr. Julien, governor of St. Pierre and Miquelon, and Mr. Du Vos, the Belgian Consul to Canada, were also among the speakers.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE

COLONIAL PREMIERS DIFFIDENT ABOUT FOLLOWING IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF CANADA.

London, June 20.—The Colonial Premiers are fighting shy of the question of giving a preference, such as Canada grants, to the Mother Country. They want something in return.

Mr. Seddon, Premier of New Zealand, favors a system of preferential trade and some scheme of Imperial defence, but he sees great difficulties in the way of the accomplishment of these desires. Both propositions, Mr. Seddon declares, are worthy the closest investigation and discussion.

The authoritative statement is made that nothing shall be done towards a fast line until the conference of the Colonial premiers. There is a strong feeling in the British Cabinet that a subsidy should be granted to a responsible company. The line, it is argued, must have new steamers for passengers and freight.

MR. ROBERT MUNRO'S STATEMENT.

(From the 'Globe,' June 16.)

Mr. Robert Munro, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, according to a despatch from Montreal, makes the claim that his remarks at the interview with Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the subject of the British preference were not correctly reported. In the 'Globe' report Mr. Munro's remarks were given just as they were uttered. If Mr. Munro did not express himself very clearly that is not the fault of the reporter. The 'Globe's' Ottawa despatch gives what he actually said, not what he may have intended to say. In a communication to the Montreal press, Mr. Munro says: 'In the interview with the premier the possibility of raising the preferential tariff from the present 33 1-3 to 50 percent was spoken of, not in regard to the existing tariff, but in connection with the resolution adopted at the Boards of Trade conference, which urges the alteration of the tariff so as to meet the discrimination under which we suffer from foreign countries not having reciprocal relations. This, if acted upon by our government, would admit of our at once increasing the concession to British possessions.' Mr. Munro said: 'What we think would be fair would be to make our tariff scale approximately equal to that of Germany or the United States. We should give them their own duties back again, charge them what they charge us, then we could give the British manufacturers a 50 percent advantage.' In the same statement Mr. Munro says that the tariff upon British goods, if his proposition was adopted, would be about the same. The president of the Manufacturers' Association is in error in stating that the discussion with Sir Wilfrid arose over the motion appealing for relief against foreign discrimination. It took place on the resolution in favor of a British preference for the products of the colonies, and asking for the appointment of a royal commission to investigate conditions, and to suggest such preferential treatment of colonial imports as should be best calculated to insure the fullest benefits. The Premier read this resolution to the deputation, and referred to the suggestion for a commission as not unreasonable. Then he pointed out that in England the question might be asked what concessions Canada was prepared to make in return for a British preference. He asked, could Mr. Munro give any information? To this Mr. Munro replied: Not very definitely, sir; the feeling, I think, prevails generally that if there was a higher tariff we should thereby be able to give a much larger preference to Britain.' Sir Wilfrid Laurier then asked to what extent the Manufacturers' Association would be willing to forego customs duties in return for a preference by Great Britain. Mr. Munro answered: 'Say, probably 50 percent upon our tariff, whatever it may be. A tariff to suit the wants of Canada, and give the British community one-third.' The foregoing, which is taken from the 'Globe' report of the interview, accurately represents what Mr. Munro said. Mr. Munro complains that he is represented as proposing to increase the British preference to 50 percent. It is not surprising that some of the newspapers gathered that impression from his statements when some of his own colleagues did so. A Toronto member of the deputation said afterwards that Mr. Munro's remarks warranted no other impression, but it was due to his having got confused.

FRENCH IN CHINA

GOVERNMENT PURCHASES THE PROMONTORY OF KATAL IN THE VICINITY OF HONGKONG.

Chicago, June 19.—A special to the 'Chronicle,' from Tacoma, says:—Telegrams received at Yokohama just before the 'Victoria' sailed announce that the French have purchased the promontory of Katal near Macao, a Portuguese settlement in the vicinity of Hongkong.

The point was secured for $120,000 for the ostensible purpose of establishing a naval hospital for the use of the French fleet in Oriental waters. This promontory commands the approach to Linton Bay and part of Hongkong harbor.

The English at Hongkong are much disturbed and have protested to the Pekin government that the sale should not have been made.

It is feared that France will fortify Katal as the French have lost no opportunity during the past three years of strengthening their position in southern China.

NORTH-WEST CROP OUTLOOK.

Winnipeg, June 17.—Mr. O. Obed Smith, immigration commissioner, has returned from a trip west as far as Edmonton, and reports that the rainfall there is the heaviest in sixteen years. The crops, nevertheless, are doing well. Mr. Smith estimates that 35,000 Americans will settle in the North-West Territories this year, and that the total immigration to Manitoba and the North-West will be between 75,000 and 80,000.

A CHEQUERED CAREER

STORY OF KAPPELE'S LIFE AS TOLD BY HIS ATTORNEY.

Lockport, N.Y., June 19.—Edward S. Kappele was yesterday sentenced to five years and six months' imprisonment in Auburn prison by Judge Hickey in the Niagara county court. He was convicted last Friday of grand larceny for obtaining under false pretences the assignment of a mortgage for $3,000 from Mr. George F. Green, an aged resident of Niagara Falls.

When interrogated by the District Attorney, he admitted he had been convicted of bigamy at St. Catharines and Des Moines, Ia., and for obtaining money under false pretences on one former occasion.

In his plea for leniency for Kappele, Attorney Hopkins read an affidavit subscribed and sworn to by Kappele. It recited that the deponent was married in 1892 to Hattie R. Perkins, previously, and when Kappele was under twenty years old, the affidavit states, he married Hattie Presnell, at Hamilton, Ont. Their married life was unhappy and their separations frequent. After two years they separated.

Kappele, while on the road, met Fannie Adair, of Beamsville, Ont., and the two were married there with a public wedding ceremony. After a honeymoon of one month, Alfred Presnell, father of Mrs. Kapelle No. 1, appeared and caused Kappele's arrest. He was convicted of bigamy and was sent to Kingston prison for two years. At the expiration of his sentence he resumed matrimonial relations with his first wife. He lived with wife No. 1 for two years and then went to Chicago. He sent for wife No. 1, and his two children, and they lived together in Chicago for eight years. Then his wife left him and said she would get a divorce. Later she sent him a letter, the affidavit states, to the effect that she had secured the divorce. Kappele afterwards met Jennie Spencer, of Des Moines, Iowa, and they were married. Afterwards they went to Bluffton, Ind., and Cincinnati, O., and there Kappele again, at the instance of wife No. 1, was convicted of bigamy the second time.

He told the judge about the letter from his first wife concerning the divorce, and the judge advised him to get a divorce from her as soon as he got out of prison. He served one year in prison at Fort Madison, for his second bigamous offence. Jennie Spencer moved to the prison with him and lived in the family of the jailer. Just before his release she went to Council Bluffs, and made a home, to which he went straight from prison. They were married, he having obtained a divorce from Jennie Presnell, and lived as man and wife until her death in January, 1892.

In the meantime, on his release from Kingston prison he was arrested on the charge of obtaining $25 from a brother of Hattie Presnell under false pretences. He got nine months in Kingston prison for that.

McHUGH GOES TO JAIL

WILL SPEND THE NEXT THREE MONTHS BEHIND THE BARS.

Sligo, Ireland, June 19.—Patrick A. McHugh, Nationalist member of parliament for the north division of Leitrim, and proprietor of the 'Sligo Champion,' who, owing to his failure to appear in answer to a summons, was arrested on June 15 on a bench warrant issued by the special court, which assembled here on June 6 under the Crimes Act, was committed to jail for three months yesterday for contempt of court.

Mr. McHugh, among a number of members of the United Irish League, is charged with conspiracy and intimidation in connection with the complaint of a tenant of a farm from which a member of the League had been evicted During the course of the trial of Mr McHugh for alleged conspiracy, the defendant asked the magistrates for their names, and the chairman remarked that Mr. McHugh was only asking a question in order to cause obstruction. Thereupon Mr. McHugh called the chairman a 'damn liar,' and refused to apologize, telling the magistrate that he never 'expressed regrets to sweeps of their kind.'

R. M. C. GRADUATES

SEVERAL RECOMMENDED FOR SERVICE IN THE IMPERIAL ARMY.

Kingston, Ont., June 19.—The Royal Military College closed to-day. The following graduates are recommended for commissions in His Majesty's army:—Royal Engineers, D. K. Edgar, Toronto; Royal Artillery, J. B. Uniake, Halifax, N.S.; Indian Staff Corps, W. C. Reid, A. H. Gwyn, London, Ont.; W. Weatherbee, Kingston. E. J. Panet, Ottawa, is recommended for a commission in the permanent Canadian Artillery. The graduates, the first six with honors, are: D .K. Edgar, M. L. Gordon, Toronto; W .C. Reid, A. H. Gwyn, London; J. S. Leitch, Cornwall; A. A. Blanchard, Nova Scotia; G. T. Jennings, Toronto; W. Weatherbee, Kingston; G. H. Cassels, Toronto; E. J. Panet, Ottawa; F. E. Healy, J. C. B. Coyne, W. J. Kent, Kingston; S. C. Biggs, Toronto; H. J. Deyell, N. L. Torker, Kingston; J. B. Uniacke, Halifax.

Winners of Governor-General's medals —Gold—D. K. Edgar; silver, A. A. Blanchard; bronze, A. H. Gwyn; sword of honor, D. K. Edgar.

Class prizes—First class, D. K. Edgar; second, W. G. Tyrrell; third, F. H. Peters. H. J. Deyell received the prize for conduct.

D. A. prizes—D. K. Edgar and R. R. Carr Harris.

Commandants of musketry practice—F. H. Peters.

Sir Richard Cartwright presented the prizes and delivered an address.

WAR ON NEGROES.

Chicago, June 17.—'The time has come when the black man must depend upon himself for protection. I do not stand for mobs, but every negro should be prepared to protect his home, his wife and children even to the death.'

This advice was given at a meeting of negroes last night by Bishop Alexander Walters, of the colored church of Ohio, after he had warned his hearers that all signs pointed to a time of great trouble for them. Bishop Walters is president of the Afrio-American Council. The meeting was held in the Olivet Baptist Church, and was called for the purpose of taking action on the prosecution of the negro residents of Eldorado and Harrisburg, Illinois, and the lynching of Louis Wright in Missouri, last winter. A resolution was adopted and telephoned to Governor Yates, calling on him to take immediate steps to protect the lives and property of the colored people at Eldorado and Harrisburg, Ill.

Governor Yates, who is in Chicago, said last night: 'The authorities have been ordered to proceed against any persons who may have been guilty of assaults against the colored people of that locality, and law will be maintained.'

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

PARIS PHYSICIAN UNDERTAKES TO DISPROVE PROF. KOCH'S THEORY.

Paris, June 19.—Dr. Garnault, who inoculated himself with tuberculosis virus from an infected animal to test Prof. Koch's assertion that bovine tuberculosis will not infect human beings, says that he most carefully reframed from introducing any contaminated matter into his veins. If the experiment results in tuberculosis then Prof. Koch's statement will be disproved. If it does not so result, he will inject virus into a vein in his finger which will be amputated if contagion follows. He has felt no effect in the twenty-four hours since he was inoculated. He expects it will be two or three weeks before the effect of the experiment will show.

In describing his self-inoculation, Dr. Garnault says he first blistered his left forearm over a space of twelve square millimeters, about ten centimetres below the elbow. He scraped off the skin of the blister, which produced a slight effusion of blood. Then he applied to the wound the pounded glands of a cow, which the authorities had seized because it was suffering from bovine tuberculosis. A poultice of the pounded glands, which were reduced to a pulp, was maintained in contact with the wound by means of bandages for two hours. The remainder of the pounded glands was then taken away to inoculate guinea pigs. Four doctors were witnesses of Dr. Garnault's act, but took no part in the operation. If the experiment does not succeed Dr. Garnault will place himself in the hands of Dr. Theobalt Smith, of Boston, and Dr. Baumgarten, of Tubingen, to make all the experiments they think proper with cultures of bovine tuberculosis.

THE STRIKING MINERS

NATIONAL CONVENTION TO ASSEMBLE ON JULY 17.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 19.—The call for a special national convention has been made for July 17 and it is not expected that there will be any very important developments in the coal strike situation until that time. It is not unlikely, however, that some of the bituminous districts will take action similar to that of the Central Pennsylvania district which last night decided to cut down the soft coal production from that territory one-third. More soft coal is coming into the anthracite market from that section than the labor leaders expected and they will make a special effort to reduce the output. They are handicapped in this effort to some extent by the fact that not more than two-thirds of the 42,000 workers in the district are organized.

There are approximately about 450,000 coal miners in the United States. Of these, about 350,000, Mr. Mitchell says, are affiliated with the union, and an additional 50,000 comply with the miners' organization. The anthracite fields' delegates will go into the convention backed for a general strike. The West Virginia delegates and those from Michigan will be instructed likewise. Central Pennsylvania will send some delegates who will work against a strike, as will also Kentucky, but western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana will offset this, as it is understood that the miners in those sections are ready for a strike. The great barrier to a national suspension is the yearly wage scale agreement which many of the soft coal miners have with the companies. These agreements are looked upon as contracts, and a large percentage of miners in the west are averse to breaking them.

There will be about a thousand delegates at the convention. Mr. Wilson has already started to send out the call for the convention. The call is sent direct to every local union.

RELIGIOUS FEELING

REMARKABLE SPEECH BY THE EMPEROR WILLIAM AT AIX LA CHAPELLE.

Aix la Chapelle, Prussia, June 21.—A striking speech on religion was delivered by the Emperor William at the City Hall after his arrival at Aix la Chapelle, accompanied by the Empress and the Crown Prince Frederick Wiliam, on his way from Bonn, where their Majesties attended the celebration of the combined centennial of the raising of the Bonn Hussars, and the establishment of the Borussia corps of students of which His Majesty and the Crown Prince are members.

The Emperor said during his speech: 'It must not be forgotten that the empire was rooted in simplicity and fear of God. I look to all priests or laymen to help me uphold religion among the people in order that the German name may preserve its health and strength. This applies equally to the two creeds, Catholic and Protestant.

'It is with pride and joy that I am able to tell you that the Pope said to my special ambassador who went to Rome on the occasion of the Holy Father's jubilee, that he had always kept a high opinion of the piety of Germans, and especially of that of the German army. The Pope asked my ambassador to tell his sovereign that the country in Europe where control, order and discipline still prevailed, with respect for authority and regard for the church, and where the church could live, was the German empire, and for that the Papal See was indebted to the German Emperor.'

BEAUHARNOIS JUDGES

FAREWELL TO EX-JUDGE BELANGER AND WELCOME TO JUDGE ST. PIERRE.

The Russell House, Beauharnois, a new hotel opened by Mr. Ellis, was the scene of a most successful banquet on Thursday evening. It was presided over by Mr. Thomas Brossoit, K.C., who had ex-Judge Belanger, the retiring judge, upon his right, and His Honor H. C. St. Pierre, the newly-appointed judge, upon his left. Seated at the table of honor were Mr. H. Gervais, K.C., Montreal, and Sheriff Laberge, of Beauharnois. There were also present Mr. E. H. Bison, prothonotary of the District of Beauharnois; Mr. Lapointe, clerk of the Circuit Court of Beauharnois; Mr. C. Wilson, Mr. Henri St. Pierre, jr., Mr. W. Patterson, and Messrs. Plante, Marsan, Pellisier, Ferguson, and S. P. Leet, all advocates, of Montreal; Messrs. McEvoy, Poitras, and Numa Brossoit, and R. J. Joron, N.P., of Valleyfield; Messrs. Lerondeau and Primeau, of Beauharnois. Letters of regret at inability to be present were read from Mr. D. Macmaster, K.C., Mr. L. J. Papineau, and others.

After the sumptuous dinner had been duly discussed, speeches became the order of the evening.

The chairman having given an address of congratulation to the judges, reference was made to Judge Belanger's honorable record of thirty years' service. Judge St. Pierre was congratulated upon his elevation to the bench after a long and distinguished career at the Bar.

Ex-Judge Belanger referred at length to the years he had served, remarking that none knew as well as he how far from being perfect his own efforts as a judge had been; but under all circumstances and at all times he had striven to do his duty. His record, such as it was, had been made. He had worked hard and at all times had endeavored to be absolutely impartial. While it was true that some of his judgments had been reversed in appeal, he was also satisfied to know that the great majority of them had been sustained. (Cheers.)

His Honor Judge St. Pierre, at the outset declared himself a thorough Britisher, and though in possession of a French-Canadian heart, considered himself able to render justice to the people of the mixed community such as the County of Beauharnois is. 'Gentlemen,' said judge St. Pierre, in one of his eloquent sentences, 'I have sworn to do my duty—and I vow to you I shall do it.' (Cheers.)

Messrs. Leet, Ferguson and Patterson spoke for the Junior Bar of Montreal and addresses were also given by Messrs. Gervais, Bison, Laberge, Lerondeau and others, and the company separated after a splendid night of goodfellowship, enjoyed by all.

A STUDENT CONFERENCE

East Northfield, June 20.—The seventeenth annual Northfield Student Conference of the American and Canadian Student Young Men's Christian Associations will be held from Friday night, June 27, to Sunday night, July 6, 1902, under the auspices of the student department of the international committee. The family of Mr. D. L. Moody and the management of the Northfield Seminary have again invited the conference to meet as heretofore at East Northfield.

The speakers for both the conference and Bible School are well known men. Mr. John R. Mott, who has recently returned from a trip around the world in international Y. M. C. A. work, will preside. He will be assisted by Mr. Robert E. Speer, of New York city; the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, of the 'Northfield Extension' work; Professors Edward I. Bosworth and Henry C. King, of Oberlin College; the Rev. John Kelman, of Edinburgh University; the Rev. Chas. W. Gordon, Winnipeg, author of 'The Sky Pilot' and 'The Man from Glengarry,' and Prof. Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton University.

Running through most of the Student Conference and lasting till the end of July, a summer Bible school will be held.

MR. CARNEGIE'S LATEST BENEFACTION.

London, June 20.—Mr. Andrew Carnegie's benefactions in the shape of libraries are of almost daily occurrence. To-day he offered the Burgh of Partick, near Glasgow, £10,000, ($50,000), provided its officials undertook to conduct the library under the provisions of the public libraries acts.

ANGLICAN SYNODS

PLAIN WORDS FROM ARCHDEACON CAREY.

Kingston, Ont., June 19.—At the Synod of this diocese yesterday the election of delegates to the General and Provincial Synods, and to the Diocesan Mission Board, took up considerable time. The grants to the diocesan missions were endorsed and a strong committee was named to give effective help to the Lord's Day Alliance in its endeavors to sustain the Sabbath as a day of rest.

Archdeacon Carey was vigorous in his sermon to the synod. He dwelt on the lack of interest in the church, said men absented themselves because of a growing lack of proper Sabbath observance, and remarked that the financial side of the minister's life kept workers from entering fields. To be expected to bring up a family upon $300 to $500 a year, and keep up the style demanded, even of the poorest minister, is absurd. No wonder men are unwilling to face those things. These are good times in our country, said the preacher, and yet God seems to be cut out from them. Churchmen did not spend enough time on their knees in prayer. He called upon the Church of England to join hands with other churches to fight the demon of Sabbath desecration. If this is faithfully done the work of the church would be brought up. He urged the laymen of Kingston to discountenance Sunday excursions and keep people from patronizing them.

SYNOD OF HURON.

London, Ont., June 19.—Bishop Baldwin, in his address before the Synod of Huron yesterday, referred in happy terms to the proclamation of peace, which, he said, might be taken as a token that God had something higher and nobler in store for the great British Empire. He was pleased to notice that the great missionary problem of the church was being solved slowly, but with startling earnestness. The finances of the diocese were in a favorable condition in 1899, the total funds raised by the diocese being $205,575; in 1900, $225,172; in 1901, $241,492, and in 1902, $255,247.

The annual report of the Executive Committee showed that the total contributions of the whole diocese for all purposes increased from $241,492 in 1901, to $255,247 in 1902. Remarkable success has attended the efforts of the Rev. F. E. Roy, the diocesan agent. The subscriptions received by Mr. Roy during the year amounted to $6,288, of which $3,875 was paid in cash. The subscriptions paid during the year amounted to $5,791, the largest in any year since the beginning of the canvass and more than $1,000 greater than 1901.

MEDICAL FLEDGELINGS

NAMES OF THE MEN WHO HAVE PASSED THE FINAL EXAMINATION IN TORONTO.

Toronto, June 20.—The results of the June examinations of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario are published to-day and show that among those who passed the final examination are the following named:—H. A. Bowie, Kingston; J. G. Bogart, Berwick; John Collinson, Dixon's Corners; H. M. Collinson, Dixon's Corners; T. H. Curtin, Brockville; J. E. Drury, Shanty Bay; H. C. De St. Remy, Kingston; H. E. Hay, Kingston; G. F. Dalton, Kingston; T. S. Genge, Parham; W. S. Grimshaw, Kingston; D. E. Hodgson, Staffa; J. T. Hope, Glen Robertson; G. F. Jackson, Brockville; T. H. Leggett, Ottawa; J. W. Merrill, Kingston; E. A. Martin, Kemptville; S. F. Porter, Kingston; C. G. Robertson, Hawkesbury; D. M. Robertson, Montreal; E. Richardson, Brockville.

FRUITS OF THE TRAFFIC

SHOCKING FATE OF A BARNARDO BOY.

Lindsay, Ont., June 21.—Peter Brodie, a Barnardo boy, aged nineteen, in the employ of James Peel, a South Verulam farmer, died yesterday from the effects of an overdose of whiskey. He, in company with his employer, drove some cattle to Lindsay, and after dinner Mr. Peel gave him seventy-five cents. When they started for home, Brodie, already under the influence of liquor, produced a flask of whiskey and, against the advice of Mr. Peel, drank it all. Finally, from the effect, he fell asleep with his head hanging over the dashboard. When the house was reached Brodie was black in the face and his breathing labored. Restoratives were applied, but without effect as his heart stopped beating in a few minutes.

Advertisements.



BELL

PIANOS

Give Satisfying Results to the purchaser because they are carefully made from selected stock, ensuring durability.

"Built to Last a Lifetime."

BELL ORGANS

Are regarded Everywhere as the Embodiment of all that is Good in Organ construction.

Made by

The Bell Organ & Piano Co., Limited, GUELPH, Ont.

BRANCHES: MONTREAL, TORONTO, HAMILTON, LONDON, ENG., SYDNEY, N. S. W.

(Catalogue No. 50, Free.)

CARS ARE IDLE.

Toronto Street Railway Men Mob Those who Would Take Their Places

SEVERAL MEN INJURED BY FLYING STONES—THE MILITIA CALLED OUT.

Toronto, June 21.—The street railway employees have decided to strike and all negotiations are off. The meeting lasted from midnight until after eight o'clock.

One man only voted against the strike. The chairman, Mr. Duworth, and the leaders of the local union addressed the men as the meeting dispersed, urging them to conduct themselves in an orderly way. Opportunity was given to every man in the packed theatre to express his views and the whole question was discussed thoroughly, and when the final vote was taken the meeting, with the exception of the single vote, was unanimous for a strike. The crowd outside learned first of the division by a prolonged cheer.

A line of cars which stood on Yonge street for the men at midnight was run up to the corner of Queen and Yonge streets and left there. The people walking down to their offices looked at the empty cars and knew what had happened.

The strike goes into effect at once.

THE MEN'S DEMANDS.

(1) A uniform rate of wages of 25c an hour for all the conductors and motormen.

(2) That time and a quarter should be allowed for Sunday work.

(3) That the runs of the regular and relief men should be divided as nearly as possible so as to give each nine hours a day.

(4) That the cars be cleaned ready for the men to take out in the morning.

(5) That in cases of wrongful suspension men should be allowed their time, and that a man who considers himself wrongfully disciplined have the right to have his case investigated by a committee of employees, who shall make a report of recommendation to the management in connection therewith.

THE COMPANY'S OFFER.

(1) Wages to be increased as follows: First year, increased from 15c to 17c; second year, increased from 16 2-3c to 18c; third, fourth and fifth years, increased from 17c to 19c; after fifth and tenth year, increased from 18c to 20c; after tenth year, increased from 18c to 21c.

(2) On Sunday work an increase in wages shall be made so as to make the wages earned on that day equal to those earned on other days of the week.

(3) The company undertakes to have the cars cleaned for the motormen and conductors, in the morning, but the men shall report ahead of time, as at present without additional pay, and keep the inside and platforms of their cars clean as formerly while on duty.

(4) The company undertakes to prevent as far as possible men having to suffer any injustice by reason of being suspended without just cause, and that all shall have the right to appeal, without prejudice to their positions, to the general manager at any time.

Toronto, June 23.—The Toronto street railway strike took a serious turn early yesterday morning when the company attempted to start out cars from the barns on King street east, and on Yorkville avenue. The King street barns are in rather a rough section, and a mob of several thousand people gathered, many of whom, as subsequent events proved, came well provided with stones. At 7.42 the first car was run out of the barn. It was manned by T. Whitehead as motorman, an old employee, and William Ferrier as conductor. Thirty-five policemen guarded the car, but it had only gone a few steps when a volley of brickbats was fired at it, and within a minute not a pane of glass remained in the car. Whitehead had been hit several times, but stuck to his car, and, after crossing the Don, the two men got under cover and ran to the end of the line, where they abandoned the car and were chased into the woods by the mob.

The second car that went out had the windows smashed in a moment also, and the men were later dragged from the cars and beaten. Three other cars were sent out, and in every case the windows smashed and the men driven from their cars, all except James Quigley, one of the motormen, who was struck by a large stone and had his head gashed. Several stitches were put in his wound, and he was removed to his home.

Mr. W. H. Moore, barrister, who is confidential secretary to Mr. William Mackenzie, was on the platform of one of the first cars run out. He was struck in the face by a stone, but had the wound dressed and kept at work during the day. Two of the crowd were rather badly hurt by flying missiles and four were arrested for stone throwing. The names of those arrested are William Brown, 45 Munroe street; Ben. Finckel, 465 Queen street; Joseph Christie, 114 Duke street, and Thomas Cook, 609 King street east.

Similar scenes took place at the Yorkville avenue barns, some five cars that started out being smashed. The police reserves were all sent to the scene. The officials of the company, after holding a consultation, decided that it would be putting the lives of the men in peril needlessly to run cars without better protection.

The non-union men and old employees who had decided to stand by the company were accommodated with cots at the various barns, but late in the afternoon it was found that this was weakening the company's position, and they were concentrated at the Yorkville barns early in the evening. The men were moved in police waggons, followed by a howling mob of striker sympathizers, who jeered and threw stones. The mob in the evening gathered thousands strong, and only the throwing of large police reinforcements around the barn prevented it from being wrecked.

Meanwhile the company made a demand for more protection. At three o'clock Mayor Howland, Judge MacDougall, Mr. Kingsford, the magistrate; Mr. Curry, Crown attorney; Deputy Chief Stewart and Col. Buchan held a consultation. At four o'clock a formal requisition was made upon Col. Buchan, as district officer commanding, for a force of militia.

MILITIA CALLED OUT.

At 4.30 Col. Buchan issued orders calling out 700 cavalry now in camp at the Niagara common, and 700 of the men of the city regiments. The cavalry requisition was for 250 men of the First Hussars, London, and 250 men of the Second Dragoons, Niagara, 150 of the Bodyguard, and 50 of the Toronto Mounted Rifles. The force was instructed to entrain at the common on three specials as soon as it could be assembled, and proceed to Toronto.

The infantry called out for duty consists of 300 men of the 48th Highlanders, under command of a major, and the men paraded at 6.45 a.m. in the armories. The infantry will be held there in reserve. Each detachment sent out will be accompanied by a magistrate to read the Riot Act where necessary. The Queen's Own orders show that ten rounds of ball cartridge will be served out to each man.

MORE RIOTING.

At night rioting was renewed at all the car barns. The company set to work to concentrate its men at its Yorkville barns, preparatory to operating the belt line cars to-day. The men were conveyed from the various centres in patrol waggons, and escorted by mounted police, who plied the mob with their whips. The waggons were closed with wooden sides, and were stoned frequently as they went past the crowds with horses at a gallop. No one was hurt, however, and before dark the company had its men, probably a hundred in all, in the barn awaiting the arrival of the troops.

At the King street barn the mob after nightfall smashed every window, and were storming the big doors when police reserves arrived, and, baton in hand, drove the rioters back. The only time during the day when the company's premises were successfully invaded was at the Dundas street barn, near Toronto Junction, where in the afternoon a trailer was run out of the barn by the crowd and torn to pieces.

The strikers' committee state that they understand the company will not attempt to run cars to-day pending efforts being made by the Board of Trade committee to bring about a settlement. The G. T. R. and C. P. R. are running extra trains almost every fifteen minutes, making frequent stops. Five-cent railway fares are charged. There are some refusals of members of the militia belonging to trades unions to muster to do police duty reported at the armories.

Should the trouble continue acute, it may prevent the Grenadiers attending the coronation review at Montreal.

THE STRIKE LEADER.

Daniel Dillworth, general manager of the strikers' forces, when interviewed, said: 'We don't think the company can operate cars for some time to come without the regular men. Our organization is perfect, and the union is receiving additions to its ranks hourly from those whom the company depended upon to replace the strikers. We have a full line of vehicles in operation. We are prepared to prevent any violence. The company must provoke trouble, for the strikers will not.'

SETTLEMENT NEAR

MEN SAY THE COMPANY HAS GRANTED THEIR DEMANDS.

Toronto, June 23.—Mr. McDonald, business agent of the Street Railwaymen's Union, is quoted as saying that the strike has been settled, the company yielding all of the men's demands, including recognition of the union and increased wages.

Mr. Keating, manager of the Street Railway Company, said: 'There is a possibility of a settlement. That is all that I can say. The strike is not over yet.'

The representatives of the men and the Board of Trade officers are now conferring as to the final points of settlement.

Mr. Keating says that as soon as the police guarantee them sufficient protection the company will commence running cars.

Representative Dilworth admits that everything points to a settlement being reached shortly. Meanwhile the troops to the numbtr of about 1,500 are being held in readiness for eventualities at the armories. The company did not attempt to run the cars this morning, and all is quiet so far.

Later—The announcement made of the street railway settlement proved premature. The company is not willing to recognize the union's committee, and the strikers make recognition of the committee of men vital to a settlement.

A conference of leaders of the strike and a committee of the Board of Trade have been in session at the Board of Trade building since eleven o'clock this morning endeavoring to adjust matters. The Street Railway Company has been notified by the city to resume its service.

It is reported that Col. Buchan has been ordered from Ottawa not to use ball cartridges in case of a conflict betwene the troops and the crowd.

VERMONT REPUBLICANS

Montpelier, Vt., June 20.—The Republican party, in annual session here yesterday, passed the following resolution on the question of prohibiton in Vermont: Resolved, That the Republican party of Vermont adheres to its long cherished belief that the unrestricted traffic in intoxicating liquors is a public evil, and that material modification of the existing law on that subject should be made only after a thorough discussion and mature deliberation by the people. And we request the State Legislature at its next session to make provision for ascertaining the will of the people by a direct vote on the acceptance or rejection of a license and local option law regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, and further providing that upon popular vote in favor of such a law, duly ascertained, the same shall become a statute law of the state in force.

Gen. McCulloch was nominated for Governor, after three ballots had been cast. The other candidates were Messrs. Percival W. Clement and Fletcher D. Proctor.

MINE WORKERS' STRIKE

THE MEN ARE WILLING TO ARBITRATE.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 23.—The anthracite mine workers' strike rounded out its sixth week on Saturday without incident. The strike of 1900 when the men won a 10 percent increase, lasted exactly six weeks. In that struggle the lives of several persons were sacrificed, but in this strike the worst that has happened was the shooting of a boy two weeks ago, who is now slowly recovering.

Mr. John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, yesterday issued an address to the public for publication in the newspapers to-day. It is partly a reply to the letters of the operators declining to accede to the demands of the union, which were published about ten days ago. Briefly summarized the address says that every possible means was resorted to in the efforts to prevent the strike, claims that the cost of living has increased to the point where the miner was compelled to ask for higher wages, and denies the allegations of the operators that the productive capacity of the mine workers has fallen off; but on the other hand, claims that it has increased.

President Mitchell concludes: 'As we said, we have done all that honorable men could do both to avert and to end this strike. It is now apparent that the real purpose of the coal operators is to destroy organization among their workmen. If, by any chance, they should succeed in their design—which is not at all likely—another labor organization will spring from the ruins of the United Mine Workers of America, and the contest for living wages, for humane conditions of employment, for better education, for higher citizenship, will go on until the men who produce coal, the originating motor power which drives the wheels of commerce and industry, the product that is so essential to the welfare of society, the mineral which is the very foundation of our national prosperity, shall receive for their labor sufficient compensation to relieve them of the necessity of sending their boys and girls of tender years and frail physique, to the mines and mills, there to destroy their vitality, to assist their underpaid parents to maintain their families.

Conscious of the great responsibility resting upon us; apprehensive of the danger threatening our commercial supremacy, should the coal miners of the entire United States become participants, we repeat our proposition to arbitrate all questions in dispute; and if our premises are wrong, if our position is untenable, if our demands cannot be sustained by facts and figures, we will again return to the mines, take up our tools of industry and await the day when we shall have a more righteous cause to claim the approval of the American people.

AT PATERSON

Paterson, N.J., June 23.—Many of the silk mills were open at the usual hour this morning, but probably less than one-third of the regular number of employees reported for work. Details of infantry and cavalry were on duty at the mills to-day. There were large crowds near the mills, and the streets were full of idle workmen, but there was no disorder.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE

SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE ORDER IN THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

Quebec, Que., June 23.—Yesterday was virtually the opening day of the great festivities which will last till Friday, and which have been organized here to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the local St. Jean Baptiste Society, the golden jubilee of Laval University and the first congress of the French-speaking physicians of North America. Their festivities started with the opening by the convention of the League of the Independent French-Canadian Guards of the Dominion of Canada and of the United States. There was a parade through the principal streets of the city, presentation of respects to the religious and civil authorities, a review and inspection of the Gardes on Jacques Cartier square and a military mass at St. Roch Church. Those present included, besides the local gardes and the Papal Zouaves, the Gardes Napoleon and Salaberry, from Montreal, and similar bodies from Ottawa, St. Hyacinthe, Fall River and New Bedford, Mass., all in their picturesque uniforms and with their banners and bands. The streets through which they passed were beautifully decorated and densely crowded. They saluted the lieutenant-governor, archbishop and mayor on the way, and attended a military mass at St. Roch's Church, after which they were banqueted and went on a visit to La Bonne Ste. Anne. A state dinner will be given by the Lieutenant-Governor on Wednesday evening in honor of the apostolic delegate.

STANSTEAD COLLEGE

A SERIES OF FUNCTIONS MARKING THE CLOSE OF A SUCCESSFUL TERM.

The closing exercises of the Stanstead Wesleyan College are looked forward to every year with keen anticipation, not only by the students themselves, but by old students, the many friends of the institution from a distance and the residents of the three villages of Derby Line, Rock Island and Stanstead. This is not to be wondered at when the memory of the last commencement has not yet died though a year has come and gone. Every year, under the able administration of its hard-working principal, the Rev. C. R. Flanders, D.D., and his accomplished wife, the lady principal, Stanstead College is enhancing its reputation as a centre of culture and social influence, and so marked has been the success of the past that one is led to expect still better things year by year. In addition to these attractions, however, visitors are drawn to Stanstead by the beauty of the country. To stand on the steps of the front entrance to the main building at sunset, and watch the sun sink like a ball of fire into a sea of crimson and gold, purple and amethyst, and see the after-glow light up mountain and valley, lake and wood, with a wondrous glory, is a sight never to be forgotten. Bathed in the splendor of eventide, the peaks of the mountains in the distance seem to reach where earth comes nearest heaven.

This year the college is in possession of a building devoted to the musical branch of its work, which it has acquired through the generosity of Mrs. Wilder Pierce, Miss Pierece and the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. A. Lee Holmes. It is known as the Pierce Memorial Hall. It has thirteen class and practice rooms, and a commodious hall used for concert and convocation purposes. At the rear of the stage is a beautiful stained-glass window, placed there in memory of three little girls, Judith, Mary and Beatrice, the beloved children of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Holmes.

On Wednesday afternoon, June 11, the college trustees were formally tendered this building in behalf of the donors by the Rev. A. Lee Holmes. The gift was suitably acknowledged by the Hon. C. C. Colby, in behalf of the College authorities. The Rev. G. Ellery Read tenderly and sympathetically referred to the memorial window placed there, as he said, not in memory of the sorrow of those from whom the little ones had been taken, but of the sweet-saving influences of children in the home and community. Miss Caydon and Miss Pierce contributed vocal selections, which were greatly appreciated.

On Friday evening the students in the elocution department gave an entertainment, assisted by students in the violin and piano departments, and on Monday and Tuesday evenings of this week concerts were given by the latter departments at which programme of a high order of merit were rendered.

The piano pupils, under the instruction of Mr. Harlow Martin, have shown striking progress, playing with a precision and taste not often to be met with in more advanced performers. Dr. Torrington, of the Toronto College of Music, with which Stanstead College is affiliated, who was present at the Monday evening performance, expressed himself as highly gratified with the evidences of talent and faithful work. On Tuesday evening, in addition to the numbers rendered by the pupils, the audience was favored with a violin solo by Prof. C. W. Holmes. The selection was a Ballade and Polloniaise, by Veuxtemps, and was interpreted with true artistic feeling and finished execution. Mr. Holmes has the capacity of imparting to his students no small measure of the ideals of the true musician. Miss Cuydon, teacher of vocal music, delighted the audience with her rendition of "My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice," by Saint Saens. Special mention should be made of the violin playing of Miss Allison McBain, a fair-haired girl of eleven or twelve, who in her numbers displayed remarkable talent, and Mr. Eugene Fox, who, though deprived of sight, has in a short time made wonderful progress with the instrument. He plays with fine feeling, and accuracy. A very delightful feature of the programme was the performance of a ladies' chorus, which gave evidence of very careful training.

The students were fortunate in having for preacher this year the Rev. James Elliott, B.A., B.D., pastor of the Centenary Methodist Church, Montreal. At the service in the Stanstead Methodist Church, when the congregation of the Methodist, Congregational and Universalist Churches united for worship, the baccalameabe sermon was delivered. Taking for his text Proverbs iv., 13: "Take fast hold of instruction, let her not go; keep her; for she is thy life,' the preacher delivered a strong, helpful sermon, in which the young men and women were urged to strive for the highest, and the highest alone. In the evening the congregations united in the Congregational Church, when Professor Elliott was again the preacher.

The Convocation, held on Wednesday afternoon, was largely attended by the students and their friends. The Principal presided, and on the platform were with him the members of the Faculty and a number of the teachers as well as Mr. George Parmalee, secretary of the Educational Department of the Protestant Board, Quebec. The review of the year's work was highly satisfactory, every department showing increased efficiency and activity. The valedictory was delivered by Miss Hitchcock, and was of a high literary quality. Miss Belle McDuffee was class orator, Her subject was Cecil Rhodes, whom she warmly eulogized for his services to the Empire. Mr. Parmelee gave a brief address, in which he referred to the excellent work being done by Stanstead College, a work which, he said, could not be estimated by tabulated results sent out from Quebec. These were a very small thing compared with the broad culture of spirit and mind in the midst of such beautiful environments. He made a strong plea, also, for the cause of education, urging its claims upon those who are able to befriend it with their influence and wealth.

The conversazione held in the evening was a brilliant function ,and very largely attended. The parlors of the main building were crowded during the reception which was held by the Principal and Lady Principal, together with the members of the faculty. A select orghestra, under the direction of Mr. Wright Hovey, furnished music for the occasion, and light refreshments were served in the dining hall. The main school-room was transformed into a bower of beauty, and gave much needed extra room for the promenade that took place after the reception.

The following is a list of prize winners and graduates in the commercial department:—

PRIZES.

Valedictory, I. Arts—Miss Hitchcock.
Class Oration, III. Academy.—Miss B. McDuffee.
Music, Piano Department: Progress, 1, Miss Mary Gale; 2, Miss J. Reid. Honorable mention, Miss Ruth Stevens, Miss Mary McGregor, Miss Ethel Holmes.
Violin Department: Progress— Eugene Fox. Harmony, Miss Eunice Andrews.
Elocution, Frieda Fairman prize—Mr. Charles Howard.
II. Model, History, Lelia Hanson prize—Master R. Sturgeon.
Commercial—1, Mr. L. McClatchie; 2, Mr. C. Soles. Special—Miss Walker.

COMMERCIAL GRADUATES.

First honors—McClatchie, Soles, Walker.
Second honors—McElroy, Howard, Westgate, Blair, Stewart, Osborne, Pomeroy, M. L. Campbell, Heath, Wilkinson and Locke (equal), Hill.
Passed—Bullock, King, Pomeroy, W. F., Leavitt, Davis, Cathcart.

CHASING AN INDIAN CHIEF.

Mr. McCaskill, the chief of the provincial police, has been giving Oka his attention for some weeks. Since the return of Chief Louis Kennatosse Gabriel from England, whither he went to endeavor to lay the grievances of the Indians at the foot of the throne, another effort has been made to arrest him, in connection with the cutting of wood by Indians on the property of the Seminary of St. Sulpice. He has taken to the woods, and has baffled all efforts to find him. Louis Beauvais, a minor chief, has been captured, and two Indians who threatened an Indian who acted as guide to the officers have been arrested. There is considerable excitement among the Indians at Oka, and Chief Keennatosse's wife says that he will never be taken alive, for he believes he is right.

SPORTS.

LACROSSE.

When the Montreals and the Nationals met on Saturday afternoon both were tail-enders in the lacrosse world. By a score of four to one the Nationals went up one notch on a poor and uninteresting exhibition of the game. It was National all through.

The Shamrocks, down in New York, on Saturday defeated the Crescent A. C. team. Score, 15 to 7.

Five to nothing in favor of the visitors was the score of the match between the Young Capitals and the Carleton Place team, at Carleton Place.

The Cornwall Juniors defeated the Shamrock Juniors at Cornwall, on Saturday. Score, 12 to 2.

The Athletics, of St. Catharines, defeated the Tecumsehs at Hanlan's Island on Saturday. Score, 7 to 5.

BASEBALL.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per-cent.
Toronto	28	16	.636
Worcester	28	18	.609
Buffalo	27	18	.600
Providence	24	20	.545
Rochester	19	21	.475
Jersey City	19	28	.404
Newark	16	28	.364
Montreal	15	27	.357

ACTIVITY OF MONT PELEE

VOLCANO CONTINUES TO VOMIT A THICK COLUMN OF CINDERS.

Fort de France, Island of Martinique, Wednesday, June 18.—A column of slime, one hundred metres high, has been ejected from the volcano of Mont Pelée, and has fallen on Basse Pointe, enveloping the lower portion of the town and completely razing twenty-two houses. No loss of life has been reported.

Fort de France, Island of Martinique, Wednesday, June 18.—The volcano continues to throw forth cinders on the northern part of the island, which has been rendered uninhabitable. Previous to the failing of the mass of slime, or mud, on Basse Pointe, that place and Lorraine had been inundated by torrential rains. The part of Basse Pointe which suffered to-day is now covered to the thickness of about five metres with slimy mud. Le Precheur also suffered from this latest eruption of Mont Pelée.

The river which flows by Basse Pointe has risen four times since yesterday, and, as a result, thirty houses at Basse Pointe have been carried out to sea. The first flood was signalized by the appearance in the valley of the river of a torrent of muddy water forty metres wide and five metres high, which advanced with frightful rapidity.

During all of yesterday afternoon thick clouds of smoke issued from the crater at the head of the river, and the river itself has been rushing downward with such violence that its banks have been carried away, and the old river bed has disappeared.

Torrential rains are falling in the northern part of the island. Mont Pelée continues to vomit a thick column of cinders. The village of Le Precheur has been invaded by a stream of mud.

St. Lucia, June 21.—An ascent towards the new crater on Mont Pelée was made from Morne Rouge on June 18, by Messrs. Edmund Otis Hovey, associate curator of the Geological Department of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, and Geo. Carroll Curtis. A great volume of steam and mud issued from the crater with a roaring noise and the air was full of sulphurous fumes. Explosions like the burst of huge bombs occurred at the rim of the crater, which appeared red hot. The inhabitants are fleeing from Morne Rouge.

London, June 20.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, says the Paris correspondent of the 'Times,' the Ministers of the Colonies stated that the subscriptions of all nations to the fund for the relief of the Martinique victims amounted to nearly 3,000,000f.

THE BRITISH NAVY

REAR ADMIRAL LORD CHARLES BERESFORD GETS EXCITED IN DISCUSSION OVER THE ESTIMATES.

London, June 20.—During the course of the discussion of the navy estimates in the House of Commons to-day, Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford (Conservative), scathingly criticised the deficiencies of the navy. He declared the whole admiralty system was rotten and led to the great extravagance and the general want of efficiency of the navy, on which depended the existence of the Empire. This was the judgment of all the commissions of inquiry and had been proven to be a fact. Every increase in the number of ships and every improvement in them had been the result of outside agitation. As a result of such agitation the British Mediterranean fleet was now a fourth stronger than it was a year ago.

It was remarkable, Lord Charles Beresford said, that both army and navy officers were compelled to threaten to resign in order to get things righted. Great Britain had only twenty thousand naval reserves instead of the requisite eighty thousand, and the engine room departments were thousands of men short. As to armament, both the United States and France possessed superior guns. Blunders would continue until a separate business board was appointed at the Admiralty and was made responsible for the efficiency of the fleet. Treasury control was fatal to efficiency. As an instance, the speaker pointed out the case of Sir William Vernon Harcourt (Liberal), who, when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer, put his pen through the ammunition supplies after the guns had been ordered.

TO KILL MUSTARD

PROF. DOHERTY, OF GUELPH, DEMONSTRATING HIS METHOD.

The mustard spraying exhibition given on Wednesday afternoon by Prof. Doherty, of the Ontario Agricultural College, at the farm of Mr. Andrew Easson, North Easthope, near Stratford, Ont., was witnessed by a large gathering made up principally of farmers. The professor demonstrated the manner by mixing the copper sulphate and water. Ten pounds of the former was placed in a coarse bag and suspended in about three gallons of boiling water. In fifteen or twenty minutes all of the crystals had dissolved, and the solution was trained into the pump barrel and forty-five gallons of cold water added. This was sprayed on a piece of land a little over an acre in extent.

It was explained that the spraying should be done after the plants have produced a considerable leaf surface, but before they come into bloom. At this stage they are more susceptible to the spray than when less developed. If the spray is applied at an earlier period a second application is necessary, because of the fact that the crop will not be far enough advanced to smother out the young mustrd seedings, which will make their appearance after the operation.

The advantages of Prof. Doherty's method are enumerated as follows: It is practicable where hand pulling is not; if carried out thoroughly for four years, all the mustard that remains can be easily pulled; it makes it possible to exterminate this pest without missing a season's crop; the increase in the yield of grain, which results from the increase in the fund of plant food placed at the disposal of the crop, owing to the mustard plants having been killed, will usually cover all expense connected with the operation; the original outlay amounts annually to only 70 cents per acre.

IMPORTATION OF CLYDESDALES.

Mr. George C. Stewart, of Howick, Que., arrived in Montreal last week with an importation of Clydesdales brought over on the SS. 'Lakonia.' Two well-known dark-colored two-year-olds were bought from their breeder, Mr. Wilson Yett. They are named 'Homer' and 'Virgil,' sired by 'Good Gift' (10,564). Their dams are well bred mares of the best Keir blood, one 'Llaberta' (12,694), being bred at Keir's, and they will trace back to Darnley on both sides of their pedigrees. Another colt, 'Fair City' by name, is got by 'Sir Archie' (10,134), by the great horse 'Sir Everard,' dam 'Montrave Rona,' by 'Brooklyn.' This one has the appearance of growing into a very weighty horse of good quality, but perhaps the best bred colt in the shipment is one, as yet unnamed, sired by 'Hiawatha,' and out of a 'Flashwood' mare. If this one does not breed good stock the fault cannot be for lack of illustrious ancestors. He was bought from his breeder, Mr. Wilson Westburn, and was first this year in a large class of two-year-olds at Cambuslang. A two-year-old by 'Baron Lawrence,' by 'Baron's Pride,' and a yearling by 'Rosedale,' completes a lot of six young Clydesdales which, for individual merit, choice pedigree, color and action, are second to none of Mr. Stewart's former importations, and are well calculated to be a credit alike to the country in which they were bred, to their importer, and to any one into whose hands they may fall in the land of their adoption.

CHINESE CRUISER SUNK

ONLY TWO OF HER CREW OF A HUNDRED AND FIFTY ESCAPED.

London, June 23.—A despatch to the 'Central News,' from Shanghai, says that the Chinese cruiser 'Kai-Chi' was wrecked yesterday by a terrific explosion while lying in the Yangtse.

The 'Kai-Chi' sank in thirty seconds; 150 officers and men on board were killed or drowned. Only two men on board the cruiser escaped death.

The cruiser 'Kai-Chi' was of 2,153 tons displacement. She was 260 feet long, constructed of steel, and had one screw. She was built in 1882.

LAKE TCHAD.

FIERCE BATTLE BETWEEN FRENCH TROOPS AND MAHDISTS.

Paris, June 20.—News has been received here of fierce fighting in the Lake Tchad district of Africa between Mahdists and the French. The principal fight was ninety miles north-east of Lake Tchad.

The Mahdists, who were assisted by deserters from a native regiment, were completely overwhelmed. A horde of Tuaregs charged to within thirty paces of the French guns, and were annihilated, nearly 1,400 dead being counted in the native trenches. Nine hundred rifles were seized and the native stronghold was captured. The losses of the French are not mentioned.

ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

Stratford, Ont., June 17.—The Liberals in North Perth have decided not to enter an appeal against the decision of Judge Barron, giving the seat to J. C. Monteith, by a majority of two.

Hamilton, Ont., June 17.—The executive committee of the Hamilton Liberal Association will meet to-night to decide as to the advisability of protesting the election of Messrs. H. Carscallen and Mayor Hendrie, Conservative members elect, in East and West Hamilton respectively.

Toronto, June 17.—To-day notices were sent out at the request of Mr. J. P. Whitney, calling a general meeting of the Conservative Association of Ontario for Wednesday, June 25. The meeting will convene at Victoria Hall, Toronto, and on the day previous the executive of the province will meet in the 'Mail and Empire' building.

PEACE AGREEMENT.

Historic Document Handed to the King by Col. Hamilton.

ALL THE SURRENDERS IN THE VAAL RIVER AND ORANGE RIVER COLONIES NOW IN.

London, June 23.—Colonel Hubert Hamilton, who was entrusted to bring home the original South African peace agreement, delivered the historic document, signed by the Boers, to the King, at Windsor Castle, on Saturday. Colonel Hamilton remained at the Castle for dinner, at which Sousa's march 'Imperial Edward,' was played for the first time, by the band of the Scots Guards.

New York, June 23.—A London special says:—'News from South Africa indicates that the settlement of the war becomes more durable each day. The Boers are evidently sincere in their acceptance of the good terms, and the soldiers on each side have learned to respect each other.

Pretoria, June 23.—Lord Milner, the British High Commissioner in South Africa, took the oath as governor of the Transvaal here yesterday in the presence of a large assemblage of people. His Excellency, the Governor, was heartily cheered by those present and a salute in his honor fired from the forts.

SURRENDERS ALL IN.

London, June 18.—Under date of Pretoria, June 17, Lord Kitchener announces that 700 Boers surrendered at Bloemfontein yesterday, and that all the surrenders in the Vaal River Colony and the Orange River Colony are now complete. In the Vaal River Colony 11,225 men surrendered, and 10,813 rifles were given up, while in the Orange River Colony 5,395 men surrendered, and 5,... rifles were turned in. The figures for Cape Colony have not been fully received.

London, June 19.—Continual surprise is caused here at the revelation of the large number of Boers who were still in the field at the conclusion of the war. The surrender of 700 men at Calvinia, Cape Colony, yesterday, the majority of whom were Cape rebels, brings the total of surrendered up to date to 18,500 men.

Brussels, June 17.—The total number of Boers who surrendered, together with those who were captured, held prisoners in refuge camps, or were wounded or reported as missing, show that the Boer army during the entire war approximated 80,000 men of all ages, including the Cape Dutch.

It is reported here that Mr. Reitz, formerly state secretary of the Transvaal, and Gen. Lucas Meyer, the well-known Boer leader, will make a tour of the United States with the object of collecting money for the benefit of poor Boer families by means of a great international lottery. Gen. DeWett, it is said, will visit Germany and Austria in connection with the scheme, while Gen. Botha, ex-commander-in-chief of the Boer forces, will visit Belgium, Holland and France. Gen. Botha will also be received in audience by the King of England.

LORD KITCHENER GOING HOME.

Capetown, June 21.—Lord Kitchener will arrive from Pretoria on June 23, and will sail hence for England the same day.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF RECEIVES AN OVATION AT CAPETOWN.

Capetown, June 23.—Lord Kitchener received a great public ovation on his arrival here to-day. The town was decorated, the streets were lined with troops, and the mayor and corporation welcomed the British commander at the Town Hall and presented him with an address. In the course of his reply, Lord Kitchener, referring to the country of his nativity, paid a special tribute to the services of the Irish troops during the war in South Africa.

CEREMONY OF SURRENDER.

London, June 21.—The 'Times's' correspondent at Pretoria says the ceremony in connection with the Boer surrenders is now a stereotyped one. The places are arranged beforehand, and are always some little 'distance from the towns where the commandos belong. General Louis Botha, who accompanies General Bruce Hamilton, joins the commando about to surrender a few hours ahead of General Hamilton, in order to address the burghers and superintend the compilation of lists of officers. The proceedings generally end with a hymn and an address by the chaplain. When Gen. Hamilton reaches the commando he makes a brief speech, which always elicits the warmest approval.

The correspondent says nothing could be more satisfactory than the way the burghers behave at these surrenders. The labors of General Louis Botha in preparing the Boers for the inevitable delay in returning to their families tend to smooth matters in the Eastern Transvaal.

The number of Boers who were still in the field when the war ended is distinctly surprising, says the correspondent, but they included boys twelve years old and men of eighty.

PRAISE FOR CANADIANS.

London, June 18.—The 'Official Gazette' publishes a long despatch from Lord Roberts, being a continuation of the field despatches written when he was in command in South Africa. The communication throws no new light on the operations in the field. Appended thereto is a long list of those marked for distinguished mention. Lord Roberts speaks highly of the Canadian contingent, especially in connection with the unsuccessful attack on Cookson's camp on March 31, 1900, in which he says the Canadian Mounted Rifles sustained the heaviest loss of the day. He particularly comments on the gallantry of Lieut. Bruce Carruthers. In conclusion Lord Roberts says he wishes to record the fact that in April, 1900, Queen Victoria entrusted him with four wool scarfs worked by herself, which she desired to be distributed to four distinguished private soldiers of the colonial contingents of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. The selection of the recipients in each case was left to the colonial officer commanding the contingent. The Canadian scarf goes to Private, now Lieut. Richard Rowland Thompson, of the Royal Canadian Regiment, for personal gallantry in the field.

LORD KITCHENER'S THANKS.

Pretoria, June 18.—Lord Kitchener has sent the following identical telegram to Generals Botha, De La Rey and DeWett: 'Now that the surrender of the burghers is completed, I desire to place on record my high appreciation of the unflagging energy and unfailing tact with which you have facilitated the work of my commissioners. I recognize how much is due to your exertions that the burghers have everywhere displayed such a loyal spirit in accepting the change of government, and I can inform you that the manner in which the burghers surrendered has greatly pleased His Majesty the King, and deeply impressed the British people, who are heartily anxious to welcome them as fellow-citizens. I feel confident that a new era of complete reconciliation between all races has now dawned in South Africa.'

LORD KITCHENER'S REWARD.

London, June 19.—The House of Commons by a vote of 227 to 48 last night adopted the vote of £50,000 to Lord Kitchener for his services in South Africa.

Mr. William Redmond led the opposition to the appropriation. He repeated his charge that Lord Kitchener was personally responsible for the deaths of ten thousand children in the concentration camps, a statement which previously roused a violent scene in the House. Last night the Conservatives listened to the charge in silence. Mr. J. G. MacNeil, Irish Nationalist, and Mr. James Keir Hardie, a labor member, also opposed the grant. The government's supporters remained silent, but when the time was deemed opportune closure was proposed and adopted, thus shutting off further discussion, and the grant was adopted.

LORD KITCHENER PRAISES THE ARMY.

Johannesburg, June 20.—Lord Kitchener delivered a farewell speech at a banquet here last night that was attended by seven hundred citizens. Lord Milner was present as the civic head of the new state.

Lord Kitchener, replying to a toast describing him as the man who had won their freedom, said the army had done its best to do its duty. He praised Johannesburg for the part its men had played in the war. The regulars, both officers and men, admired the Johannesburg corps, which had stood staunch in danger and held what they had gained. They had tasted the salt of life and its savor would never leave them. They should keep their horses and rifles ready and their bodies physically fit, but should settle down and work for the Empire. Their opponents had shown the abilities and tenacity of purpose of a virile race and they should be welcomed into the Empire. They would constitute an asset of considerable importance to the Empire. The chief lesson of the war was the knowledge that all Britons fought shoulder to shoulder. Those who had helped them knew they in South Africa and elsewhere would help their countrymen when needed. The speech was enthusiastically received.

Lord Milner, in proposing a health to Lord Kitchener, paid a tribute to his will of steel, untiring energy and military skill.

Early in the day the Imperial Light Horse, which was at Ladysmith, and was prominent throughout the war, and other Johannesburg corps, were reviewed by Lord Kitchener.

The 'Gazette' has published despatches received from Lord Kitchener dated April, 1902, which refer to the defeat and capture of Lord Methuen. In these messages Lord Kitchener expresses the opinion that Lord Methuen's reverse was due to the behavior of the bulk of the mounted troops of his command, who offered a feeble and inefficient resistance, and then left the infantry and the guns to struggle against superior numbers.

In another despatch, dated March 31, in which he refers to the action, Lord Kitchener praises highly the gallant stand made in this engagement by a handful of Canadians in an isolated position. In referring to this matter Lord Kitchener remarks: 'There have been few finer instances of heroism in the whole course of the campaign.'

GENERAL FRENCH'S SPEECH.

Capetown, June 20.—General French has sailed hence for England. In a speech upon leaving Middelburg, Cape Colony, he said he hoped the rebels would be met half way in a friendly spirit, as much must be allowed for ties of blood and sympathy.

DE WETT'S WISE WORDS.

Bellefontein, Orange River Colony, June 20.—General De Wett has addressed a circular to his adjutants in which he says: 'Let me tell you that you and I and every burgher can win the heart of the new government by our future conduct, and of this conduct I am not in the least doubtful.'

CLAIMS FOR COMPENSATION.

London, June 20.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, announced in the House of Commons yesterday that the loyalist claims for compensation in Cape Colony and Natal would be provided for out of the Transvaal fund and out of the first loan raised. The total amount of the compensation to be paid to the two colonies will exceed, according to estimates, £2,000,000 ($10,000,000). The grant of £3,000,000 ($15,000,000) mentioned in the terms of surrender is not applicable to Cape Colony and Natal.

CONTINENTAL OPINION.

Berlin, June 4.—The balance is pretty fairly held here between the opinion that the terms of surrender preclude the possibility of a revival of separatist pretensions like those which led to the war and the view that the Boer element in British South Africa will cherish a desire for vengeance which may one day result in rebellion. The Agrarian 'Deutsche Tageszeitung,' in which the wish is doubtless father to the thought, believes that 'Boer national feeling and hostility to England will be inherited by future generations; the women who return from the concentration camps to the farms will see to this.' As a matter of fact, the people from the concentration camps are more likely to reconcile the men who have been in the field and who may not yet, like so many of their comrades, have fraternized with the British troops.

The 'National Zeitung' warns its readers against entertaining expectations of permanent Boer hostility, though it thinks that a part of 'la revanche' will be formed. At the same time, in the opinion of the National Liberal organ, it would betray a want of judgment 'which is at present the order of the day in dealing with English affairs' if the solution of the South African problem were to be regarded 'a priori' as impossible. 'The British have succeeded in Canada in reconciling the French element, and . . . . it is generally forgotten that in Natal the amalgamation of Boers and Britons has been more successful than elsewhere.'

The same journal, which, by the way, was one of the first to abandon the attitude of unfairness and malignity towards Great Britain which has been all but universal in the German press, entirely differs from most of its contemporaries in its estimate of the results of the war upon the prestige of the British empire. It observes:

'It has, no doubt, taken the British years to carry through that determination which was so tenaciously maintained. But if the annals of military history be consulted and a comparison instituted with those campaigns which presented corresponding difficulties in respect of the extent and character of the theatre of war these researches will by no means warrant an unfavorable opinion of the British army. The English have succeeded where the greatest military monarchies have often failed; they have managed to overcome in a hostile country those difficulties which may be described as being of a geographical nature. Before the Transvaal war who would have thought it possible that England would have been able to send a land army—we repeat a land army—of from 200,000 to 250,000 men to the other side of the globe? The English have for two years maintained an army of that strength in the interior of Africa without having any lack of the forces requisite for maintaining British authority in India, in Ireland, in China, or anywhere else. The development of England's might and her position as a great power have come out of the fiery ordeal of a mighty war, not, indeed, with the old absolute character of lordship beyond the seas (the meaning of this is to me obscure), but nevertheless in imposing strength.'

The well-known writer of the weekly survey in the 'Kreuz Zeitung' makes some remarkable confessions this morning. In the first place he attempts some apology for the campaign of calumny and slander which has been waged in Germany. He says that the press of other countries was as bad as that of Germany, though he admits that, especially in the German comic papers, 'the bounds of prudent hostility' (besonnene Gegnerschaft) were exceeded. But he adds: 'We are not at all ashamed of the feelings and sentiments from which that frequently brutal criticism sprang.' What these 'feelings and sentiments' towards the British crown, the British empire and the British army and people really were is well known to the readers of the special articles on the subject which were published by the 'Times.' But the writer in the 'Kreuz Zeitung' has another task to perform. He tries to jot down the items of profit derived by Germany from her 'neutral attitude' during the war. He says that this attitude 'secured for Germany the successful solution of the Samoa question, the establishment of our position in East Asia, and, above all, the extension and the strengthening of our navy and our mercantile marine.' Now part of this enumeration would be a shameless confession of blackmailing if it actually corresponded with the facts. Of the Samoa bargain England has certainly no reason to complain, and one is really relieved to hear that any section of Germans are at last satisfied with their position in East Asia. How an 'attitude of neutrality' facilitated the extension of the German navy and mercantile marine is still more difficult to understand, except on the assumption that the Anglophobia which did not venture to seek an outlet in intervention found one in the navy bill.

I observe that a number of journals continue to reproach the Boers for coming to terms. This is surely a most unworthy attitude on the part of those who, by their boastful assurances, directly encouraged an appeal to arms and then left their alleged protégés in the lurch.

An interesting summary of the state of public opinion here is given by the well-informed Berlin correspondent of the 'Kolnische Volkszeitung' in a despatch which appeared in the evening edition of that journal yesterday. After referring to the intensity of the impression created by the publication of the conditions of peace, he describes as empty the hopes expressed by the Pan-German and Anti-Semitic papers that the Boers thirty years hence may again revolt. Thirty years hence South Africa will probably have several million inhabitants, and the Dutch element may be overwhelmed. He comments further on the coolness of the Liberal press, and notes that one 'non-party' paper says that as the Boers have abandoned their cause Europe abandons it too. The concluding sentences of his despatch are significant:

'In any case, the utterances of the press do not exactly correspond to the feelings of the public; it would, indeed, be scarcely possible to write what the public is saying and thinking. The "man in the street" may work himself into a passion over issues which have been decided; a political organ has no reason for similar action, which would, moreover, not advance matters in the least. The criticism of German policy which one hears among the public cannot be reproduced in the press. It can be of no further use to the Boers to rant about the shape their fortune might have taken if Germany had assisted them in such and such a manner. The Boer war is at an end, and there remains nothing for us to do but to fire salutes over the dead republics as at a military funeral.'

The 'Kolnische Volkszeitung' is not afraid to draw a comparison between England in South Africa and Prussia in Poland. The Clerical organ says in the same issue:

'Our Pan-Germans, who are equally zealous in their friendship for the Boers and in their animosity against the Poles, will soon be in a fatal dilemma if they complain of "the sufferings of the Boers," and at the same moment combat the desire of the Poles to be treated as they would be in England. Mr. Balfour has declared that 'the Dutch language will be taught in the public schools of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony where the parents desire it." That is the correct point of view corresponding to natural right. The flesh of a Prussian bureaucrat to whom the state is the modern god of education, must creep at such a statement. It is possible to have every sympathy with the Boers and every aversion to the English policy of force, and yet to assert that the Boers, as regards the use of their language in schools, are far better off under English than the Poles under Prussian rule.'

Vienna, June 2.—The 'Journal of State and Political Economy' publishes what may be considered as a specimen of intelligent Austrian opinion on the war. The writer begins by observing that the war had really come to an end in 1900 with the capitulation of Prinsloo and the occupation by the English of Komati Poort. What followed was merely guerilla warfare which cost much blood and treasure, but could not possibly reverse the decision which had thus fallen. He contends that the two real, although involuntary, instigators of the war were the late Mr. Rhodes and the Emperor William. The former gave the first impulse by the Raid, which he had planned and which was carried out by his friend Dr. Jameson at the most unsuitable moment. The Raid, however, would have remained a mere incident to be forgotten within a week were it not for the Emperor William's telegram to Oom Paul. Those few words addressed by the German Emperor to the aged peasant at Pretoria were the root of the evil. On the one hand, they aroused in England an invincible mistrust of the Transvaal Government, which was believed to have secret relations with Europe. On the other, they gave rise to the impression among the uneducated Boer peasants that the hour had come to drive the redcoats into the sea and that all Europe was merely waiting for the signal from South Africa to combine its forces against England. But even then the Transvaal peasants would probably have done nothing were it not for the multitude of European adventurers attracted by the gold-fields, including a large number of Dutch professional politicians, who, owing to their having a certain amount of education, succeeded in securing the real management of affairs. It was not the Boers themselves, but the Dutch officials of the type of Leyds and Kretschmar who brought about the war. Indeed Kretschmar had in the spring of 1899 naively assured the directors of the Transvaal Railway in Amsterdam that he hoped the close of the nineteenth century would be crowned by the downfall of England.

According to the writer, the fact that this was a carefully-prepared offensive war on the part of the Afrikanders is proved, not only by the correspondence seized at Pretoria, but by the circumstance that the Orange Free State, which had absolutely no quarrel with England and had maintained friendly relations with the British Government up to Oct. 11, declared war without any diplomatic transition, and by the further circumstance that the invading Boer forces in Natal and Cape Colony immediately declared the occupied territory to be annexed.

The writer anticipates that the war and its result will prove a blessing not only to South Africa and to its native population, but also to England herself by promoting a thorough reorganization of her army and a reform of her financial system. Under its influence the idea of a closer union between the Mother Country and the colonies has made more progress than it would otherwise have done in thirty years. At the present day the most popular men in England are Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Milner, two typical representatives of the English middle class, which accomplishes the task it has set itself with indefatigable perseverance, and for which every reverse is but an incentive to increased effort.

TERMS NONE TOO LIBERAL.

Mr. Barton, prime minister of the Australian commonwealth, in a speech at the banquet of the Imperial South African Light Horse Association, declared that the terms granted to the Boers were not too generous, for they brought good will as well as peace. He hoped that the constitution would not be suspended in the Cape Colony, because such a suspension of free institutions for even a day was a dangerous experiment.

London, June 21.—The 'Fortnightly Review,' in an editorial, expresses itself as apprehensively dubious concerning Great Britain's capacity for the self-imposed task of governing one-quarter of the globe, and one-third of its inhabitants. The paper hazards the conjecture that the peace at Pretoria marks the limit of Great Britain's expansion, and that she has fought her last war of conquest.

TWO MORE CANADIANS DEAD.

Ottawa, June 17.—Although peace has been declared in South Africa the dreaded casualty list is still reported to the militia headquarters, and dysentery and enteric fever, which have caused so many deaths during the war, still add to their list of victims. To-day a cable was received by the Governor-General, in reply to a telegram, sent on June 11, and stating that Troop Sergeant J. F. Melville and Trooper George Edward Stirling were dead.

Melville died of dysentery on Feb 23, at Vet River. He was a member of 'E' Division, S.A.C. Enlisted in Canada, and his mother resides at Gordon Lodge, Little Hampton, Surrey, England. The War Office was informed of his death on Feb. 25.

Mr. Chamberlain, who replies to the inquiries made relative to Stirling, states that he died on April 28, of endocarditis. He was a member of 'A' Division, S. A. C.

ILL OF ENTERIC.

Ottawa, June 19.—The dreaded enteric fever has made its appearance among the boys of the 3rd Mounted Rifles, who have only recently landed in South Africa. The first one reported dangerously ill is George Thomas Robb, of Ottawa. A cable received by the Governor-General states that Robb was ill on June 14 at Pinetownbridge.

Word has also been received that E. C. Redswell and Louis Freeman, members of the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles, were dangerously ill with enteric, the former at Pietermaritzburg on June 16 and the latter at Klerksdorp on June 17. Redswell enlisted at Medicine Hat, and Freeman at Hamilton, Ont.

DANGEROUSLY ILL.

Ottawa, June 17.—A cable from the casualty department announces the dangerous illness on June 13, at Elandsfontein, of Wm. Bell, of Hamilton, of enteric fever, and Farrier W. H. Hunter, of Winnipeg, of a gunshot wound, and on June 15, at Klerksdorp, of William Hales, Winnipeg, of enteric. All belong to the 2nd C. M. R.

Ottawa, June 21.—A cable to the Governor-General to-day announces that Warren Craig, 'C' division, S. A. C., was dangerously ill of enteric fever on June 18 at Standerton. His father lives at Newcastle, N.B.

Troopers T. Lake and C. Davidson, of the 2nd C. M. R., have been invalided from South Africa to England.

CANADIANS MENTIONED.

London, June 20.—A supplementary issue of the 'Gazette' announces that the following Canadians, who participated in the South African war, have been recommended for meritorious mention: Surgeon Fiset, and Captain Burstall, of the Royal Canadian Regiment; Trooper Sergt. Carley, of the Strathconas, now a liuetenant in the Imperial Yeomanry, and Private E. F. Waldie, of the Canadian Mounted Rifles.

GOES TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Toronto, June 19.—Miss Rena Smith, daughter of the Rev. Dr. J. V. Smith, pastor of Carlton Street Methodist Church, left yesterday for South Africa to accept an appointment in the Methodist College at Grahamstown, Cape Colony. Miss Smith won an honor certificate in modern languages at her graduation at Toronto University this year. The Rev. Dr. Smith will go as far as England with his daughter.

SECOND MOUNTED RIFLES.

Ottawa, June 17.—In a letter received from Colonel Evans, commanding the 2nd Regiment C. M. R., dated Vryburg, May 14, the latter describes the work the regiment had had to perform since the fight at Hart's River, on March 31. Colonel Evans says:—'Every night when camp is made trenches have to be dug and as my regiment averaged from three to five miles of front when the trenches were finished, when they had had their "grub" the men are only too glad to turn in for their well-earned rest.

If you could look in upon us you would observe a slight difference in our personal appearance after two months' steady work in the field.

'In all the drives and operations the regiment always secures far more than its proper average of prisoners, cattle, etc., which are handed over to the proper authorities. The regiment is very keen, likes hard work, and, considering everything its health is far above the standard. There is an armistice on at present, but we expect there will be some hard work before all the irreconcilables are taken. I see that we are to have 2,000 more Canadians. It is a great country to train in.'

HOW PRIVATE DAY AND CORP. KNISLEY DIED.

Ottawa, June 18.—In his diary of May 11, received at the Militia Department yesterday, Lt.-Col. T. D. B. Evans, commanding the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles, quotes the following letter received from Private Brace in connection with the death of Corporal Knisley and Private Day:—

'On Monday, March 31, we were separated from our troops by the 28th M. I. rushing through us. When we found we could not get back to the camp, at Knisley's suggestion we tried to find the transport as the best thing to do under the circumstances. We wandered about nearly all night, and at last concluded we were lost. Towards morning we rested for two hours and gave our horses the last feed of oats. Next morning we moved off at daylight in a south-eastern direction, and kept on riding all day, hoping to strike some place familiar. At four o'clock we were attacked by four Boers. We extended and galloped for a corn patch about half a mile away. Then we dismounted and fired in volleys for half an hour, when the Boers disappeared. We remounted and were soon re-attacked. We extended again and galloped to a Kaffir kraal and held them off till dark. It was raining very hard and was very dark. In the dark and rain we moved off again leading our horses for about three miles, when we mounted and rode for another three or four miles. We were utterly exhausted and lay down on the wet ground in the rain. We had no rations and no forage. When the moon came out we rode about three miles more, when we reached a kopje which we thought was a good place for defence.

'On Wednesday morning eight Boers came toward us. We opened fire and shot two of their horses, when they parted and took cover. We then noticed several hundred Boers on our left. They sent about fifty over to us. We fought for five hours, till about one o'clock. They made it very hot for us. We were about thirty yards apart. Knisley was next to me. The Boers got to within 200 yards of us, when they discovered a side from which we had no cover. We kept up communication with each other by calling out, but for the last half hour we had no response from Knisley or Day. Our ammunition was about expended. We consulted together and decided that it was either surrender or annihilation, so we decided to surrender.

'We held up our hands, and one party of Boers beckoned us to them, but others kept firing at us. They went through us, taking everything but our underclothing, even to our hats and boots. I asked the commandant to let me look for my two comrades, who were likely wounded. He said: "You need not mind them; they have been dead some time; shot through the heart." I then asked him to allow us to bury them, but he said they would bury them with their own men. I then took out my prayer book and commenced the burial service, the Boers joining, kneeling and taking off their hats. After the service they returned me my serge coat and a pair of Boer trousers, and McCall and Cline got a pair of Boer shoes. The commandant complimented us on the fight we had put up, and gave us a pass to prevent other parties of Boers molesting us and pointed out the way to Klerksdorp, saying it was about sixty miles. We reached Klerksdorp on Friday at noon, travelling two days and two nights. We had no food and have been in hospital since suffering from exhaustion, exposure, etc., resulting in rheumatism.

'Corporal Knisley and Private Day are buried about four miles south of Woolmarans, along the telegraph line.'

A VALUABLE RELIC

Within the past few days there has been exhibited in Montreal a unique and historical ring, reputed to be the identical engagement ring of Martin Luther. If it is not the real article its manufacture alone makes it valuable, as it is a splendid specimen of a jeweller's skill. The ring, which was remarkably light for its size, had on the inside the inscription 'D Martino Luthero Catharino v Boren,' while encircling the ring was a figure of Christ on the cross, the ladder, cords, scimitar, a heart and sceptre. The relic is owned by Captain E. M. Svendsen, late of the Norwegian barque 'Longfellow,' which was wrecked off Matane on May 11, while on a voyage from Norway to Quebec. Captain Svendsen, who believes that he has the genuine article, states that the ring was given to him by a Swiss passenger in whose family it had been for a number of years.



FRONT VIEW OF LUTHER'S ENGAGEMENT RING.

CLOSING SALE
BARGAINS
IN NEW AND SECOND-HAND
ORGANS

Styles suitable for the Parlor, Chapel, or small Churches, by the following makers:

KARN, MASON & HAMLIN, DOMINION, UXBRIDGE
and NICHOLS & GERRISH.

Even if you feel that you are not quite ready just now, if you intend to get an organ in the near future it will more than pay you to make an extra effort and buy one of these instruments. Each one is a BONA FIDE BARGAIN. As we have transferred our agency all our stock MUST be sold by SEPT. 1st, REGARDLESS of cost. Some A1 bargains in new and second hand pianos. FREIGHTS prepaid to any part of Canada.

THE KARN CO., KARN HALL BLD'G., St Catherine St., Montreal.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

Mr. W. S. Greenside's hoop mill, four miles from Paisley, was completely destroyed by fire on Monday.

The Rev. James E. Richardson, superannuated Methodist minister, died at Kingston on Monday of last week.

David Cummings, postmaster at Arva, who disappeared seven weeks ago, is still missing.

Corbin Ross, aged eighty, was struck by a train at Brampton and hurled 20 feet away, but escaped with a shock.

The Oddfellows' Grand Lodge at Belleville has concluded its meeting. Mr. W. H. Shaw, Toronto, was elected Grand Master.

Mr. T. W. Standing, head master of Carleton Place School, has been appointed school inspector for the County of Brant.

Captain L. H. Pouliot, of Ottawa, was drowned in the Rideau canal in trying to save his niece, who was rescued by a young man named William Headley.

Mr. Wm. Hill, one of the oldest J. P.'s, is dead at his home in the Township of Elizabeth, near Brockville, aged 93 years.

The Rev. Canon McCarthy, of St. Bridget's Church, Ottawa, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his elevation to the priesthood on Monday.

The Ottawa subscriptions in aid of the erection of memorials over the graves of the deceased Canadians in South Africa amount to $3,114.

Amherstburg has passed a bonus to the Windsor, Sandwich, and Amherstburg Railway to extend their line from Windsor to Amherstburg, of $10,000.

The Knapp Tubular Steamship Company is negotiating with the Brockville Council in reference to establishing a shipyard at Brockville.

Officers of Canadian fishery protection cruisers complain that the killing of fish by dynamite is still practiced by United States visitors.

The Ottawa and New York Railway will remove to Ottawa the shops now situated at Santa Clara, N.Y., where the pay roll is $4,000 per month.

At Mississippi an express train on the K. & P. Railway killed James Bartraw, who was lying across the track. The man is supposed to have been sleeping.

A lamp in the hand of Mrs. Dewart, a servant in the employ of Mrs. Gallagher, of Hamilton, exploded, setting fire to the house, and burning the woman to death.

The Ontario Synod in Kingston on Thursday voted down proposals to change the name to 'the Canadian Catholic Church,' and 'the Anglican Church in Canada.'

Mr. James E. Patterson, a Pottersburg farmer who was thrown from his waggon in a runaway accident in London on Tuesday, died on Thursday without having regained consciousness.

At Brantford, the Quirk inquest was again adjourned on Tuesday night, and it is claimed the Crown has good reasons for not concluding the investigation at once.

Mr. T. H. Noxon, formerly mechanical superintendent of the Noxon Works, Ingersoll, and latterly engaged in the oil business in Southern California, is dead.

The Hon. Sydney Fisher will deliver the inaugural address at the unveiling on July 1 of the monument to the Canadians who fell at Eccles' Hill in the Fenian Raid.

John R. Peckham, ex-treasurer of Niagara Falls, who was extradited from the United States, has been committed for trial on a charge of misappropriating municipal funds.

The induction of the Rev. J. A. McConnell to the pastorate of Morton and Lyndhurst in the Presbytery of Kingston, took place on Thursday evening last at Morton.

Walter Barry, 68 years of age, and a veteran of the Crimean War, was found lying face downwards in a pool of water in a swamp seven miles from Ottawa, on Tuesday, dead from exposure.

Mrs. Dora Vedder, aged twenty-six years, was riding on the 'devil strip' in Ottawa, on Thursday, when, to avoid a car, she turned in front of another, going in the opposite direction, and was instantly killed.

Benjamin McGregor enlisted in the Governor-General Foot Guards at Ottawa the day before prorogation, and after serving that day disappeared, leaving a two-year-old child, and has not been seen since.

While crossing the M. C. R. tracks near London, Ont., a milkman named E. Poile, and Mrs. Farnsworth, an old woman of sixty years, had a narrow escape, for a passing train cut off their horse's head.

During a thunderstorm on Tuesday Mr. William Sutherland, of North Dorchester, near London, had a narrow escape from being instantly killed. A cow which he was milking was struck dead by lightning, and Mr. Sutherland was stunned.

A Canadian Pacific official in the freight sheds at Fort William, William Verger, who had been in the employ of the company for 18 years, committed suicide on Friday by drowning himself in the Neebing river, owing, it is supposed, to domestic troubles.

Mrs. Richard Skuce, an aged inmate of the House of Refuge, at Stratford, committed suicide on Friday morning by jumping from the window of her room to the ground, a distance of eighteen or twenty feet.

The swearing in of special constables by the Michigan Central Railway at St. Catharines is considered an indication that they expect a strike of the machinists, owing to their preparations to introduce piecework and discharge forty-seven men opposed to the system.

Some time ago the ratepayers of Brockville voted down a bonus to give $20,000 to the Union Hat Works of St. John's, Que., to settle in Brockville, and now, in response to a numerously-signed petition, the Town Council has consented to submit the by-law again on July 14.

The ratepayers of Cornwall, on a very small vote, carried three by-laws on Tuesday—to abolish the Board of Water Commissioners and have the department managed by the City Council; to raise $11,000 for a new hydraulic plant at the pumping station; and $10,000 to cover an existing overdraft.

After an exciting chase on the dark river at three o'clock Tuesday morning the United States Customs officials arrested George Richards, a well-known young Windsor man, who, they said, landed three Chinamen on the American side. Richards claims the arrest illegal, as he says he was in Canadian waters.

By the explosion of one of the large boilers at the Ontario Lumber Company's mill at French River, on Saturday afternoon, two men, George Webster, sawyer, and Hugh Campbell, fireman, were instantly killed. The mill was not running at the time of the accident, it having been shut down temporarily for repairs. The men killed were both married, their families living at French river.

Miss Minnie Dundas, of 241 Bain avenue, was killed on Thursday night by a Grand Trunk excursion train at the Pape avenue crossing, Toronto. The train was from Rosebank, carrying the Sunday-school picnickers of Elm Street Church. Miss Dundas was an Irish girl having been in Canada only a short time She was employed in the Christie-Brown Company's factory. Her parents are expected to arrive in this country soon.

On the afternoon of Wednesday, June 18, the marraige of Miss Laura Charlotte Williams, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Williams, to the Rev. R. H. Whiteside, of the Montreal Conference of the Methodist Church, took place at the home of the bride's parents, Zurich, Huron county, Ont. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. Yaeger, in the presence of a large number of guests. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Ethel Williams, while the groom was supported by the Rev. Chris. Baker, of the Wesleyan College.

QUEBEC.

The unveiling of the Latimer Monument at Granby has been postponed till the autumn.

Magog has placed its arrears of rental and poll taxes in the hands of an attorney for collection.

For the month of May at Sherbrooke the customs duties paid were $14,477,72; ahead of May, 1901, by $2,939.12.

The Rev. Dr. Richmond Shreve, of Cooperstown, N.Y., has been offered the rectorship of St. Peter's Church, Sherbrooke.

Judge Lynch presided over the last term of the Superior Court before the long vacation at Sweetsburg last week. It was a busy term.

It is not unlikely that the Hon. S. A. Fisher may go to Japan in the fall. He is preparing plans to open up a trade in Canadian food products with Japan.

Sir Alphonse Pelletier, ex-Speaker of the Senate, received a letter yesterday from Lord Strathcona, enclosing a subscription of $10,000 towards the jubilee fund of Laval University.

The Hon. H. Thomas Duffy has gone to England to represent the Province of Quebec at the Coronation. Premier Parent's public duties would not permit him to go.

A landslide in St. Valier parish, Bellechasse county, on Wednesday last, carried a flour mill and dwelling, owned by Raymond Bilodeau, a distance of thirty feet. Mrs. Bilodeau and her five-year-old daughter were killed.

Dr. J. C. Colby, younger son of the Hon. C. C. Colby, of Stanstead, has graduated in medicine at McGill and received his degree at convocation last week. He was the valedictorian of the medical class.

Richmond has decided to celebrate Coronation Day. The programme will consist of a parade in the morning, athletic games in the afternoon and an enteretainment and fireworks in the evening.

Lord Strathcona has sent $100 towards the Huntingdon Academy Jubilee Fund, which has now passed the $1,200 mark. To pay bursaries of an amount worth competing for, a fund of at least $5,000 is required.

The directors of the Sherbrooke Exhibition have received official notification that the Quebec Government will grant the exhibition $12,000 to be paid in annual instalments of $3,000 cash. The directors expected more.

Two hundred and forty-five employees of the Louiseville Lumber Company, Louiseville, have gone on strike. They demand that the hours be reduced from eleven to ten hours a day. Some of them destroyed part of the company's plant, and nine are now under arrest.

It is announced that the Federal Government is about to expend $30,000 on very necessary repairs, alterations and improvements on the quarantine station at Grosse Isle. Better buildings, better accommodation and better drainage, as well as water and baths, will be provided.

Messrs. William Farwell, J. S. Mitchell, W. S. Dresser, S. W. Jenckes, Geo. Pierce, the Hon. C. C. Colby, J. R. Woodward and Prof. Dunn have been named a committee to ask aid from the Quebec Government to build a smelter at Sherbrooke to treat the copper ores of the Townships. Mr. J. R. Woodward pointed out that there are no less than fifteen copper mines within thirty-five miles of Sherbrooke which might be worked at a profit if smelter facilities were provided.

By the fall of an overloaded freight elevator at Manuel & Sons veneer mill at Richford, Vt., last Thursday afternoon two men were killed outright and twenty-two persons were more or less injured, some of them fatally. It was at the end of the day's work and the employees crowded into the elevator, which gave way and fell a distance of thirty feet. Charles Wilson, aged 19, and Sidney Harvey, aged 30, were killed instantly. The latter was a married man and hailed from Sweetsburg.

William Dowd, alias William Davis, alias Canada Bill, who with four others broke jail at Sherbrooke, in February, 1900, after having been arrested for blowing the safe of the People's Bank of Halifax, at Danville, Que., and stealing $5,000 has been returned to Sherbrooke, where he will stand trial. He was arrested in Pennsylvania. Dowd is a Montrealer, and five or six years ago was considered one of the cleverest lacrosse players in Canada. Evil companions were the chief cause of his undoing.

The Federal Government has erected a monument at Eccles Hill to commemorate the valor displayed by the home guards and volunteers, who put an end to the Fenian invasion at that point in 1870. The grant for the monument was secured from the Minister of Militia through the good offices of Mr. D. B. Meigs, M.P., for Missisquoi. The monument is to be unveiled Dominion Day with appropriate ceremonies. Among the speakers will be the Hon. S. A. Fisher, the Hon. G. B. Baker, Mr. D. B. Meigs, M.P., the Hon. J. C. McCorkill, and Judge Lynch. The arrangements are being made by the Missisquoi Historical Society.

'Died from fear' was the verdict rendered by the coroner in the case of Mrs. Labranche, wife of the restaurant keeper of Otterburn Park, who dropped dead on the track, after having clung to a post on a bridge while a train dashed by. The deceased was crossing the railway bridge, accompanied by her husband, and when the couple had reached the centre of the structure a train was perceived coming at a furious rate, and death seemed certain. There was little time to decide what to do. Mr. Labranche placed his wife close to a post at the side of the track and told her to cling to it for dear life, while he held to the other side. Just when the couple were out of danger and the train had glided past, Mrs. Labranche threw up her hands and fell dead on the rails. The deceased was only 30 years of age, and leaves a family of six children.

Damien Filiatrault, 39 years of age, was found dead by his brother yesterday afternoon in a roadway in the woods with the side of his head blown off, a short distance from the village of Ste. Rose. He had been out hunting. The deceased attended mass in the morning and left before it was over. Going to the home of his mother, he took out his gun and said he was going shooting. He remarked to his mother when going out of the door not to be anxious if he was late in returning. About 3 o'clock his brother started out to look for him and received a great shock when he discovered him in the woods sitting on the side of a small hill with his body bent over to the side and the gun lying on the ground beside him. He was quite dead. Dr. Prudhomme was called, but he was beyond human aid, and Coroner McMahon was at once notified. Filiatrault was for some years residing in the United States, but had returned to his family a short time ago. His neighbors have noticed nothing unusual in his appearance or manner. He leaves a widow and four children and has a large number of connection in Laval county.

THE WESTERN PROVINCES.

The trackmen of the Canadian Northern are seeking a new tariff, an advance of fifteen percent over the old rates.

Mr. C. Doelker is going in for a new business at Atlin, poultry ranching on a large scale on the First Island. He has to import his first stock.

The customs officials have seized from five to six thousand head of cattle, said to have been smuggled across the line from the United States into the North-West Territories.

The Rossland Citizens' Committee has reported in favor of meeting the anticipated civic deficit by a reduction of the Mayor's salary, the abolition of those of the aldermen, a reduction in the salaries of the leading officials, and an addition of two mills to the local rate of taxation.

The Rev. Mr. Hetherington, of Dawson, goes to Kamloops to take charge there of the Methodist Church and its people. He is a pioneer minister of Dawson, and when he first came to the camp, in 1898, ministered in a tent. For this a fine church and adjacent parsonage have been substituted.

Mayor Megaw has resigned office at Vernon, B.C., in consequence of a charge being brought against him of selling goods to the City Council. The Mayor denies having a personal interest in any contract with the city, but admits that foremen engaged in city work have, at their instance and in their own names, bought goods for use in city work at his store. The controversy has caused much bitter feeling in Vernon.

Fred. Gillard was brought up at Vernon, B.C., last week, charged by Mrs. Sigalet with wounding her cattle. Her cows had repeatedly broken into Gillard's field, owing to the rotten fences. Gillard fired at them with a shot gun, and hit several. He was convicted and fined $30 or three months. The fine was paid.

The sentence of death passed upon the Indian, Tom Lemac, at Regina, has been commuted to life imprisonment. He murdered a fellow Salteaux named Josiah Matoney, at Qu'Appelle, on Sept. 6, 1894. The latter was found by a neighbor almost dead, being shot through the abdomen. He died soon after. The murderer went off to the States, but after eight years was brought back and convicted. It was shown that he was under the influence of liquor. Moreover, there was nothing in the evidence to show whether the murder was not the result of provocation and a quarrel. Lemac will go to Stony Mountain penitentiary.

Walter Gordon, convicted of murder, was hanged, at Brandon, on Friday last. The crime for which he paid the death penalty was committed on July 31, 1900. He had arranged to buy a farm from a young Englishman named Daw for the sum of five thousand dollars. The two went off together on a buckboard, ostensibly to attend to the execution of the deed. That was the last seen of Daw alive. Gordon professed to have paid over the money, and so told a hired man named Smith. The latter remarked that Gordon had not bought his share (Smith's). Words ensued between them, and Smith was shot. Both bodies were thrown into an old well. When they began to smell Gordon killed a dog and threw its body into the same hole to explain the odor. After some weeks he began to fear detection, and went to the United States. For some time he was an army cook there, and later deserted to enlist with one of the Canadian contingents for South Africa. He was arrested at Halifax. His father, a resident of Whitby, tried to prove that there was evidence of insanity on his mother's side, but this did not satisfy the jury. Dr. Phalen, an expert, who examined Gordon last week at the request of the Attorney-General, pronounced him of sound enough mind.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

The Hon. C. H. Labillois was tendered a banquet at Edmundston on Thursday evening last.

The strike of granite workers at St. George ended Wednesday, the manufacturers agreeing to the men's terms with some modifications.

At Fredericton, on Tuesday, Jack, the ten-year-old son of Mr. John Hayward, of Newcastle road, broke his back by falling out of a hammock.

At Barrington on Thursday evening last Julius Rill, a young Jewish lad, was acquitted of the charge of murdering Nathan Kaplan, at Clark's Harbor last autumn.

Richard Bateman, while engaged in blasting rocks in the river, some miles above St. Stephen, Monday, had his right hand shattered by the explosion of a stick of dynamite.

At Hampton on Saturday week, Mr. James H. Smith was kicked by a colt and badly cut and bruised about the head and face and arms. He was unconscious for a time.

William Trescott, an Indian, who hails from Prince Edward Island, has been sent to jail from St. George on a charge of abducting the fourteen-year-old daughter of Matthew McClanaghan.

At Amherst, James Spicer accused of the murder of John Spicer, a relative, was found guilty of manslaughter. Mr. Justice Townsend sentenced him on Saturday to fifteen years' imprisonment.

As Dr. Webb's special engine was going to Metapedia, on Wednesday, an unknown man was run over and killed near Tide Head. He had 'Young America' tattoed on his arm and a motto of some order on his breast.

The old Springdale Paper Mills, on the south branch of the Salmon River, three miles from Penobsequis, Kings county, were destroyed by fire on Monday evening, also four other dwellings.

Mr. David Cohen, of Fox Point, fifty-seven years of age, an industrious and highly respected resident, was found near his home dead, with a shot gun lying near the body. The charge from the gun had entered his stomach.

At Digby, on Wednesday, the customs inspector, Mr. Jones, seized the schooner 'Nellie' for towing out the wrecked 'Ora' and casting her adrift in the bay. The wreck will likely be broken up. The 'Nellie' will be released on payment of $400.

Smallpox in bad form is reported from Hawkshaw, York county, where there are two cases. Mrs. Morgan Mason recently visited Woodstock, and she is down with the disease, as is also Mrs. Thomas Thompson, a neighbor. More cases are feared.

As the steamer 'Aberdeen' was slowing up at her wharf, Woodstock, on Thursday evening, the passengers and crew saw the body of a woman floating by in the river. The body is that of Mrs. Cyr, of Grand Falls, who recently drowned her child.

At Woodstock, on Tuesday a sad drowning accident occurred. Arthur Foster, a son of Mr. James Foster, a C. P. R. engineer, was playing with another boy above Grant's factory and fell into the creek. The body was recovered.

At Moncton, on Wednesday, the four-year-old child of Mr. James Shane, foreman for Mr. W. H. Humphrey, got some matches and in lighting them ignited his night shirt. He was badly burned about the legs and body. Although his injuries are serious they are not considered fatal.

Ten acres of land on Sugar Island, owned by Mr. John Kilburn, of Fredericton, has been sold to Mr. George J. Colter for $1,200. Mr. Seopher Dunphy, of Mouth of Keswick, has secured from Mr. Wm. Campbell 18 acres on Keswick Island, paying $2,000.

The committee appointed by the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company with reference to the tenders for the construction of the extension of the Central Railway from the Newcastle coal fields to Gibson, decided to accept the tender of the Barnes Construction Company for the performance of the work.

The New Brunswick Petroleum Company commenced torpedoing their wells at St. Joseph's College, on Thursday. A well 800 feet deep was nitroglycerined, but so far no results are visible. Boring still continues at Hillsboro, one well being 1,400 feet deep. Oil sands are being struck in two or three places.

At Digby, Wednesday, an inquest was held on the body of Augustus Whilhelm, found on the shore at Smith's Cove. It is believed there was foul play. A number of witnesses testified to a row between Cameron Sims and deceased during Monday evening. He was a fisherman on the schooner 'Daisy Linden.' Some witnesses swore to threats having been made by Cameron Sims against deceased.

The Rev. H. M. Spike, one of the oldest Church of England ministers in New Brunswick, on Thursday closed fifty years in the ministry. He is now retired, but still often officiates. A reception was held at St. Jude's Church and Church of England clergymen of the city presented him with an address and a gold headed cane. Among his pastorates have been Tusket, Petit Riviere and Newport, N. S.

The will of Margaret Little was filed at Halifax, on Tuesday. The testator bequeaths $500 each to the Protestant Orphans' Home, Deaf and Dumb Institution, School for the Blind, and the Foreign Mission Fund of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. A bequest of $300 is made to the Protestant Industrial School, and, after several small bequests to servants, the residue is to be paid in equal shares to the Ministers, Widows and Orphans' Fund and the Fund for Aged and Infirm Ministers of the Presbyterian Church.

NOTES OF THE NEWS

Lord Salisbury is suffering from a chill.

Storms and cold and rainy weather is reported from all over Europe.

Mayor Albert Ames, of Minneapolis, has been indicted by the grand jury on the charge of offering a bribe.

The Rev. Joseph Parker, D.D. minister of the City Temple, London, is very ill.

A severe earthquake shook the Himalayan ridge, on the northern border of India.

The Imperial Parliament has decided to hold an autumn session to dispose of the Education Bill and other business.

W. E. Johnson was killed and W. T. McMichael fatally wounded in a three-cornered pistol fight at Oklahoma city.

Over two thousand persons took part in a rush of homeseekers on Fort Hall reservation land in Idaho, opened for settlement.

Dr. William Lowe Bryan was unanimously elected president of Indiana University, to succeed Dr. Joseph Swain, who resigned.

A couple of Americans are said to have made a good sum out of a swindle in connection with booking seats for the Coronation procession.

Illinois women are making efforts to get the Democratic convention to adopt a plank granting them suffrage rights.

The Hon. Edward Blake was knocked down by a cab in London on Saturday, and received bruises, but not of very serious character.

It has been suggested in London that every town in Canada plant an oak tree on Coronation Day, to be known as King Edward's oak.

An earthquake shock lasting twenty minutes occurred at Chilpancingo, Mexico, on Monday, and great terror prevailed.

General Bonnal has been retired by President Loubet from the post of commandant-in-chief of the French Army School.

Clashes between the coal and iron miners and the police at Wilkesbarre are on the increase, owing to the growing insolence of the deputies.

It is reported in Valparaiso that certain Chilian warships have already been ordered to be laid up in consequence of Chili's recent agreement with Argentina.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will represent the King at the coronation durbar to be held in India next January, when Lord Kitchener will command a great military display.

A Norfolk and Western trainman found six sticks of dynamite on the railway near Graham, Va., and while removing the explosive he was fired upon from ambush.

The strike of the telephone linemen against the Chicago Telephone Company has ended in a compromise, and the 550 men on strike since Oct. 8 ot last year, have returned to work.

While amusing herself by placing pins on the track of the Louisville and Nashville Railway, Olga Ruth, aged ten, was struck by a switch engine and instantly killed at Evansville, Ill.

The Wilkesbarre Lace Manufacturing Company were compelled to close down on Monday because the management refused to discharge five girls whose relatives were at work in the mines.

'Simpson's Tavern,' a long-famous restaurant in the Strand, has been compulsorily taken over by the County Council of London for the widening and improvement of the street.

A fire aboard the new Atlantic liner 'Eclipse' at Greenock, on Wednesday, destroyed her stores, and her departure for New York was necessarily postponed.

Mr. Ira A. Shaler, the contractor, who has been building the Rapid Transit tunnel in Park avenue, New York, was struck on the head on Monday by a stone and probably fatally injured.

The United States Senate passed the Spooner amendment to the Nicaragua Canal bill, which will leave the President to choose the Panama route should the title be considered satisfactory.

A gang signing themselves the 'Chain Gang Robbers' have kidnapped Nel. Anderson, jr., son of a prominent merchant of Birmingham, Utah, and demand $5,000 for his release, threatening to cut off his arms and legs if it is not paid.

A column of slime 100 meters high has been ejected from the crater of Mont Pelée, which, falling on Basse Point, completely destroyed 22 houses of the lower town, though no lives were lost.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has increased his grant of $20,000 to Windsor for a free library to $25,000, to provide a building, such as is required, as the School Board could not raise the extra $5,000.

John Johnson, colored, awaiting execution at Ellicott City, Md., for the murder of a pedler named Israel Radotsky, fired the jail and hanged himself, but was cut down before his condition became serious.

It is expected in Spain that, at a meeting of the Carlists to take place shortly at Barcelona, they will decide to recognize Alfonso as the lawful King of Spain and renounce further attempts to bring about an uprising.

The faculty of the University of Michigan, on account of an alleged ring to control student elective officers, dropped George E. Maxey, student orator, from the classday programme, and he will not be graduated.

While in Washington appealing to the authorities for patent rights to an invention, Cary J. McAllister, who lives with his parents at Newark, was arrested on Wednesday in the White House for carrying a revolver.

In the Davis Chapel section of Marshall County, Kentucky, unknown men attacked a Mormon meeting, and there was an exchange of shots, during which Hardy Lamb, a convert, was wounded in the leg.

It is reported that King Edward has definitely decided to grant a pardon to Mrs. Florence Maybrick during the coronation. The Home Secretary, when asked for a confirmation of the report, declined to make a statement.

Jean de Reszke, the noted singer, who, it is said, had promised to appear in the great gala opera at Covent Garden at the special request of Queen Alexandra, has backed out. He will never sing in London again.

It is reported in London that an Anglo-American syndicate, controlled by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and Sir Martin Conway, has secured an immense concession of land from Bolivia, with a view to forming a trust in India rubber.

Patrick A. McHugh, Nationalist member of the British Parliament, was committed to jail for three months for calling the chairman of the magistrates, who were trying him for conspiracy and intimidation of a farm hand, a liar.

MONTREAL HAPPENINGS

The Reinhardt brewery was damaged by fire on Wednesday.

The City Council has passed a by-law ordering all bread to be sold in four, two, and one-pound loaves.

The Consul-General for France has raised a fund of $1,300 for the Martinique sufferers.

A dozen Sunday-school picnics arranged for Saturday last were postponed on account of the heavy rain.

The annual convention of the American Medico-Psychological Association was held here last week.

It is now understood that the Grand Trunk will build an elevator on the Windmill Point side of the harbor, which will cost over one million dollars.

Thomas Bell, driving a cart belonging to the corporation, was thrown from his vehicle in collision with a street car. His skull was fractured and he died on Wednesday afternoon.

It is stated that the Rev. Dr. Barclay, of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, has been offered the principalship of Queen's University, in succession to the late Dr. Grant, but has not decided to accept it.

Messrs. Allans have been informed by cable that their steamship 'Ionian,' plying between Montreal and Liverpool, has been required by the Imperial Government for the transport of soldiers and Boers to their homes.

The Grievance Committee of the Canadian Pacific conductors is having conferences with Mr. McNicoll, general manager, and with Mr. Tait, manager of transportation. An amicable settlement is expected.

Colonel Cooke was awarded $100 damages in his suit against Colonel Cole at Montreal. The plaintiff was arrested at the time of the Valleyfield riots for refusing to parade his regiment on the instruction of the defendant, who was acting D. O. C.

The Coronation Day review is expected to be the largest held in Montreal since the days of the Imperial troops. Outside regiments numbering 3,446 officers and men have accepted the invitation of the local regiments numbering 2,949 officers and men.

Judge Robidoux has granted the petition of the Ozone Company, Limited, asking an interlocutory injunction to prevent Mr. J. T. Lyons from selling Ozone at a lower price than that agreed upon under an arrangement of April 22. The interlocutory injunction is to stand good until the court orders to the contrary.

A fire which started at 3.45 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon in the ice house of the City Ice Company on the canal bank, wrecked the ice house, burned nearly a million feet of lumber belonging to G. A. Grier and badly damaged the pattern and storage warehouse of the Singer Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company. The City Ice Company's loss is $20,000; insurance, $2,500; Singer Company lost $25,000, fully insured; Grier, $15,000, fully insured.

The Montreal City Council has decided to expend the balance of the $5,000 that remains after the military have been provided for to furnish free transportation on Coronation Day to the poor of the city to St. Helen's Island, where refreshments will be served at the expense of the city. The children in all the institutions of the city will be carried free of charge to Fletcher's Field, where they will spend the day at the foot of the mountain.

Referring to the gift of $10,000, made by Lord Strathcona to Laval University, the 'Journal' says: 'The subscription of Lord Strathcona to the Laval University fund deserves special mention. The amount itself is very nice, but what is still nicer is the broadness of mind that it implies. Once more Lord Strathcona proves how highly he appreciates the benefits of education. In the name of all the French-Canadians we thank him most heartily.

Mr. Louis Armstrong, advocate, of this city, died on Tuesday last, at his residence, 22 Bayle street, at the age of 68 years. Deceased was a son of the late Hon. D. M. Armstrong, M.P.P., and was born in Berthier. Having been admitted to the Bar, he successfully practiced his profession in Montreal for many years. Later on he devoted himself more especially to financial and real estate transactions. In 1897 he was appointed to represent the city on the commission for the revival of the voters' lists. He several times acted as commissioner in cases of important muncipal expropriations.

A year or two ago all the Chinese in Montreal were engaged in laundries. Now they are grocers, fancy goods dealers, general servants and, last of all, restaurant keepers. There are now at least three restaurants in Montreal conducted by Chinamen. The latest was opened last week at 582 Lagauchetiere street, and glories in the name King Lim Restaurant. It is well fitted up, brilliantly lighted and, according to a dazzling menu on a crimson card, supplies chop suey, chow meim, fou young an, shuck, meim, and a host of other delicacies, ending with tea, coffee and rice. The waiters, cooks and all connected with the place are Chinamen, but the trade they cater for is not that of their fellow countrymen, but what they call the 'Melican trade.'

THE KAISER'S GALLANTRY.

Berlin, June 20.—The Emperor William recently has been frequently present at students' gatherings at Bonn, where the Crown Prince is being educated. Yesterday he was present at a Kommers of the Borussia corps of student. The Empress was seated in the gallery. The Emperor made a speech, in the course of which, he said: 'Never before so long as the history of German universities has been written, has any university reached such honor as to-day. In company with the beauty of Bonn and surrounded by ladies of princely rank, Her Majesty, the Empress, the first princess of the land, has appeared at a students' Kommers. I hope and expect that all young borussians upon whom the eye of Her Majesty has rested to-day, will have received inspiration for the rest of their lives. I call for a strong salamander 'tiger' for Her Majesty. Hurrah.'

FINANCIAL.

LOCAL STOCKS

AMOUNT OF BUSINESS PURELY NOMINAL.

'Witness' Office,
June 23, 1902.

There is little wonder that the members of the Montreal Stock Exchange have had little hesitation in voting for the combined coronation and Dominion holiday. The amount of business doing just now is wholly insignificant, and was so all last week. The total amount of shares bought and sold last week was only 20,000.

It is to be noted, however, that notwithstanding the dulness at present experienced there is no sign of weakness. Quotations are lower, it is true, but very slightly, and it is worthy of notice that the high level attained by Canadian Pacific during the last few months has not been perceptibly lowered and little doubt can be entertained that it has come to stay.

The feature this morning was naturally Toronto Rails, which opened six points down on account of the strike, but the sales only amounted to 510 during which a recovery of two points was made. Otherwise the market was featureless.

MORNING BOARD.

C.P.R.—20 at 134¾, 100 at 135¼.
Mont. Power—2 at 102¼, 25 at 102.
Twin City xd—25 at 118¾, 25 at 119.
Toronto Railway xd—100 at 118½, 10 at 118¾, 50 at 119½, 250 at 120, 25 at 120¼, 75 at 120.
Ogilvie pref—100 at 108, 5 at 108½, 150 at 109.
Detroit Railway xd—50 at 78½.
West India—25 at 61.
Bank of Montreal—1 at 256.
Dom. Steel bonds—10,000 at 92⅞.
B.C. Packers A.—50 at 101.
Twin Rights—50 at 1½, 750 at 1½.
Mont. Tel.—25 at 170.
Can. Col. Cot. Bonds—1,000 at 100½.
Merchants Bank—25 at 150.
Molsons Bank—14 at 213½, 16 at 213¼.
M.S.R. Bonds—1,200 at 106, 1,300 at 106.
Bank of Commerce—15 at 156.

AFTERNOON SALES.

Can. Pac.—50 at 135, 25 at 135.
Halifax Ry.—50 at 104.
Toronto Ry.—50 at 119⅞.
Twin City—25 at 178¾.
Can. Pac. new—50 at 129½, 50 at 129¼.
Montreal Power—50 at 101½.
Detroit—25 at 78½.
M.S.R.—50 at 274, 25 at 273½, 50 at 273½.
Richelieu—50 at 111¾.
Ogilvie bonds—2,000 at 110.
Ogilvie pref.—50 at 109, 50 at 109, 50 at 109, 25 at 109¼, 25 at 109, 50 at 109.

MONTREAL STOCK REPORT.

Reported by MacDougall Bros., 9 St. Sacrament St.

Comparison of prices for the past week:

Stocks.	Highest.	Lowest.
Canadian Pacific Railway	137	134½
" " " new	131	129⅞
Detroit Electric xd	79¾	78½
Duluth Com.	....	....
Do. Preferred	....	....
Montreal Street Railway Co.	275½	274½
Montreal Street Railway New	....	....
Toronto Street Railway x d	121½	117¾
Halifax Electric Ry	108	107
St. John Elec. Ry.	....	....
Twin City	119½	113½
pfd	....	....
Nova Scotia Steel	....	....
Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co.	113	110
Commercial Cable Co....x.d.	164	160
Montreal Telegraph	170	169
Bell Telephone Co.	167½	167
Montreal Gas Co.	....	....
Royal Electric Co	....	....
" " N S	....	....
Halifax Heat & Light	....	....
Montreal Cotton Co.	138	135¼
Dominion Cotton	58¼	58⅛
Can. Colored Cotton Co.	....	....
Merchants "	82	82
Montmorency Cotton	....	....
War Eagle	....	....
Republic Mg. Co.	....	....
Payne Mining Co.	21½	21
Lake Superior	....	....
Montreal & London	....	....
Auer Light Co.	....	....
" " Bonds	....	....
Land Grant Bonds	....	....
Loan & Mortgage Co.	....	....
Virtue Mining	....	....
North Star	....	....
Dom. Coal	139½	137½
" pfd	....	....
Intercolonial Coal	....	....
" " pfd	....	....
Flemington Coke & Coal Co	....	....
Bank of Montreal	257	255
Ontario Bank	....	....
Molsons Bank	214	213
Bank of B. N. A.	....	....
Merchants Bank	151	149¼
Royal	....	....
Nova Scotia Bank	....	....
Bank of Toronto	....	....
Eastern Townships	....	....
Laurentide Pulp Co.	100	100
National Salt Com.	....	....
Commerce Bank	158	158
Imperial Bank	....	....
Hochelaga Bank	137	137
Bank of Ottawa	....	....
Union Bank	120	120
Quebec Bank	120	117
National Bank	....	....
North-West Land	....	....
" pfd.	....	....
Windsor Hotel	....	....
Can. Cable Coup Bonds	....	....
" " Reg'd.	....	....
People's Ht. & Lt.	....	....
Halifax Electric Ry	....	....
Winnipeg Elec. Ry. Bonds	....	....
Can. Colored Cotton Bonds	101¼	101¼
Dom. Coal Bonds	....	....
International Coal Bonds	94	94
Ogilvie Bonds	109	109
Laurentide Pulp Bonds	....	....
Bell Telephone Bonds	....	....
Montmorency Cotton Bonds	....	....
" " pfd.	....	....
National Salt Com.	....	....
Street Ry. Bonds	106¼	106
Dom. Iron & Steel Com.	56	53⅝
" " pref.	96	94
" " Bonds	93½	92¼
M. L. H. & P. Co.	103¼	100
Richelieu & Ontario	....	....
Bell Tel. Rights	....	....
Nova Scotia Steel	108	107
" " Bonds	107	107
Ogilvie pref.	107	105

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, June 23.—Wall Street— Most of the railway stocks opened slightly heavier this morning, but the industrial and specialties were inclined to sag. General Electric fell a point and Amalgamated Copper ⅝. Dealings were rather small.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, June 23.—Noon.—Money on call quiet at 2¾ to 3 percent prime mercantile paper 4½ to 5 percent. Sterling exchange, firm at 4.87¾ to 4.88 for demand, and at 4.85¼ to 4.85 3-8 for sixty days. Posted rates, 4.86 and 4.88½. Commercial bills, 4.84½ to 4.85½. Bar silver, 52¾. Mexican dollars, 42½. Government bonds steady. State bonds inactive. Railway bonds irregular.

London, June 23.—4 p.m.—Consols, for money, 96 1-16; do., for account, 96½. Anaconda, 5½; Atchison, 84 1-8; do. ,preferred, 104¼; B. & O., 109¼; C.P.R., 138¾; Chesapeake and Ohio, 48; Chicago, Great Western, 29½; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 178; Denver and Rio Grande, 43½; do., preferred, 95¼; Erie, 27½; do., preferrd, 69¼; do., second preferred, 54; Illinois Central, 161; Louisville and Nashville, 139; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27½; do., preferred, 60; New York Central, 161½; Norfolk and Western, 58¼; do., preferred, 93; Ontario and Western, 33 5-8; Pennsylvania, 77½; Reading, 34; do., first preferred, 43; do., second preferred, 35¼; Southern Railway, 37½; do., preferred, 98; Southern Pacific, 66¼; Union Pacific, 107¾; do., preferred, 91; United States Steel, 39¼; do., preferred, 91¼; Wabash, 30; do., preferred, 46¼; Spanish Fours, 81; Rand Mines, 12 5-8; De Beers, deferred, 22⅜; bar silver, dull, 24 3-8d per ounce; money, 2¼ to 2½ percent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills and for three months bills is 2½ to 2 5-8 percent.

TORONTO MINING EXCHANGE.

Toronto, June 23.—Sales:
C.P.R.—100 at 135, 100 at 135⅜.
War Eagle—1,000 at 13½, 1,000 at 13½.
White Bear—1,500 at 3¾.

COMMERCIAL

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

The week opens rather quieter this week than might have been expected. Not only is there no revival in the grain trade, but export trade generally is dull, and in the local trade the stocking up for the approaching holidays is not as evident as one would have thought. While on the one hand the holidays are having a strong influence on export trade, they are having very little weight here.

Prices in grain are almost nominal, and the only business doing is for local account, figures being too high here to meet with the views of dealers across the water. There is a fair trade in Manitoba flours, both for export and local account, while Ontario brands are scarce and dear. Bran is easier, and is being quoted a dollar cheaper. Rolled oats continue dull and inactive.

Provisions are a very fair market at steady prices. Cheese is steady and butter firm. Eggs are also steady and there is no change in potatoes.

GRAIN—Manitoba wheat at Port Arthur, No. 1, 72½c; No. 2, 70½c; Ontario No. 1 spring wheat, afloat May, 78c; No. 2, at 76½c; No. 2 oats locally, 43c to 49c; barley, 57½c to 58½c; buckwheat, 68c to 68½c, low freights; peas, 85½c to 86c; rye, 68c.

FLOUR—Manitoba patents, $4.10 to $4.30; and strong bakers, $3.80 to $4; Ontario—Straight rollers, $3.50 to $3.60; in bags, $1.70 to $1.77; Ontario patents, $3.70 to $4.

ROLLED OATS—Millers' prices to jobbers, $2.35 to $2.40, in bags, and $4.80 to $5 per barrel.

FEED—Manitoba bran, $19; shorts, $22, bags included; Ontario bran in bulk, at $18.50 to $19; shorts in bulk, $22 nominal.

HAY—No. 1, $9.50 to $10; No. 2, $8.00 to $8.50; clover, $7.50 to $8 in car lots.

BEANS—Choice primes, car lots on the track, $1.25.

PROVISIONS—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $23.50; selected, $22.50; compound refined lard, 9½c to 10c; pure Canadian lard, 11c to 11¾c; finest lard, 12c to 12¼c; hams, 12c to 13c; bacon, 11c to 12c; dressed hogs, $7.50; fresh killed abattoir, $8.75 per 100 lbs.

CHEESE—Ontario, 9¾c to 9⅞c, and Quebec, 9¾c to 9¾c.

EGGS—Straight receipts, 13½c; P.E.I., 13c.

BUTTER—Choice creamery, current receipts in jobbing lots, 19½c to 20c; seconds, 19c to 19½c.

ASHES—Potash, firsts, $4.10 to $4.20; seconds, $3.70; pearl ash, $6 to $6.10.

POTATOES—Choice stock, 80c to 90c; seconds, 75c to 80c per bag on track.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—June 19.

There were about 500 head of butchers' cattle, 500 calves, 800 sheep and lambs and 50 small pigs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. There was a good demand and firm prices paid for stall-fed cattle, but grass fed beasts are declining in price, as much the larger proportion of the offerings are of this sort. A considerable number of cattle, calves and sheep were sold here yesterday. A few of the best cattle were sold at 6c per lb., but they were not extra; pretty good cattle sold at from 4c to 5¾c, and the common stock at from 2¾c to 3¾c per lb. Calves were much more plentiful than they have been lately and prices were lower, ranging from $2.50 to $7 each. Shippers paid 3½c per lb. for good large sheep and the butchers paid from 3¼c to near 4c per lb. Lambs sold at from $2.25 to $4.25 each. Mr. J. Levesque bought 10 good lambs at $4 each and 14 others at $3 each. Fat hogs sold at about 6¾c per lb. for good lots, weighed off the cars. Ten large fat sows were sold at 5½c per lb. Small pigs sold at from $1.25 to $2.25 each.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.--JUNE 23.

There were about 500 head of butchers' cattle, 100 calves and 300 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were present in large numbers, but were rather disappointed at the scarcity of good beef, and all good cattle, calves and lambs brought higher prices than on Thursday's market. There were no prime beeves on the market to-day, the only stall-fed beasts were a lot of large, fat cows, which sold at from 5c to 5½c per lb.; the best among the grass fed cattle sold at from 4½c to 5c, and the common stock at from 3c to 4¼c per lb. A lot of 20 head of small, lean stock, bulls, heifers and dry cows, were sold to canners at 2½c per lb. They weighed 12,410 lbs., or an average of 620 lbs. each. Calves sold at from $12.50 to $12 each. Mr. A. Richard bought three superior calves for $32. Shippers paid 3½c per lb. for good large sheep, and the butchers paid from 3¼c to near 4c per lb. Lambs sold at from $2.50 to $4.25 each. Fat hogs sold at from 6½c to 6¾c per lb., weighed off the cars.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES, JUNE 20.

The vicinity of Bonsecours market and Jacques Cartier square presented a busy scene this forenoon owing to the presence of unusually large numbers of vendors and purchasers of farm produce and garden truck. Oats and buckwheat were lower in price, but potatoes are slightly higher. The season for shalots is nearly over, but green onions have become very plentiful and sell at about the price of shalots; lettuce and radishes are exceedingly abundant and pretty low priced; rhubarb is also plentiful and cheap; cauliflowers are getting plentiful, but are of small size, and the same may be said of Montreal cabbages; American cabbages are plentiful at from $2 to $2.50 the crate. Oats sold at from $1.05 to $1.10 the bag; buckwheat, $1.25 do.; potatoes, 80c to 90c do.; turnips, 75c to 90c do.; new carrots, 30c the dozen bunches; radishes, 5c do.; lettuce, 5c to 15c; new turnips, 6c to 10c the large bunch; green onions, 5c to 10c do.; Montreal cucumbers, 50c the dozen; spinach, 25c the basket; cauliflowers, 50c to $2.25 the doz.; dressed hogs, 8½c to 8¾c per lb.; dead turkeys, 12c to 16c do.; geese, 10c do.; live fowls, 80c to $1.15 do. Large numbers of spring chickens are offered by the farmers at from 35c to 55c the pair, but dealers sell some very fine large chickens at $1 the pair ;tub butter, 18c to 21c per lb. ;print butter, 20c to 25c do.; fresh laid eggs in baskets, 20c to 25c the dozen; Montreal strawberries, 6c to 9c for the small box; western berries sold at the railway depot this morning at from 7c to 8c the quart box; oranges are getting dearer, and sell at from $6 to $6.50 the case; lemons, $2 to $2.25 the box; cherries, $1.25 the basket; bananas, $1 to $1.75 the bunch; hay, $7 to $8.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $4 to $6 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW.

There is rather more inquiry for seasonable goods at Montreal, the hot weather having stimulated the demand for sorting parcels. The retailers in the country are now experiencing a better demand on the approach of the holidays, and are compelled to sort stocks in view of a continued good inquiry for summer goods the next few weeks. The trade is likely to continue in such goods later than usual this year owing to the cool weather which was experienced in May and the early part of June. The orders for fall goods are very satisfactory, the retailers being disposed to place liberal orders in view of the expected increase in the demand owing to the good crops looked for. Crop conditions thoughout the country are satisfactory. The conditions of trade are healthy. Country remittances are fair for this season. There is a good demand for money, and rates are steady.

Business at Toronto this week has shown some improvement. In wholesale circles there has been a better demand, the latter part of the week for sorting parcels, the demand in the country among retailers for seasonable goods being larger now. Fall orders are coming forward now in good volume, the excellent prospects for fall trade and the firm tone of the markets all helping to increase purchases. The prospects for the winter wheat crop, and for other crops in Ontario are very satisfactory, and a large yield is expected. There is a keen demand for fat cattle, and $7 per cwt. was paid by exporters this week, this being a record price; in 1879 the same price was paid. Payments are fair for this time of the year. Money is unchanged.

Business at Pacific Coast cities is improving. Values in some leading staple products have been advanced lately. Competition in lines which should admittedly have been higher, has been less keen, and prices have been re-established on a paying basis. Railway building to increase the supply of timber is being prosecuted and that will in time increase the supply of logs. The lumber industry is active. Shipping is engaged with the handling of large quantities of freight, and the coal and other provincial industries are busy and should in time materially improve the mercantile situation. Payments are only fair.

MONTREAL TRADE.

Dun's Bulletin of Saturday, June 21, said of Montreal trade:—

The general comments on the trade situation as reported last week will still fairly apply. There has been a continuance of the phenomenally cool weather, accompanied by much rain, and though pasturage is excellent, and there is every indication of a heavy hay crop, the prospects for grain and roots are not so encouraging. The make of butter and cheese is large, and exports at date are ahead of last year. Dry goods wholesalers say that letters from travellers and country customers complain of the unfavorable weather conditions affecting the sale of light summer goods, but it is gratifying to note that no noteworthy falling off is reported in remittances in this line, and general payments are fair to good. A good distributive movement prevails in groceries, and with the exception of sugars all values are very firm. Letter advices to hand from Japan fully confirm earlier telegraphic reports as to crop shortage and an advance of 3 to 4 cents a lb. Boot and shoe buyers seem to have delayed the placing of their commands for fall footwear somewhat, but orders are now coming in more freely, and leather men are looking for a better demand next month. The foolish competition among hide buyers, noted last week, still prevails, and some dealers are said to be paying 10 cents and over, for No. 1 hides, though the selling price to tanners only ranges about 9½ cents. The London June sales of raw furs are now in progress; the offerings of Canadian furs are said to be larger than usual, and results as cabled show that the high prices of March are being maintained. The week's failures are reported as six in number for the district, and apart from the liquidation of one boot and shoe manufacturing concern in St. Hyacinthe they are of a minor character.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE.

The secretary of the Montreal Board of Trade has received a letter from Mr. J. S. Larke, the Canadian commercial agent at Sydney, N.S.W., in which a strong case is made for trade between the Dominion and the Commonwealth. After a few facts as to the scarcity of produce in Australia just now owing to the prolonged drought, Mr. Larke gives some quotations, and says: I should be glad to obtain the names of firms who are prepared to export to this market with quotations delivered at Suva, Brisbane and Sydney. It will be necessary to get through freight rates from points of production to destination. The quotations will, of course, be subject to fluctuations of the market but will be valuable in furnishing a fair idea when trade is possible. In making quotations it must be remembered that the Australian standard weight of a bushel of oats is forty pounds and of barley fifty-two pounds. It would be well to mail small samples of grain. The butter would have to be shipped in cold and the meats and cheese in cool storage and freight estimates must cover charges for same. Cable addresses should always be given as the business will be done by cable. Terms will be cash, either by letter of credit or on presentation of documents here. In the latter case provision must be made in price to cover exchange.

BIG INSURANCE DEAL.

Halifax, June 16.—A big insurance deal has just been consummated in Halifax. Some time ago the Alliance Insurance Co. and the Imperial Insurance Company of England, amalgamated. Previous to the amalgamation the Alliance Insurance Co. had retired from doing business in the Maritime Provinces, and subsequent to the amalgamation the Imperial also withdrew from business in the Maritime Provinces. An arrangement has been consummated whereby the business carried on by those two companies have been taken over by the Royal and Queen's Insurance Companies, and the headquarters for the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland will be at Halifax, with Mr. A. Evans as resident secretary. The premium income of the Imperial and Alliance Companies in the Maritime Provinces was about $75,000. Mr. E. L Whittaker, the former resident secretary for the Maritime Provinces, with headquarters at St John, has entered into partnership with the former agent of the Queen's Insurance Company, Mr. C. E. L. Jarvis, and they will now control the New Brunswick field. The premium income of the Queen and Royal Insurance Companies will aggregate for the district in the vicinity of $200,000. Mr. E. F. Doyle, the assistant secretary, is at present in Prince Edward Island, arranging for the taking over of the Prince Edward Island portion of the business.

THE FRUIT FRAUDS.

Ottawa, June 15—Several of the inspectors under the Fruit Marks Act have reported to the Department of Agriculture that strawberries and other small fruits are being sold in various centres packed in such a manner as to violate the Fruit Marks Act. Directions have been issued to the inspectors to enforce the provisions of the act against fraud in the packing of small fruits as vigorously as against fraud in the packing of apples.

TORONTO STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, June 23.—Toronto Railway and C.P.R. monopolize practically all the speculative interest in the local share market. Other dealings consisting of but a few shares of four other issues. Values showed a firm undertone. Some few who had looked for a slump in Toronto Railway on the strike situation, were disappointed. Insiders supported the stock, and buying by some who had gone short at the beginning of the labor troubles along with the report of a settlement, helped to stiffen the prices. After opening one lower at 117¾ it sold up to 120 1-8; and closed at 119 5-8, with 119 5-8 asked, and 119½ bid at the close. Sales totalled 425 shares. Sales of C.P.R. totalled 2,582 shares at a slightly higher range than on Saturday, the opening and closing prices being 135 or ⅛ above Saturday's close. Some signs of life are being shown by the interests which were active in the recent upward movements and from the rumors sent out from New York, preparations are under way for manipulating the price.

CHICAGO MARKETS

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., No. 16 St. Sacrament street, report the closing prices to-day as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Wheat—				
July	73	74½	72⅞	74⅜
Sept	71½	73⅝	71⅜	72½
Corn—				
July	66	67½	66	67
Sept	59	60	58⅞	59⅞
Oats—				
July	38⅞	37¼	36¾	37
Sept	28¾	29⅜	28¾	29¼
Pork—				
July	18.00	18.35	18.00	18.25
Sept	18.25	18.50	18.25	18.50
Lard—				
July	10.57	10.70	10.55	10.65
Sept	10.65	10.75	10.60	10.70
Short Ribs—				
July	10.82	10.90	10.82	10.90
Sept	10.70	10.82	10.70	10.80

DAIRY PRODUCE

CHEESE IS STEADY, WITH BUTTER RULING FIRM.

Exports of butter and cheese from the port of Montreal for Europe for the week ending June 21, 1902:

CHEESE.

	Local.	Thro'.	Total.
To Liverpool—			
Pretorian	4,238	2,413	6,651
Dominion	5,314	....	5,314
Lake Megantic	833	4,232	5,065
To Manchester—			
Man. Commerce	6,262	66	6,262
To Glasgow—			
Orcadian	2,514	409	2,923
Marina	2,575	1,648	4,223
To London—			
Devona	28,327	2,273	30,600
Fremona	12,358	633	12,991
To Leith—			
Jacona	2,463	837	3,300
Total	63,270	12,445	80,715
Corr. week last year.	46,034	6,771	52,825
Cor. week, 1900	52,065	18,931	70,996
Total shipments since May 1, 1902	273,238	51,532	324,760
Cor. period, 1901	208,916	37,022	245,938
Cor. period, 1900	286,314	129,896	416,210

BUTTER.

	Local.	Thro'.	Total.
To Liverpool—			
Pretorian	3,286	967	4,253
Dominion	639	....	639
To Manchester—			
Manchester Comm'ce.	5,451	250	5,701
To Glasgow—			
Marina	3,301	341	3,642
To London—			
Devona	9,514	741	10,255
To Leith—			
Jacona	103	....	103
Total	22,294	2,299	24,593
Cor. week last year	18,771	2,313	21,084
Cor. week, 1900	8,385	1,205	9,590
Total shipments since May 1, 1902	58,332	4,713	63,045
Cor. period, 1901	63,548	6,420	69,968
Cor. period, 1900	27,616	4,635	32,251

Cowansville, June 21—At the E. T. board to-day 37 factories offered 1,951 boxes of cheese; 26 creameries offered 2,163 boxes of butter; 725 boxes of butter sold for 20⅝c; 600 for 20¼c; 56 for 20 1-8c; 545 for 20c, and 73 for 19¾c. Sold, 1,896 boxes of butter; unsold, 267 boxes butter. Cheese, all sold except one factory; 37 boxes, from 9¼c to 9⅝c; 9⅜c selling prices. Twelve buyers were present. The board adjourned to June 28 at 1 p.m., sharp.

Belleville, June 21.—Thirty factories represented an offering of 2,805 white and 380 colored cheese this date as follows:—Ayer & Co., 380 colored; Hodgson Bros., 500 white; Alexander, 405 white; Sprague, 100 white; Brenton & Son, 1,110 white; all at 9 9-16c; Magrath, 100 white at 9½c; balance unsold.

Ogdensburg, N.Y., June 21.—Only four lots, 374 boxes, offered; 9¼c bid. No sales.

Canton, N.Y., June 21.—Offered to-day, 2,253 boxes of twin cheese; 1,414 tubs of butter. The cheese sold for 9¼c; the butter for 22⅜c.

Watertown, N.Y., June 21.—The cheese sales on the Board of Trade to-day were 8,500; 9 1-8c to 9¼c for large; about 1,600 for export. None for Montreal.

Messrs Hodgson Bros. have issued the following Liverpool Dairy Produce Report, for the week ending June 13, 1902:—

CHEESE.—The demand has ruled good, especially for Colored, but with arrivals of cheaper costing goods, and easy cables from both the United States and Canada, there has been a disposition to meet buyers and accept easier prices. Arrivals so far have been well cleared as landed, and with a further decline in values there is every anticipation of a good trade. We quote to-day:—Finest Colored Canadian, 52s to 53s; finest Colored States, 50s to 52s; finest Canadian and States White, 50s to 51s 6d; finest White, fall makes (a slow sale at irregular prices) nominally 53s to 56s; under grades, full creams, according to quality, 40s to 46s; skims and half meats, 28s to 35s.

BUTTER.—There is a little improvement in the demand, and, as the tinning of butter has now commenced both in Denmark and Ireland, values are likely to be maintained, and tend to a little improvement until supplies come more liberally. The Copenhagen quotation yesterday was unchanged. To-day's values are:—Choicest Canadian Creamery, in boxes, 94s to 96s; Choicest United States Creamery, in boxes, none here; Choicest United States Process, none here; finest Imitation, finest Ladle, and Canadian Dairy, 74s to 84s; Choicest Danish, in Kiel casks, 102s to 110s; Choicest Russian, in Kiel casks, 86s to 94s; Choicest fresh made Irish Creamery, 96s to 100s.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKET.

New York, June 20. — Beeves—Receipts, 4,478 head; good to choice steers strong; medium and common, 10c to 15c off; bulls steady; cows, 10c lower; steers, $5 to $7.85; extra, $8 to $8.10; oxen, $5.25; bulls, $3.10 to $5.75; cows, $2 to $5; stockers, $4.80; cables, steady; exports, 2,250 quarters of beef; to-morrow, 1,307 cattle, 45 sheep and 4,750 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 5,708; slow, and 15c lower; 80 head unsold; veals, $4.50 to $7.25; little calves, $4; city dressed veals, 9c to 11½c per lb. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6,004; sheep slow; lambs steady; closed dull and weak, 7½ cars unsold; sheep, $2.75 to $4.50; few, exports do., $5; culls, $2 to $2.50; lambs, $5 to $7.15; culls, $4.50. Hogs—Receipts, 1,750; market higher; State hogs, $7.65.

East Buffalo, N.Y., June 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 300 head; nothing doing; feeling steady; veals strong, 5c higher; tops, $7 to $7.30; fair to good, $6.25 to $6.75; common to light, $5 to $6. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000 head; active, 10c to 20c higher; heavy, $7.50 to $7.85; mixed, $7.65 to $7.75; Yorkers, $7.50 to $7.60; light do., $7.25 to $7.45; pigs, $7.25 to $7.30; roughs, $7 to $7.25; stags, $5.50 to $6. Sheep and lambs, — Receipts, 2,600 head; demand light; sheep very dull; lambs easier; spring lambs, $6.50 to $7; fair to good, $5.75 to $6.25; culls to common, $4 to $5; yearlings and wethers, $4.75 to $5.25; sheep, top, mixed, $4.25 to $4.50; fair to good, $3.50 to $4; culls to common, $2 to $3.25; ewes, $3.25 to $4.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, June 20.—The receipts were light at the Toronto Cattle Market this morning and as they included a large number of grass-fed cattle the prices realized were not so high as yesterday. The demand, however, for good stall-fed is still strong and no material change in the high prices of the week occurred. The farmers who are sending grass cattle to market now are not only sending them before they are in as profitable a condition as they would be later on, but they are injuring the market for better cattle by so doing. The market for sheep and lambs was easier, the latter falling off 50c each for the best offerings. Calves are also easier by $1 per cwt. Hogs are unchanged.

Export cattle were steady at $5.50 to $7 per cwt. for the very choice offerings, and $4.50 to $5.50 for medium ones.

Butchers' cattle were steady and picked lots brought $5.25 to $5.75 per cwt., and choice ones, $5 to $5.40. Common to fair ones sold at $4 to $5 per cwt.

Feeders and stockers were steady at $4 to $5 per cwt. for short-keep feeders and $3.75 to $4 per cwt. for heavy stockers.

Sheep were steady at $3.75 to $4 per cwt. for export ewes. Bucks sold at $2 to $2.75 and culls at $2 to $3.

Spring lambs were easier at $2.50 to $4 each.

Calves were $1 per cwt. easier at $2 to $8 each, or 3½c to 4½c per lb.

Hogs are unchanged at $6.87½ per cwt. for choice and $6.62½ for lights and fats.

The market receipts were 57 loads, which included 549 cattle, 978 sheep and lambs, 1,758 hogs and 103 calves.

CHICAGO CATTLE.

Chicago, June 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 15,000, including 1,500 Texans, ten cents higher. Good to prime steers, $7.50 to $8.50; poor to medium, $4.85 to $7.50; stockers and feeders, $2.50 to $5.25; cows, $1.40 to $5.75; heifers, $2.50 to $6.25; canners, $1.40 to $2.40; bulls, $2.25 to $5.50; calves, $2.50 to $6.50; Texas fed steers, $4 to $6.60.

Hogs—Receipts, 36,000; left over, 4,161. Five cents higher. Mixed and butchers, $7.30 to $7.75; good to choice heavy, $7.75 to $7.85; rough heavy, $7.30 to $7.60; light, $7.20 to $7.75; bulk of sales, $7.45 to $7.70.

Sheep—Receipts, 20,000; ten cents higher. Lambs steady. Good to choice wethers, $4 to $5; fair to choice mixed, $3.75 to $4.50.

ONTARIO MARKETS.

Guelph, Ont., June 21.—Flour, $2 to $2.25; red wheat, 77c to 80c; goose wheat, 70c to 72c; bran, $19; shorts, $20; middlings, $21; barley, 60c to 65c; oats, 46c to 47c; rye, 60c to 62c; peas 80c to 85c; hay, $8.50 to $9.50; potatoes, 65c to 70c; sheepskins, 50c to 75c; hides, $6 to $6.50; wool, 8c to 12c; hogs, $6.40 to $6.50; butter, 15c to 16c; eggs, 14c to 15c; chickens, per pair, 60c to 80c.

Ingersoll, Ont., June 23.—White wheat, 75c to 78c per bushel; red fall do., 75c to 78c per bush.; do., spring, 75c to 78c per bushel; barley, 50c to 55c per bushel; peas, 75c to 78c per bushel; oats, 45c to 46c per bushel; corn, 60c to 65c per bushel; bran, $18 to $19 per ton; potatoes, 50c to 60c per bag; onions, 90c to 95c per bushel; live hogs at $6.50 to $6.85 per cwt.; flour, $1.80 to $2.15 per cwt.; oatmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; butter, 20c to 22c per lb.; do., creamery, 23c to 25c per lb.; eggs, 10c to 11c per dozen; hay, $8 to $9 per ton; hides, $5 to $6 per cwt.

London, Ont., June 23.—Very little grain of any description on sale on Saturday. Oats were stiffer, and sold at $1.30 to $1.33 per cental. Wheat in demand, and brought the highest prices of the week, $1.35 per cental. Hay, meagre offerings, sales slow at $7.50 to $8 per ton. Butter, rolls, 16c to 17c; crocks, 14c to 15c; creamery, 18c to 20c. Eggs, wholesale, 13½c to 14½c; retails, 15c to 16c. Dressed hogs, steady at $8. Beef, steady, cows, $5 to $6 per hundred pounds; heifers, $6 to $7; wool, firmer; washed, 12c to 13½c; do., unwashed, 7½c.

Toronto, June 23.—Wheat—There is a firmer feeling here, but millers say that owing to the low price of flour they cannot pay more than 76½c for red and white on the railways away from their mills, and there is little or no inquiry for export. Holders are asking 77c to 77½c, east and middle freights. Goose is dull at 68c for No. 2 east. Spring is nominal at 75c to 76c for No. 2 east. Manitoba wheat is firm at 87c for No. 1 hard; 85c for No. 1 Northern, and 82½c for No. 2 Northern, grinding in transit.

Flour—In moderate demand only, and the market is steady at $2.90 to $2.92½ for cars of Ontario patents in buyers' bags, east and middle freights, and fifteen to twenty cents more for choice brands.

Mill Feed—The offerings of shorts are light. There is a good demand, and the market is firm at $20 to $22 in bulk for cars east and middle freights, and bran is dull at $17.

Barley—Scarce and nominal at 52c for No 3 for feed east and middle freights.

Corn—Firm at 61½ for Canada No. 2 mixed, and 62c for No. 2 yellow west.

Oats in fair demand and firm at 46c for No. 2, and 44c high freights, and 45c middle freights.

Peas are scarce and nominal at 77c for No. 2 east, and 76c middle freights.

Butter — The receipts of choice June dairies are fair; there is a very good demand for all the best offering, and the market is steady for the choicer grades; creamery is in fair demand and steady. Creamery prints, 19c to 20c; solids, 19c to 19½c; dairy tubs, choice, 15c to 16c; do., medium, 13c to 14c; do., pound rolls, choice 15c; do., large rolls, 15c to 16c; do., medium, 13c to 14c.

Eggs—The demand has continued good, owing to the cool weather, the market is steady at 14½c.

Baled hay is offering quite freely now, as the new crop gets closer to the market. The demand is only fair, and the market is steady. Cars on the track here are quoted at $10 for No. 1 timothy.

Baled Straw—The offerings are liberal; the demand is not especially active, and the market is steady. Cars on the track here are quoted at $5.

Live Hogs—The receipts the past week have been quite large, and the demand is good, and the market keeps steady at 6¾c for choice bacon hogs, and 6¾c for heavy and light fats.

Dressed Hogs—The receipts continue light; the demand is fair from the local butchers, and the market is steady at last week's prices, $9 to $9.25 being quoted for farmers' lots here.

A TERRIBLE NIGHTMARE.

HOW THE WAR WAS FELT IN EUROPE.

(Vienna Correspondence of the 'Times.')

I should like to call attention to an article published by the 'Neue Freie Presse' on the prospects of peace, which is instructive in more ways than one. In the first place, it substantiates what has been stated repeatedly in the Vienna correspondence of the 'Times'—namely, that the conclusion of peace was desired almost as eagerly on the Continent as in England itself. The war has, in fact, been so prejudicial to the material interests of foreigners that should it continue the present depression might very well lead to an economic crisis, of which England would not be the first victim. But there is another inference to be drawn from the change of tone that now characterizes the 'Neue Freie Presse,' as also other leading Austrian journals. It is this: Since the German press of Austria has to a great extent ceased to take its cue from the Prussian newspapers—that is to say, since the German tariff bill and other circumstances have contributed to open the eyes of all patriotic Austrians to the duplicity of their exacting and inconsiderate ally—there has been a very remarkable difference in their treatment of South African affairs.

The 'Neue Freie Presse,' which predicts an early conclusion of peace, observes that it was one of the fateful characteristics of this war that, although it was confined to South Africa, it affected all the peoples of the earth, oppressing them with the fear of incalculable eventualities. Consequently, the prospect of a speedy realization of the hopes of peace is felt as a relief from a terrible nightmare. A period of gloomy restraint and apprehension, of confusing possibilities, and of dangerous reactions in all international relations is now approaching its end. 'It may be fairly said, without detracting from the heroism of the Boers in addition to their valiant spirit of independence and their touching attachment to their native soil, which they had acquired at such great cost, that their enthusiasm was fired by the

CORONATION POSTPONED.

It Will not Take Place for Some Time Because of the King's Health.

HIS MAJESTY UNDERGOES AN OPERATION WHICH HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY PERFORMED.

London, June 24, (12.29 p.m.)—The Coronation has been postponed indefinitely on account of the indisposition of King Edward.

12.40 p.m.—King Edward is suffering from perityphlitis and is undergoing a surgical operation.

12.46 p.m.—Sir Francis Knollys, the King's private secretary, has issued the official medical announcement: 'The King is suffering from perityphlitis. His condition on Saturday was so satisfactory that it was hoped that with care His Majesty would be able to go through the ceremony. On Monday evening a recrudescence became manifest, rendering a surgical operation necessary to-day.

(Signed) Lister.
Thomas Smith.
Laking.
Thomas Barlow.
Treves.

London, June 24.—The first news of the renewed illness of the King came from the House of Commons, where court officials gave the intimation that the arrangements for Thursday would better be suspended forthwith, as the Coronation would be postponed indefinitely, on account of the indisposition of His Majesty.

AN OPERATION.

London, June 24.—The operation on the King was successfully performed at two o'clock. The King did not lose consciousness, and is now asleep.

Perityphlitis is inflammation of the caecum, a blind pouch or cavity, open only at one end, situated between the large and small intestines, commonly called the blind gut.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice will 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 per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extending obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families free of charge, in which case name and address of subscriber should be given.

BIRTHS.

BARNES.—At 61 Evelina Road, Nunhead, London, S.E., on June 7, 1902, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Barnes, formerly of Montreal. 21

BARTRAM — At Capetown, South Africa, on Friday morning, June 13, 1902, a son to Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Bartram, late of Ottawa.

CROOK—At St. Lambert, on June 22, 1902, the wife of G. Russell Crook, of a son. 23

LEACH — On June 15, 1902, at 186 Mountain street, the wife of W. H. Leach, of a son. 23

SCOTT—On June 21, 1902, at 63 Hutchison street, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Scott. 23

MARRIED.

ALEXANDER—ELLIOTT.— At the Methodist Church, Bishop's Mills, Ont., on June 18, 1902, by the Rev. W. A. Alexander, of Virden, Man., brother of the groom, assisted by the Rev. D. A. McKenzie, B.A., Louise B. Elliott, youngest daughter of Archibald Elliott, Esq., to Richard T. Alexander, Bishop's Mills, Ont.

BEAUMONT — NICOLLS. — At Toronto, on June 17, 1902, by the Rev. James A. Grant, Richmond Hill, G. W. Beaumont, D.D.S., Buffalo, U.S., to Lydia Nicolls, Moose Jaw. 19

BOYD—JARVIS.— At St. Simon's Church, Toronto, on June 14, 1902, by the Rev. T. C. Street Macklem, Provost of Trinity College, Lawrence, fourth son of the Hon. Sir John Alex. Boyd, K.C.M.G., to Charlotte Theodora, second daughter of Edgar Jarvis, Esq., Glen-road, Rosedale. 17

BROOK—SNYDER.—On June 18, 1902, at Glen Hazel, Pennsylvania, U.S., by the Rev. J. D. Clemmons, Mr. Harry J. Brook, of Shawmut, Pa., son of Mr. H. J. Brook, of Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, to Miss Edythe, daughter of Mr. T. D. Snyder. 21

CARTER—DICKSON.—At Erskine Church, Toronto, Ont., on June 18, 1902, by the Rev. James Murray, Captain M. Carter, Picton, Ont., to Lillian Stuart, youngest daughter of Mr. M. C. Dickson, 175 College street, Toronto.

CATHCART—SOMMERVILLE. — On June 18, 1902, at St. Michael's Church, Bergerville, Que., by the Rev. Canon Von Iffland, Charles Arthur Cathcart, of Montreal to S. L. (Dolly) Sommerville, of St. Foys. 21

CHRISTIE — WETMORE — At St. Alban's Church, Moosomin, N.W.T., on June 14, 1902, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Qu'Appelle, assisted by the Rev. Clement Williams, Albert Edward Christie, D.S.O., to Mary Ludlow, daughter of the Hon. Justice Wetmore, of Moosomin. 18

JACOBS—LEWIS. — On June 18, 1902, at the residence of the bride's parents, 15 St. Mark street, by the Rev. S. Goldstein, Stephanie, second daughter of Mr. Nathan Lewis, to J. A. Jacobs. 19

COBBAN — CAMPBELL — At London, Ontario, on June 17, 1902, by the Rev. R. Stewart, of Motherwell, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Wilson, of London, James Cobban, Esq., to Annie, daughter of John Campbell, all of Ekfrid Township, Middlesex County.

CORRIGAN—McKIM. — In St. Mary's Cathedral, Kingston, Ont., on June 18, 1902, by the Rev. Mr. McKeirnan, Bernard Corrigan, son of Patrick Corrigan, Bagot street, to Miss Ida McKim, daughter of James McKim, Markland street. 19

HYNDMAN—DAVIES. — At Christ Church Cathedral, Ottawa, on June 17, 1902, by the Rev. Cecil F. Wiggins, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Kittson, Mr. James D. Hyndman, of Portage la Prairie, barrister, to Ethel Marion, second daughter of Sir Louis and Lady Davies. 21

HUGHSON—MUNNS. — On June 18, 1902, at 161 Spadina road, Toronto, by the Rev. Dr. W. J. Hunter, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. W. H. Hincks, LL.B., the Rev. J. E Hughson of the Nova Scotia Conference, to Daisie Lee Munns, daughter of Wm. Munns, Esq., Toronto. 21

TOMBS—CREE.— At the residence of the bride's parents, 32 Lincoln ave., on June 18, 1902, by the Rev. Jas. Fleck, Guy Tombs, of Quebec, to Isabella Ethel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Cree, of Montreal. 19

TREBILCOCK—SPARLING.—At St. Paul's Church, Bloor street east, Toronto, on June 18, 1902, by the Rev. C. P. Sparling, brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Prof. Cody, Miss Mossie E. Sparling, daughter of Mr. Chas. P. Sparling, Esq., to Dr. Francis Crombie Trebilcock, of Enniskillen, Ont. 21

WILSON — DOCKSTEADER — In St. David's Church, on the Point Fortune Circuit, on June 18, 1902, by the Rev. W. P. Beshart, B.D., of Sawyerville, Que., the Rev. W. A. Wilson, B.D., of Bishop's Mills, Ont., to Julia, youngest daughter of John Docksteader, of Prescott County, Ont.

DIED.

BARKER — At her residence in London, Ont., on June 13, 1902, Fanny Barker, formerly of Burnby, Yorkshire, England, widow of the late George Barker, of Lobo, in her 68th year.
Yorkshire papers please copy.

BRADLEY. — In this city, on June 16, 1902, William Bradley, a native of Derbyshire, England, in his 75th year.
Derby, England, papers please copy.

BICKERDIKE. — 'And they sang a new Song.'— At Cartierville, on June 20, 1902, of typhoid fever, Maggie, aged 13 years and 4 months, beloved daughter of Nelson and Margaret Bickerdike. 21

BRODIE —At Ontario, California, on June 4, 1902, Amelia Annie (Millie), youngest daughter of the late Matthew Williamson, of Brampton, and beloved wife of H. H. Brodie, Principal of Hanapepe School, Hawaiian Island. 18

BRYMNER.—Suddenly, on June 19, 1902, at the residence of his son, George D. Brymner, New Westminster, B.C., Douglas Brymner, LL.D., F.R.S.C., Dominion archivist, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. 21

CARROLL.—At Kingston, Ont., on June 11, 1902, Robert Carroll, aged 82 years. 17

CHRISTIE — On June 14, 1902, at his late residence, Murdock street, Owen Sound, Ont., David Christie, eldest son of the late Rev. Thomas Christie, West Flamboro', in the 82nd year. 18

DOLLING.—On May 15, 1902, Robert W. Radclyffe Dolling, vicar of S. Saviour's Poplar, Eng., aged 51.

EVANS—Suddenly, on June 20, 1902, Sarah Margeson Hodge, beloved wife of William S. Evans.

FINDLAY.—At his late residence, 166 Selby avenue, Westmount, John Findlay, aged 78 years.

FRENCH—At the home of his daughter, Mrs. Wm. Ray, in Ashland, Wis., on May 30, 1902, Mr. Charles French, in his 83rd year, son-in-law of the late George M. Gibson, of Melbourne, E.T.
Interment in Fond du Lac, Wis. His end was peace. 23

HAIRE — At Montreal General Hospital, on June 17, 1902, Henry Thomas Haire, aged 77 years, native of Tuam, County Galway, Ireland.
Boston papers please copy.

HAZEN.—At North Hero, Vermont, on June 16, 1902, Mary Jane Pillow, beloved wife of U. H. Hazen, and sister of Mrs. John Ohling, Maisonneuve. 19

JOHNSTON — At the Montreal General Hospital, on June 19, 1902, Wyatt Galt Johnston, M.D., Professor of Hygiene, McGill University, in his fortieth year.

JUBIN.—In this city, on June 18, 1902, at 119 Wellington street, Elizabeth Whitton Halton, wife of Arthur Jubin.

LAMB — On June 17, 1902, at 38 Drolet street, Emily Jones, beloved wife of Edward B. Lamb, aged 26 years.
English papers please copy.

LANGMUIR.—At 118 Tyndall ave., Toronto, on June 18, 1902, Catherine Mary, wife of John W. Langmuir. 21

LEFORT.— In this city on June 18, 1902, Louis Adrien Lefort, merchant, aged 50 years, a native of Paris, France.

MACPHERSON — At his residence, 2399 St. Catherine street, Montreal, on June 20, 1902, Dr. J. T. Macpherson, aged 58 years.

McGIBBON.—In this city, on June 18, 1902, Jane McKericher, widow of the late Duncan McGibbon, of Hawkesbury, Ont., in her 81st year. 19

McNIE.—On June 15, 1902, at Hawkesbury, Ont., Olive Poole, beloved wife of James McNie, in her 72nd year. 17

PHIPPS — At Port Dover, Ont., on June 15, 1902, Mary Helen Phipps, widow of the late Spencer J. B. Phipps. 18

PIDDINGTON — At Ontario, California, on June 14, 1902, Alfred Piddington, aged 73 years, for many years a resident of Toronto. 18

POULIOT — Suddenly, by drowning at Ottawa, in an endeavor to rescue his niece, on Saturday, June 14, 1902, Capt. Louis Hermenegild Pouliot, of the Post-Office Department, in the 49th year of his age. 18

ROBB — Near his home at Oxford, Nova Scotia, the morning of June 16, 1902, accidentally drowned while fishing, Wm. G. Robb, medical student of McGill College

SPENCE.—On June 14, 1902, at his late residence, No. 60 Brock avenue, Toronto, David Spence, Secretary of the Department of Immigration of Ontario, aged 71 years. 17

STANDISH — At Rougemont, Que., on June 15, 1902, Robert M. Standish, aged 92 years.

IN MEMORIAM.

HOLIDAY.—In loving memory of Edwin Pearson Holiday, eldest son of John Holiday, of this city, who died June 21st, 1901, at McCabe Hospital, McCabe, Arizona.
Interred in the Masonic Cemetery, Prescott, Arizona. 21

Agents Wanted.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO DROP A POSTAL for our Free Booklet, which will tell you how to make money in your spare time. Write to-day. DOMINION RABBITRY, Deer Park, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED FOR "THE STORY of South Africa," over 1,000 pages, over 200 engravings. We believe we are the only firm that has gone to the large expense to finish up an African book. We understand others are adding a few pages as an excuse. We are doing full justice to the Canadian troops, full lists of all contingents, complete lists of casualties, twice as large a book as others, better paper, better bound, superior authorship; retail price, only $2.00. Entirely new prospectus now ready, free to canvassers. Liberal terms, freight paid, credit given; premium picture with every sale. Ours is the only book that will satisfy the public. Address WORLD PUBLISHING CO., Guelph, Ont.

AGENTS — THE PRIVATE SECRETARY is meeting with good demand among farmers, stockmen, dairymen, fruit growers, miners, threshers, tradesmen, business men, doctors, clergymen and others who have realized its many useful qualities. Single copies to any address, $1.00; five copies to agents $3.00, post paid. Address R. N. LYONS, Griswold, Manitoba.

AGENTS WANTED— LASTING, CHARMing Fragrance from Nature's leafy bowers, garnered from hill and woodland—from scented prairie flowers. Arabian Powder Perfume Sachets, new, lasting, delicate, exquisite. Price 10c by mail, postpaid. Carry one in your pocket, it will keep your clothing pleasantly perfumed. JOHN O. NOYES, Cushing, P.Q.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE STORY OF South Africa; over 1,000 pages, over 200 engravings; only complete History of the War in one volume, doing justice to Canada and Canadian troops; magnificent premium picture free to every subscriber; liberal terms, freight paid; credit given, prospectus free; send 20c to pay postage on prospectus and premium picture. WORLD PUB. CO., Guelph, Ont.

Colonial House,
PHILLIPS SQUARE.

BOOKS.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

		Price.
ROCKHAVEN	By Charles Clark Munn	65c
THE THRALL OF LEIF THE LUCKY	By Ottilie A. Liljencrantz	65c
TRUTH DEXTER	" Sidney McCall	65c
THE FIFTH STRING	" John Philip Sousa	$1.00
THE MISSISSIPPI BUBBLE	" Emerson Hough	65c
THE CRIMSON WING	" H. C. Chatfield-Taylor	65c
ANGELOT	" Eleanor C. Price	65c
THE HEROINE OF THE STRAIT	" Mary Cathrine Crowley	65c
THE BATTLEGROUND	" Ellen Glasgow	65c
THE LADY PARAMOUNT	" H. Harland	65c
THE COLONIALS	" Allen French	65c
THE METHODS OF LADY WALDERHURST	" F. Hodgson Burnett	65c

EXCEPTIONAL VALUE.
ALL RECENT FICTION
75c. Books Selling for 20c.

TITLES.	
SIRIUS	By Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler, author of 'Concerning Isabel Carnaby.'
A GOOD HEARTED GIRL	" Emma Marshall.
THE ODDS AND THE EVENS.	" L. T. Meade.
LIGHT O' THE MORNING	" L. T. Meade.
TANGLED TRINITIES	" Daniel Woodroffe.
ETIDORPHA	" John Uri Lloyd.
HEART AND SOUL	" Henrietta Dana Skinner.

BOOKS OF TRAVEL.

London, 2 vols., $5.00; Scotland, 2 vols., $5.00; Paris, 1 vol., $3.00; Venice, 1 vol., $3.00; Florence, 1 vol., $3.00; The Isle of the Shamrock, $2.25; Among English Hedgerows, $2.25.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO MAIL ORDERS.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., Montreal.

Advertisements.

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE.
Glasgow Service
From MONTREAL.
SS. LAKONIA (cold storage) ..... June 26
SS. KASTALIA (cold storage) ..... July 2
SS. A. CIDES ..... July 9
SS. TRITONIA (cool air) ..... July 16
Agents—
Glasgow, Donaldson Bros.

THOMSON LINE.
London Service.
From MONTREAL.
SS. CERVONA (cold storage & cool air) .. June 22
SS. KILDONA (cold storage & cool air) .. July 4
SS. HURONA (cold storage & cool air) .. July 11
Leith Service.
SS. BELLONA ..... June 28
SS. JACONA ..... July 30
Aberdeen Service.
SS. ESCALONA ..... July 6
SS. JACONA ..... July 30
Newcastle Service.
SS. BELLONA ..... June 28
Agents—Cairns, Young & Noble, Newcastle on-Tyne; A. Low, Sons & Co., 7 Fenchurch avenue, London, E.C.; W. Thomson & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.
LORD LINE.
Cardiff Service.
From Montreal.
SS. LARNE ..... June 20
SS. LORD CHARLEMONT ..... July 6
COLD STORAGE.
Fitted in special steamers of both lines.
THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited,
23 and 25 St. Sacrament St., MONTREAL.

BINDER TWINE
8,000
Farmers Co-operate and for 10 solid years Set the price In Canada On Binder Twine True Co-operation.
It don't make any difference what the other fellow says. This fact goes unchallenged. Farmers' Red Star, 13 cents. Special Manila, 12 cents. Freight prepaid. Quantity Limited.
Don't ask a man to buy twice, and if we have no farmer agent in your locality write us at once.
JOSEPH STRATFORD,
General Manager, BRANTFORD.

AGENTS WANTED — I WANT A GOOD agent in each locality to canvass a series of useful and up-to-date books at popular prices. The commissions I allow are the best ever offered. Send for circulars and terms. A. M. ABBOTT, P.O. Box 24, Montreal.

CANVASSERS WANTED TO INTRODUCE 'World Wide.' Good commissions to begin with, and a salary after capacity is proved. Address JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE NEW PICtorial Stock Doctor and Live Stock Cyclopedia, revised to 1901, with the assistance of the Professors of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. The finest illustrated, cheapest and best book of its kind ever published. Large wages for agents. Particulars mailed free Address 'World' Publishing Company, Guelph, Ont.

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

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

ALMA LADIES' COLLEGE,
St. Thomas, Ont.

The farthest south and one of the largest and best equipped in Canada. Preparatory studies. Graduating Courses: M.L.A., M.E.L., Piano, Organ, Singing, Violin, Fine Art, Elocution and Physical Culture, Domestic Science, Commercial. Healthiest location. Moderate charges. 22nd year. Write for catalogue to
REV. PRIN. WARNER, M.A., D.D.

Instruction by Mail in Bookkeeping, Shorthand and Penmanship
Canada Business College, - - Chatham, Ont.
Can give you instruction at your home in the above subjects. Write for particulars.

Our Mail Course in
Wireless and Sound Telegraphy
now has many students. Nothing like it ever given. The cost is nominal. The results are good. Write for particulars. Address Telegraph Department.
CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE
TORONTO.
W. H. SHAW, Principal.

LESSONS BY MAIL IN SHORTHAND, Commercial Arithmetic and Book-keeping. Terms reasonable. Diplomas awarded to Graduates. For information apply to MISS ISABEL IRWIN, 370 Wood avenue, Westmount, Montreal, Quebec.

Books, &c.

ATLAS AND GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD, containing the following maps, size 12 by 19 inches, Africa, Asia, Dominion of Canada, Europe, Manitoba, North-West Territories, Oceania, The World, with an alphabetical Gazetteer, describing the geographical position, topography, chief products, etc., of all the countries in the world, with an index to each map. Maps and Gazetteer revised and brought down to date. Every house and office in Canada should have one. Price only 50c postpaid. NORMAN MURRAY, 21 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, Canada.

Personal.

PERSONAL — INFORMATION WANTED, as to the whereabouts of Geo. Barber, who served in Her Majesty's 39th Regt. of Foot. Last heard of about 30 years ago, when he was invalided to London. Supposed to have come to America. Any information gladly received. Address, WM. BARBER, care 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

Wanted.

TEACHERS AND STUDENTS—WANTED, in every school district throughout Canada, to get up clubs for the 'Daily Witness,' 'Weekly Witness,' 'Northern Messenger' and 'World Wide.' Send for sample copies and circular. Address, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

FARMERS' EXCHANGE.
For Sale and Want Advertising.
ONE CENT A WORD.

Advertisements of this nature will be inserted in condensed form in the 'Weekly Witness' at the extremely low rate of one cent a word each insertion.
It can be safely estimated that the 'Weekly Witness' is read by
150,000
people weekly, the majority of whom are farmers. An advertisement in its columns will, therefore, come under the notice of a large number of most desirable people, and cannot fail to be effective. The 'Witness' has enjoyed the respect and confidence of its readers for the past half century to an extent not equalled by any of its contemporaries, and this fact greatly enhances its values to the advertiser.
'Farms For Sale' and 'Want' advertisements, are especially acceptable.
Address,
JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers, Montreal.

Eggs and Poultry.

BEST CHANCE OF THE SEASON. WE offer eggs from our celebrated Prize-Winning Barred Rocks, at 75c per fifteen. Write at once. THAMES VALLEY POULTRY YARDS, Beachville, Ontario.

EGGS FROM MY PRIZE-WINNING Black Minorcas, only $1.00; 30 choice Yearling Hens, $1.00 each; B. Hares, $2.00 pair. E. R. FRITH, Maxville, Ont.

FOR SALE, A FEW BUFF WYANDOTTE, Buff Leghorn, and Buff Plymouth Rock Pullets and Cockerels at reasonable prices ARCH'D C. PORTEOUS, 46 Quinn ave., Longueuil, P.Q. 21

INCUBATORS AND POULTRY SUPplies, Catalogue free. A. J. MORGAN, London.

Live Stock.

FOR SALE, REGISTERED GUERNSEY Bull Calf. Apply to ROBERT WATSON, Geneva, Que. 21

Farm and Other Lands.

FOR SALE — ONE HUNDRED ACRES, 60 cleared, well fenced, two miles from C.A.R.R., P.O., churches, etc. Will sell with or without crop, very cheap. Cause of selling, unable to work. Apply to ANDREW J. FRASER, Greenfield, Ont.

FOR SALE, FARM CONTAINING 125 acres, 115 cleared, without stump or stone, balance heavily timbered, situated in front of Glengarry County, convenient to railway station, churches, schools, cheese and butter factory, etc., land principally clay, with high land for buildings, farm in high state of cultivation as owner has had a large herd of dairy cattle, which have been milked summer and winter; buildings, fences and ditches; first-class orchard and maple grove, transplanted on place. Sell with or without crop; terms easy; reason for selling, ill health. Particulars, apply Box 100, Lancaster, Ont.

FOR SALE, ONE OF THE BEST SMALL farms (40 acres) in Western Ontario. Buildings, fences and soil in first-class condition. Abundance of fruit. Adjoins thriving village of Princeton. Splendid site for manufacturing plant; 50 rods adjoining switches of Old Great Western Railway; terms easy. Apply to JAMES SOMERVILLE, Princeton, Ont.

FOR SALE — 320 ACRES, NEAR PIPEstone, Manitoba; excellent for mixed farming. Address W. HAMBROUGH, Fairoaks, Sacramento Co., California.

200 ACRES, LOT 23, CON 5, HOPE Township, County Durham, 160 cleared; orchard of choice apples; frame house; ample barns, stables, etc. For particulars apply to N. A. DODDS, Osaca P.O., Ontario.

FOR SALE — A FARM IN NOTHERN Ontario, 300 acres of land, 25 cleared, good frame house and stable, 5 minutes' walk from sawmill and railway, 3 miles from village; splendid hunting and fishing; near two large lakes; price, $800. C. GRIFFITHS, Callander, Ontario, Canada.

FOR SALE — LAND IN CUBA. FRUIT and Grazing Land, etc. Apply to P. F. McLAURIN, 1 Madison avenue, New York.

CLOVER LEAF FARM
FOR SALE.
Commencing west half lot Five, Seventh Concession, Roxborough, situated half way between Maxville and Moose Creek Station. Close to School-house, Post-Office and Cheese Factory. One hundred acres; sixty acres cultivated; forty acres well timbered. Good House, Wood Shed, Barns, Stables and driving shed; three wells. Soil deep and rich. Will be sold with crop. For particulars apply to DAVID MUNRO, Clover Leaf Farm, Maxville, Ont.

FOR OPENINGS
FOR GOOD LAND
FOR SETTLERS,
For a Brick Yard, Creamery or Hardwood Sawmill,
Write the
COLONIZATION DEPARTMENT,
Can. Pac. Ry., Montreal.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, ASSISTANT TEACHER (Protestant), for La Peche School, holding a McGill Normal Diploma; salary, $18.00 per month. Apply to J. B. YORK, Sec'y-Treasurer, Wakefield P.O., Que.

In all correspondence with advertisers in these columns, kindly mention the 'Weekly Witness' This will oblige the publishers of this paper as well as the advertiser.

THE 'WEEKLY WITNESS' is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter sts., in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.
All business communications should be addressed 'John Dougall & Son,' and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the 'Witness.'