Montreal Weekly Witness.

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DISASTER AT SEA.

Steamer 'Norge' Strikes Rock in Northern Atlantic and Goes Down.

NEARLY SEVEN HUNDRED EMIGRANTS BOUND FOR NEW YORK LOST WITH THE VESSEL.

London, July 3.—Over seven hundred Danish and Norwegian emigrants bound for New York are believed to have been drowned in the North Atlantic. Out of nearly eight hundred souls on board the Danish steamer 'Norge,' which left Copenhagen, on June 22, only twenty-seven were at first thought to have been saved. Later others were added to the list, and the number saved is over one hundred.

When last seen the 'Norge' was sinking where she struck on the Islet of Rockal, whose isolated peak raises itself from a deadly Atlantic reef, some two hundred and ninety miles off the west coast of Scotland.

Early in the morning of June 28, the 'Norge,' which was out of her course in heavy weather, ran on the Rockal reef, which, in the distance, looks like a ship under full sail. The 'Norge' was quickly in through a rent in the bows.
in through a rent in the bows

The emigrants, who were then awaiting breakfast below, ran on deck. Except that the hatchways were scarcely built for these hundreds of souls and became clogged, there was no panic.

The 'Norge' quickly began to go down by the head. Eight boats were lowered and into these the women and children were hurriedly placed. Six of these boats smashed against the side of the 'Norge' and their helpless inmates were caught in the heavy seas.

Two boatloads got safely away from the side of the sinking ship and many of the emigrants who were left on board, seizing life-belts, threw themselves into the sea and were drowned.

WENT DOWN WITH HIS SHIP.

Captain Gundel, so say the survivors, stood on the bridge of the doomed vessel until it could be seen no more.

One account says that three boats were successfully launched, the other two holding about ten each. The lifeboat made faster progress and fell in with the 'Salvia.' What became of the other boats is not yet known.

The rescue of those on the lifeboat took place at eight o'clock in the morning of June 29, the survivors consisting of twenty men, one of them a seaman, six women and a girl.

STORY OF A SURVIVOR.

One of the survivors said that when he got on deck the 'Norge' was half submerged and was rapidly getting lower in the water. Half mad with fear the survivors all struggled for places in the boats, They fought their way to the big lifeboat and an officer stowed in the six women and the girl and then told the men to get in.

The officer then took charge and got the boat away from the side of the 'Norge.' Seeing that the boat was already overladen, the officer, with great heroism, jumped into the water and tried to board another boat which was not so full. He failed and was drowned.

In the sea by this time was a mass of struggling men, women and children, gasping and choking from the effects of the water. The boat rowed clear of this seething inferno and just as she drew away, the 'Norge' went down.

According to the survivors, the moment the vessel struck the engines were reversed and the 'Norge' came back into deep water. The rent in her bows was so large, however, that she commenced to fill rapidly.

The vessel's eight boats were rapidly got out and the women and children were first put into them. There was a heavy sea running and in lowering the boats all but two of them were smashed.

A LUCKY ESCAPE.

The news of this disaster, which it is feared in its death record is greater than any previous tragedy of the Atlantic, came with the arrival last night of the steam trawler 'Salvia' at Grimsby, her home port. The 'Salvia' had been on a fortnight's cruise around the Hebridies. By a lucky chance she steamed further west than is usual for Grimsby trawlers, and fell in with the survivors of the 'Norge,' who for twenty-four hours had been tossed about in a small boat on the rough waters of the North Atlantic. The survivors were taken aboard the 'Salvia' and were landed at Grimsby. Only one of them could speak English. He said: 'We left Copenhagen on June 22. There were 700 emigrants, Norwegians, Swedes, Danes and Finns, on board. The crew numbered eighty men. All went well until June 23. I lay in my bunk waiting for breakfast. We heard a little bump, then another bump and then I rushed on deck. Seeing that something had happened, I went below to gather up my belongings. Scores were rushing on deck and the hatchway was crowded with emigrants. They were launching boats and rushing into them, but there was no panic. There were four or five in the boat into which I got. Luckily we had the only seaman who escaped, and he was able to navigate our boat. We saw three other boats capsize owing to the heavy sea and because no one could navigate them. We made straight away and when we last saw the 'Norge' a large number of emigrants were on deck. Capt. Gundel stood on the bridge. Dozens of passengers had jumped into the sea. They wore life belts but were drowned before our eyes. After twenty-four hours the 'Salvia' bore down and picked us up. About 700 must have been drowned.'

ANOTHER SURVIVOR'S TALE.

Another survivor told the Associated Press representative that most of the passengers on the steamer were going out to friends in the United States. One of the surviving women was going out to her husband, and she had throughout clung to her little girl of five. Another woman in her delirious joy at being picked up offered one of the crew of the trawler her wedding ring.

WEATHER WAS HAZY.

It appears that the weather was very hazy when the 'Norge' struck, but the captain of the trawler and others say Rockal reef is so well known that they cannot understand how the steamer struck.

'We had just got down our gear on Wednesday morning,' said the mate of the trawler, 'when we saw the boat. At first we took little notice of her, but finally made out through a glass that she was full of people. We immediately handed upoff our trawl and bore down towards the boat with all speed, the occupants of which were in a pitiable plight—drenched, half-clad and exhausted. We got them aboard and fitted them out as best we could, made the women as comfortable as possible and immediately sailed for home.'

RESCUED BY THE 'CERVONA.'

Stornoway, Scotland, July 4.—One hundred and one survivors of the Danish steamer 'Norge' have been landed here. The British steamer 'Cervona,' from Leith, July 1, for Montreal, brought in 32 shortly before noon. She picked them up from a boat yesterday evening westward of the Butt of Lewis. They were in a woeful plight, nearly all of them being naked. One dead child was with the party.

Shortly afterwards the German steamer 'Energie' arrived with sixty-nine persons rescued from the 'Norge's' lifeboat. All were terribly exhausted.

The 'Cervona' proceeded on her voyage, but will keep a lookout for other possible survivors of the Danish steamer.

New York, July 4.—The offices of the Scandinavian-American Steamship Line, in this city, were besieged to-day by scores of excited people, nearly all Russian Jews, who were seeking news about the sinking of the steamer 'Norge.' There was no information to be had there, however, as the office was closed for the day. The local agent said that he had not received any information regarding the wreck and did not expect any to-day.

Among those waiting for news outside the steamship office was Max Brandenburg, of Brooklyn, who said that his family of nine, including his father and mother, were on the steamer. Many others had one or more relative on board the ill-fated boat.

London, July 4.—A despatch to Lloyds from Stornoway gives the number of 'Norge' survivors on board the SS. 'Energie' as 59. The survivors say that altogether four of the 'Norge's' boats got away. One boat, therefore, is unaccounted for.

Captain Gundell, the late commander of the 'Norge,' was regarded as one of the best seamen of Denmark.

The 'Denmark,' a sister ship of the 'Norge,' was wrecked in 1886. There were no fatalities, however.

THIBETAN TRUCE.

WILL CLOSE AT NOON TO-DAY, AND THE ENEMY ARE STILL HOSTILE.

Gyangtse, July 4.—The Thibetans made no overture to-day, but were reported at work building on the rear face of the Jong this morning. If no answer is returned by noon to-morrow the armistice terminates and a signal gun will announce the fact. Half an hour's further grace for the removal of the women and non-combatants will follow. The delegates had a long interview to-day with the Tongsa Penlop, who is doing his utmost to further the negotiations. Subsequently they retired to the Jong without visiting Colonel Younghusband, but nothing can be certainly deducted from their action, except that their minds are still undecided.

TRIBESMEN RAIDING.

A Tangier despatch of yesterday states that mountain tribes made a raid on some villages near Tangier, and carried away much cattle. Raisuli, the brigand chief, has taken up his residence at Zinat, an hour's ride from Tangier.

BRITISH M. P. KILLED.

London, July 4.—Sir William Henry Rattigan, M.P. for North-east Division of Lanarkshire, was in an automobile with his wife near Biggleswade yesterday, and the tire having burst the machine turned over. Sir William was killed and his wife seriously hurt.

'VANCOUVER' ASHORE.

The 'Vancouver,' which went ashore in Lake St. Peter, is said to be so hard and fast ashore that she will require to be dredged into the channel. The lightering of her cargo continues, and an attempt will be made to-day to pull her off. Her passengers remained on board. To them it is but a matter of inconvenience, and some may choose to go out in the Allan Liner 'Pretorian.'

THE WAR.

RUSSIAN FLEET.

ATTACKS A JAPANESE LANDING PARTY AT PORT ARTHUR—DESTROYERS SUNK.

London, July 5.—A despatch to the 'Standard' from Tien tsin says that the land operations in the rear of Port Arthur will probably bring things to a final issue in the next few days. Since June 27, when the Russian guardship was sunk at Port Arthur, Admiral Togo's main squadron has been engaged in landing men at Dalny preparatory to a final attack. The Japanese are now in touch with Hai cheng.

A Tokio despatch of July 4 says: 'The Russian fleet made a sortie and shelled the Japanese troops, who were landing, inflicting serious losses, including forty killed. Admiral Togo tried to intercept the Russians, but floating mines prevented him. A torpedo boat engagement followed, and several destroyers were sunk. The Russians lost heavily in the land fighting. A thousand wounded were taken to Port Arthur.'

AWFUL FLOODS.

A RUSSIAN CAMP OVERWHELMED AND MEN DROWNED.

London, July 5.—4 a.m.)—There is still a complete lack of important reliable news of the war, all the reports, except Gen. Sakharoff's and the flood news, coming from doubtful sources. A mighty wave suddenly rolled down a valley, swept away the Red Cross barracks and hospital tents. Soldiers lifted Sisters of Mercy in their arms and rushed to the hillside, escaping with difficulty. A dozen men were drowned.

THREE-FUNNELLED VESSEL SUNK.

Tokio, July 3.—Admiral Togo reports that Japanese torpedo boats approached Port Arthur last Monday night and discovered Russian picket ships, which were attacked despite a heavy fire from the ships and forts and the blinding searchlights. The Japanese succeeded in torpedoing a two-masted, three-funnelled vessel, which sank below Golden Hill. Simultaneously the Russian torpedo boat destroyers attacked the Japanese. The fire by the latter capsized one of the Russian boats. The happenings of the night were clearly seen. Lieut. Gondo and thirteen men were killed and three men were wounded.

The 'Asahi' reports that a two-funnelled vessel, perhaps the 'Poltava,' is submerged at a point on the coast fifteen miles north-west of Port Arthur.

VIVID DETAILS.

Tokio, July 3.—A belated report from Admiral Togo records a desperate and successful torpedo attack at the entrance of Port Arthur last Monday night, June 27, in which a Russian guardship and a Russian torpedo boat destroyer were sunk.

The guardship is described as having two masts and three funnels. She was either a battleship or a cruiser, and she was torpedoed and destroyed. The torpedo boat destroyer was struck and then blew up and sank.

Admiral Togo reports the loss of one officer and thirteen men killed and one officer and two men wounded. He makes no mention of damage to his fleet.

The twelfth torpedo flotilla, under the command of Commander Yamada, delivered the attack. The Japanese vessels were revealed by the Russian searchlights and the shore forts opened a heavy fusillade on them. The Russian guardship was surrounded and attacked by the Japanese, who saw this vessel sink amid huge volumes of water thrown up by heavy explosions. Following this the Russian torpedo boat destroyers at once attacked the Japanese vessels which at once responded to the onslaught. A Russian destroyer, while within the area lit up by the searchlights, was seen to explode, rise, fall back into the water sideways and sink. The guardship sank near the base of Golden Hill.

KAMIMURA ELUDED.

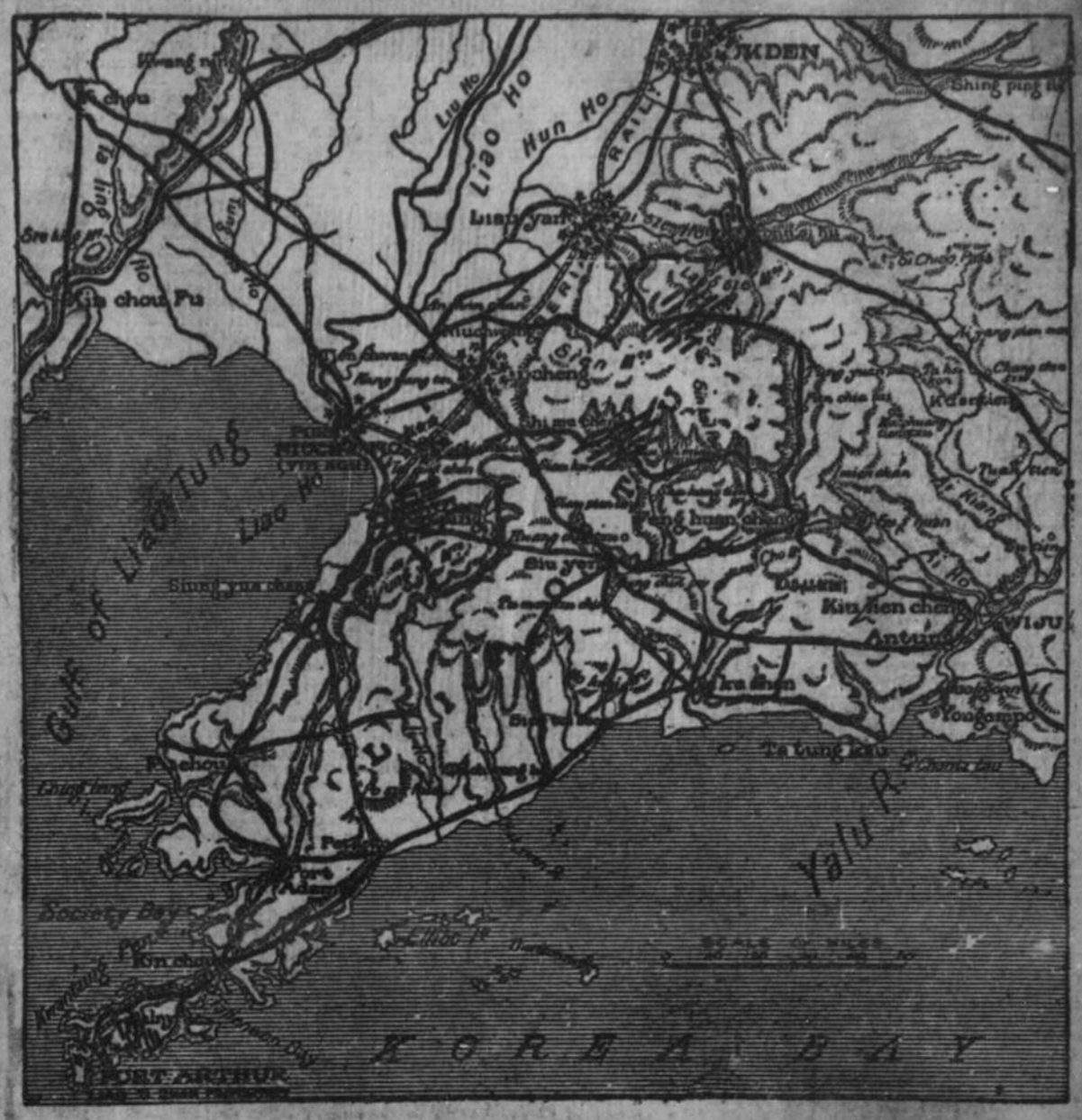
Tokio, July 3.—The Vladivostok squadron eluded Vice-Admiral Kamimura's squadron eastward of the Island of Tsu on Friday night in the darkness. A drizzling rain and fog favored the Russian vessels. The two squadrons met early in the evening, the Russians being north of Iki Island, and the Japanese south of Tsu Island. They were then ten miles apart. The Russians bolted to the north-east when they were discovered by Vice-Admiral Kamimura. The latter chased them at full speed. The Japanese torpedo boats steamed ahead and entered within the range of the Russian guns.

ADVANCE SUSPENDED.

St. Petersburg, June 2.—The following despatch from General Kuropatkin, dated June 30, has been received by the Emperor:

'Not only has Gen. Kuroki's forward movement in the direction of Hai cheng and Ta tche kiao been suspended, but even the Japanese troops marching on the road to Khanza, toward Sian diao, have begun to retire towards Khanza, on the road to Siu yen. The village of Madiavaize has been occupied by our troops.

'The Japanese advance in the Feng huang cheng region has ceased, while in the Hua yen sian and Sint siat in districts the enemy has retired southwards.'



MAP OF WAR OPERATIONS ON THE LIAO TUNG PENINSULA.

X RUSSIANS. JAPANESE.

STRUCK AN OPEN SWITCH.

Eighteen People Killed and Many Injured in Wreck on the Wabash.

St. Louis, July 4.—A special despatch from Litchfield, Ill., says that the Chicago limited, on the Wabash Railway, due in St. Louis at 7 p.m., and half an hour late, was wrecked last night inside the city limits.

The train struck an open switch and was overturned and seven cars were burned.

The injured are being cared for in the St. Francis Hospital in this city.

The engine, after running into the switch, struck a string of freight cars and with the first three coaches, was piled into a heap across the track and caught fire immediately.

The track was reported clear at the last station, and as the train was running about fifty miles an hour, the open switch was not noticed.

CARS TOOK FIRE.

Many of the passengers who were uninjured were brought to St. Louis last night on the Illinois Central.

Interviews with several of them elicited the information that the train consisted of seven cars, all heavily loaded with passengers. The three rear cars, a dining and two sleepers, were not derailed. The other four cars were piled high up in an indiscriminate mass and with the crushed freight cars on the siding, took fire. A rumor spread that one of the freight cars was loaded with explosives and for the time this had the effect of retarding the work of the rescuers.

DEAD AND INJURED.

The following is a list of dead and injured sent to the president of the Wabash:—

The dead:—
I. R. Mills, Decatur, Ill.
H. M. Dutrish, Toledo, O.
Jacob P. Berder, Hart River, N.D.
The Rev. N. M. Mills, Bridgeton, N.J.
R. A. Dietrish, Chicago.
Florence Smith, Chicago.
Ubald St. Pierre, Montreal.
Miss Hakins, Chicago.
Mrs. F. C. Luchere, Milwaukee.
J. B. Stanford, engineer, Decatur, Ill.
Howard Groves, train despatcher, Decatur, Ill.
Unknown boy about 15 years old.
Daniel H. Davis, Decatur, Ill.
T. A. Eschstadt, Chicago.
Miss Perkins, Chicago.

The injured passengers, all of whom are in a serious condition, are as follows:—

Mrs. F. L. Smith, Chicago.
A. V. Kenyon, Kingston, N.C.
H. Ward, residence unknown.
E. H. Rost, Riverside, Cal.
W. M. Ellis, a Greek.
Alois Gerig, Chicago.
Mrs. Therese Gerig, Chicago.
Elizabeth Weber, Chicago.
Labisus Eckhardt, Chicago.
J. H. Archebolt, Kingston, N.Y.
H. A. Archebolt, Kingston, N.Y.
Seven trainmen were seriously hurt.

GRANTED A DIVORCE.

Paris, June 30—The Duchess of Valencay, who was Helen Morton, daughter of Mr. Levi P. Morton before her marriage, was to-day granted a divorce from the Duke of Valencay. The proceedings were conducted in privacy.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN HONORED

GUEST OF ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH, LONDON.

London, July 1.—Mr. Chamberlain was the guest last night of the Royal Institute of Public Health, in recognition of his services. Mr. Balfour, paying Mr. Chamberlain a tribute, said that while the Home Government was often criticised by her colonial sons, Mr. Chamberlain alone had been able to conquer the respect, affection and admiration of every colony. He made them feel with full intensity for the first time how close the relation should be between all parts of the Empire. His intense appreciation of the meaning of British citizenship had an electrical effect throughout the colonial Empire, which would never die out as long as the British Empire remained.

Mr. Chamberlain said the work of this century was the consolidation of our Empire. The task was greater than ever imposed on any other nation.

MASSACRE OF ARMENIANS.

THOUSANDS PERISHING AT THE HAND OF THE BRUTAL TURK.

Washington, July 4.—Mr. Hay, Secretary of State, on Saturday received the following cablegram from Persia:—

'Ispahan, July 2.—Turkish barbarians massacring thousands. Armenians humbly solicit United States Government, in the name of Christianity and humanity, to save innocent lives.

(Signed),
'Armenian Bishops in Persia.'

London, July 4.—In connection with the cablegram which the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Hay, received from Ispahan, Persia, on July 2, signed by 'Armenian Bishops in Persia,' saying that 'Turkish barbarians were massacring thousands of Armenians,' and humbly soliciting the United States Government, 'In the name of Christianity and humanity, to save innocent lives,' the 'Daily Chronicle' this morning prints the following telegram dated Tauris, Persia, June 30:—'It is announced from a perfectably reliable source that in the vicinity of Van (a fortified city of Turkish Armenia), on June 24, Kurds and Turkish regulars attacked Armenian travellers, killing them as revolutionists. This is the beginning of a general massacre in the province of Van. The people are in terror.

ZIONIST LEADER DEAD.

DR. THEODOR HERZL PASSES AWAY AT VIENNA.

Vienna, July 4.—Dr. Theodor Herzl, president of the Zionist Congress, is dead of inflammation of the heart's muscles.

SUMMARY.

A St. Petersburg despatch of Wednesday tells that the Russian iron clad 'Netron Menia' rammed the 'Navaren' at Cronstadt on that day, doing some damage.

The Queensland Ministry's one majority was not sufficient to save the government when the vote stood 35 for and 36 against the Opposition's amendment. They resigned last Tuesday.

The German gunboat 'Panther' has been ordered to Port au Prince from Newport News, in order to insist upon the punishment of the palace guards at Port au Prince, who recently stoned the German and French consuls.

The Corean Government have given Japanese fishing privileges on the coasts of three of the north-western provinces of Corea for a period of twenty years, and Japan has granted similar privileges to the Coreans on the Central and West coasts of Japan.

A San Francisco despatch states that the 'Mariposa,' from Tahiti, reported the death by an explosion of one of the boilers of the French cruiser 'Durance,' of fifteen men. The affair occurred when the cruiser was on her way from Papete to Noumer. The cruiser reached Noumea eventually.

Thirty-four workmen, probably natives, were drowned by the accidental flooding of a large pipe they and others were cleaning at the electric power house, at Bagwalk, Jamaica, on June 27. The men, sixty-seven in number, were swept into the river before they had their work done. Seventeen men were unaccounted for when the despatch was sent last Tuesday.

Mr. Warren Ellis Schutt, class 1905, of Cornell University, was awarded the Rhodes scholarship for the State of New York for 1904, at a meeting held at Cornell on June 27.

Robinson's Run Hollow and the Chartier's Valley, on the Panhandle Railway, near Pittsburg, Pa., were inundated on Tuesday evening last. Only one person was drowned, an Italian whose name is not given, but there as quite a number of horses and cattle drowned, and a quantity of property was carried away and lost.

Detroit commission merchants are complaining that Canadian hucksters occupy the best places in Windsor market, which is in Canada, while American dealers are treated unfairly. Meantime Canadian gardeners sell their poultry in Detroit streets without any license. Detroit's mayor and police commissioner have been asked to interfere. It seems a curious complaint as Windsor is but a border town while Detroit is a very large city.

IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

A Matter-of-Fact Romance.

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

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

The story opens on the 'Grove' farm of George Fielding, near the town of Farnborough, Berkshire, England. Fielding's farm is a poor one, and he can scarcely eke out an existence. The Honorable Frank Winchester endeavors to induce George to go with him to Australia to act as his bailiff, or agricultural adviser and manager. George Fielding and his brother, William, both love Susanna Merton their cousin. William recognizes his brother's prior claim, and buries his love in his breast. John Meadows, a cool-headed, iron-willed, wealthy corn-factor, who has earned the name of a 'lucky man' also covets Susanna Merton, and tries to bring about the ruin of the Fieldings. Robinson, an adventurer, who has been staying at the Grove Farm, is arrested for forgery, convicted and sentenced to twelve months in prison, and ten years transportation. The cruel, even barbarous treatment, to which the prisoners in the ——— Jail are subjected, is depicted by the author with rare fidelity. The Justices visit the jail, and are hoodwinked and humbugged by the governor. Even the chaplain cannot make them believe the cruelties that exist, in the face of the word of Hawes, the governor, and, not having the moral courage in keeping with his rather weak convictions, he finally resigns with a consciousness of having entirely done his duty. A new chaplain is appointed. The Rev. Mr. Eden is his name. Mr. Eden experiments as to effects of crucifixion on himself, and also on Evans, a warder. 'All ye who enter here—abandon hope.' The horrors of the dark cell. The 'jacket.' Mr. Eden teaches Robinson to pray, 'Forgive me my sins as I forgive Mr. Hawes his cruelty to me.' Mr. Eden will appeal to the Home Office. Evans advises Mr. Eden to leave the prison, but the latter spurns the thought. Mr. Eden becomes ill. A visit from Susan and her aunt. The letter to the Home Office. Mr. Eden sends Susan on a mission of life or death. A carnival of cruelty. The horrible torture of Josephs, and his suicide. Mr. Eden's life saved. Hawes reads 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' Mr. Eden's sermon hits Hawes hard. He demands the chaplain's dismissal. Mr. Lacey, from the Home Office, swoops down on the jail. A searching enquiry. Hawes is dismissed from the jail. Mr. Levi was too many for Meadows. George sails for Australia. George falls in with Jacky. The vicissitudes of life on an Australian sheep farm. Robinson prepares to leave the prison. Robinson reaches Australia. A new temptation. A race for life, and the result.

CHAPTER L.—Continued.

'"Solomon!" cried the rest of us.

'The fact is, Jenny, when Tom Yates gets half drunk he develops sagacity more than human. (Robinson gave a little groan.) Aha,' cried Miles, 'the beggar has burnt his finger. I'm glad of it. Why should I be the only sufferer by his thundering irons? "Here is a lark," said I, "we'll nab this dark lantern—won't we, Hazy?" "Rather," said Hazy." "Wait till I get my pistols, and I'll give you a cutlass, George," says Tom Yates. I forget who George was; but he said he was of noble blood, and I think myself he was some relation to the King-of-trumps, the whole family came about him so—mind my hair now. "Oh, bother your artillery," said I. "Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just." When I'm a little cut you may know it by my quoting Shakespeare. When I'm sober I don't remember a word of him—and don't want to.'

'No, the 'Sporting Magazine,' that is your bible, sir,' suggested Jenny.

'Yes, and let me read it without your commentary—mind my hair now. Where was I? Oh. Hazeltine and I opened the door softly, and whipped out, but the beggar was too sharp for us. No doubt he heard the door. Anyway, before we could get through the shrubbery he was off, and we heard him clattering down the road ever so far off. However, we followed quietly on the grass by the road-side at a fair travelling pace, and by-and-by what do you think? Our man had pulled up in the middle of the road and stood stock still. "That is a green trick," thought I. However, before we could get up to him he saw us or heard us, and off down the road no end of a pace. "Tally ho!" cried I. Out came Hazy from the other hedge, and away we went—"Pug" a-head, "Growler" and "Gay-lad" scarce twenty yards from his brush, and the devil take the hindmost. Well, of course we made sure of catching him in about a hundred yards—two such runners as Hazy and me——'

'And did not you?'

'I'll tell you. At first we certainly gained on him a few yards, but after that I could not near him. But Hazy put on a tremendous spurt, and left me behind for all I could do. "Here is a go," thought I, "and I have backed myself for a hundred pounds in a half-mile race against this beggar." Well, I was behind, but Hazy and the fox seemed to me to be joined together running, when all of a sudden—pouff! Hazy's wind and his pluck blew out together. He tailed off. Wasn't I pleased. "Good-by, Hazy," says I, as I shot by him and took up the running. Well, I tried all I knew; but this confounded fellow ran me within half-a-mile of Sydney. (N.B. within two miles of it). My throat and all my inside was like an oven, and I was thinking of tailing off, too, when I heard the beggar puff and blow, so then I knew I must come up with him before long.'

'And did you, sir?' asked Jenny in great excitement.

'Yes,' said the other, 'I passed him even.'

'But did you catch him?'

'Well! why—yes—I caught him—as the Chinese caught the Tartar. This was one of your downy coves that are up to every move. When he found he had not legs to run from me he slips back to meet me. Down he goes under my leg—I go blundering over him twenty miles an hour. He lifts me clear over his head and I come flying down from the clouds heel over tip. I'd give twenty pounds to know how it was done, and fifty to see it done—to a friend. All I know is that I should have knocked my own brains out if it had not been for my hat and my hand—they bore the brunt between them, as you see.'

'And what became of the poor man?' asked Jane.

'Well, when the poor man had flung me over his head he ran on faster than ever, and by the time I had shaken my knowledge-box and found out north from south, I heard the poor man's nailed shoes clattering down the road. To start again a hundred yards behind a poor man who could run like that would have been making a toil of a trouble, so I trotted back to meet Hazy.'

'Well, I am glad he got off clear—ain't you, Tom'

'Yes—no. A scoundrel that hashed the master like this—why, Jane, you must be mad!'

'Spare your virtuous indignation,' said the other coolly. 'Remember, I had been hunting him like a wild beast till his heart was nearly broke, and, when I was down, he could easily have revenged himself by giving me a kick with his heavy shoes on the head that would have spoiled my running for a month of Sundays. What do you say to that?'

Robinson colored.

'I say you are very good to make excuses for an unfortunate man—for a rascal—that is to say a burglar; a—'

'And how do you know he was all that?' asked Jenny very sharply.

'Why did he run if he was not guilty?' inquired Robinson cunningly.

'Guilty—what of?' asked Jenny.

'That is more than I can tell you,' replied Robinson.

'I dare say,' said Jenny, 'it was some peaceable man that took fright at seeing two wild young gentlemen come out like mad bulls after him.'

'When I have told you my story you will be better able to judge.'

'What, isn't the story ended?'

'Ended? The cream of it is coming.'

'Oh, sir,' cried Jenny, 'please don't go on till I come back. I am going for the cold lotion now; I have fomented it enough.'

'Well, look sharp, then—here is the other all in a twitter with excitement.'

'Me, sir? No—yes. I am naturally interested.'

'Well, you haven't been long. I don't think I want any lotion, the hot water has done it a good deal of good.'

'This will do it more.'

'But do you know it is rather a bore to have only one hand to cut bread and butter with?'

'I'll cut it, sir,' said Robinson, laying down his irons for a moment.

'How long shall you be, Jenny?' asked Mr. Miles.

'I shall have done by when your story is done,' replied she coolly.

Mr. Miles laughed.

'Well, Jenny,' said he, 'I hadn't walked far before I met Hazeltine. "Have you got him?" says he. "Do I look like it?" said I, rather crustily. Fancy a fool asking me whether I had got him. So I told him all about it, and we walked back together. By-and-by we met the other two just outside the gate. Well, just as we were going in, Tom Yates said, "I say, suppose we look round the premises before we go to bed." We went softly round the house and what did we find but a window with the glass taken out; we poked about and we found a pair of shoes. "Why, there's some one in the house," says Tom Yates, "as I'm a sinner." So we held a council of war. Tom was to go into the kitchen, lock the door leading out, and ambush in the larder with his pistols; and we three were to go in by the front door and search the house. Well, Hazeltine and I got within a yard or two of it, and the knave of trumps in the rear with a sword or something, when, by George, sir, the door began to open, and out slips a fellow quickly. Long Hazy and I went at him, Hazy first. Crack he caught Hazy on the head with a bludgeon, down went daddy-long-legs, and I got entangled in him, and the robber cut like the wind for the kitchen. "Come on," shouted I to the honorable thingumbob, bother his name—there—the knave of trumps, and I pulled up Hazy but couldn't wait for him, and after the beggar like mad. Well, as I came near the kitchen door I heard a small scrimmage, and back comes my man flying bludgeon in one hand and knife in the other, both whirling over his head like a windmill. I kept cool, doubled my right, and put in a heavy one from the armpit you know, Tom; caught him just under the chin, you might have heard his jaw crack a mile off; down goes my man on his back flat on the bricks, and his bludgeon rattled one way and his knife the other—such a lark. Oh! oh! oh! what are you doing, Robinson, you hurt me most confoundedly—I won't tell you any more. So now he was down, in popt the knave of swords and fell on him, and Hazy came staggering in after and insulted him a bit and we bagged him.

'And the other, sir,' asked Tom, affecting an indifferent tone he didn't get off I hope?'

'What other?' inquired Jenny.

'The other unfor—the other rascal—the burglar.'

'Why, he never said there were two.'

'Y—yes!—he said they found their shoes.'

'No, he said he found a pair of shoes.'

'For all that you are wrong, Jenny, and he is right—there were two; and what is more, Tom Yates had got the other, threatening to blow out his brains if he moved, so down he sat on the dresser and took it quite easy, and whistled a tune while we trussed the other beggar with his own bludgeon and our chokers. Tom Yates says the cool one tumbled down from up-stairs just as we drove our one in. Tom let them try the door before he bounced out; then my one flung a chair at Tom's head and cut back, Tom nailed the other and I floored mine, Hurrah!'

Through this whole narrative Robinson had coolly and deliberately to curl live hair with a beating heart, and to curl the very man who was relating all the time how he had hunted him and caught his comrades. Meantime a shrewd woman there listening with all her ears, a woman too who had certain vague suspicions about him, and had taken him up rather sharper than natural, he thought, when being off his guard for a moment he anticipated the narrator, and assumed there were two burglars in the house.

Tom, therefore, though curious and anxious, shut his face and got on his guard, and it was with an admirable imitation of mere sociable curiosity that he inquired, 'And what did the rascals say for themselves?'

'What could they say,' said Jenny, 'they were caught in the act.'

'To do them justice they did not speak of themselves, but they said three or four words too—very much to the point.'

'How interesting it is!' cried Jenny.

'What about?'

'Well! it was about your friend?'

'My friend?'

'The peaceable gentleman the two young ruffians had chased down the road.'

'Oh! he was one of them,' said Jane, 'that is plain enough now in course. What did they say about him?'

'"Sold!" says my one to Tom's. "And no mistake," says Tom's. Oh! they spoke out, took no more notice of us four than if we had no ears. Then says mine. "What do you think of your pal now?" and what do you think Tom's answered, Jenny?—it was rather a curious answer—'multum in parvo,' as we say at school, and one that makes me fear there is a storm brewing for our mutual friend, the peaceful gentleman, Jenny—alias the downy runner.'

'Why, what did he say?'

'He said, "I think—he won't be alive this day week!"

'The wretches!'

'No! you don't see—they thought he had betrayed them.'

'But of course you undeceived them, sir,' said Robinson.

'No! I din't. Why, you precious greenhorn, was that our game?'

'Well, sir,' cried Robinson, cheerfully, 'any way it was a good night's work. The only thing that vexes me,' added he, with an intense air of mortification, 'is that the worst scoundrel of the lot got clear off; that is a pity—a downright pity.'

'Make your mind easy,' replied Mr. Miles, calmly, 'he won't escape; we shall have him before the day is out.'

'Will you, sir? that is right—but how?'

'The honorable thingumbob, Tom Yates's friend, put us up to it. We sent the pair down to Sydney in the break and we put Yates's groom (he is a ticket-of-leave) in with them, and a bottle of brandy, and he is to condole with them and bave a guinea if they let out the third man's name, and they will—for they are bitter against him.'

Robinson sighed.

'What is the matter,' said his master, trying to twist his head round.

'Nothing! only I am afraid they—they won't split; fellows of that sort don't split on a comrade when they can get no good by it.'

'Well, if they don't, still we shall have him. One of us saw his face.'

'Ah!'

'It was the honorable—the knave of trumps. Whilst Yates was getting the arms, Trumps slipped out by the garden gate and caught a glimpse of our friend; he saw him take the lantern up and fling it down and run. The light fell full on his face, and he could swear to it out of a thousand. So the net is round our friend and we shall have him before the day is out.'

'Dring-a-dong dring,' (a ring at the bell).

'Have you done, Tom?'

'Just one turn more, sir.'

'Then, Jenny, you see who that is?'

Jenny went and returned with an embossed card. 'It is a young gentleman—moustache and lavender gloves—oh, such a buck!'

'Who can it be? the "Honorable George Lascelles?" why that is the very man. I remember he said he would do himself the honor to call on me. That is the knave of trumps; go down directly, Robinson, and tell him I'm at home and bring him up.'

'Yes, sir.'

'Yes, sir! Well then, why don't you go?'

'Um! perhaps Jenny will go while I clear these things away'; and without waiting for an answer Robinson hastened to encumber himself with the tea-tray, and flung the loaf and curling-irons into it, and bustled about and showed a sudden zest lest this bachelor's room should appear in disorder; and as Jenny mounted the front stairs followed by the sprig of nobility, he plunged heavily laden down the back stairs into the kitchen and off with his coat and cleaned knives like a mad thing.

'Oh! if I had but a pound in my pocket,' thought he, 'I would not stay another hour in Sydney. I'd get my ring and run for Bathurst and never look behind me. How comfortable and happy I was until I fell back into the old course, and now see what a life mine has been ever since. What a twelve hours! hunted like a wild beast, suspected and watched by my fellow-servant and forced to hide my thoughts from this one and my face from that one; but I deserve it and I wish it was ten times as bad. Oh, you fool—you idiot—you brute—it is not the half of what you deserve. I ask but one thing of heaven—that his reverence may never know; don't let me break that good man's heart; I'd much rather die before the day is out!'

At this moment Jenny came in. Robinson cleaned the poor knives harder still and did not speak; his cue was to find out what was passing in the girl's mind. But she washed her cup and saucer and plates in silence. Presently the bell rang.

'Tom!' said Jenny, quietly.

'Would you mind going, Jenny?'

'Me! it is not my business.'

'No, Jenny! but once in a way if you will be so kind.'

'Once! why, I have been twice to the door for you to-day. You to your place and I to mine. Shan't go!'

'Look at me with my coat off and covered with brickdust.'

'Put your coat on and shake the dust off.'

'Oh, Jenny! that is not like you to refuse me such a trifle. I would not disoblige you so.'

'I didn't refuse,' said Jenny, making for the door; 'I only said "no" once or twice—we don't call that refusing'; but as she went out of the door she turned sharp as if to catch Robinson's face off its guard; and her grey eye dwelt on him with one of those demure, inexplicable looks her sex can give all ab extra—seeing all, revealing nothing.

She returned with her face on fire:—'That is wnat I get for taking your place!'

'What is the matter?'

'That impudent young villain wanted to kiss me.'

'Oh! is that all?'

'No! it is not all; he said I was the prettiest girl in Sydney,' (with an appearance of rising indignation).

'Well! but, Jenny, that is no news, I could have told him that.'

'Then why did you never tell me?'

'I thought by your manner—you knew it!'

Having tried to propitiate the foe thus, Robinson lost no time, but went upstairs and asked Mr. Miles for the trifle due him as wages. Mr. Miles was very sorry, but he had been cleaned out at his friend Yates's—had not a shilling left and no hopes of any for a fortnight to come. 'Then, sir,' said Robinson, doggedly, 'I hope you will allow me to go into the town and try and make a little for myself, just enough to pay my travelling expenses.'

'By all means,' was the reply; 'tell me if you succeed—and I'll borrow a sovereign of you.'

Out went Robinson into the town of Sydney. He got into a respectable street, and knocked at a good house with a green door. He introduced himself to the owner as a first-rate painter and engrainer, and offered to turn this door into a mahogany, walnut, oak, or what-not. 'The house is beautiful, all but the door,' said sly Tom; 'it is blistered.'

'I am quite content with it as it is,' was the reply in a rude, supercilious tone.

Robinson went away discomfited; he went doggedly down the street, begging them all to have their doors beautified, and wincing at every refusal. At last he found a shopkeeper who had no objection, but doubted Robinson's capacity. 'Show me what you can do,' said he, slyly, 'and then I'll talk to you.'

'Send for the materials,' replied the artist, 'and give me a board and I'll put half a dozen woods on the face of it.'

'And pray,' said the man, 'why should I lay out my money in advertising you? No! you bring me a specimen, and if it is all right I'll give you the job.

'That is a bargain,' replied Robinson, and went off. 'How hard they make honesty to a poor fellow,' muttered he bitterly, 'but I'll beat them,' and he clenched his teeth.

He went to a pawnbroker and pawned the hat off his head—it was a new one; then for a halfpenny he bought a sheet of brown paper and twisted it into a workman's cap; he bought the brushes and a little paint and a little varnish, and then he was without a pen again. He went to a wheelwright's and begged the loan of a small valueless worm-eaten board he saw kicking about, telling him what it was for. The wealthy wheelwright eyed him with scorn. 'Should I ever see it again?' asked he, ironically.

'Keep it for your cousin,' said Robinson, fiercely, and passed on.

How hard they make honesty to a poor fellow! I was a fool for asking for it when I might have taken it. What was there to hinder me? Honesty, my lass, you are bitter.'

Presently he came to the suburbs and there was a small wooden cottage. The owner, a common laborer, was repairing it as well as he could. Robinson asked him timidly if he could spare a couple of square feet off a board he was sawing.

'What for?'

Robinson showed his paint-pot and brushes, and told him how he was at a stand-still for want of a board.

'It is only a loan of it I ask,' said he. The man measured the plank carefully, and after some hesitation cut off a good piece. 'I can spare that much,' said he 'poor folk should feel for ane another.'

'I'll bring it back you may depend,' said Robinson.

'You needn't trouble,' replied the laboring man with a droll wink, as much as to say, 'Gammon!'

When Robinson returned to the sceptical shopkeeper with a board on which oak, satin-wood, walnut, etc., were imitated to the life in squares, that worthy gave a start and betrayed his admiration, and Robinson asked him five shillings more than he would if the other had been more considerate. In short before evening the door was painted a splendid imitation of walnut-wood, the shopkeeper was enchanted, and Robinson had fifteen shillings handed over to him. He ran and got Mr. Eden's ring out of pawn, and kissed it and put it on, next he liberated his hat. He slept better this night than the last. 'One more such day and I shall have enough to pay my expenses to Bathurst.'

He turned out early and went into the town. He went into the street where he had worked last evening, and when he came near his door there was a knot of persons round it. Robinson joined them. Presently one of the shop-boys cried out—'Why, here he is, this is the painter!'

Instantly three or four hands were laid on Robinson. 'Come and paint my door.'

'No, come and paint mine!'

'No, mine!'

Tom had never been in such request since he was an itinerant quack. His sly eye twinkled, and this artist put himself up to auction then and there. He was knocked down to a tradesman in the same street—twenty-one shillings the price of this door (mock mahogany). While he was working, commissions poured in and Robinson's price rose, the demand for him being greater than the supply. The mahogany door was really a chef d'oeuvre. He came home triumphant with thirty shillings in his pocket, he spread them out on the kitchen table and looked at them with a pride and a thrill of joy money never gave him before. He had often closed the shutters and furtively spread out twice as many sovereigns, but they were only his, three shillings were his own. And they were not only his own but his own by labor. Each sacred shilling represented so much virtue for industry is a virtue. He looked at them with a father's pride.

How sweet the butter our own hands have churned!—T. T.

He blessed his reverend friend for having taught him an art in a dung hole, where idiots and savages teach crank. He blessed his reverence's four bones, his favorite imprecation of the benevolent kind. I conclude the four bones meant the arms and legs; if so it would have been more to the point had he blessed the fifth—the skull.

Jenny came in and found him gloating over his virtuous shillings. She stared. He told her what he had been about these two days past, his difficulties, his success, the admiration his work excited throughout the capital (he must exaggerate a little or it would not be Tom Robinson), and the wealth he was amassing.

Jenny was glad to hear this, very glad, but she scolded him well for pawning his hat. 'Why didn't you ask me' said she; 'I would have lent you a pound or even two, or given them you for any honest purpose.' And Jenny pouted and got up a little quarrel.

The next day a gentleman caught Robinson and made him paint two doors in his fancy villa. Satin-wood this time; and he received three pounds three shillings, a good dinner, and what Bohemians all adore—Praise. Now, as he returned in the evening a sudden misgiving came to him. 'I have not thought once of Bathurst to-day. I see—all this money-making is a contrivance to keep me in Sydney. It is absurd my coining paint at this rate. I see your game, my lad; either I am to fall into bad company again, or to be split upon and nabbed for that last job. To-morrow I will be on the road to Bathurst. I can paint there just as well as here; besides, I have got my orders from his reverence to go, and I'll go.'

He told Jane his resolution: she made no answer. While these two were sitting cosily by the fireside, for since Robinson took to working hard all day he began to relish the hearth at night, suddenly cheerful boisterous voices—and Mr. Miles and two friends burst in and would have an extempore supper, and nothing else would serve these libertines but mutton-chops off the gridiron. So they invaded the kitchen. Out ran Jenny to avoid them—or put on a smarter cap; and Robinson was to cut the chops and lay a cloth on the dresser and help cook. While his master went off to the cellar, the two rakes who remained chattered and laughed both pretty loud. They had dined together and the bottle had not stood still.

'I have heard that voice before,' thought Robinson. 'It is a very peculiar voice. Whose voice is that?'

He looked the gentleman full in the face and could hardly suppress a movement of surprise.

The gentleman by the instinct of the eye caught his, and his attention was suddenly attracted to Robinson, and from that moment his eye was never off Robinson, following him everywhere. Robinson affected not to notice this; the chops were grilling, Jenny came in and bustled about and pretended not to hear the side-compliments of the libertines. Presently the young gentleman with the peculiar voice took out his pocket-book and said, 'I have a bet to propose. I'll bet you fifty pounds I find the man you two hunted down the road on Monday night.'

'No takers,' replied Mr. Hazeltine, with his mouth full.

'Stop a bit. I don't care if I make a time bet,' said Miles. 'How soon will you bet you catch him?'

'In half an hour,' was the cool reply. And the Honorable George, while making it, managed at the same time in a sauntering sort of way to put himself between Robinson and the door that led out into the garden. Robinson eyed him in silence and never moved.

'In half an hour. That is a fair bet,' said Mr. Miles. 'Shall I take him?'

'Better not; he is a knowing one. He has seen him to earth somewhere or he would not offer you such a bet.'

'Well, I'l bet you fire to three,' proposed the Honorable George.

'Done!'

'Done!'

Robinson put in a nasty word: 'And what is to become of Thimblerig Jem, sir?' These words addressed to Mr. Lascelles produced a singular effect. That gentleman gave an immediate shiver as if a bullet had passed clean through him and out again, then opened his eyes and looked first at one door, then at the other, as if hesitating which he should go by. Robinson continued, addressing him with marked respect, 'What I mean, sir, is this, that there is a government reward of two hundred pounds for Thimble-rig Jem, and the police wouldn't like to be drawn away from two hundred pounds after a poor fellow like him you saw on Monday night, one that is only suspected and no reward offered. Now Jem is a notorious culprit.'

'Who is this Jem, my man? What is he?' asked Mr. Lascelles with a composure that contrasted remarkably with his late emotion.

'A convict escaped from Norfolk Island, sir; an old offender. I fell in with him once. He has forgotten me, I dare say, but I never forget a man. They say he has grown a moustache and whiskers, and passes himself off for a nob; but I could swear to him.'

'How? By what?' cried Mr. Miles.

'If he should ever be fool enough to get in my way—'

'Hang Thimble-rig Jem,' cried Hazeltine. 'Is it a bet Lascelles?'

'What?'

'That you nab our one in half an hour!' Mr. Lascelles affected an aristocratic drawl: 'No, I was joking. I couldn't afford to leave the fire for thirty pounds. Why should I run after the poor dayvil? Find him yourselves. He never annoyed me. Got a cigar, Miles?'

After their chops, etc., the rakes went off to finish the night elsewhere.

'There, they are gone at last! Why, Jenny, how pale you look!' said Robinson, not seeing the color of his own cheek. 'What is wrong?'

Jenny answered by sitting down and bursting out crying. Tom sat opposite her, with his eyes on the ground. 'Oh, what I have gone through this day!' cried Jenny. 'Oh! oh! oh! oh!' sobbing convulsively.

What could Tom do but console her? And she found it so agreeable to be consoled that she prolonged her distress. An impressionable Bohemian on one side a fireplace, and a sweet, pretty girl crying on the other, what wonder that two o'clock in the morning found this pair sitting on the same side of the fire aforesaid—her hand in his?

The next morning at six o'clock Jenny was down to make his breakfast for him before starting. If she had said, 'Don't go,' it is to be feared the temptation would have been too strong, but she did not; she said sorrowfully, 'You are right to leave this town.' She never explained. Tom never heard from her own lips how far her suspicions went. He was a coward, and, seeing how shrewd she was, was afraid to ask her; and she was one of your natural ladies who can leave a thing unsaid out of delicacy.

Tom Robinson was what Jenny called 'capital company.' He had won her admiration by his conversation, his stories of life, and now and then a song, and by his good looks and good nature. She disguised her affection admirably until he was in danger and about to leave her—and then she betrayed herself. If she was fire he was tow. At last it came to this: 'Don't you cry so, dear girl. I have got a question to put to you—If I come back a better man than I go, will you be Mrs. Robinson?'—

(To be continued.)

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LITERARY REVIEW.

THE SLAVE IN HISTORY.

The part which strenuous and heroic endeavor has played in the gradual betterment of the world is the chief unpointed moral of a book called 'The Slave in History,' by William Stevens (Religious Tract Society, London). It may occur to the careless reader that John Brown's body having been buried some time since, even his ardent soul might be allowed to rest in peace, as the ends he sought were accomplished and slavery no longer blights the civilized world. But the author of this book has evidently in mind, though he alludes to it but obliquely, the proposed introduction into South Africa of something resembling slave labor. From Joseph sold by his brethren to the emancipation of Brazilian slaves in 1888, the history of slavery is briefly reviewed, and in contrast to the awful distresses suffered by slaves in the hands of traders, the sufferings and disappointments of those who sought to help them shine out with a strange quiet lustre. These quixotic men, Wilberforc, Clarkson, John Woolman, and the later abolitionists got their way at last, in the face of a public sentiment that at first derided them, and a financial interest that later seemed sufficient to defy the world. Heaven undertakes no great work on earth without the co-operation of prophet-heroes such as these.

SOME AMERICAN MAGAZINES.

A strange bit of history is told in 'Everybody's Magazine' for July. It refers to Chinese slavery in California. A curious fact about this slavery is that it is not technically illegal.

In the first place—and this is a thing that few Americans understand—slavery is not prohibited in the United States. It is merely not sanctioned. A slave may be bought, sold, and held, subject to his own consent. Refusal of consent is the only legal bar to negro slavery in the South.

In China, on the other hand, bond-slavery of women is a deep-rooted institution. It was transplanted to America early in the Chinese occupation.

Girls and children who had escaped and sought protection from their owners frequently declared in court that they were willing to go back, so strong was their fear of what punishment might overtake them. And going back they went to be more closely imprisoned than before. 'The rulers of California and San Francisco knew it, but slave-women and rescue-workers have no votes.' Under these circumstances great zeal was required to continue raiding Chinese dens, as did Miss Donaldine Cameron whenever word reached her of a woman who wished to escape. Yet these efforts have resulted in the liberating of many a captive, and in the larger work of bringing the worst form of slavery almost to an end. The price of a slave was about three thousand dollars and the risk of losing so much capital made the shrewd heathen slave-master slower to invest. So that, at present, according to 'Will Irwin,' who writes of these things, there is little Chinese slavery in San Francisco except in a mild form, similar to apprenticeship, not calling for forcesble interference on moral grounds. Miss Cameron, the subject of the sketch, is described as a refined young woman, the capable head of a large mission-school, but modest and retiring to an unusual degree. Her daring investigation of secret passages in Chinatown, her bringing out of a slave while a policeman stood by with loaded pistol to prevent her being murdered, her repeated adventures, she attributes humorously to the spirit of her cattle-stealing ancestors in Scotland. In this same number of 'Everybody's Magazine' a serial by Hall Caine is begun. The scene is in Iceland and the plot, as usual, a disagreement between brothers. Everything promises to go as badly as even Hall Caine could wish.

In the 'Metropolitan' for July, by an odd coincidence, there is a slave-girl story, 'The heart of a geisha,' giving some little hint of the continual tragedy behind the gaiety and beauty that travellers find so fascinating in some phases of Japanese life. A rhyme skit on President Roosevelt's peculiarities, which is one of the most striking things in this magazine, amounts almost to an election pamphlet—

In winter he will work all day,
But when the sun shines, he makes Hay.

'Harper's Bazar' has an article on the plan adopted by several colleges for girls, of throwing the task of practical government upon the girls themselves. This means not only that the students enforce the regulations, as has long been done in boys' schools in England, but they discuss and frame their own rules as to talking in study hours, going out in the evening, etc., and usually show a tendency to be as conservative in these things as any 'Faculty,' and as strict with offenders. Caution and responsibility are obviously developed by such a system, and it tends also to give the breadth and impartiality so often lacking in women otherwise well trained. The chief complaint against the system is that it imposes a new set of duties upon girls who have already a great deal of work. To illustrate the different characters which a college must govern, treating all alike, a typical group of six girls is described:

Two had been brought up in the strictest fashion, obeying their elders duttifully, speaking when they were spoken to, and gracing the family table only for dessert. They had never had any spending money, and with a term's allowance in their pockets at once, it was no more than natural that they should lose their heads and revel in sodas and hot waffles until at the end of a week they had just three cents left to last them through the term. The day after, one of them broke her shoe-string. Ask for money they did not dare. So great was their horror of borrowing that in preference they took a white tape provided by their thoughtful mother, inked it, and made a shoe-string which was substantial, if not ornamental. Next door to these sisters was a breesy, hearty young person from a Western ranch, who had never been commanded in her life. She could ride a horse like a man, and all her ideas and impulses were shaped according to the generous propriety of a new civilization. Next to her lived the pampered darling of doting parents, a pretty blue-eyed little Croesus, who supposed that money would buy her what she wanted in college, as it had elsewhere. Across the corridor was a boarding-school girl, accustomed to the rigid discipline of a city school, which provided good-night kisses from a discriminating teacher for the worthy, and 'lines' for the unworthy, a penalty that meant studying while others were playing. Rooming with her was a minister's daughter. She was fitting herself to teach. She had much ambition and little money, and she needed all she could get tutoring and making blue prints at five cents apiece to meet her bare expenses.

LITERARY NOTES.

Disraeli (Lord Beaconsfield) has now passed into history, and already his most picturesque personality has become more interesting than his politics, whether act or opinion. Of his real character, wholly believed in by some and distrusted by others, we can form our own judgment from the ample store of information presented in Mr. Walter Sichel's life of the politician. Mr. Gladstone thought that up to the time of the Treaty of Berlin Disraeli was the most interesting figure in English parliamentary life next to Lord Chatham, after that episode, he gave his great rival first place. His career was an extraordinary one, like some Oriental fairy tale in its rise to supreme place and power, especially considering the obstacles he had to overcome. The mere fact of his nationality at that time was sufficient handicap, but there were pecuniary troubles as well which forced him more than once in his earlier career to the ragged edge of bankruptcy and ruin. At one time there were judgments against him for forty thousand pounds, mainly due to electioneering expenses and endorsing for friends. Electioneering in those days was a different thing from what it is to-day, and the vast sums thus handled by one who possessed them not, clearly present the type of ambition born in the man, which, no doubt, led him many a time into wild adventure and hair-breadth escapes. The anxiety of this life lasted much longer, it seems, than the public was aware of. 'He was utterly careless of money,' writes his biographer 'It is related that when he accepted the Chancellorship of the Exchequer he sent for the celebrated Mr. Padwick and asked for a necessary advance. "On what security?" enquired the sporting speculator. "That of my name and my career," was the answer. 'And the money,' adds Mr. Schiel, 'was at once forthcoming, and punctually repaid. Disraeli was honorable in all pecuniary matters to the end of his days, but the carelessness continued, and in spite of Mrs. Brydges-Williams's legacy to him of fifty thousand pounds, his wife's fortune, and his own high salary as Prime Minister or Chancellor of the Exchequer, it is said he died a poor man.

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There seems to be a revival of interest at present in Disraeli's novels. Doubtless they were very clever novels, for such the world has agreed to call them, but do not some of us find them just a little dull? Certainly they seem to the average reader to be eminently artificial. The people in them were evidently created for the express purpose of the novelist, and have no other aim in or connection with life. They say brilliant things, but they are tiresome. It is said that they present us with a faithful picture of English politics and of the English upper classes. Perhaps they do, but the difficulty of believing in them will always be a barrier to their general acceptance by skeptical people.

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Now, in Anthony Trollope we had a novelist who gave faithful pictures of the life in which he lived. His politicians impress one as thoroughly true to life, and his Dukes are as real as his clergymen. It may not be an unalloyed pleasure to read Trollope's novels, as novels, but they certainly give us the information concerning certain classes of English society in the Victorian period, which is just what the future student of the century which has just passed will desire. A revival of interest in Trollope is more manifest than the alleged revival of interest in Disraeli's novels, and it is surely a healthy symptom. Trollope may have been tedious occasionally, but his work was thoroughly sound in all respects, and he gave his readers good stories, well constructed, and peopled with living characters. The characters, in themselves, may not always have been interesting, but judged solely by their merits Trollope's novels should outlive Disraeli's.

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'Household Words' has again changed hands. This time it has been bought by Edward Lloyd, Limited, a firm with an immense experience in the publication of papers. It is not easy to see why the paper has so long survived the loss of its founder. It must have been an exceptionally good paper of its kind to have lived after Charles Dickens left it. Under its new managers it is to have several new features, among which, let us hope, will not be found illustrations. The popular thirst for pictures is gradually transforming periodicals into picture books, rather than literature. Against this extreme there will come a revolt.

Mrs. Mary Hanford Ford has written a remarkable little book entitled 'The Legends of Parsifal,' which will be published in a few weeks by Messrs. H. M. Caldwell & Co. The author has studied her subject for many years, lectured upon it, and made it her own, and has wrought in herself a profound enthusiasm both for Wolfram von Eischenbach and for Wagner, and she thinks that in the 'wonderful present, with its gigantic contrasts, its lightning progress, and its unique opportunity, it seems sometimes as if the day of achievement had arrived and we should throw open the gates of the Grail castle for all men.' The book is to be bound in gray, with the golden cup glowing with its sacred contents upon the cover, and will be a favorite with Wagner worshippers.

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A lecture given by the late Canon Ainger some years ago upon 'How I Traced Charles Lamb in Hertfordshire,' is published this month in the 'Cornhill Magazine.' In it we find Canon Ainger at his best. His acuteness of intellect in discovering what clues he should follow up, as well as the sympathetic tact that never deserted him, enabled him to discern the exact position of the Manor House of Blakesmere, which had long proved a puzzle to the students and lovers of Charles Lamb. It is pleasant to note that the historical 'Moulded Heads'—relics of Lamb's father—which he came across at Midford, eventually passed into his own possession.

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Here are two characteristic anecdotes from Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff's 'Notes from a Diary,' the first of which represents the inadvisability of addressing foreigners in their own language on any serious occasion, if unfamiliar to oneself, while the latter illustrates the school-room adage that 'Multiplication is vexation.'

'"Suar" means in Hindustani a pig, and is a term, especially when applied to Mohammedans, of the most furious abuse. "Sowar" is a trooper. "Billa" means a medal, while "Billi" means a cat. At the time of the Queen being proclaimed Empress of India, the colonel of a regiment, in evil hour insisted on addressing it in a Hindustani speech, in commemoration of the great event, and this is what he said: "Pigs! The Queen Empress has sent to me a number of cats, which I will now distribute among you. She requests that you will wear them round your necks, and continue to wear them in that manner." (Sensation.)

'Mr. Locker-Lampson said Hallé's cook once played on the number 22 and won a prize. "How did you come?" said her master, "to light on the number 22?" "In this way," was the answer, "I dreamt three times of the number 7, and as three times 7 is 22 I played on 22." Locker-Lampson told this story to Arthur Stanley, the least arithmetical of reasoning creatures. He looked very blank, but at last said: "I suppose three times 7 is not 22!"'

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An interesting publication has just left the Heidelberg press—the 'Acta Pauli,' a narrative of the Apostle Paul's travelling experiences, which have not until now been known in their entirety. The compiler, Dr. Karl Schmidt, has spent seven years in piecing together 2,000 small fragments of papyrus, and translating their contents from the Coptic handwriting. The original has been finally transferred to the Heidelberg University library, of which it is considered the most valuable treasure.

It is claimed for the work that it solves many problems connected with early Christian literature, and proves conclusively that several books of that era which have come down to us were only parts of one great work, the Acts of Paul, consisting of (1) the so-called Thecla Acts, (2) the Apocryphal Epistles to the Corinthians (not those in the New Testament), and (3) the Martyrdom of St. Paul.

The Coptic manuscripts, Dr. Schmidt says, date from 180 A. D., and are from the hand of an Elder of the Christian Church, written 'in honor of St. Paul and to combat Gnostic heresies.' The volume is dedicated to the Grand Duke of Baden, as Rector Magnificus of the University, under whose high protection the work has been achieved.

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'Fountains Abbey' is the title of 'the story of a mediæval monastery,' by George Hodges, D.D., Dean of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass., which E. P. Dutton & Co. will publish in June. The Abbey was founded by thirteen Benedictine monks who were dissatisfied with the worldliness of the Abbey of St. Mary of York, after having heard of the simple life of the Cistercian monks, who lived at Rievaulx. Their shelter was an elm, but their numbers were increased from time to time, and wealthy persons, hearing of their goodness, helped them. At last they had a beautiful abbey built for them. Dr. Hodges describes the place and its surroundings, the life of its monks, the different buildings, the colonies sent out, and the suppression in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Several pictures of the abbey have been given, besides two plans of the abbey and its precincts. The volume, a square 12mo., has been printed in England on linen paper, in large, black type. It is bound in blue-gray boards, with white buckram back and corners.

Martin Hume has written two more chapters for his book called 'Courtship of Queen Elizabeth,' in which he endeavors to throw more light on the real nature of the relations of that monarch and her admirers.

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The title of Mr. Charles G. D. Roberts's 'The Watchers of the Trails,' suggests grim ambuscade and stealthy murder, and many of its short studies of animals justify the expectation, but some of them come to a happy ending. Among the watchers are the kingfishers, who watch for defence only, and a decoy wild goose who watches from pure love of kindred. Mr. Charles Bull's pictures are various in subject, for the otter, the bull, the ram, the trout, and the kingfisher are added to the bear, the lynx, the moose, and the birds of prey, which he has drawn in so many attitudes. In 'The Little Wolf of the Pool' and 'The Little Wolf of the Air,' studies of the dragon fly and its blood-thirsty larvæ, he has found themes for really frightful pictures.

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The series of 'Half-Forgotten Books' is to be continued by the addition of several new volumes. This is evidence that the scheme of the series has met with approval. There is room for another series, to be entitled: 'Entirely Forgotten Books,' the material for which could be found in the British Museum. The editor of such a series might make some notable discoveries. Books have been published and utterly forgotten which deserved success far more than many books which have become popular, and even famous.

—

'Belgian Life in Town and Country' will be the next volume in 'Our European Neighbors Series,' brought out by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Among the many topics discussed are the types of women in Belgium. No one, the author writes, can reside any time in Belgium without forming a very high opinion of the thrift, cleanliness, and capacity for work of the Belgium women. They look contented and happy. They take particular care of their hair and dress, the skirts never being below the ankle. When on errands they go through the streets looking neither to the right nor to the left, which is otherwise with the men, who take their time and gossip. One of the most typical characters in the life of the towns is the 'patronne,' the wife of the proprietor, or the proprietress herself, of a restaurant or café. She sits or stands behind a kind of bar, which is prettily decorated, and which provides a commanding post of observation. The waiters carry the orders to her and she passes them on through speaking tubes to the kitchen or wine cellar. . . . The Belgian lady has very much the same views of life as her humbler sister. Money means practically finer clothes, more visits to the theatre, a longer vacation at the seaside or in the country, but the objects that constitute her ideas of a pleasant life are practically the same. . . . The women of Belgium appreciate the dignity of labor, and their happiness lies in their work and their capacity for doing it.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE PANSIES LAUGHED.

(See Titus i., 15; Luke xi., 41.)

(By the Rev. Isaac Hall.)

I knew a little maiden
Who was only just turned three:
And her eyes were blue and shining
Like the sunlight on the sea.
Her cheeks were round and rosy
As the apples on the trees;
While she moved about the garden
Like the busiest of the bees.

This garden was her mamma's
And was large and fair to view:
There were roses, pinks, carnations,
And some beds of violets, too.
She had there a 'maiden's bower,'
Form'd beneath a lilac-tree,
Where she often rocked her dolly
Till it slept upon her knee.

On a lovely summer morning
In the pleasant month of June;
While the birds were singing gaily
And the bees all hummed in tune:
Peal on peal of merry laughter
Rang upon the fragrant air,
From this busy little maiden
Bending o'er some pansies fair.

She said she found them smiling
At a great brown butterfly,
Who had kissed their fresh, bright faces
'Ere she bade them all 'good-bye.'
'And they laughed at me so sweetly,'
Said this merry little maid,
'That I could not keep from laughing
Though not one word they said.'

There's a lesson here, my children,
That should in your hearts abide:
You will find just what you look for
In this world so great and wide.
'To the pure all things are pure,'
And if we are kind and true,
Troops of friends will throng about us
Smiling, kindly, helpful, too.

There's a truth in this, dear children,
That is deeper than you know:
For the world that is about us
Is a mirror that will show
A reflection of each feeling
Of each passing mood and thought;
Souls cleansed by God's good Spirit
See a world in beauty wrought.

Advertisements.

Important Time in Every Girl's Life

Is Between Fifteen and Eighteen Years of Age—How to Avoid the Dangers that Arise During this Period.

The mental activity of school life, coupled with the terrible strain that must come during these years, taxes the vitality of even the strongest. A girl at this age often does not understand the physical change she is undergoing. She will in all probability be nervous and puzzled. She should have the benefit of good motherly advice and a long treatment of Ferrozone, which will supply new energy to bear her safely past the critical event. Ferrozone is the best remedy to take in early womanhood, because it contains so much nerve and blood nourishment. It corrects all derangements, cures bearing-down pains, nervousness and prevents headaches. Ferrozone revitalizes young girls, gives them vim, buoyancy, strong nerves and healthy body. Every girl should use Ferrozone, and wise mothers will see that their daughters have the benefit of this health-giving tonic.

Mrs. W. E. Michel, of Richmond, writes:—'I can strongly recommend Ferrozone as a good tonic for young ladies. My daughter has been taking Ferrozone for the past six months, and it has worked wonders for her. Before using Ferrozone she was anaemic and nervous and had no strength. But Ferrozone has built up her whole constitution and given her strength and vitality. Of all the tonics I ever used I don't think one of them compares with Ferrozone. It certainly brings health and strength to young girls quickly.'

There is no remedy, half so effective as Ferrozone. A trial soon demonstrates its merit. Get Ferrozone from your druggist to-day and let it build you up. Beware of fraudulent substitutes and insist on having only Ferrozone. Price 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50. By mail from the Ferrozone Company, Kingston, Ont.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

Teacher: 'Now, Tommy, you had no good excuse for staying away from school yesterday.' Tommy: 'Well, it ain't my fault.' Teacher: 'It isn't? Why?' 'Cause I done my best to think of a good one.'

Suffer No More—There are thousands who live miserable lives because dyspepsia dulls the faculties and shadows existence with the cloud of depression. One way to dispel the vapors that beset the victims of this disorder is to order them a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which are among the best vegetable pills known, being easy to take, and are most efficacious in their action. A trial of them will prove this.

A young woman was boarding at a farm-house, to the occupier of which she expressed her anxiety at the savage way in which the cow regarded her. 'It must be on account of that red blouse you've got on, Miss,' answered the farmer. 'Dear me!' exclaimed the girl. 'Of course it's out of fashion, but I had no idea a country cow would notice it!'

A Recognized Regulator.—To bring the digestive organs into symmetrical working is the aim of physicians when they find a patient suffering from stomachic irregularities, and for this purpose they can prescribe nothing better than Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which will be found a pleasant medicine of surprising virtue in bringing the refractory organs into subjection, and restoring them to normal action, in which condition only can they perform their duties properly.

Recently a young man had the misfortune to be run over. It was not until the wheel had passed over the poor man's leg and gone a few yards further that the driver shouted, 'Look out!' The unfortunate man struggled to a sitting posture, and replied, with bitter sarcasm, 'You're not coming back, are you?'

A Good Medicine requires little advertising. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil gained the good name it now enjoys, not through elaborate advertising, but on its great merits as a remedy for bodily pains and ailments of the respiratory organs. It has carried its fame with it wherever it has gone, and it is prized at the antipodes as well as at home. Dose small; effect sure.

She, angrily: 'Sir, I understand you said I had a face that would stop a clock!' He, calmly: 'So I did. Any well-regulated clock would pause and hold up its hands in admiration at sight of your lovely face!'

There are so many cough medicines in the market, that it is sometimes difficult to tell which to buy; but if we had a cough, a cold, or any affliction of the throat or lungs, we would try Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. Those who have used it think it is far ahead of all other preparations recommended for such complaints. The little folks like it as it is as pleasant as syrup.

'That fellow townsman of yours,' remarked the New Yorker, 'hasn't much idea of table manners.' 'No,' replied the Chicagoan, 'I noticed that. Why, the other day I seen him use the same knife for his pie that he'd used to eat his peas with.'—Philadelphia 'Ledger.'

Do not delay in getting relief for the little folks. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is a pleasant and sure cure. If you love your child why do you let it suffer when a remedy is so near at hand?

AUTOPHOBIA.

'Herbert had been running an auto so long that he had forgotten all about horseback riding.'

'What did he do when the horse balked?'

'He crawled under it to see what was the matter.'—Cleveland 'Plain Dealer.'

There are a number of varieties of corns. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove any of them. Call on your druggist and get a bottle at once.

There once was a poet named Binyon,
Whose verses were printed in minion;
In a state of collapse
He demanded small caps,
But the comps. had another opinion.

CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

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CASTORIA. Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

A BEAUTIFUL FACT.

All of God's stars and all of man's gold aren't worth half as much as the love of a child.—Chicago 'Record-Herald.'

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Advertisements.

CANCER & TUMORS

Treated scientifically by a common sense method, without pain and in your own home; not even the members of your family need know it. No knife, no pain, no plaster. Send 6 cents in stamps for Booklet, "Cancer, its Cause and Cure."

STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.



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.

The Boys' Page.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR LETTERS.

A Good Big Mail for Friend Jack.

First Prize.

HERBERT V. DOBSON, 13, Fordwich, Ont.

Boys' school watch, gun metal case, with open face, stem-winding; or girls' ring, ten karat gold, two pearls and small green stones; or, books to the value of three dollars.

Second Prize.

J. ROSS McPHERSON, 14, Orangeville, Ont.

Silver gilt stick pin, blue enamelled shield, with white and gold fleur de lis; or, stamp album, Stanley Gibbon; or, books to the value of one dollar.

Honorable Mention.

B. Trenholme Reed, 12, Ulverton, Que.
J. Calvin Mactarlane, 14, Franktown, Ont.
J. Russell Campbell, 17, Melbourne, Ont.
Arthur Kerry, 11, Montreal, Que.
Chas. N. Lintott, 17, Fleming, Assa., N.W.T.

The following also submitted letters:
Eva Adams, 15, Smith's Falls.
Frank Atkinson, 14, West Brook, N.S.
A. J. Birch, Innesville, Ont.
Bella Blair, 13, Rideau View, Ont.
Harry Cockfield, 15, Montreal, Que.
Willie Cockfield, 13, Montreal, Que.
Pearl Conde, Smith's Falls, Ont.
Robert Cram, 14, Smith's Falls, Ont.
John Forde, 14, Smith's Falls, Ont.
Katie Hamilton, Smith's Falls, Ont.
A. Helme, Smith's Falls, Ont.
John Kerry, 13, Montreal.
Howard Lewis, 15, Yarmouth, N.S.
Charles McCool, 12, Deseronto, Ont.
Ernest McEwen, 12, Dewittville, Que.
Maude McGregor, Smith's Falls, Ont.
Annie McRae, 17, Black River Bridge, N.S.
George Nelson, Carleton Place, Ont.
Ethel Pinel, Smith's Falls, Ont.
George Ritchie, 14, Hamilton, Ont.
Willie Robertson, 14, Beachburg, Ont.
Robina Robinson, Smith's Falls, Ont.
Verne Rowell, 15, Birr, Ont.
Guy Smith, 14, Necum Tench, N.S.
Tranberg Sparham, Smith's Falls, Ont.
William D. Swan, 14, Brucefield, Ont.
Cora Watt, 15, Barrie, Ont.

Surely there would be no lack of information in Jack's mind when he had digested the contents of the letters sent him from the readers of the Boys' Page. Either the keen interest taken in the subject of the war, or compassion for a boy who only received his letters once a year, or perhaps both, called forth a goodly number of letters, hailing from all over the country, from Nova Scotia to Assiniboia. And capital letters they were, too, for the most part, showing balancing points of merit, in a way rather tantalizing to the judges who wanted to say 'Well done' to more than the seven designated by the conditions of the contest.

Rules are rules, however, and the best seven were finally arranged as we give them to-day. But if the judges abide by conditions the Editor lays down, so, too, should the competitors. The Editor said three hundred words or four hundred at most; and, when an excellent letter reaches nearly double the desired length, we cannot allow it to precede such as more nearly fill the conditions. Then, too, some fine letters came in that showed a capital knowledge of the war, its causes and developments, yet were not such letters as a boy would be likely to write to a boy, and preference had to be given to others, though, had a short essay on the situation been asked for, these might have stood a good chance for honors. We will try to print some of the best letters as we find room. Meantime, will the prize-winners let us know their choice in the matter of prizes as given above?

Next week we hope to publish the prize-winners in the Outdoor Game Competition.

The Last Night.

(Written by Arthur Stanwood Pier, for the 'Youth's Companion.')

(Continued.)

Clark looked at Archer, hoping that he would rise, but the boy sat motionless. Then at the outburst of clapping Clark glanced up the room, and saw his brother Harry making his way along the aisle to the platform. The master stood waiting for him, with the medal in his hand.

There was a tightening in Clark's throat as he joined in the applause. 'It's a fine climax for the boy, anyway,' he thought proudly. Facing the flutter of the applauding hands and the brightness of so many unselfishly glad faces, he had a flashing proof of the boys' love for Harry. Not even Frank Windsor had been given such enthusiastic applause. It mounted crazily when Harry bent his head and the master put the ribbon on which the medal was suspended about his neck.

Clark noticed that Archer Sands was applauding with the rest. And then suddenly something happened to the boy. He stopped clapping, turned to his desk, and flinging his arms out on it, buried his face in them. It was just for a moment. While the applause was still accompanying the prize-winner to his seat, Archer Sands, with a face white and despairing and eyes that did not seem to see, rose and went out of the door.

On an instant impulse Clark slipped after him. There was something frightening in the wild despair in Archer's face. 'He—he looks almost insane,' thought Clark. Remembering what Harry had told him, he was afraid that the boy might even do himself harm. He came up to him in the corridor.

'Oh, please, please go away!' cried Archer, turning and putting his back hopelessly against the wall. 'I want to be alone!'

'Yes, in just a moment,' Clark said, slipping his hand inside the boy's arm, and leading him gently along the corridor. 'Let me say just a few things to you first. Let's go outside, where it's cool and dark.'

Archer made no resistance. He suffered himself to be led through the doorway. One of the two swinging doors was open, the other closed. On the step behind the closed door Clark seated himself, and drew Archer down beside him.

'I know just how you feel,' he said. 'I know, for I feel just the same way, and so does Harry—yes, even at this moment. Licked out of our boots, knocked down and out. Yes, that's the way we're all three of us feeling now.'

'You—and Harry!' For a moment at least amazement had dispelled grief. And it was this exclamation, with its reassuring tone, that came to Mr. Sands's ear as he stood uncertain in the corridor. He had not at first grasped the meaning of Archer's sudden flight. A moment later it had flashed upon him, and he had made his way from the room with all haste, to bring sympathy and consolation to his son.

His heart was full of pity for the boy. From what Archer had written in letters home, from what he himself had seen that evening, he had come to realize the boy's overwrought condition; and now he was hastening after him, alarmed and sorrowful.

But which doorway of the corridor to take he did not know; and as he stood undecided, he heard the boys' voices. Then, as he drew near, he recognized Archer's voice, and because it sounded not so desperate as he had feared, and because he understood now that whoever was with him was offering him consolation, he waited.

'Yes,' Clark was saying. 'Harry's won this little prize; and yet he's feeling as if he were at the end of everything.'

'I don't see why,' said Archer.

Clark hesitated. 'There's no reason why you shouldn't know,' he answered. 'Harry learned this afternoon that he couldn't afford to come back to St. Timothy's next year.'

'And he wants to come back?'

'More than anything else in the world, I guess.'

Archer dropped his head forward on his hands. 'And I don't care if I never come back!' he muttered. 'There it is; everything's unfair.'

'No, we've got to stop thinking that,' Clark said. The man standing in the corridor drew a step nearer the door. Here was some one, he felt, who was saying just what should be said to his son.

'Whether you win or lose,' Clarke continued, 'you find right away that there's always something else. Why, you've learned that' Harry told me this afternoon how you went in for one thing after another. And every time, perhaps, you were beaten and felt that it was all up with you, and there was no use in living, and you were a failure and all that And yet how long was it before you were at something else, and just as hopeful? Why, that ought to have taught you that getting beaten doesn't matter. It ought to have taught you that while it's right to go into a thing with all your might, it isn't right or true to feel that when you're through with that one thing, for better, for worse, you're through with everything. It's just the same way when you happen to win. I've won sometimes, and I know. There's always something else. You work hard for a thing, and you think while you're working, "If I get this, I'll just sit down and enjoy my glory and have a good time." But you don't; you can't. You find that as soon as you're through you've got to turn to on something else, or else you're unhappy and not really enjoying your glory at all. I tell you, Sands, there's no giving up for the loser or for the winner. There's always something else—for the loser, by way of consolation, and for the winner, by way of another chore. And a fellow must some time or other get over taking too much to heart the individual thing that he does or fails to do.'

Inside the doorway Archer's father stood listening, his arms folded, his head bowed, intent for the boy's answer.

'Oh, I see that's true—it's sense!' Archer cried, still querulously. 'The trouble is—I'm not strong enough; I haven't grown up to it. If I were as strong as you, and had as much sense—' He paused incoherently.

'O Archer,' Clark said, and for a moment his voice broke, 'I'm talking to brace myself up as much as you.'

'I'm awfully sorry for Harry,' Archer said, presently. 'My own trouble is pretty small in comparison. I must have seemed selfish about it. But it wasn't that I wanted the prize so much; it was because I wanted my father to see that I could do something—that I wasn't going always to be beaten.'

'I guess a fellow can always be sure that his father sees,' Clark answered.

Mr. Sands turned and walked softly up the corridor. 'The boy's in safe hands,' he thought.

Then, because he had been much moved by what he had overheard, he did not return to the schoolroom. He opened the door at the farther end of the corridor, and, stepping out upon the plot of lawn in front of the chapel, paced to and fro musingly, his hands clasped behind him, his eyes raised to the chapel tower and the stars shining beyond. And while he walked here there came out to him the voices of the boys in the schoolroom, singing the last night hymn. Archer and Clark, on the other side of the building, heard it also.

'They've sung that hymn every last night at St. Timothy's since the school was started,' murmured Clark. And they both listened to the long sweet cadences:

'Abide with me; fast falls the eventide;
The darkness deepens; Lord, with me abide:
When other helpers fail, and comforts flee,
Help of the helpless, O abide with me.'

Clark rested his head on his hand. 'The tears are in Harry's eyes now,' he thought.

Within the schoolroom there fell silence. Clark knew what was happening. The rector was saying his farewell words and pronouncing the benediction.

Round the corner of the building came a tall figure, walking slowly. 'It's my father,' said Archer, and the two boys rose.

'Father!' Archer stepped out to meet him. 'Father, this is Mr. Harding—the brother of the fellow who won.'

Clark wondered a little at the silence and yet the feeling with which the man took his hand and pressed it. 'Archer,' said Mr. Sands, 'hadn't you better go back into the schoolroom to say good-by?'

'We all might go in,' suggested Clark. 'I always like to see the rector shaking hands last night.'

Archer walked ahead down the corridor. Following behind, his father said to Clark:

'Thank you, my boy. I was there by the door, and I listened.'

In the schoolroom the rector stood on the platform, summoning forward the throng of boys below one after another for the last greeting. For those who had been stupid or idle or disorderly and for those with clean and shining records he had now at the last the same smile, the same word of good-will, and one after another they bade him good-by and were gone.

It came Harry's turn, and Clark noticed that the rector held his hand longer and said more to him than had been his custom with the others. Yet it was not very much. In a moment Harry had left the platform and came hurrying to his brother.

They went together out-of-doors and turned aside from the stream of fellows moving toward the dormitories. They walked round to the rear of the study building and stood looking down at the pond which lay at the bottom of the open slope and stretched away to the serried forest of pines.

'Well, it's all over,' said Harry. His voice sounded a little strained. 'Hear the frogs chunking down there.'

They listened in silence to the blending intonations, the deep dispason of the frogs across which quivered the thinner, tinier noises of the insects. The fireflies flashed their lamps here and there above the grass; a billowing white vapor edged the pond and shrouded the bordering trees. Into the hearts of the two boys came the sense of the beauty and mystery and bigness of the night. 'I'd rather say good-by to it all a night like this than any other time,' Harry murmured.

(To be Continued.)

The Semaphore.

(Webster W. Whistler, 1st V. B. E. R., in the 'Boys' Own Paper.')

(Concluded.)

There is not very much to lay hold of, so to speak, in the formation of the last five letters of the alphabet, and also the letter J; the only guide being that they are formed chiefly on the left side of the body.

J has the right hand upright, the left at right-angles on the left side. V is the same with the right, but the left lowered to the 'slope down' angle. W has the left at right-angles and the right brought across to the 'slope up' angle—that is, the opposite of O, in the third circle. X is the exact opposite of I. Y of Q. Z has the left at right-angles, and the right brought across to the 'slope down' angle.

Now, the only ones difficult to learn by heart are these last six, simply because there is no particular guide to go by.

Luckily they are six of the least used letters of all; still, they must be got perfectly by heart, else, when they do occur, confusion will result.

I had better remark here that the numerical signs have lately been altered to the much simpler form of A equals 1, B equals 2, C equals 3, and so on; the old style having to be learned separately. (The War Office has intervals of sense, in spite of all the press has to say to the contrary.)

When once the alphabet has been grasped, talking may at once be indulged in, though it will be very slow at first, by reason of the 'talker' forgetting his letters and the 'reader' failing to follow.

The talker first gives the letter J, which is the alphabetical sign, indicating his desire to begin.

The reader answers with J, to show he is ready.

If numbers are to be sent, the sender gives the numerical sign, which looks like a T, but is not, because it is on the other side of the body, with the right hand upright and the left at the 'upward slope.' Having given this sign, the letters signify numbers. For instance, A, B, C, D equals 1, 2, 3, 4.

The letters are formed one after the other, without pause between, except in the case of a double letter, as the two t's in 'battle,' when the arms are lowered for an instant and then raised again to the same letter. 'At the end of a word the sender brings his arms down, crossed in front of him. If no sign is given by the reader, he proceeds at once to the next word. If, however, the reader has failed to read the word, he gives the letter R (meaning repeat), and the sender gives the word again.

Should the sender make a mistake in a word, or for any reason wish to alter what he has said, he gives the 'annul' (see diagram), and starts again from the last word he has sent correctly.

It is really wonderful what speed a good semaphore signaller can attain, and also how quickly really respectable rates of 'flag talking' can be managed by steady practice. One hint is a useful one for beginners, and that is to try to read from another's signalling at the same time as he learns to signal himself.

That is to say, do not first learn entirely by signalling yourself and then begin to learn to read; but do first a little of one and then of the other.

Otherwise it is most confusing, as a man facing you has his right hand on the opposite side of the body to yours, which seems to make all the letters the wrong way about; and if you are only accustomed to one way, the first sight of the other is very puzzling. I always make the members of my class take turns—say of ten minutes at each, first signal, then read, or vice-versa—for the reason given above. As in the case of all signalling, a little patience and study is necessary at first, but in this case the method is so soon learned that the beginner must be lazy or dull indeed who cannot learn it without giving up in despair. Any lad can draw out a right set of diagrams for himself, if it is only an upright line with two others projecting from it at the proper angles.

And surely any boy at school, or who has brothers and sisters, can find some one to take an interest in it with him, and learn it together, if only for the fun of being able to 'talk secrets,' and that at any reasonable distance apart.

For those who wish to do the thing thoroughly, I should advise their getting a beautiful sheet of figures, from photographs, issued by Messrs. Gale & Polden, army stationers, Aldershot, giving every alphabetical and other sign in a separate picture. This can be had, I think, for threepence or fourpence.

The regulation flags are half blue and half white, diagonally divided, and should be made of some light, flexible, material—the staff two feet long and the flag itself 15 inches square.

However, as I said earlier, any small flag will do, so long as the staff is not too long. I strongly recommend the flags being used, as the signs are so much plainer and more easily read, though of course at short distances the arms alone can be used, one method being to take the coat off, when the white shirt-sleeves are very conspicuous against the darker clothes generally used for the rest of the body.

In conclusion, may I express the hope that my readers will find as much interest and pleasure in the learning and using of the semaphore as I have myself?

WHAT HAVE YOU DONE?

(By S. E. Kiser, in 'Escondido Times.')

You are going to do great things, you say—
But what have you done?
You are going to win in a splendid way,
As others have won;
You have plans that when they are put in force
Will make you sublime;
You have mapped out a glorious upward course—
But why don't you climb?

You're not quite ready to start, you say;
If you hope to win,
The time to be starting is now—to-day—
Don't dally, begin!
No man has ever been ready as yet,
Nor ever will be;
You may fail ere you reach where your hopes are set—
But try it and see.

You are going to do great things, you say,
You have splendid plans;
Your dreams are of heights that are far away;
They're a hopeful man's—
But the world, when it judges the case for you,
At the end, my son,
Will think not of what you were going to do,
But of what you've done.

Puzzles.

CONUNDRUM.

Can anybody tell how many peas in a pint?

ACROSTIC.

A summer month; a body of armed men; never; comfort. The primals and finals spell the name of a well known novel, whose author is now dead. All are words of the same length.

EASY WORD PUZZLE.

My first is in charge, but not in halt.
My second's in cinnamon, but not in salt.
My third is in young, but not in old.
My fourth is in pantry, but not in fold.
My fifth is in flat, but not in house.
My sixth is in rat, but not in mouse.
My seventh's in windy, but not in blow.
My whole is where children like to go.

ANAGRAM.

Some American and English writers of to-day.

Cela W. Ewall; Louise G. Watkin-Dagg; Argenta D. Delmar; Axel U. Romp; Lilla Bamwick; Udoran Thorne Clay; Gad L. Warenn; Mrs. Ilio Wilmar; Karl S. Curswell.

The correct answers to the puzzles for June 11 have been sent in by 'Nos Nevetts,' who is so fond of anagrams that even his own name he has turned into one. Who can guess it?

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Slaving for the Ants.

(By James Carter Beard, in the New York 'Times.')

The hop vines have surmounted the long poles planted to support them, and stretching out their branches sidewise have met each other, forming long arcades, bowers of fresh, green leaves through which the morning sunshine, deprived of its too ardent heat and glare, is filtered and stained by the verdure through which it passes.

But notice that with all this evidence of healthy growth there are ominous signs of death and decay. The leaves on many of the vines appear as if they had been touched by the frost. Some nearest the ground are quite dead and shrivelled up, while others higher up are beginning to droop. Examine one of the very young leaves at the apex of a long and vigorous shoot. See, it is just beginning to uncoil. Part of the leaflet folds like a lady's fan; pull it open, and see what the delicate folds conceal. Here is a curious sight. The furrows are completely filled with a moving mass of tiny insects, interspersed with others of a larger size. The smaller, which are of a delicate, light gray color, are the offspring, the larger clad in green are the parents.

Every leaf on every plant is similarly tenanted; there are millions upon millions of the little animals in the hop field. The vines are past hope, past remedy. They have the 'blight of plant lice,' of the aphis, upon them.

The aphis is a peaceful creature, soft-bodied and succulent. It neither stings, bites, gives off offensive odors nor assumes ugly and threatening attitudes to frighten away foes and intruders. It is as defenceless as a newly-born babe, with no power of limb or of wing sufficient to escape threatened danger, or skill at disguising itself or of hiding from an enemy. Its speedy extinction as a race would seem inevitable—for hosts of formidable foes prey upon its generations—except for one gift that nature has bestowed upon it—only one; but it is enough.

Bonnet, a Frenchman, found out about it. He put a single aphis upon a plant where nothing could get at it, and watched. Morning, noon and night he had that aphis under observation, with the whole plant to itself and nothing to disturb it. It thrived, grew apace, molted, and cast its skin no less than four times in eight days. On the eleventh day something extraordinary happened; it brought into the world a living duplicate of itself. This was the first of no less than ninety-five offspring, which were all born within twenty-one days of the first.

As all properly constituted insects were supposed, on attaining maturity, to take to themselves a mate and make more or less extensive preparations for egg-laying, this unprecedented method of obtaining a family interested Bonnet. He wanted to see how far the thing could be carried. So he separated one of the second generation from the others, gave it a plant to itself, and put it under observation. The same thing happened to the second as to the first aphis; within about the same period of time aphis No. 2 gave birth to ninety-five young.

Not yet satisfied, the Frenchman tried it a third, a fourth, a fifth and many times more, no less than nineteen in all, and every time the interesting little family history was repeated.

At the end of these nineteen generations, fully developed males and females were produced, which mated. A few eggs were laid; they hatched, and the wonderful cycle of generations began over again. The number of successive generations between the advent of males and egg-laying females can, under suitable conditions, be indefinitely extended.

Professor Huxley says: —'Assuming each aphis to weigh the one-thousandth part of a grain, and a man to weigh two million grains, the tenth brood of one single aphis would weigh as much as five hundred millions of men, or more than the whole population of China.'

I am glad that Huxley said this: 'The whole population of China.' It could hardly be hoped that our readers would accept such a statement on any less authority. But you can, if you choose, solve the problem for yourself. Morren, the entomologist, tells us that the aphis of the apple tree produces one hundred young in a single generation, and that each one of these brings forth a brood just as numerous, so that by the tenth generation, which takes place just before winter, the number of births amounts to one decillion, a modest sum that requires thirty-four figures to express and of which it is simply impossible to form any definite idea. Even the sixth generation, provided that all the insects born survive, must weigh more than many elephants.

This parthenogenesis, or power of propagation on the part of one sex alone, the agent that the aphis uses to protect its race from rapid and complete annihilation, is a most effective means of accomplishing the purpose. However rapid and ruthless the destruction of individuals, of groups or of whole communities, the rate of increase, spreading like a growing conflagration in every direction, equals and surpasses the progress of any and all devastating agencies. The advantage of being able to multiply to infinity in a short time is overwhelming.

As the Russian is alleged to have said to the Japanese:—

'Let it be granted for the sake of argument that you are more intelligent, better armed, disciplined and commanded, braver and better sailors and soldiers than we are, what does it all amount to, if we are able to overwhelm you with numbers?'

To farmers and gardeners the aphididae are an unmitigated nuisance and a pest. Their regular attacks upon cultivated plants year by year are deplorable, and it sometimes happens after a mild, dry winter, that the whole air is filled with dense swarms of winged varieties, and that entire crops of vegetables and cereals are destroyed by their combined assaults.

To the naturalist 'aphididae' are among the most worthy of investigation of the insect tribes. Their physiology, their habits of life and their classification all present interesting problems which he finds delight in endeavoring to solve.

But to only one class of individuals are they of any economic value, and these individuals are ants. Ants regard them as cattle, care for, pasture and milk them as cattle, and shelter and protect them as such. Anyone may see for himself the attention paid to these little creatures by ants. They follow after the aphides, and stroke the abdomens of the latter with their antennae, causing them to exude the sweet secretion, of which the ants are so fond, from two tubular pores placed near the hinder parts on the upper surface of the back. This the ants greedily devour.

Mr. Darwin mentions an observation of his own which seems to show that the relations between the ants and their food providers are of an intimate and reciprocal sort. Having removed the attendant ants from a little group consisting of about a dozen aphides which were domiciled upon a dock plant, Darwin for several hours prevented any ant from approaching them.

Feeling sure that by this time the aphides would have secreted an ample store of the sweet, viscid syrup upon which the ants feed, he watched them closely to see if any emitted the secretion; but did not succeed in detecting a single aphis in the act. Darwin then tried to imitate the action of the ant's antennae by delicately stroking the abdomen of the aphides with a hair, but not a single aphis responded. Aphides are not intelligent, but they know a hair from the feeler of a friendly ant. This was conclusively proved by the fact that when an ant was admitted to the little herd of plant lice that Darwin had corralled on the dock leaf it hurried rejoicing from one to another of them as if it was well aware of the goodly store of luscious honey dew that awaited it, and began to stroke the different insects with its feelers. The good animals rapidly gave forth the coveted food for the ant's delectation.

Aphides will do this even when very young, a fact which tends to show the purely instinctive and hereditary nature of the act on the part of the insect, while the action of the ant is perhaps of no less an instinctive sort. Instinctive or not, however, it certainly seems very much like reason in ants to take charge of the aphides and care for them as they do.

There is no other instance in the whole animal kingdom, apart from man, in which one race takes charge of another of a different species for the sake of some future benefit to be derived from the objects of their care.

Everywhere in the Middle and the Southern States, small colonies of yellow and brown aphides may be found gathered in almost all ants' nests underground. There the ants carefully look after them, clean them, secure for them a comfortable home where they can feed upon the sap of tender roots, and are remunerated by the honey dew which the aphides exude at their solicitation.

(To be Continued.)

EXPERIENCE WITH A LION.

Lions, it seems, take to man-eating only as a means of self-defence, or when they become too old to be a match for the wild prey, the flavor of which they so much prefer. Old hunters declare that they never knew a lion really to 'stalk' a man; that, as a rule, they rather 'turn up their noses' at civilized flesh, and are more or less easily diverted from the scent. In 'Days and Nights by the Desert' Parker Gilmore tells us of a trick he once played on one of these animals.

'I was hunting ostriches,' he says. 'At a bend in the ravine the bird disappeared, and I was about to follow it, when, by the merest chance, I looked behind me, and to my surprise and horror saw that a large lion was not over seventy yards behind me, and evidently stalking me as carefully as I had been stalking the bird.

'If I could have gained a tree I should certainly have climbed it in a hurry; but no tree was near. To make a run for it would have brought the lion upon me at once. I kept steadily along the edge of the ravine till I came to a place that promised shelter; it was a drop of four feet to a ledge about thirty inches wide, and afterwards a perpendicular descent of fifty or sixty feet, terminating in a quantity of broken bowlders and jagged stones.

'With as little appearance of alarm as I could assume I sat down on the edge of the precipice, ever and anon taking a careful glance behind to see where my foe was. About twenty rods behind me were a few ragged bushes. Behind these the lion had taken shelter, and was keeping a careful survey upon my every movement. Darkness was rapidly coming on when I slipped from my seat and dropped down to the ledge Instantly I slipped off my coat and hung it on the muzzle of my musket, and shoved it up over the upper ledge where I had so lately been sitting.

'Scarcely was this done when my coat was torn away and my gun hurled to the bottom of the gully. But they did not go alone. No; my assailant was with them, and there he remained all night, grumbling over his disappointment at not having me for supper.

'A colder night I never passed, but I had to make the best of it. In the morning I found my assailant had smashed his fore leg in his fall. The musket was not much injured, and I soon ended his suffering.'

Advertisements.

Dr. Giuseppe Lapponi

PHYSICIAN TO THE POPE PRAISES DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

In Four Cases of Anaemia Their Effects Were So Satisfactory That He Will Go On Using Them.

Dr. Lapponi, whose skill preserved the life of the late Pope Leo XIII. to the great age of 92, and to whose care the health of the present Pope, His Holiness Pius X., is confided, has written this remarkable letter, of which the following is a translation:—

'I certify that I have tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in four cases of the simple Anaemia of development. After a few weeks of treatment, the result came fully up to my expectations. For that reason I shall not fail in the future to extend the use of this laudable preparation, not only in the treatment of other morbid forms of the category of Anaemia or Chlorosis, but also in cases of Neurasthenia and the like.

'DR. GIUSEPPE LAPPONI.'



Dr. Giuseppe Lapponi, Physician to the Pope, who has written a letter in praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

It would be impossible to exaggerate the importance of this opinion. Dr. Lapponi's high official position places his professional competence above question, and it is certain that he did not write as above without weighing his words, or without a full sense of the effect his opinion would have.

The 'simple anaemia of development' referred to by Dr. Lapponi is of course that tired, languid condition of young girls whose development to womanhood is tardy, and whose health, at the period of that development, is so often imperilled. A girl, bright and merry enough in childhood, will in her teens grow by degrees pale and languid. Frequent headaches, and a sense of uneasiness which she cannot understand, make her miserable. Just when it is time for her to leave off being a girl and become a woman—a change which comes to different individuals at different ages—her development lingers—why? Because she has too little blood. That is what Dr. Lapponi means when he speaks, in the scientific language natural to him, of 'the anaemia of development.' Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have the power of making new blood. They cure anaemia just as food cures hunger. That is how they help growing girls, who, for want of this new blood, often drift into chronic ill-health, or 'go into a decline'—which means consumption—and die. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills save them.

The value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a nerve tonic, referred to by Dr. Lapponi, make them valuable to men as well as women. They act on the nerves through the blood and thus cure diseases like St. Vitus dance, neuralgia, paralysis and locomotor ataxia. When buying these pills it is important to see that the full name Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People' is printed on the wrapper around each box. Never take a substitute, as it is worse than a waste of money—it is a menace to health. If you cannot get the genuine pills from your dealer write the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be sent you post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50.

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To those sending in three or four new subscriptions a day to the 'Daily' or 'Weekly Witness' or 'World Wide.'

We have a plan also by which agents may circulate the 'Northern Messenger,' and another by which they may secure large commissions or handsome Cash Bonuses over and above the $500.00 a year.

Many agents working for themselves could rope this in as a side line practically without encroaching on their other interests. For full particulars address

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers
MONTREAL.

BRITISH NEWS.

ENGLISH.

Nearly thirty-two thousand persons paid for admission to Shakespeare's birthplace during last year, and about sixteen thousand visited Ann Hathaway's cottage.

The cold winds of the first fortnight of June have had a lamentable effect upon the Kentish orchards. The apple crop has been spoilt by blight, there is now every likelihood of the cherry crop being small, while the plums and bush fruits will be of indifferent quality.

In order to assist the bicentenary of the rebuilding of that part of St. Mary's Church at Warwick, destroyed by the Great Fire in 1694 the King promised a new lectern and a Bible bearing his monogram. When the church was rebuilt Queen Anne gave £1,000 towards the cost.

Mr. John Lin, of Blackburn, who died on June 14, at the age of eighty, claimed that his father was the first cotton manufacturer in Lancashire to illuminate his mills with coal gas, which was brought in large bladders from Manchester.

William Stanley, an inmate of Stratford-on-Avon Workhouse, attained his hundredth birthday on June 18. To commemorate the event, Stanley was entertained at tea by the Mayor and Mayoress. He commenced work as a plough boy at seven years of age.

A man named William Williams, who said he came from Montgomery, was charged at Welington, Salop, on June 13, with begging at Oakengates. The prisoner had in his possession a pocket full of gold, silver, and coppers, amounting to £23 15s. 8d. The magistrates sentenced the prisoner to a month's imprisonment with hard labor.

The Rev. T. M. Rees, Halifax, the newly-elected president of the Methodist New Connexion annual conference opened at Dewsbury on June 13, in his address dwelt on the fellowship of the Church. There was no question, he said, with Methodists as to whether it was right to play golf on Sundays. The Prime Minister might do this sort of thing, but they, as Methodists, stood sponsors, by the grace of God, not for recreation in the West End, but for the redemption of the East End.

The 1st Hampshire Regiment, after foreign service for twenty years, arrived at Southampton on June 18 from Aden in the transport 'Assaye.' The Hampshires mustered ten officers and 484 men, and of those who returned only five had gone out with the regiment in the first instance. The regiment served in Malta, India, Burmah, and Aden, and during the stay at Aden the majority of the men were prostrated with malarial fever. The regiment disembarked to the strains of the regimental march, and left for Portsmouth, where a public welcome awaited them.

On June 15 much excitement was caused in the village of Lee, near Ilfracombe, on it becoming known that the vicar (the Rev. W. F. McMichael) and a party of friends had been cut off by the tide under the cliffs, which are four hundred feet high. Mr. McMichael, it appears, piloted some friends, including a major and Mrs. Stallwall, of London, and a Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, of Croydon, for an excursion along the rocks and beach toward Ilfracombe. A westerly gale was blowing, and the tide rising abnormally high, the party was cut off, and had to scale the rocks under the cliff for safety. The vicar and Mr. Chapman attempted to climb to the top, but, after ascending three hundred feet, the vicar became exhausted. Mr. Chapman, however, reached the summit, and obtained the assistance of a number of villagers, who, by the aid of ropes, rescued the whole of the party, up the face of the cliff, after a most anxious time.

The four Wycliffe preachers who went to jail in default of paying a fine for causing a disturbance in St. Margaret's Church, Burton-on-Trent, had a great reception on June 14. They arrived at Burton station from Tamworth shortly before seven o'clock, and with other members of the Kensit party, went in procession to the Hay, by the River Trent. They were preceded by a band, and were received and enthusiastically greeted all along the route by an enormous crowd, which in numbers resembled the Coronation throngs. On the Hay there was an immense assembly of people. Three platforms were erected, at which the principal speakers were the Wycliffe preachers, Mr. J. A. Kensit, Alderman Winter, J.P. (Derby), and Councillor Cheshire, J.P. Simultaneously at each platform a resolution was submitted calling upon the Bishop of Lichfield to take immediate action at St. Margaret's Church, and protesting against the harshness of the magistrates' sentence. The resolution was carried at each platform, and subsequently the preachers were presented with a purse of gold while a lady presented them with bouquets. As they left the Kensit party were lustily cheered.

SCOTCH.

There is responsibility insisted upon in some parts of Scotland. A housekeeper, residing in St. Mary's Wynd, was charged at the Stirling Police Court on June 13, under the new Licensing Act, with being drunk while in charge of a child, two and a half years old, in St. Mary's Wynd, on the previous Friday. She pleaded not guilty, but was convicted on evidence, and fined 10s., or seven days.

Moonzie is in the happy state of being a pauperless parish—no poor rate; no public-house. Moonzie, however is not the only parish in this fortunate position. Up in Forfarshire the parish of Kettins has paid no poor rate for many years, and here again, it is interesting to note, there is no licensed liquor-selling place of any description. Since the introduction of school boards, too, Kettins has not yet had a contested election. It is a quiet, peace-loving, 'canty' spot, and all things work in harmony.

The new dairy school which has been erected at Holmes Farm, Kilmarnock, by the West of Scotland Agricultural College, was formally opened on June 11 by Lord Howard de Walden, Lord of the Manor, in the presence of a large and influential company. The building is very commodious and is equipped in a modern manner. The Very Rev. Dr. Gillespie, of Mouswald, chairman of the governors, presided, and gave a brief résumé of the dairying history of Scotland since the introduction of instructors.

Thomas Seath, foreman of a quarry in the St. Andrew's district, was despatched by his employer to Cupar to procure a quantity of gelignite for use in the quarry, a short time ago. Unfortunately, he got more than the explosive, and on his return fell asleep in the train. Thus, instead of changing at Leuchars, he remained in the compartment quite oblivious to the world, and was wheeled on to Dundee. At Esplanade Station he got out, and wandered westwards to Ninewells, where he lay down and fell asleep. He lost his deadly parcel, and as some children found and had the cartridges for playthings, he was fined ten shillings by the Fiscal.

For several years Mrs. Carnegie has yearly provided a day's treat to Dunfermline school children at a cost of hundreds of pounds, but since the endowment of the city by Mr. Carnegie the Trust have become responsible for the gala. This was held on June 17, in Pittencrieff Grounds, and the glorious sunshine added very much to the enjoyment. The youngsters assembled 4,800 strong, in the public park, and, under the charge of some two hundred and thirty teachers and assistants, proceeded along the principal thoroughfares to the Glen. Happiness was all-prevailing, and the hundreds of flags which were carried in the procession tended considerably to add to the real magnificence of a scene which was witnessed by thousands of parents and others who lined the streets. At Pittencrieff the children divided into their respective schools, and in addition to sports, and, of course, abundance of bakers' and confectioners' wholesome stores, warranted to whet any youthful appetite, there were rides on merry-go-rounds, and other means of enjoyment indulged in.

IRISH.

This month by order of Pius X., Cardinal Vannutelli will proceed to Armagh to consecrate the cathedral. Much importance is attached to the Cardinal's mission.

Burglars tried on Sunday morning, June 12, to get at the safes in the James street sub-post-office, Dublin, in which there were £400 in gold notes, etc. They failed, but damaged some furniture and the police believe the burglars to have been amateurs, and not the regular ruffians.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, attended by Colonel Cooper, private secretary, and the Hon. Gerald Ward, A. D.C., visited the Rest for the Dying in Camden row, on the afternoon of June 17. His Excellency, who was received on his arrival by His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, and the members of the committee, inspected the buildings, and performed the opening ceremony.

A most destructive fire occurred at Kilrush at an early hour on June 18, in the corn mills in John street, belonging to Mr. Andrew Ryan, of the Market square, and in less than two hours after the discovery of the outbreak the entire premises, including a store containing one hundred tons of grain, and a series of stables, were a smoking mass of ruins. The fire was first noticed in that portion of the building occupied by the engine and grinding apparatus, and almost immediately spread throughout the entire concern. No effort to save the property was possible, as it in great part consisted of wooden structures with a tarred felt roofing. The horses were got safely away, but some pigs were burned to death. The loss is reported to be covered by insurance.

On a recent Sunday morning at five o'clock the Royal Mail steamer 'Connaught,' on making for the harbor, was flying the signals, 'Kish wants immediate medical assistance.' The naval launch was placed at the disposal of the assistant superintendent, and he set out with Dr. O'Flaherty. The tender 'Shamrock,' which had been waiting for some days in the harbor, owing to the bad weather, also proceeded to the lightship, with a stock of ammunition for the fog gun, as fog has been very prevalent in Dublin Bay. On reaching the 'Kish' the naval launch was informed that the services of the doctor were not required, that their signal had been misinterpreted by the mail boat, and that the ammunition brought by the 'Shamrock' was what was wanted. When the launch returned to shore large crowds of people had assembled, and the police also were in waiting with a stretcher.

An exciting scene was witnessed at Queenstown, on June 15, when a seaman of the battleship 'Russell,' who had broken his leave, jumped clear of the two policemen who had charge of him, and plunged overboard from the naval pier to swim to his ship, which lay at her moorings, over eight hundred yards distant from the pier. The unfortunate man, after swimming some distance, was seen to be sinking, and Lieutenant Harrison jumped overboard and swam to his rescue. The lieutenant grappled with the man and had brought him nearly to the shore when the bluejacket became unconscious, and Lieutenant Harrison was forced to let him go in order to save his own life. He himself became very exhausted, and a signalman named Drummey plunged from the naval pier and helped the lieutenant to the shore. The bluejacket was drowned. His name was Neville, and he was a native of Cork.

Advertisements.

THIS BUTCHER IS ALL RIGHT

Had Diabetes, but was Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Great Interest in the Case as People Realize what will Cure Diabetes will Cure any Kidney Disease.

Toronto, Ont., July 1.—(Special).—As the people learn to realize how much the general health depends on keeping the kidneys right, and how many diseases are the direct result of bad kidney action every verified cure of a severe kidney disease is received with interest.

For that reason the case of A. W. Holman, the well-known butcher of 193½ Mutual street, this city, is well worthy of attention. Mr. Holman had Diabetes. Now he is a well man. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured it. Asked concerning his case, Mr. Holman said:—

'Yes, I had Diabetes for six years. I tried all kinds of remedies but to no use. My attention was called to Dodd's Kidney Pills by an advertisement and I began to use them. I only used six boxes when I was completely cured.'

As it is conceded that what will cure Diabetes will cure any Kidney Disease it must be admitted that Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure any Kidney Disease.

WAR OFFICE AFTER A DRINK OF WHISKEY.

(From London 'Truth.')

From Garrison Orders, Chatham, May 24, 1904:—

A Board of Officers, composed as under, will assemble at the Supply Office, Southill Barracks, at 10 a.m., on Wednesday next, the 24th inst. (sic), to investigate and report upon the circumstances under which 6 2-3 oz. of whiskey became deficient:

President.
Captain E. S. Sandys, R. E.
Members.
A Subaltern, 2nd Oxford, Light Infantry.
A Subaltern, 4th Rifle Brigade.

Proceedings, in duplicate, to be forwarded to the O. C., A. S. C. T. D.

At a rough guess, I suppose 6 2-3 oz. of whiskey would fill about a couple of wine glasses. One would like to see the report (in duplicate) of the gallant captain and his colleagues on the mysterious disappearance of this quantity of liquor, and to follow it in its subsequent history. Shall we ever get a measure of army reform which will put a stop to the employment of men, who are supposed to be soldiering, on this sort of solemn tomfoolery?

LONDON PRONUNCIATION.

In reference to our note on the pronunciation of London street names, a correspondent asks our opinion as to the correct rendering of 'Marylebone.' The universal negative that occurs to us is that it is never by any chance pronounced as it is written; if it were, no cabman would recognize it. Cabmen, we think, incline to 'Marribun,' while their fares prefer 'Mareleybun.' We should like to hear Mr. Plowden's rendering of the name of the Police Court he enlivens. London, indeed, has a tendency to sink to the level of the 'bus conductor and the railway porter in its pronunciation of its own street names. Camberwell becomes 'Cam'well,' and Liverpool street, after passing through many phases, has become 'Verples.' Tottenham Court road, too, has lost half its birthright in the mouth of the 'bus conductor. It is ''m Court road,' and the conscientious foreigner who believes we spell as we pronounce, would never make himself understood. — London 'Chronicle.'

RUSSIA'S RAILWAY SCHOOLS.

(From Harper's Weekly.')

The railway schools of Russia are among the most interesting of all nations. When the great Siberian railway is completed it will form a practical westward continuation of the American trunk lines, connected by international ferries in the form of gigantic steamship lines. It was the construction of the wonderful Siberian railway which largely liberalized all Russia and turned its attention to the education of children. At the latest report Russia was teaching 6,000 children of railway men all branches of modern railway construction and operation. Russia recently sent two eminent ministers of affairs to this country to examine the workings of the railway branches of the Young Men's Christian Association for the immediate introduction of the service at division points of the railways of all Russia.

SILENT AUCTIONS IN CHINA.

(Lahore 'Tribune.')

To a stranger a Chinese auction is a most curious spectacle. The auctioneer leans over a slightly elevated counter and exhibits his wares. He says nothing, neither does the bidder, who merely steps forward to the auctioneer and runs his fingers up his sleeve, making pressure on the salesman's arm, thus indicating how much he will pay for the article. Then another and another repeat the action, until the one signifying the highest price receives the article without a word being exchanged on either side. Only the auctioneer and the successful bidder know the price offered and accepted.

Advertisements.

THE "HEREAFTER" ISN'T MORE CERTAIN

Than is Catarrhozone to cure Catarrh. If you haven't succeeded in finding a cure get it to-day and be well to-morrow. Physicians say nothing can possibly cure quicker. Catarrhozone cures when your case seems hopeless. Isn't that the sort of remedy you want? Being guaranteen, of course, you run no risk in using Catarrhozone. Try it.

Advertisements.

WHAT MYSTERIOUS POWER DOES THIS MAN POSSESS?

THE DEAD BROUGHT BACK TO LIFE

Would Hardly Create a Greater Sensation than Some of the Miraculous Cures He Performs with a Strange, Mystic Fluid Unknown to Medical Science

DOCTORS FACED WITH FACTS FAIL TO EXPLAIN SECRET OF HIS MARVELLOUS POWER OVER DEATH.

Heals Those Hundreds of Miles Away the Same as Those Who Call in Person

Gives Services and Home Treatment Without Pay to Prove to All Mankind the Marvels of His Power Feels it His Duty to God and Man to Give Freely of his Knowledge and Skill to all Who Stand in Need

(From the Baltimore 'World.')

New York (Special Correspondence)—Dr. Wallace Hadley, a well-known professor of chemistry of this city, has undoubtedly made the most sensational discovery of the age. Call it Divine power, science, or whatever you will, the fact remains that he has transcended all known methods of healing, set at defiance the supposed laws of nature, and utterly dumfounded the ill and afflicted by a series of the most miraculous cures known to medical science. Hopeless invalids, given up as utterly incurable by eminent physicians, have been healed of their afflictions and rescued from the indescribable anguish of an untimely grave by this man's mighty power over disease and death. The remedies of the best and most learned specialists seem as bread pills when compared with the remarkable discovery of this wonderful man. He has already done practically everything but bring the dead to life, and his associates are on the qui vive not knowing what marvel he may next perform.

'How did you happen to make this great discovery?' asked a reporter, who called to find out the secret of the tremendous furore Dr. Hadley has created.

'Ever since I graduated from the medical department of the University of Buffalo,' said the doctor, 'I have been convinced that no disease should cause death. God has, in my judgment, provided a cure for every ill to which human flesh is heir. Man must search and find this cure the same as man has discovered the telegraph, the telephone, etc. The first thing I set out to do was to find the exact elements which control living being and sustain life, to discover the power which makes a man's heart beat and his body live. I next determined to extract these products from animal, mineral, and chemical substances and combine them as they are found in a living being. I worked for years, day and night, before I made any great progress. Then my discovery nearly all came at once. As soon as I made it I tried the preparation on myself, then I gave it to all the sick persons I could find. I called for the worst cases doctors could send me, cases supposed to be incurable. The results were simply miraculous. They far exceeded my most sanguine hopes. I particularly remember the case of Mrs. Sarah Miller, No. 150 Sixth street, Harrisburg, Pa. She was one of my first patients. The doctors had given her up to die. Her friends hourly expected to be called to her grave. She was so bad the night she received my treatment she did not expect to live until morning. She took two doses; it revived her; she slept; she is living to-day. Here is a copy of a letter from her. Read for yourself.' The following extract is taken verbatim from Mrs. Miller's letter. She says: 'When I began to take your treatment I realized that I was on the brink of the grave. I suffered from gastrointestinal catarrh and diabetes. I was in constant pain day and night. I felt blue, despondent, and discouraged with life. I had taken so much medicine for so many years without receiving any benefit. I tried your treatment as a last resort, and thank God I took it, for otherwise I should not be here to write this letter.' 'This is only one of a large number of similar letters that I have received,' said the doctor. 'It seems that sometimes a divine hand directed these poor sufferers where to obtain relief. I believed that I was permitted to make this great discovery for the benefit of the world. Hence I offer my services free for a limited time that all may enjoy the benefits of perfect health. Here is a letter from another woman whom I saved from the grave. Mrs. Germond, of No. 303 Highland Avenue, Benton Springs, Mich., writes: 'I tried so many remedies without obtaining relief that I had given up all hope of ever being cured. I heard of your wonderful discovery, but I had no faith in you and was induced to give you a trial only on account of a strong letter received from a friend who had been cured by you. I was a physical wreck ready for the grave. I had heart, stomach, and bronchial trouble. My whole system was diseased and run down. I suffered untold agonies. I often felt that death would be a welcome relief. I am confident that you saved my life, and had it not been for your marvellous treatment I should to-day be cold in my grave. I write this letter for the good of humanity, that others may be induced to try the wonderful treatment that has cured me.'

'Do physicians take your treatment?' asked the reporter.

'They certainly do,' said the doctor, 'I am treating a large number now. Of course they would not want you to publish their names, but here are their letters. You can read what they say. I cure them when all their own remedies fail. I have demonstrated beyond doubt that the most serious diseases can be overcome. That the lives of thousands of men and women can be saved who have heretofore been carried off to the grave. I estimate that I shall save the lives of over one hundred thousand people the coming year who otherwise would have died an untimely death.'

'But how do you account for your wonderful power over death,' asked the reporter?

'Step this way,' said the doctor, leading the reporter into his large laboratory, 'and I will show you the source of my power. I will explain to you the secret for which wise men have sought for ages.' The doctor here pointed to a mysterious red fluid extract in a tightly corked glass flagon. 'This,' said the doctor, "is the apparently simple extract that has startled the civilized world. This is the powerful essence that has given me the titles 'Divine Healer,' 'Miracle Worker,' 'A Latter Day Saviour,' etc. Of course, I am nothing of the sort. I am a scientist. My discovery is scientific. I abstract life from the materials of nature. Did you ever stop to think that wheat and corn come from the earth and air? If we knew the wonderful chemical secrets of nature we could make corn, wheat, and other food from the earth and air. So my discovery of the vital principle of life is not so wonderful after all. I have merely found a secret law of nature which has been overlooked by doctors and scientists for centuries past.'

'Do you give treatment to every one free; This, it seems, would be an enormous expense,' said the reporter.

'Yes,' said the doctor, 'I offer a course of home treatment to every one who writes me now absolutely free of charge. Later I expect to charge a moderate fee. It will probably cost me several thousand dollars to give this free help, but I can afford to do it; and besides I want to prove the miraculous power of my great discovery. Tell your readers to state the leading symptoms of their trouble, giving age and sex, and I will diagnose their cases, write them fully in regard to the exact stage to which their disease has progressed, the length of time required to effect a cure, and send them a course of home treatment for their particular disease.'

The writer has taken Dr. Hadley's course of home treatment himself for a nervous affection, and he can personally vouch for its wonderful efficacy. He also guarantees this offer to be absolutely genuine in every respect. All who wish to be healed should write Dr. Hadley at his laboratory. Address Dr. Wallace Hadley, office, 421 A Force of Life Building, 708 Madison avenue, New York City. If you have anything confidential to say mark your letter private. The doctor is an extremely affable man and takes a supreme delight in curing difficult cases that have been given up to die by other physicians. It is these cases that offer him the opportunity to demonstrate the miraculous power of his great discovery.

MARSHAL OYAMA.

The new commander of the Japanese army in the field, Marshal Oyama, is one of the great soldiers who hate war, as Grant did and Miles does. And this is the stranger because he was of the samurai class of the Kagoshima clan, whose tradition was fighting. But the character of the victor of Port Arthur, Kiu chou, Talien wan and Wei hai wei in the Chinese war is illustrated by an incident of that war, when he had the horses taken out of his own stables in order to give Chinese prisoners shelter from a wintry storm. 'It is hard to expose beasts to the elements,' he said regretfully, 'but it would be still worse thus to expose our brother men.'—Springfield 'Republican.'

AN AWFUL JAPANESE CUSTOM.

It was a custom in old Japan to bury living retainers, servants, and even horses, upright in a circle round the grave of a member of any imperial or noble family. The heads of these poor wretches were left exposed, and their cries of agony during their lingering death could be heard night and day. This awful custom was changed by a tender-hearted ruler in the second year of our Christian era, rough clay images being substituted for the living beings; but so late as A. D. 646 another emperor had to legislate against the recurrence of such living burials.—'St. James's Gazette.'

ENGINE FOR SALE.

A Brown Engine (Thomsen & Williams, makers, Stratford, Ont.), in constant use but bieng displaced by a larger plant, will be sold just now at a bargain, 70 to 100 Horse Power.

Cylinder, 15 inches diameter.
Stroke 34 in.
Revolutions, 80 per minute.
Fly Wheel, 10 feet diameter.
Driving Wheel, 5 ft. diameter, 14 in. face. Address

"Witness" Office, Montreal.

Home Department.

A Boy's Room.

(By Elsie Duncan Yale.)

There was a sound of hurrying feet coming up the stairs two steps at a time, a door was flung open, followed by a disgusted exclamation, 'That's the limit!'

Miss Winthrop in her room across the hall smiled.

'What is it, Phil?' she called.

Her nephew appeared at the door, flushed and indignant.

'Just you come here, Aunt Helen, and see.' Grasping her elbow, he led her to the door of his bedroom.

'There,' he exclaimed, with inexpressible disgust, 'wouldn't that jar you?'

Miss Winthrop followed the direction indicated by the grimy forefinger, and laughed in spite of herself.

'Why, that's the portrait of your great Aunt Rebecca,' she answered.

'Well, what's it doin' up here on my wall?' demanded the boy, angrily; 'mother seems to think my room's kind of a halfway between the store-room and the rest of the house. She didn't want Aunt Rebecca in the sitting-room, and she thought father would be mad if she put it in the store-room, so she had to hang it up here, Any old thing's good enough for my room. Edith has to have new wall paper, and pretty furniture, an' everything nice, because she's a girl, an' I get all the worn-out stuff that no one else will have because I'm a boy. Look at the old faded carpet, an' isn't that wall paper fierce. Now I've got to have Aunt Rebecca's picture up here, too. Mother's always at me because I don't keep things straight, but what's the good, when everything's shabby?'

His aunt smiled at his vehemence.

'But you know, Phil,' she said, conciliatingly, 'Edith is very careful of her things, and her room is always in perfect order.'

'If I had decent things, I'd try to keep them in order, but mother seems to think anything is good enough for me.' A whistle outside interrupted his outburst, and hastily recollecting himself he picked up his cap. 'That's the fellows waiting for me,' and snatching up his baseball and bat he was off.

His aunt stood surveying the room thoughtfully. 'It is a pity,' she said aloud, as her eyes roved from the dingy carpet to the unwelcome Aunt Rebecca in the tarnished frame, 'I believe I'll offer Julia a suggestion.'

Her opportunity came a few days later when Mrs. Ford, looking up from her sewing, observed meditatively, 'I wonder what I can give Philip for his birthday. It's only two weeks off, and I haven't an idea.'

'Can I offer a hint,' asked Miss Winthrop, 'for Phil had a heart-to-heart talk with me not long ago.'

'I shall be only too grateful,' answered her sister, threading a needle. 'Edith is very easy to select presents for, but I always have a time with Phil's. What would you suggest?'

'Well, as I say, Phil unburdened himself to me recently on the subject of his room. He was not greatly delighted with the work of art which you contributed.'

'Aunt Rebecca, you mean,' said Mrs. Ford, smiling. 'To tell the truth I didn't quite know what to do with her. I was tired of the picture in the sitting-room, and it didn't seem quite respectful to put her or it, rather, up in the store-room. So I put it in Phil's room as a compromise. I suggested hanging the picture in Edith's room, but she wouldn't hear of it, So I thought as long as Phil was a boy he wouldn't mind. Boys never care much about their rooms.'

'I think you are mistaken there, Julia,' answered her sister with conviction. 'You should have heard the indignant outburst I listened to. Anything was good enough for his room, old furnture, faded carpet, "fierce" wall-paper, as he expressed it. Now I really think that if his room was furnished attractively, he would try to keep it in order. My idea for his birthday would be to send him down to father's for a week and improve his absence by doing up his room. I'll contribute the wall-paper, and a cheap matting for the floor won't cost much. You know,' she ended, smiling, 'we old maids are authorities on the training of children.'

'I really think it is a good plan,' replied the other, approvingly. 'It's worth trying, anyway. I've talked to him so much about being orderly, and perhaps if he has a pretty room it will be an incentive to keep it in order.'

Accordingly Philip was despatched to the country and two weeks later returned.

'Now you must see your birthday present,' said his mother, after his enthusiastic greeting, interrupting an eager description of the holiday on the farm, 'Come upstairs to your room.'

At the doorway he stood and gasped in astonishment.

'Oh, mother!' he exclaimed, when he recovered his speech. 'Oh, mother! Is it really mine?'

A transformation had indeed been accomplished. The faded carpet had been supplanted by a tasteful matting, and the objectionable wall paper was replaced by one more artistic in blue and white. The unwelcome Aunt Rebecca had disappeared, and a few framed photographs hung on the walls. Beside the white enamel bed stood a bookcase containing the beloved Henty books and others, and a comfortable window seat covered with denim to match the paper held a few pillows wisely covered with washable fabric. Everything was simple and tasteful, yet comfortable. Philip's eyes opened wide as he took it all in.

'Oh, mother,' he exclaimed, impulsively, as he flung his arms around her neck. 'I did want a decent room so badly, and I will try to keep it tidy. I can bring the fellows to see it, can't I?'

Reassuring him on this point, his mother added, 'I told your Aunt Helen I wanted you to be orderly about your room, and she thought if you had a pretty room you'd be more apt to be tidy. So I said I would try her plan.'

Phil turned a beaming face to his aunt. 'I thought it was your idea, Auntie, and you were right, too.'

His aunt smiled. 'Well,' she replied, 'if I am right it remains with you to prove it.'

'It's up to me,' he replied, 'and I'll do it,' and he kept his word.—The 'Presbyterian Banner.'

Can we Give God Pleasure?

The Rev. J. Hudson Taylor, at Northfield, used the following striking illustration:

'The earthly relationship of parent and child is only a type and dim deflection of the pre-existing relationship in the Divine mind; and all that the bridegroom and bride bring before us of trust and of love are only intended to teach us the true relationship of the Church to Christ, and of Christ to his Church. Hence we are not making a mistake in feeling that those joys and pleasures which affection brings with it existed in the heart of our glorious Father, and of the great Bridegroom; that we only rightly know him when we realize the privilege we have of making glad the heart of God; that to please God is to give God pleasure, as earthly parents receive pleasure when their children please them. Let me illustrate this by a little incident that, not important in itself, will perhaps throw light on this important truth. After a long absence from home I returned to England many years ago; and on my birthday, my little daughter—a wee girlie of about four years of age—came to me with a curious little thing in her hand, saying: "Papa, I thought you would rather have something I made myself than anything I could buy for you; so I haven't bought you a birthday present, but have made you one." How glad my heart was that my dear child should recognize this fact, that even her little work would bring more pleasure to her father than anything that could be bought. But I looked at the little gift with some perplexity, not wishing to grieve the child by letting her see I didn't know what it was intended to be, and yet not knowing what to make of it. There was a little piece of wood, perhaps three inches by an inch and a half. The dear child had bored a hole in the middle of it with a scissors, and put a peg into the hole, on which she hung half a cockle-shell. After some little puzzling, I was obliged to say to her: "I am so glad, darling, you have made me a pretty present, but what is it?" She looked at me with some surprise, and said: "Why, papa, don't you know? It is a ship to take you to China. I thought nothing would please you so much as a ship to take you to China." How glad my heart was that even my little girlie understood my love for China and the Chinese, and that she had so far sympathized with it as to make me a little object which she thought would please me because of its connection, in her mind, with China. I have that rude toy now, carefully stored up among my treasures, and the thought of it has been a joy to me during many years of separation from her. But before I left her a year and a half ago in China, where she is now working as a missionary, she introduced me to two Chinamen whom she had been the means of winning to Christ, and my heart was still more glad. I reminded her of the long-forgotten gift she had made me so many years before. I told her my heart was more glad now in seeing the fruit of her work for Christ than it had been then; but the love of the little girlie was not the less precious to memory on that account. Now, our service to God may be as absolutely valueless as that little toy was to me: but if my finite heart took so much pleasure in the loving wish to please of my little child, how much joy must the great heart of God be capable of when it sees the fruit of heart and life devoted to his service?'

Something to Earn Money.

In the hasty scramble among women for something to do, the most important considerations are often forgotten. The woman who secures employment must be able to do some one thing better than most women, and her method of doing must be new and original. Let a woman remember that it is in the untrodden fields that flowers grow; if she climbs the fence first she may gather the most fragrant of the blossoms.

But women do not remember this. A young woman finds that she must suddenly become self-supporting; she looks about to see what other girls are doing. Because there are hundreds of girls engaged in stenography, is one good reason why she should not attempt to enter that occupation. There is little chance for a woman in a profession already full.

Let the woman who is searching for a position look nearer to herself. What is she fitted for? What has she done in her own home, in better days, that was pleasant to those about her? Surely in the home there was some little duty in the performance of which she excelled.

Can she darn stockings, sew on buttons, care for the clean laundry? Can she mend nicely? If so, she need not look further. She is prepared for this work. Why borrow money to go to business college? Can she embroider dainty initials? Then she can find scores of handkerchiefs to embroider, and many women wish their initial upon every garment. Is she original in planning parties, especially for children? There is a great demand for women who are skilful in arranging something new, novel, and entertaining for small children, large children and grown-ups.

Perhaps this woman who was more fortunate, can pack trunks daintily and well. Could she not secure permission from the manager of some large hotel, frequented by wealthy travellers, to send out cards among his patrons? There are hundreds of women who hate trunk-packing as they hate toothache.

Some young women have a natural talent for hanging pictures, and for rearranging furniture to make it look like new. There are hundreds of women in all large cities who would not only willingly but gladly pay well to have their homes occasionally rejuvenated.

Caterers are extravagant luxuries. Women who have turned luncheons or dinners over into their hands have been shocked to find everything done just like a neighbor's luncheon. These hostesses and hundreds of others would be glad to pay a clever, original woman twice what they paid the caterer, if they could find a woman who could plan the function with careful regard to originality and harmony in details, which most caterers hold in contempt.

If it is necessary to earn one's own living it cannot be done successfully where the ranks are filled. But a woman with an idea can make that idea pay her. Something new, something original, something unique is the cry of the society woman of to-day. The self-supporting woman who can meet this demand has made her fortune. Get out of the beaten paths, enter new fields, and quick recognition will meet the efforts. But whatever she does, the woman must herself be convinced of the worth of her ideas, and must not be afraid to tell others that they are worth while. Then when she gets the opportunity of demonstrating her originality she must be careful to live up to the reputation which she gave herself. Up to the reputation and even beyond if she would succeed.—Chicago 'Journal.'

THE SILENT TIME.

Have you and I to-day
Stood silent as with Christ, apart from joy or fray
Or life, to see by faith His face;
To look, if but a moment, at His grace,
And grow, by brief companionship, more true,
More nerved to lead, to dare, to do
For Him at any cost? Have we to-day
Found time in thought, our hand to lay
In His, and thus compare
His will with ours, and wear
The impress of His wish? Be sure
Such contact will endure
Throughout the day; will help us walk erect
Through storm and flood; detect
Within the hidden life, sin's dross, its stain;
Revive a thought of love for Him again;
Steady the steps which waver; help to see
The footpath meant for you and me.
—George Klingle.

With the Children.

A LETTER TO TIRED MOTHERS.

My heart goes out to the tired mothers all around me. Every mother who has all the care of her family is a tired mother. How can it be otherwise? But there are some who have it harder than others, and to these I particularly want to speak a few helpful words. My neighbor is one of the most patient, gentle little women I have ever met, but it is this very gentleness and patience that works her ruin. I want to say to her, and many others like her, that a great part of her ill-health and broken spirit is caused by her own lack of firmness. Now, I know by experience that with all the hard work and raving, one can get a deal of comfort out of life through one's own children, if they are properly trained. Do not let the children get the idea that you are their slave and must work for them and wait on them, expecting no return, not even obedience. Do you know, that by your lack of firmness thinking to shield the child from every hardship, you are winning its disrespect for you in your old age? Why do you shield your children so carefully from responsibility? Teach them rather that 'Life is real, life is earnest,' and we must each have cares and responsibilities, and help to bear and share each other's burdens. Never let them talk in a disrespectful way to you. This neighbor of whom I speak has a boy seven years old, and naturally she expects a little help from him in her housework. When she asks him to wipe her dishes he pouts, throws the towel on the floor, etc. I notice when he has been especially bad, my little friend is exhausted and discouraged, when, if he had obeyed her cheerfully, life would not have looked so dark, and she would have been comforted and rested. Now, dear little mothers, do not let this state of things exist another day. Resolve some morning, by God's help—which, by the way, be sure to ask the first thing—that you will be firm this one day with that boy, and be sure that whatever you plan for him to do, he does it, and if he gives you any impudence, have a good, quiet talk with him and then punish him seriously for the offence. If you have to put aside everything else, attend to this duty at once, and after a few such days he will certainly begin to change for the better.

One of my neighbors says her four-year-old boy is too young to punish. He is so hated and shunned by every live thing on the street that he can find no playmates. Begin to teach the babies obedience, and never let an opportunity of teaching it pass, and by the time they are four years old they will need only to look in mother's face, where they can read love and firmness, and the result will be obedience. Show a great interest in their joys and sorrows, and if they are musical, cultivate that talent as much as you possibly can, for the home comfort.

When you have a particularly trying day and life looks very dark, gather the children around you in the twilight hour, and sing with them, 'Let us gather up the sunbeams lying all around our path,' and then repeat in concert, 'The Lord is my Shepherd.' It will relieve your burdened souls, and you will be willing to leave results in the hands of that Good Shepherd. Earnestly yours, Annie Raymond, in 'Ladies' World.'

Acquiring a Specimen.

Mrs. Franklin had always spoken her mind, and she intended to do it so long as the gift of speech was spared her. Her children and grandchildren knew her habit and found it not always cheering.

'I'd like to have you tell me what induced Edith to fall in love with that young man I saw last night for the first time,' said the old lady to one of her daughters.

'I think she was attracted to him at first because he's such an athletic fellow and such a splendid swimmer,' the mother ventured, feebly, after a moment's casting about in her mind for a satisfactorty answer.

'Humph!' snorted Mrs. Franklin. 'Which does she propose to keep him in after she's married him—a gymnasium or an aquarium?'

Diet and Cosmetics.

FRUITS, OATMEAL AND NUTS FURNISH FOOD, BALMS AND BLEACHES.

'It has become rather a fad of late to eat and apply the same things for beauty,' said the plump and pink beauty doctor. 'Diet is not everything in the world, but it is a great deal. It will help you out amazingly in your beauty scheme. But next after the diet comes the care of the complexion. Now, I have one patient who diets on oatmeal to keep indigestion at bay. And at night she bathes her face in oatmeal water and uses the same upon her hands. Nor does this woman's oatmeal cure stop at small measures. She cooks a tablespoonful of oatmeal in a quart of water until it is milky. This she strains and makes soft with borax. To this she adds just a little benzoin, and with this she washes her face after coming in from a dusty walk. At night she sleeps with her hands in gloves lined with oatmeal paste, and she has a little tray of powdered oatmeal, mixed with fine pumice, which she uses upon her hands once a day to take off the spots.

'She also makes a soap jelly which is excellent for the hands and which has oatmeal as a basis. And by persevering with her cure she manages to keep on hand a collection of fine cosmetics for use on all occasions when the spring tears the skin and the sun scorches it.

'Other women live on fruits and nuts, and use crushed berries and almond meal for their skins. The juices of ripe fruits make an excellent cosmetic. Ripe strawberries can be rubbed upon the face or the berries can be prepared into a strawberry wash. There was a certain beauty who used to macerate a pint of berries daily and add them to a little softened rain water. This she strained and heated, and then she added it to her bath. Sometimes she used the berries stronger, taking the pure juice. It was expensive, as she was not a country girl, but how well it repaid her. It was cheaper than rouge and better than medicines.

'The old belles relied upon strawberry juice to clear the skin for the rest of the year. They rubbed the berries on the face, and let the juice dry on. This, in the case of an olive skinned belle, will create an attractive flush.

'The juice of the berries will take away freckles and the color will tint the skin. But the blonde skinned girl must beware. The ripe berries may make her too pink, and she must, therefore, experiment a little with her skin before she goes ahead.—'Globe.'

Home Work Room.

HOW TO MAKE MEDALLIONS.

Almost anything can be used to good effect as a medallion. It is one of the prettiest and one of the most economical of trimmings. Anything with a good edge will do. The edge must be firm and rather stouter than a raw edge. The medallion can be made out of the various parts of lace, as it comes by the yard, or they can be bought one by one. They should be carefully cut apart if they are bought by the yard.

Baste the medallion on to the lawn of your tie. Baste it right where you want it, and begin in the middle and baste out, so that it will not be pulled on. After it is thus secured, baste again all around the edge. Then you are ready for the real work. With tiny stitches, whip the extreme edges of the medallion onto the lawn. Go around the medallion very carefully, taking the stitches delicately, but well through the cloth. When this is done take out the basting threads, turn the garment you are making wrong side toward you, and, with a pair of dull-pointed scissors, cut out carefully all the lawn under the medallion. Cut rather close to the stitches that show through from the whipping down of the edge of the medallion. With the point of the needle turn under the raw edges of the lawn, press it down with the thumb evenly all round and whip down, tacking through the lace medallion daintily but securely. Then the medallion is on, and if the stitches are finely taken they will hardly show, and if the garment is ironed carefully, it can be laundered safely.—Chicago 'Journal.'

SMILES.

'Better to wear a faded gown
Than pouting lips or a hateful frown;
Better to wear a smiling face
Than the prettiest dress of silk and lace.'
—'Waif.'

Selected Recipes.

A SOUTHERN RECIPE.

(From the Washington 'Star.')

Smothered chicken, Virginia style—Singe a boiling chicken and split it down the back. Clean and wipe with a damp towel, but do not place it in water. Break the breast bone with a potato masher and place in a baking pan with the skin side up. Spread the breast generously with butter, using at least one-quarter of a pound. Sprinkle lightly with salt and pepper and put a small cupful of water in the pan. Cover tightly and put in a moderate oven for half an hour, basting frequently, then remove the cover, turn the chicken, recover and cook for thirty minutes longer. Place the chicken on a hot platter, remove the pan to the top of the fire and stir one tablespoonful of flour into the liquor, stirring until smooth and brown, then add a cupful of milk, and again stir until the boiling point is reached. Season to taste. Strain and pour over the chicken. Serve smoking hot, garnish with fresh green parsley.

Beet Salad—Cook half a dozen young beets until very tender, and slice thin. Line a dish with crisp, white lettuce leaves, and place the beets in a pile in the centre. Mayonnaise dressing may be poured over it, or served in a pitcher with the salad.

Bean Salad—Take cold beans and cold potatoes, equal parts, one or two onions, a little slawed cabbage. Chop all fine, season with pepper and salt and a little vinegar, a spoonful or two of home-made mustard. Mix together and serve.

Turnip Salad—Peel and cut the turnips into small pieces, boil about ten minutes in salted water, drain and keep in cold water until wanted, then drain and cover with remoulade sauce.

Carrot Salad—Wash and scrape some rich colored carrots. Put into boiling water, and cook until tender, cut into thin slices, sprinkle with sugar, add the juice of one large lemon, and a wineglass of fine olive oil. Garnish with thin sliced onions and crisp lettuce leaves.

TO A RECTOR'S MEMORY.

On Sunday, June 26, in St. Paul's Church, in the lovely village of Knowlton, a service took place long to be remembered by many. It was the occasion of the presentation, by the congregation, to the service of the house of God, of a pulpit, to the memory of the hard-working, faithful rector for twenty-five years of the parish—one whose ever-ready help in matters both spiritual and temporal, and whose sound advice was never sought in vain—the Rev. Robert Lindsay.

Skilful hands had most tastefully adorned the church with lovely flowers. The cross in the chancel, of syringa, being peculiarly beautiful. It was a matter of congratulation to the donors of the pulpit that the aged Archbishop who had intimately known and been a co-worker in the diocese with the Rev. Robert Lindsay, was present, to receive the gift and conduct the beautiful service of dedication.

The present rector, the Rev. James Carmichael, assisted in the ante-communion service, which was preceded by the hymn, 'Holy, holy holy,'—a favorite of Mr. Lindsay. The well-known hymn, 'The Church's one foundation,' closed that portion of the service.

Judge Lynch, on behalf of the congregation, made the presentation of the pulpit, which was accepted and dedicated by the Archbishop in a most beautiful form of words. Following upon this came a sermon by him, as ever, plain and practical. Then succeeded the holy communion, lifting up hearts from the wrench of partings to a fresh realization of the unity of Christ's redeemed—those still in the fight and those beyond in the light. It was an additional gratification to the donors that she who was so truly a helpmate to their well-remembered rector and never-tiring aid in the parish, should have been present. Side by side with Mrs. Lindsay sat Mrs. Hiram Foster, whose loyal support in church work was ever given, as was the leal friendship that has stood the test of long years. Throughout the whole service the music was noticeable, both on the part of the choir and on that of Mrs. Belknap, who played the organ, as it was most fitting she should, and the excellent rendering was characteristic. A beautiful day made a bright and glad 'setting' for the services, and was a source of thankfulness.

Advertisements.

SAVE BABY'S LIFE.

You cannot watch your little ones too carefully during the hot weather. At this time sickness comes swiftly and the sands of the little life are apt to glide away almost before you know it. Dysentry, diarrhoea, cholera infantum, and stomach troubles are alarmingly frequent during the hot weather. At the first sign of any of these troubles Baby's Own Tablets should be given—better still an occasional dose will prevent these troubles coming, and the Tablets should therefore be kept in every home. Promptness may save your child's life. Mrs. J. R. Standen, Weyburn, N.W.T., says: 'Baby's Own Tablets are valuable in cases of diarrhoea, constipation, hives, and when teething. I have never used a medicine that gives such good satisfaction.' This is the experience of all mothers who have used the Tablets. If you do not find the Tablets at your druggists, send 25 cents to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and a box will be sent you by mail post paid.

(For the 'Witness.'

THE OVERCOMER.

To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with Me in My throne.'—Rev. iii., 21.

A soul that looketh not upon the petty
things of time,
But ever striveth after things eternal and
sublime,
That walketh with its fellowmen, and yet
is far above,
That deals not in small jealousies, but
gives a brother's love
To all, and pauseth not to think if that
love be returned,
And mercy measures not to those who
have its friendship spurned.

That walketh with white garments through
the sooty ways of life,
That follows peace, yet shrinks not to engage in righteous strife,
That gentle is, yet strength divine beams
from its eyes, and when
Those eyes turn on a fallen one, they help
him rise again.
That seeth good points in the worst, and
so despiseth none;
Whose faith in all its fellowmen uplifteth
every one.

That never points accusingly to those who
have opposed
Its righteous work, and gloats not when
their misdeeds are exposed;
That freely helps its enemies in times of
direst need,
But letteth not its left hand know its
right hand's worthy deed,
That knows God 'judgeth righteously,' and
trusts because it knows,
And sways not from the right for love of
friends or hate of foes.

That, knowing time is precious, wastes it
not in wordy strife.
But the Gospel ever preacheth by its daily
walk in life;
That warns its sinful brother where his
evil ways will tend,
And ceaseth not to plead with him, till
his dishonored end;
That touches chords of tenderness in
spirits stern and strong;
That spurreth on disheartened ones, with
soul-inspiring song.

That does not fear to enter into lowest
haunts of vice,
If it may touch the sinner's heart by
sweet self-sacrifice;
That never parleys with the flesh, nor
seeks the path of ease,
That aims above all things its God to glorify and please;
That holds to its fair motto, till it brings
eternal fame:
'Crown Truth, but Falsehood trample to
the hell from whence it came.'

A soul that will not be content to dwell
upon the plain,
That knows it has ability the mountain-top to gain;
A soul that lives at liberty, because it
lives in God,
And in unknown immensity may freely
walk abroad,
With influence ever widening through
earth's remote domains;
A soul that 'doeth righteousness,' and, as
a monarch, reigns.

ELSIE M. GRAHAM.

A WARNING.

The following information will no doubt be of interest to Canadians visiting this country, and also to their friends who are already residing here.

For the past six months a man, age about thirty, height, five feet six inches, complexion pale, hair, eyes and moustache dark brown, wearing a grey suit and cap with flaps, has been victimizing Canadians and Australians here, by representing to them that he is steward or engineer on a steamship lying at Tilbury Docks, and that by the request of some notable person at Quebec, Halifax or elsewhere, he has brought them a cariboo head, and that it will be sent on by rail.

The name of the person mentioned as the sender is generally familiar to those addressed, who, in anticipation of receiving such a valuable present, gladly advance the money to cover the carriage on the railway, etc. Needless to say, neither the man nor the money is seen again, and the cariboo head never arrives.

The police are desirous of forming this man's acquaintance, with a view to stopping the annoyance both to persons on whom he calls and to the railway authorities, who have been very much pestered by enquiries respecting the stag's head which they have never received for delivery.—'Canadian Gazette' (London).

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Bishop Warne is quoted as saying that there are 500,000 vilages in India without a single Christian.

A remarkable opening for Christian missions has taken place in the Acholi country, in the Nile province of the Uganda protectorate. Nearly all the principal chiefs are petitioning the English Church mission for teachers. The tribe sending the petition is the first Arabic-speaking people met with in travelling northward from Uganda. The Rev. A. B. Lloyd and wife have been appointed as missionaries.

The Queen sent a letter to the Police Court Temperance Missionary at Exeter, who had forwarded a report of his work. Her Majesty wrote that she had been much interested in the attempts to make abstainers of persons convicted by magistrates of inebriety. The Queen added that she had kept the copy of the pledge card offered to the men and women to sign on leaving the dock, and that she would be glad to hear later how the movement was progressing.

The British Chautauqua, of which Dr. Alexander Maclaren, of Manchester, is the new president, will hold its tenth annual summer school this year again at Aberystwyth during the month of August. Among the lecturers will be Dr. McClure, the retiring president; Professor Adeney, the Rev. J. Brierley, B.A., and the Rev. C. H. Kelly. The Greek Testament class will be conducted by Professor Williams, of Aberystwyth, as in former years, and an unusually attractive programme of drives and excursions is in course of preparation.

At the May meeting of the directors of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the American Humane Education Society, held on May 18, it was voted that in memory of the generous gift of the late Arioch Wentworth the Massachusetts' Society hereby offers to the Selectmen of each of the over three hundred Massachusetts country towns twenty dollars to aid in establishing watering troughs or fountains for animals, attached to which should be an iron cup for the use of human beings, and on or near which shall be inscribed or painted the words, 'Blessed are the merciful.'

Dr. West, of the Methodist mission in Malaysia, writes concerning the need in Borneo for women workers:—'I baptized on a recent trip in Borneo not less than thirty women and girls, and they need a teacher, a friend, a leader. The great chief of 50,000 warriors offered to build me a house and supply me with anything I needed, if I would but come and live with him and his people. At the present time there is but one Methodist missionary in Borneo, the Rev. J. M. Hoover, who has six stations under his charge, with about six hundred members and probationers. These are all Chinese. The Dyaks are insistent for work to be undertaken among them.'

The Association for the General Welfare of the Blind, London, England, was begun in 1854 by the late Miss Gilbert with seven blind men who used a cellar in New Turnstile, Holborn, as a storeroom for articles manufactured in their own homes. Now there are nearly eighty blind men and women employed every day in the Association's workshops, to whom £2,200 yearly is paid in wages and commission, £670 in supplementary wages and gifts, and £320 in pensions. This being the jubilee year of the work it is desired to establish a Samaritan Fund for the relief of sickness and distress among the blind workpeople and to place the Blind Pensioners' Fund upon a sound footing.

The Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, D.D., the noted English preacher, who for some years has been known in America as a Northfield speaker, and a leader in the Northfield extension work, has accepted a call to the pastorate of Westminster Chapel, London, England. During his stay in this country Dr. Morgan has travelled widely and has won general commendation both as a preacher and as a conservative scholar. He is the author of several religious books, the most important of which is 'The Crisis of the Christ.' His work, however, in England will not begin until some time in the fall, thus enabling him to fulfil the engagements which had been announced at the Northfield gatherings this summer. As in past years, he will be one of the lecturers in the Northfield Summer Bible School. His courses are published to begin about July 5. During the Young Women's Conference, July 12 to 19, he will give a series of lectures on 'Jesus and womanhood.' Later, at the time of the Northfield Summer School for Sunday-school workers, July 16 to 25, he will speak on 'Bible study.' And at the General Conference of Christian Workers in August, he is again scheduled as one of the principal auditorium preachers. This will terminate his present engagement in the United States. It is understood, however, that his acceptance of the English church will not, necessarily, cause him to discontinue his midsummer evangelical work in Northfield.

THE LATE MISS CLARA LOWE.

(Miss Steer, in 'The Christian.')

Early in the morning of Saturday, May 7, Miss Clara M. S. Lowe passed from her earthly to her heavenly home. She was for many years a devoted Christian worker, as well as a remarkable and interesting personality.

Miss Lowe was born in St. Helena in the year 1819, during the imprisonment of Napoleon, under the surveillance of her father, General Sir Hudson Lowe. Her mother is described as a charming and fascinating woman. Sir Hudson, whose character and conduct during the time of his difficult and thankless task have been much discussed of late years, though probably lacking somewhat in tact and diplomacy, was a brave and upright man, and all are agreed that his very faults arose from excess of zeal and conscientiousness. Miss Lowe inherited the characteristics of both parents. Her perfect truthfulness was most marked. She was always exact in her conversation; she never exaggerated, and her gentleness and graciousness won all hearts. Those who knew her well loved her as much as they respected her.

After the death of Napoleon the family returned to England, and General Sir Hudson Lowe was kindly received at Court. A miniature portrait of Miss Lowe at that time, shows her to have been a child with an unusually sweet face and intelligent expression. The following years were spent between London and Paris, and in due course Miss Lowe was presented at court. It was supposed that she would lead the usual life of a society lady; but she had a much-loved cousin, Lady Rowley, who was an earnest Christian woman, and at the time when she was preparing for confirmation came the great epoch in her life. Something intervened—we do not know what; she never was confirmed, but the deep impression remained. She became converted, consecrating her life to the service of her Lord, with singleness of heart and absolute surrender.

Lady Rowley was, perhaps, one of the very first who saw the terrible need for Christian work in the East End of London, and Miss Lowe soon became her devoted coadjutor. In very early days they had some rooms in an old nurse's house in Spitalfields, and from there visited and held little meetings, when such things were quite uncommon. They lived in a house, now pulled down, in Park lane, close to the Marble Arch. Miss Lowe would never use a carriage of any kind on Sunday, and she has often said how, after morning church, she brought her lunch with her and sat on the steps of St. Andrew's Church, in Holborn, to rest and eat it before she could finish her falk on to Spitalfields, could finish her walk on to Spitalfields, ing to the West End on Monday.

Miss Lowe seems to have received a fresh impetus at the time of the great revival of 1859. In 1860 the cholera broke out, and then night and day Miss Lowe followed doctor and nurses from house to house, administering comfort to the dying and food and encouragement to the living, as well as caring for the orphans who were left desolate. About this time, Miss Macpherson came up from Cambridge to help, and Miss Lowe was the first to take the younger, strong, enthusiastic worker by the hand, and show her the courts and alleys where work was most needed. Mr. Reginald Radcliffe, the devoted evangelist, Mr. Morgan, of 'The Christian,' and a few others were the means of helping Miss Macpherson to take the warehouse in Commercial street, where hundreds of cholera patients had been nursed, and which was consequently tabooed. This warehouse became the Home of Industry, where so many orphan and destitute children have been received and mothered, and sent over to Canada to cheer lonely lives, and there to found happy homes.

After this, as might be expected, Miss Lowe's health broke down, but several voyages to and from Canada restored her, and again another sphere of labor opened. The desire of her heart was fulfilled when she went to India to tell the Hindu women of the Saviour she loved, and to help Miss Reed in the Panruti Mission. After about three years she was obliged to come home, as her eyesight began to fail. She then resumed work in the East End. The Strangers' Rest in Ratcliff Highway engaged her keenest interest, and the Mission to the Jews held a very warm place in her heart. It was at her suggestion and through her influence, that the Bible was translated into Yiddish by Mr. Bergmann. She set many a ball rolling; she effaced herself, and others entered into her labors.

It was in 1870, soon after her return from India, that I first came to know her. She was just sixty years of age; and, though in appearance much older, her energy was greater than that possessed by many of much fewer years. When Miss Macpherson called together a meeting of ladies to listen to Miss Ellice Hopkins, and to form a little association for visiting in the worst houses of Ratcliff Highway, Miss Lowe, of course, was present; and, knowing, as she did, almost every court and alley in that part of East London, she was the first to offer to initiate any who might volunteer to visit the terrible dens which abounded in that district. Some ten or twelve agreed to visit every week. Miss Lowe was the eldest, I the youngest, of the party, and I had the honor of being always told off to visit with her. I can vividly recall the fear and trembling with which I followed those intrepid footsteps. Compromise was a word unknown to Miss Lowe; it had no place in her vocabulary. She was a soldier's daughter, and she knew of no retreat. Oftentimes, when we heard the noise of quarrelling and fighting in those dreadful places, I would fain have satisfied myself and my conscience with a feeble effort and a hurried visit to the room which stood nearest to the front door! But not so Miss Lowe. Up to the very top of the house she walked, and, beginning in the highest rooms, she knocked at every door, gaining admittance wherever possible, and seeking to leave a kind message, though the door might perhaps be slammed in her face. Many an incident do I remember of those early visits and the lessons of courage and gentleness I learned from my dear old friend will, I trust, never be forgotten.

Wherever she went Miss Lowe always carried a black velvet bag, secured in some way to her waist. Miss Lowe had a wonderfully winning way of presenting the Gospel to every one she met, and whether to the rough sailors at the Strangers' Rest or to the rougher women in the Highway, whether travelling in train or 'bus or tram she never forgot to be about her Father's business. Being so gentle and so perfectly well bred, she never gave offence, and secured an entrance where many others would have failed.

Miss Lowe often spent weeks together at the 'Bridge of Hope.' When her sight began to fail, it became dangerous for her to go about the crowded streets and crossings alone, but she could not be made to see it. Nothing would induce her to take one of my helpers from her work to escort her, but at last I discovered a via media, and always sent one of the poor girls from the Home with her. The strangely assorted pair might be seen at noonday prayer meetings, visiting the sick in the infirmaries and hospitals, and on many another errand of mercy—the young woman only too proud to be eyes to Miss Lowe, while having at the same time a vision of a life of devotion and sacrifice of which in her former wild and selfish career she never dreamed.

During the last few years of her life Miss Lowe was too feeble to take part in any active work, but she always welcomed visitors, and to talk and pray with her was always a joy and comfort to those still bearing the heat and burden of the day. She as lovingly cared for by her devoted niece, Miss Wright.

CRUELTY IN THE NEW HEBRIDES.

Dr. John G. Paton writes from Melbourne:—'The last mail from our islands shows that the work prospers at each of our mission stations, though now our natives have many temptations and hindrances by French and traders from other nations going and settling down among them, who allow them to have no rights in common with white men, but treat them with great tyranny and oppression, in taking from them by deception and force many of their plantations and much of their best land, and robbing them of the crops on them, on which they depend for food, and have shot one and threaten to shoot others if they give any opposition, and in all they do the French men-of-war uphold them and oppress the natives, and they have no redress. Then the settlers complain that they cannot get cheap labor, and to supply it a number of ships of one kind and another are kidnapping the natives and purchasing all they can from the heathen for rifles and ammunition, which the heathen only want to shoot each other, as they have no hunting. The natives so got they take away to other islands than their own, and sell them to the planters and settlers, who keep and work them as slaves, and they have no redress, no civilized nation having yet any protectorate over them. We report their grievances, but have almost no redress as yet.'—'Christian Herald.'

LETTERS FROM CHINA.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Chengtu, China, May 4, 1904.

Sir,—I am enclosing several brief letters which I hope you will be able to give to the public, because the matter involved is one that ought to be, and will be of vital interest, at least to all British subjects. It is proposed that we should enlarge our hospital work here. This is very needful, indeed, and any one assisting in the same will be helping along a splendid work. The Rev. R. B. Ewan, M.D., of Montreal, who has been superintendent of this hospital for years, and who is now home on furlough, will be pleased to give any information, and I am sure he will also be glad to receive any assistance that may be given.

The above mentioned letters, one from the new viceroy, who was at first thought to be somewhat anti-foreign, and one from the British consul-general, will speak for themselves.

A. C. HOFFMAN.

H. B. M. Consulate-General,
Chengtu, April 5, 1904.

Sir,—I beg to enclose a translation of a note which I received yesterday evening from the Viceroy, in which His Excellency requests me to distribute on his behalf and as an official contribution, the sum of two thousand taels between the two British hospitals here. I have much pleasure, therefore, in handing you herewith a native bank order for the sum of one thousand taels, and will be glad if you will kindly acknowledge its receipt. I am, sir, your obedient servant.

ALEX. HOSIE,
Consul-General.

The Rev. R. B. Ewan, M.D., Chengtu.

Translation of a letter from His Excellency Hsi Liang, Viceroy of Szuchuan to Mr. Hosie, H. B. M. Consul-General, Chengtu:

April 4.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that in accordance with your admirable views communicated to me personally by Tsai Taotai, and recognizing as I also do the assistance which the two British hospitals, animated by a spirit of benevolence, bestow upon the afflicted poor of this province, I have pleasure in sending herewith, as a mark of my gratitude, the sum of two thousand taels as an official contribution to be devoted to the purchase of medicines, and I shall be glad if you will distribute the above sum on my behalf. I have instructed Tsai Taotai to call upon you at 9 o'clock a.m. to-morrow to convey my thanks for the trouble you are taking in the matter.

I have, etc.,
(Signed) HSI LIANG.

Alexander Hosie, H. B. M. Consul-General.

Enclosed two Chinese bank orders for 1,000 taels each.

A BABY TRAVELLER.

The account of the wanderings of little Theodore Polhill is given by his father the Rev. A. T. Polhill, in his interesting little book, 'Across Siberia with a Baby.' 'Perhaps one of the best travellers of the party was our little Theodore, who had his second birthday somewhere in Manchuria. He was born in troublous times, after the Boxer outbreak in China, October, 1900. At the advanced age of six weeks he began his pilgrimage with a journey to England, staying two months in India, and travelling over North India; so by the time he reached England he had travelled at least twelve thousand miles. During his eighteen months in England he continued his travelling, and now is returning to Shanghai, and onwards to Western China. Almost within his first two years he will have accomplished a distanse of 25,000 miles.'

Tea is almost unknown in Corea. The diet consists principally of rice, pork, and dog meat. Beds are not used: the natives sleep on the floor, which is covered with oiled paper.

Advertisements

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SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

July 17, 1904.

ASA'S GOOD REIGN.

II. Chronicles xiv., 1-12.

Golden Text.—'Help us, O Lord our God); for we rest on thee."—II. Chron. xiv., 11.

(By R. M. Kurtz.)

INTRODUCTION.

Last week we learned of the idolatry of the Northern kingdom, Israel, under Jeroboam. This week we turn to the history of Judah, the Southern kingdom.

Rehoboam reigned seventeen years, years full of trouble, as the record says, 'And there was war between Rehoboam and Jeroboam, all their days.' I. Kings xiv., 30. Moreover, Shishak, King of Egypt, attacked Judah and, in spite of the defences Rehoboam built, he lost a number of cities, and Jerusalem was saved only by the surrender of the treasures of the temple and the king's palace. The shields of gold which Solomon had made, were taken, and were replaced with bronze shields. See II. Chron. xii., 5-12. This trouble came upon Rehoboam for the idolatry and the wickedness of himself and his people. He is classed with the kings who did evil in the sight of the Lord. He was succeeded by his son, Abijah, called Abijam in I. Kings, who reigned but three years, and 'walked in all the sins of his father.'

Asa, the son of Abijah, was the third king of Judah. He seems to have been about twenty years old, according to Rawlinson, when he came to the throne, and he 'did that which was right in the eyes of the Lord.' He reigned forty-one years, during which seven kings ruled in Israel. Asa's reign began in Judah as Jeroboam's was closing in Israel.

This lesson is taken from II. Chronicles, though the last one was from I. Kings. I and II. Kings originally formed one book, as did I and II. Chronicles, Ezra, and Nehemiah. Kings and Chronicles cover the period during which the people were ruled by kings, both before and after the division. Chronicles, however, is the fuller history, and contains genealogies of Israel.

THE LESSON STUDY.

Verse 1. 'So Abijah slept with his fathers.' After continuing the evil way of his father for three years, Abijah died, and was buried in Jerusalem. He was succeeded by his son, Asa, and 'the land was quiet for ten years.' After the troubles and disasters of the two preceding reigns God granted a rest to the country with the coming of a new king. The Lord punished the Jews for their sins, but he did not allow the punishment to continue until they were utterly destroyed as a people.

2-5. 'And Asa did that which was good and right in the eyes of the Lord his God.' A great change is now coming about for Israel. Since Solomon turned to idols (I. Kings xi., 4), Jerusalem had not known a righteous king. But Asa does right in God's sight, 'for he took away the altars of the strange gods,' and proceeded to abolish completely the worship of idols in Judah.

Having put away the outward means of sinning, Asa turned to the people themselves, 'and commanded Judah to seek the Lord.' A revival of the true religion was now started in Judah, and the people were returning to God. If you intend to be at peace with your Lord, the idols and the altars you have set up in your own heart must be given up. Matthew xvi., 24-26.

Asa's good character is a source of encouragement to persons who have not had the great help of Christian parents and a Christian home. Here was a man whose ancestors for three generations had done evil and worshipped idols, and had sunk the kingdom into idolatry and great wickedness, yet he rises, by the help of God, above all this and lifts his nation with him back to the worship of God.

6-8. 'So they built and prospered.' Having looked after the spiritual needs of his people Asa now turned to their temporal interests, a very good order of procedure. 'But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you.'

As we have noted, the king of Egypt had attacked Judah in the time of Rehoboam and had taken several cities, so that the land was naturally in urgent need of better defences. Asa urged the building of fortified cities during the time of peace—'while the land is yet before us.' It had been conjectured that he had thrown off the oppressive relations with the king of Egypt, and was consequently expecting an invasion.

Notice that Asa, in verse 7, attributes the peace and prosperity during this early part of his reign to the fact that they had sought the Lord. It was right also to take the usual precautions for defending his kingdom, even while looking to God for protection. We are to trust God and do the best we can in temporal affairs.

Not only were the walls and towers of the cities put into good condition but Asa had an army drawn from his two tribes, and numbering five hundred and eighty thousand men. The soldiers of Judah were more heavily armed than those of Benjamin.

9-12. 'Help us, O Lord our God; for we rest on thee, and in thy name we go against this multitude.' Asa and his people came to a day, after their years of peace, when they had need of all these preparations.

'And there came out against them Zerah, the Ethiopian, with an host of a thousand thousand, and three hundred chariots.' Zerah is not yet identified for a certainty in secular history, but he must have been a ruler of considerable power to have an army of a million men, 'the largest collected army of which we hear in Scripture,' says one commentator.

Here was Asa outnumbered about two to one. What was he to do? He follows the same rule that he followed in setting his kingdom aright—remembered God first. Notice his faith in God's power. 'Lord,' he cried, 'it is nothing with thee to help, whether with many, or with them that have no power.' This son of idolatrous and evil ancestors had come to possess true faith and reliance on God.

He had done his best to prepare his people for their own defence, but he confesses that God can save them regardless of the power they possess, and he relies on him. What was the result? Judah was overwhelmingly victorious.

If we follow out Asa's history, we discover that he was not always as faithful to God as at first, and the brighter part of his reign came at the beginning, still he is reckoned as one of the good kings.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, July 11.—II. Chron. xiv., 1-15.
Tuesday, July 12.—I. Kings xv., 1-10.
Wednesday, July 13.—I. Kings xv., 25-34.
Thursday, July 14.—II. Chron. xv., 1-9.
Friday, July 15.—II. Chron. xv., 10-19.
Saturday, July 16.—II. Chron. xvi., 1-14.
Sunday, July 17.—I. Kings xv., 16-24.

BIBLE TRUTHS.

THE ONENESS OF CHRIST AND HIS PEOPLE.

First. This unity began at the cross which separates believers from the world; frees from the law. (Gal. vi., 14; iii., 13.) and brings into living union with Himself. (Jno. xii., 32; I. Cor. vi., 17.) Second. This unity is to be manifested. 1. By love of the brethren. (Jno. xiii., 35.) Sin against fellow-Christians is sin against Christ, for they are part of Himself. (Epjh. v., 30; I. Cor. vi., 15.) 2. By separation from the world, which means mankind estranged from God. (II. Cor. vi., 17; I. Jno. ii., 15.) 3. As ye have received Christ so walk in Him. (Col. ii., 6.) Be rooted in Him for His life. Build upon Him for security. In Him for safety and fruitfulness. He is the light which is to shine through us, the power which is to work in us, the glorious hope which is to animate us. (Phil. iv., 13; Col. i., 17.) 4. We manifest our partnership in Christ by holding fast to Him. (Heb. iii., 14.) 5. By seeking His things and helping on His work. (Col. i., 10; I. Cor. xv., 58; Tit. ii., 14.) 6. By manifesting the divine nature of which we are partakers. (II. Pet. i., 4.) 7. We are enthroned with Him in heavenly places. (Eph. ii., 6.) Co-crucified, crowned together. It has been said that the believer's dwelling is in heaven, whence he looks down upon the things of earth. When Jesus was upon earth, He spoke of Himself as being in heaven. (Jno. iii., 13.) Every Christian partakes of Christ's life and nature.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
ALL IN ADVANCE.

Daily Witness	$3.00
Weekly Witness	1.0
World Wide	1.00
Northern Messenger	30c
" "	10 copies or more to one address at 20c per copy.

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

DAILY WITNESS.—10c per line per insertion. Contracts on favorable terms. "Employment Wanted," Situations Vacant," etc., 10c per insertion, up to 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 ender.) Inserted without charge for subscribers. All obituaries with poetry, 50c a line, agate measure. Money to accompany notice.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Address all business communications,

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

SAMPLE COPIES.

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

CLUB OFFERS.

'Weekly Witness' $1.00
'World Wide' 1.00
Both for $1.50.

'Daily Witness' $3.00
'World Wide' 1.00
Both for $3.25.

'Weekly Witness' $1.00
'World Wide' 1.00
'Northern Messenger' .... .30
The three papers, $1.75.

'Daily Witness' $3.00
'World Wide' 1.00
'Northern Messenger' .... .30
The three papers, $3.50.

PREMIUMS AND CLUBS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

JULY, 1904

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

POSTAL CHANGES.

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

RENEW.

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

The Witness.

TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1904.

The council of the Toronto Board of Trade is the first representative commercial body to oppose the proposed limitation of the preferential tariff to goods imported through Canadian ports. The council has prepared a report, which it has forwarded to the Minister of Finance, in which the very same objections are made to the proposal that we set forth the day after it was discussed and in principle accepted by the House of Commons. Such legislation, says the Toronto council, would remove the stress of competition from the Canadian lines, and would mean little more than a subsidy for the Canadian steamship companies. By forcing traffic through unusual routes, the benefits of the British preference would be minimized if not nullified to the consumers. The Toronto council is also of opinion that the United States would retaliate. The past record of our big neighbor, so far as her conduct towards us is concerned, would certainly lead us to expect reprisals, which would have as their purpose to prevent Canada becoming a highway for United States commerce. The proposal is mischievous in the extreme. It cannot do good and is bound to do harm. The other trade bodies of the country will probably follow the example of the Toronto Board of Trade and strongly protest against it.

Last year the total number of immigrants from the United States coming into this country was 49,000; but this year five or six thousand less are expected by Mr. J. A. Smart, the deputy minister of the interior. Mr. Smart gave three reasons for this expected diminution. First, he said, the main artery for emigrants from the United States into this country was by the 'Soo' branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and that the interruption of traffic on that branch by spring freshets had had an appreciable effect upon immigration; the second reason for the falling off in numbers has been the throwing open of further Indian reservations in the United States for settlement; and the third reason is the fact that this is the presidential election year, when there is always a quickening of interest in home affairs in the inhabitants of the United States. These three reasons are interesting, but may there not be a fourth? The United States newspapers have had much to say of late about our refusal to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with them unless they first sue for it (although they can hardly blame us considering how long they insisted that we should 'dine on the cold shoulder'), and also they have had much to say about 'Americans' not being wanted here. They have, perhaps, taken care not to discriminate as to what kind of 'Americans' some of us do not want, so that we cannot wonder if some of their farmers think themselves included in that category.

Calculations made by Dr. C. A. Stephens of the work to be done on the Panama canal give some idea of the immensity of that undertaking. Dr. Stephens estimates that, after allowing for the progress made by the French company, there remain four hundred and forty-six million cubic yards of rock and earth to be excavated in order to complete the digging. He bases his calculations on the amount of work performed by the French company during 1897, its most active year. Thirty-six hundred men were then employed and nine hundred and sixty thousand cubic metres of space, mostly earth, not rock, were cleared. Allowing that improved machinery and methods would make the excavating more easy and rapid, and assuming that twenty thousand men would be employed continuously, Dr. Stephens figures out that it will take forty-six years to complete the work. In this estimate he makes no allowance for engineering difficulties. He deals simply with bare pick and shovel work, without reference to the problems of piercing a mountain chain and disposing of a torrential river. The mathematical estimate is sufficiently startling. But if all possible obstacles be included and the number of men on the job increased to thirty thousand to balance adverse contingencies, it seems impossible, according to Dr. Stephens, that the canal could be practicable for navigation much before the middle of the century. Hitherto the belief has been that the canal could be built in ten years.

It was an Irish member of parliament who appropriately made an amusing bull, after the 'Times'-Piggott-Parnell fiasco, by calling the 'Times' 'that great thunderer, whose bark is worse than its bite, especially when it's dreaming, as it often does.' We would charitably suppose that the 'Times' was dreaming on the fourteenth of last month, when it published an editorial on the Lord Dundonald matter, if it were not stated explicitly that the article was written from information furnished by 'our Ottawa correspondent.' The 'Times' does not seem to have had, as it asserts, the authority of its correspondent in Canada for the startling information that the Montreal 'Gazette' is an influential independent journal and the 'Witness' a ministerial organ. The Montreal 'Witness' is quoted thrice in the editorial. Once it is said to be 'a faithful supporter of the Laurier Government,' and once it is described as the 'ministerial 'Witness'.' The passage in which the latter occurs is too precious to withhold from our readers. 'Our correspondent,' it says, 'notes that all the independent 'newspapers warmly support Lord Dun-'donald, and he declares that they inter-'pret the real opinion of the colony bet-'ter than the regular party organs. The 'Montreal 'Gazette,' to mention one in-'fluential journal of this class, has affirm-'ed that, if the government dismiss Lord 'Dundonald, it will be the duty of all 'militia officers and of all loyal Cana-'dians to protest. . . . The minis-'terial Montreal 'Witness,' and so forth, and so forth. Could there be anything more topsy turvy than this? It reminds one of a story by Anstey, or a piece of Gilbertian grotesquerie. Even the 'Gazette' will smile, if not guffaw, at being called independent, while the word has never been written or said that ties the 'Witness' to any party. If these representations had been made by a correspondent living in Canada it would have been euphemism to characterize them as mistakes.

Mr. G. Eustace Burke, the commercial agent for Canada in Jamaica, is arvocating the setting up of a permanent Canadian exhibition and sale depository at Kingston, the capital of that country. Jamaica's imports for the fiscal year, 1903, amounted to nearly ten million dollars, of which only six hundred thousand dollars' worth were brought from Canada, as compared with four million dollars' worth from the United States. Yet Mr. Burke tells us that every single item, whether farm product or manufacture, could have been just as well supplied from Canadian sources as from the United States. This has given rise to the very laudable idea of a permanent exhibition at Kingston, which shall give traders and consumers an opportunity throughout the year of inspecting and obtaining importations from Canada. 'Everything will be done,' says Mr. Burke, 'to interest the local trader and 'reach the actual consumer, with a view 'of aggressively diverting trade into Ca-'nadian channels.' Through the courtesy of Messrs. Pickford and Black, steamship agents, Halifax, all sample shipments and exhibits addressed, 'Anglo-Canadian Commercial Museum, Kingston, Jamaica,' will be conveyed free of all freight charges, and it is contemplated to open the first series of the Canadian section about Sept. 1. Exhibitors may, however, begin to make arrangements at once. A tourist information bureau, reading room, and commercial library, is to be attached, and every endeavor will be made to attract and induce the many thousands of tourists and travellers constantly visiting the island from Europe, the United States, South and Central America, Panama, Mexico and Cuba to inspect and note the various exhibits. This would give a world-wide individual advertisement and also a general advertisement of Canadian industry. Mr. Burke says, indeed, that 'from a commercial, 'industrial, and imperial progressive 'standpoint, it will at once be readily 'recognized that the direct and indirect 'potentialities to be taken advan-'tage of are considerable and in-'calculable.' It is clear, at all events, that Mr. Burke is in earnest and believes in the work of his hands. Therefore, though we are in no position to judge the merits of his proposition, which would depend largely on the way it was carried out, we are pleased to give him the sympathy which he bespeaks as well as our good offices in bringing the plan before those interested.

THE WAR.

The Japanese have moved forward at every point. We ask the readers to follow us on our map, by no means complete, but by far the best we have seen anywhere, and to remember that names which reach us phonetically through half a dozen different languages are capable of almost any variety of spelling. The northernmost Japanese advance was along the mountain road which leads from Kuan tien to Ta ling, that is, the Ta pass, which is at the village of Pönn si hu, as it appears on our map, the Fen shui of the despatches. It is at the point where the Tai sze ho, that is, Tai sze river, passes through the Fen shui mountains. Thus the names Ta pass, Ta ling, Da lin, Fen chou ling and Fen shui pass all refer to the same place. The Japanese are said to have assailed this pass thirty thousand strong and to have practically annihilated its determined defenders, taking nine guns and 275 prisoners and pursuing the Russians from height to height for nine miles. The fight lasted two days, and the Japanese van was seen the next day within thirteen miles of Liao yang, though it did not remain there. On the same day (Sunday, the twenty-sixth of June) the Japanese had a victory on the Mo tien ling or Mo tien pass, on the main road from Feng huan cheng to Liao yang. This pass, though spoken of as impregnable, they had captured before, but had fallen back from it because their other movements were not ripe. It was at this point that the Japanese won one of their great victories over the Chinese. Though they captured the pass the latter retired from it for a time, under pressure from Gen. Keller's flying column of Cossacks, but have again reoccupied it. On Monday the new Japanese army, which was landed a month ago at Taku shan, met the Russians on the road between Siu yen and Hai cheng and drove them back fourteen miles into the village of Si mu cheng, where another fight is momentarily expected. Meantime General Kuroki, with his main army, is west of Siu yen, where his presence has forced Gen. Stackelberg to abandon Kai ping. Protected by a forward movement led by General Kuropatkin himself against General Oku's army on the west shore road, General Stackelberg has moved his force to Ta shi kiao, the railway junction for Niu chwang. There he is threatened by General Oku's army from the south, which immediately occupied Kai ping, by General Kuroki's from the direction of Siu yen, and by General Nodzu's, which at this writing is threatening Si mu cheng on the road from Siu yen to Hai cheng. Under these circumstances it is doubtful if any attempt will be made to hold Ta shi kiao and Niu chwang, that is, if the Russians can get safely away from them. About the same time a strong Japanese force under General Nogi left Talien wan bay by the shore road to Port Arthur, protected by war vessels hiding behind the promontory called Bevan bluff, off Ping tu, and captured at great loss some important heights said to command the fortress. These magnificent movements of the Japanese have been checked by the rains, and by storms at sea which have delayed the arrival of provisions and stores. Their victorious advanced posts are said to be in a fearful condition through disease and starvation. They are near enough to deliver a blow against the Russian army, and are almost under the necessity of doing so, as the latter, being more concentrated, might otherwise assail their severed forces in detail. But the state of the country is such that, even after a great victory, they could not follow up their advantage. The position is therefore a ticklish one on both sides.

Viceroy Alexeieff's report of the naval fight on the twenty-third differs essentially from that of Admiral Togo. As it is dated June 30 there is no room for the explanation that it might have been sent before the events were completed. The general account of the movements of the fleets is almost identical, but it is strange that each admiral saw only the disasters that occurred to the enemy. Togo saw a Russian battleship sunk and a battleship and a cruiser crippled. He declared the Japanese fleet to have come off almost scatheless. Alexeieff, on the other hand, declares the whole of his fleet to have re-entered Port Arthur at high tide. He would appear to know nothing of the sinking of the 'Pobieda,' or any other battleship of the 'Peresviet' type, or of the crippling of another battleship and of a cruiser. General Pflug denies any such disasters. This is the first time that there has been any greater discrepancy between official accounts than was to be looked for between persons viewing the facts with different sentiments and from different points of view, and it is entirely inexplicable. What makes this discrepancy worse is a further report from Admiral Togo of the sinking of a guardship and a destroyer on the twenty-sixth. None of the Russian despatches of later date make any reference to any such loss. The Russians are certainly in a better position to know what ships they have lost than the Japanese are, who have to observe through telescopes or through the darkness of the night, and we can only accept Admiral Togo's reports on the theory that there has been a combination to lie to the Czar and to the Russian nation, which is almost incredible, and quite out of keeping with all the past record of the Russian commanders and of the St. Petersburg War Office. It is possible to conceive of Admiral Togo as mistaken, and this is a pleasanter view of the case than to suppose that there has been wilful falsification on one side or the other. If we were forced to the theory of misrepresentation, it must be confessed that the Russians have the greater temptations thereto.

The second invasion of Gensan, or Wonsan, by the Vladivostok squadron and the destruction there of some petty shipping, set flying the usual innumerable rumors of that squadron having been this time caught by the Japanese, but Admiral Skrydloff reports that he has again got safe back to his harbor.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

History will declare that the most conspicuous feature of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's brilliant public career has been his earnest endeavor to promote unity between the two leading elements that go to make up the population of Canada. Future generations will find it hard to understand how such a man could be accused to his very face of harboring spite and bitterness against the United Kingdom. Those Conservative politicians who are, as we foresaw, meanly making this charge the base of their political campaign, do not believe it themselves, but they know well its value in an appeal to race prejudice, than which in a country like ours there could be no more damnable shift. Race prejudice acts and reacts until the nation ceases to be one. There is none of us—there is none of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's accusers—who has not on occasion said and even written the very word we meant not to say; we have even done the very act we meant not to do. It was in this way and no other that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in speaking of Lord Dundonald's nominations, let slip the wrong English interpretation for a French word which means both foreigner and stranger—and stranger in its mildest form as of one not of the locality not of the family, not familiar with the facts. Sir Wilfrid has given this explanation himself, so that those who are trumpeting his unfortunate expression throughout Canada, Great Britain and France have no excuse for their foul play. His calling Lord Dundonald a 'foreigner,' though he corrected it in the same breath, was, as he says himself, a misfortune. But as he also says himself, in all the years of his life, in all the struggles in which he has been engaged, he has never, so far as we have heard, deliberately used an offensive word towards any man or any class. Such a thing, indeed, is against the very grain of his nature, The country and the world will accept Sir Wilfrid's ample and most conclusive explanation, but politicians of a certain order will continue to malign him 'to-morrow, and every day, and every week, and every month.' However, on their own heads it will fall. The great heart of the people is neither ill-natured nor foolish.

'I have been told,' said the Premier, in addressing the House of Commons, 'that my meaning was offensive and in-'sulting. Sir, I have been in this 'House for many years, and have fought 'a good many hard struggles, but I am 'not conscious in all the years of my 'life, in all the struggles in which I 'have been engaged, that I ever deliber-'ately used an offensive word towards 'any man or towards any class. I never 'sought a fight, though I was never 'afraid of one. I have always fought 'with fair weapons. Sir, I have been 'told that when I used the word "for-'eigner" there was in my heart a sinis-'ter motive, a feeling which found ex-'pression. I disdain to make reply to 'such an insinuation. If sixty years of 'what I believe to be an honorable life, 'a life which has certainly been one of 'loyal devotion to British institutions, 'is not a sufficient answer to such an 'insinuation, I will not attempt to make 'an answer. . . . In my own pro-'vince the allies of the honorable gen-'tleman, the ones who fight with him, 'have traduced me for years as a traitor 'to my race and my religion, but the 'cry is getting stale, and a new one has 'to be invented. I have no more fear 'of this one than I had of the other. 'My experience has convinced me that 'in this good land of Canada, in all sec-'tions, classes, races and creeds thereof, 'appeals to prejudice may create a flurry 'of excitement, but they will invariably 'end in producing nothing but contempt 'in the hearts and minds of intelligent 'and honest people.'

MONEY-GETTING MINISTERS.

We cannot make room for a very long letter, taking occasion by the Church union discussion, to denounce Christian ministers as the cause of the unrest and lack of spirituality of the Church. The theme of the whole letter is pretty well set forth in one paragraph: 'Ask the 'first dozen men you meet coming out of 'the grimy foundry or machine shop 'what they think the chief mission of 'the clergy is to-day. Eleven out of the 'twelve will say, "He is not in the min-'istry for love; he is a money-getter." 'How and where did they get this im-'pression? They have heard the Meth-'odist minister plead for the superannua-'tion fund. He is always anxious con-'cerning his old age. He wants a pen-'sion, he wants his members to guaran-'tee him a livelihood in the future; he 'forgets the promises of God; he does 'not leave the future with him; he does 'not even leave his future in the hands 'of the stationing committee.' 'Give 'us a ministry,' says our correspondent, 'that we can trust, a ministry able to re-'gain the confidence of the people.' We gather from this that our correspondent can only trust a ministry which has no care for money, and which seems to make prudent provision for the days when no church may want him. There is a line which the ministers call the dead line; some place it at sixty, some at fifty, after which a minister ceases to be in demand by congregations. This line is none of their making. They resent it bitterly. It is imposed upon them by what our correspondent calls the pew. This being the case, it is only fair that the pew should fall in with arrangements which will protect the minister and his family against those years during which providence may protract their lives beyond the line at which the pew is pleased to think their usefulness gone. At all events, in pleading for superannuation funds, the minister is only carrying out a regulation of his church, made in view of obvious conditions. Considering the poor pay given to ministers, the debt of the pew to the superannuation fund is as real as its debt to any other fund of the church.

According to this very interesting writer, however, the minister must trust God for his old age, while neglecting to make provision for it, or if he cannot trust God he should at least trust the stationing committee. Mistrusting Methodist ministers will surely find comfort in the thought that, even though divine providence may fail them, they can at least place confidence in the stationing committee. Our own conviction is that whether they look to the stationing committee or to providence, they will be expected to use common prudence. Our correspondent cites the case of a minister who committed the enormity of dying worth over thirty thousand dollars. We presume, of course, that our correspondent has nothing laid up either in bank, insurance company or benefit society, and that if any money comes to him he quickly disembarrasses himself of it. But we cannot but think he largely misrepresents the workmen in foundries and machine shops when he attributes to them disbelief in ministers on such grounds. The ministers in Canada do not earn on the average much more than workingmen, and they are forced to more crushing economies. They may set as high ideals of unworldliness before themselves as they choose, but those for whom they work have no right to refuse them the fair value of their exacting work, or to demand of them sacrifices which they are themselves not prepared to parallel. If there are worldly men in the ministry it is very easy for those who condemn them to find men who are not, whom to uphold with their own efforts and prayers, and thus give encouragement to true service. There was an old proverb, 'Like priest, like people.' We have changed this in these days. As in the state all power flows from the people, and no country can now have a government much better than the people who elect it, so it is liable to be in the church. Ministers will be very much the sort the people want, and if they are not Elijahs, it will probably be because the people now, as of old, do not want Elijahs.

A CASE FOR INQUIRY.

Mr. Henry E. Wraight, of Powassan, Ontario, writes to us as follows: 'I wish 'to thank you for your letter informing 'me that the company known as the 'British Canadian Wheat Raising Com-'pany is now defunct, and now that I 'find I have been swindled out of my 'money, I shall be glad if you can ad-'vise me what to do in the matter. As 'soon as the company was formed, I took 'up ten shares of five dollars a share, and 'was sent receipts for the same, but the 'company did not let me know it was 'giving up the business, or that it was 'to be a failure. In fact, I have not 'had any word as to how things were 'likely to turn out. I would like you to 'say whether the promoters of such a 'scheme can be brought to justice, or 'have I calmly to submit to be done out 'of my money?' As several of our readers have written to say they were induced to invest their money in this concern because it was advertised in this paper, we propose to answer our correspondent somewhat at length, both for his own benefit and for the benefit of our readers in general. We accepted the advertisement of the British-Canadian Wheat Raising Company, Limited, because the names attached to the prospectus were respectable ones, and because we had no reason to doubt their bona fides. The directors, as published in the prospectus, were: J. Richard Browne, capitalist; the Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, K.C., M.P.; E. H. McHenry, chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, all of Montreal; J. U. Gregory, agent of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Quebec; the Hon. T. Mayne Daly, K.C., ex-Minister of the Interior, Winnipeg; William Johnston, of William Johnston & Co., implement dealers, Winnipeg, and Hugh R. Cameron, real es-

fate agent, Winnipeg. It was also announced that two representative English directors would be selected by the subscribers to the stock in England. The treasurer of the company was Charles F. Flake, Montreal; William H. Jolly, Winnipeg, was the superintendent. We consider that these gentlemen owe an explanation to the public, individually and collectively. What recourse, if any, our correspondent would have against them it is for his lawyer to say.

In the prospectus it was stated that 'the company has secured ten thousand 'acres of the choicest wheat lands in 'Assiniboia, having paid to the owners, 'in addition to cash, sixty thousand 'shares of its capital stock, for which 'the owners are completely equipping 'the property with all the necessary 'buildings, steam ploughs, steam thresh-'ers, drills, waggons, tools, fences and 'everything necessary to operate the ten 'thousand acres.' Was every word of this a lie? If not, what has become of it? The Montreal furniture was seized for office rent and none of the deluded purchasers of shares, so far as we have heard, have obtained the slightest satisfaction, either in word or deed. We would suggest that this is a case for the Department of Justice to investigate, quite as much as was the case of the Banque Ville Marie. We try to protect our readers in every way from fraud and misrepresentation, refusing many thousands of dollars' worth of advertising annually because we know or fear that it is fraudulent or risky. But the British-Canadian Wheat Raising Company's advertisement was so straightforward, apparently, and the names backing it were so good, that we had no cause to doubt it, and neither had our readers. That the money should have been filched out of their pockets, therefore, and that the company should be allowed to 'go to pot' without its being called upon to give a word of explanation good, bad or indifferent, is surely a condition of things which casts a stigma on the whole business of the country and will make Canada a by-word everywhere. Failing any redress, we hope that some public-spirited member will bring up the case in parliament. We are quite certain that the directors 'meant no harm,' but harm is done, nevertheless, by men with long and honorable records allowing their names to be used without proper investigation. In England, in half a dozen notable recent cases, restitution has been required at the hands of what there are called 'guinea pigs,' and in the case of William Hayes Fisher not only did he make financial restitution to deluded shareholders, who invested in a rotten company of which he was a director, but he was obliged to resign his position as Financial Secretary in the Balfour Ministry. Public opinion in England would allow him to do no less, and public opinion in Canada should be strong enough and righteous enough to insist upon the proceedings of the British-Canadian Wheat Raising Company being thoroughly exposed to the light of day.

THE NEW JAPAN.

The satisfaction expressed by the Pope with the full religious liberty enjoyed by Roman Catholics in Japan directs attention to what is, perhaps, the best proof of the sincerity and thoroughness of Japanese acceptance of the principles of western civilization. It is all the more remarkable when it is borne in mind that the Japanese system of government had been reared and consolidated through centuries of despotic power on the foundation of what we would call an intimate combination of church and state. This system, established in the year 1603 of our era, was perfected by successive rulers whose study, like that of most ecclesiastical governments, was to preserve unchanged the condition of native intelligence and to prevent the introduction of new ideas. In pursuance of this policy foreigners were excluded, intercourse with the outside world interdicted, Christianity extirpated with hideous cruelty, and a most rigid system of espionage devised, which kept every person from the highest to the lowest station in a state of dread and suspicion. Such was the condition of Japan at the time of Lord Elgin's mission, when the empire was under the sway of the Shogun, or military master of the government, commonly known to the west as the Tycoon. From the arrival at Yokohama in 1853, of Admiral Perry, with a squadron of United States warships, dates the change in the political and religious constitution of Japan. Out of the period of confusion, violence and disaster, which arose from the conflict between the Mikado and the Shogun, a conflict which was not ended till 1868, when the supreme authority of the Mikado was firmly established, came the new constitution of Japan. At the outset of the struggle the Mikado's party was decidedly retrogressive in policy, but before its close various circumstances brought new men to the front who convinced the Mikado that without intercourse with foreign nations the greatness which they desired for their country could not be achieved. When these got into power they astonished the world with the thoroughness with which they broke loose from the old traditions and entered on a course of enlightened reformation. Freedom of conscience and of religious opinion was the most wonderful feature of this transformation. It may also be noted, as showing the persistence of popular ideas in defiance of authority, that the amiable tolerance now shown by the Japanese towards all religions, compared with their former ferocious persecution of Jesuit and other missionaries, has its source in Shintoism, their prevailing religion. In Shintoism there is no ethical or doctrinal code, no worship of idols, no priestcraft, and no teaching concerning a future state. Its positive features are the deification of heroes, emperors and great men, together with the worship of certain forces and objects in nature. The principal divinity is Amaterasu, the goddess of the sun, from whom the Mikado claims to be descended. Shintoism is considerably modified by Buddhist beliefs, but the reverence for ancestors, for country and for ancestral institutions, as represented in the Mikado, is still a ruling force with the masses.

THE HOPE OF RUSSIA.

Count Tolstoy's philippic in the London 'Times' against the Russian Government and the war with Japan comes as a climax to the reports which have been appearing in that and other papers in Great Britain and on the Continent concerning the internal affairs of the Empire. There are other writers, however, imbued with a sense of the dangerous nature of these attacks on a powerful government, who point out that such journalism only tends to inflame popular feeling and may lead to war, as in the case of France and Germany, in 1870, and of the United States and Spain, still more recently. The disastrous results of blood and thunder journalism in both these instances should be a warning against playing with fire, even were the lesson not enforced by the wise counsel of King Edward when, a few months ago, he advised British journalists to be gentle and cautious in the treatment of delicate questions of international politics. It is to be noted, however, that while British sympathy is with Japan against Russia, it is also with the Russian people against their government, whose aggressive policy caused the war, and whose system of internal repression is the main source of the misery and discontent described by the correspondents. And, even were there no comments by journalistic observers on conditions in Russia, the facts as reported in the news columns are sufficient in themselves to enable every reader to form a judgment of the character and capacity of the Russian bureaucracy. Its Manchurian diplomacy, not only with Japan but with all the powers, was a tangle of tergiversation, and its conduct of the war has been marred by corruption in preparation and administration and by mutual jealousies between leaders. Though the masses in Russia may be as stupid and ignorant as they are represented, they are human, and it is human to revolt against want, misery, unrequited servitude and excessive taxation.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London 'Daily News' writes:—'Whatever other results the war may 'have, it is now practically certain that 'it will sweep away once and for all the 'old effete bureaucracy and their cor-'rupt methods.' The same correspondent declares his belief that the Czar himself will head the new movement, for at heart he is a lover of peace and justice. To him, as to all intelligent and educated Russians, the war has been an awakening to a perception of what a free united people can accomplish. The lesson is of terrible significance, and the herald of a revolution, that may be peaceful or otherwise, in Russia itself. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London 'Chronicle' agrees with this view when he states that there is a well-established belief in inner official circles and among the nobility that there will be a change in the methods of government after the war is ended. Other observers have pointed out that great dissatisfaction exists among intelligent Russians respecting the conduct of the war and the conspicuous failure of bureaucratic plans. As the war proceeds and fresh disasters befal Russian arms, the discontent increases and has become noticeable in banking and industrial circles whose interests are sorely affected. It is felt that the war was a mistake in the first place, and would not have occurred had the Czar not been surrounded by unwise, if not wholly self-seeking, advisers. So far has the discussion gone that it has actually been proposed to revive the old states-general, suppressed by the Empress Anne after her accession in 1730. But, as another correspondent observes, the immensity of the empire must be considered. There are many parts of it, in which the people have never heard of the war, or if they have, they believe the soldiers of the Little Father must be victorious.

ETHIOPIANISM.

In Canada, we have heard very little about 'Ethiopianism' in Africa, and yet that movement according to the London papers is causing some uneasiness. 'Ethiopianism,' it appears, is an importation from the United States, and under the guise of religious teaching, it preaches the doctrine of Africa for the Africans,—meaning the native races. Our Canadian Manufacturers' Association likewise preaches 'Canada for the Canadians'—meaning the manufacturing Canadians, without any guise of religion. The movement, it is said, first established a firm footing in Cape Colony, and thence spread over the whole of South Africa. At first, it was treated with indifference, but now it seems to be taken seriously enough, as the Natal government has gone so far as to remove some negro agents coming from the United States, and the Wesleyan Conference recently held at Durban passed a resolution deprecating the activity shown by the leaders of the Ethiopian movement. The movement has gone so far that in one of the native churches established in Natal admission to the building in the case of newcomers was only granted after a secret ballot among existing members, and the advocates of Ethiopianism do not cease to preach their doctrines, in spite of all opposition. At the present time the natives are still demoralized by the large sums of money which came into their hands during the war, but when the time shall come that they can be organized for concerted action, the alarmists tell us that a serious situation will overtake us, a sort of 'black peril,' in fact; but those best qualified to judge do not expect anything of the sort. The only certain safeguard against black, yellow, or brown 'perils' is either extermination or civilization. As extermination is out of the question, the only thing left is to raise the natives to as high a level of civilization as possible. Rome's peril and fall came from the uncivilized hordes around her, and her own debasement; and the white races need fear nothing to-day if they are true to themselves and do their duty to the other races of the world. The wonderful change that has taken place in Japan during recent years is proof that Eastern nations may be our equals in, at least, most of the things that come under the category of civilization; while the life and work of Mr. Booker Washington, and other men of negro blood, are equally proof that the negro race has a future, and probably a great one. This is the more assured from the fact,—as indeed it could not be assured without it—that, as Mary Kingsley, the African traveller, noted the black races, the Zulus, Swazis, and others do not die out, but persist and increase, and are a force that the future must reckon with. Let us see to it that we reckon with it wisely, and then we need not fear 'Ethiopianism' or any other ism.

HOLY RUSSIA.

The movement which has led the Russian race eastward and finally into conflict with the Japanese is a remarkable one, and if Muscovite traditions are trustworthy contains much of interest to lovers of the 'romance of history.' In the year 1580 Russia, under the 'terrible' rule of Ivan IV., was well nigh in a state of anarchy. As in all periods when 'the right of the strongest' is the only law, bands of outlaws hung on the skirts of the more settled districts and preyed upon their commerce without let or hindrance. Among these bands was one led by a Cossack named Yermak Timothevitch (Herman, son of Timothy.) The mad jealousy of Ivan had robbed Russia of her best generals and the incursion of several bands of Tartars led some south-eastern merchants to seek the aid of this outlaw chief. He proved himself a consummate general and drove the Tartars back to their fastnesses beyond the Ural mountains. Then it was suggested that he should carry the war into Asia. The adventure appealed favorably to the Cossacks. There was territory to be acquired and treasure to be gained, and the expedition likewise partook of the character of a crusade. It meant battle for 'Holy Russia' and against the hordes of heathendom, and so might be regarded by Heavenly and earthly powers as an atonement for former misdeeds. Yermok's army numbered six hundred and forty precisely, the number which Cortes had led on his expedition sixty years before.

Previous to Yermak's expedition a Russian merchant named Anika Stroganoff had penetrated Siberia, but little was known about the country. It was said to contain rivers, many of them unnavigable; vast tracts of desert and morass, dense forests, snow and ice, wild beasts and wilder men were its inhabitants, and added to this the imagination of the time had peopled it with all manner of demons, giants, wizards and other ministers of evil. Into this 'waste and howling wilderness' Yermak's little army plunged. Over mountains, up and down rivers and through deserts they wandered. Their sufferings were many and varied. Hunger, thirst, cold and sickness, the assault of merciless enemies, all conspired to thin their ranks. Superior discipline, firearms and, last but not least, their almost fanatical faith, told, however, and the Tartar tribes were beaten in a number of battles. According to Russian legends Yermok was also aided by mysterious prophecies resembling those which Cortes found prevalent among the Indians, and which told of the coming of a conquering white race. The conqueror is said to have exercised his power humanely. Several chiefs, with their tribes, submitted to the rite of baptism, a certain degree of law and order was established in the Siberian wastes, regular communication opened with European Russia, and a new empire was thus added to the realm of the Czar.

Ivan, probably jealous of the fame of the outlaw general, at first ordered his arrest—the warrant is still preserved among the Russian archives; later, however, he became sensible of the value of the new territory, and bestowed on the Cossack chief the title of 'Prince of Siberia. Yermak was slain in battle with the Tartars in 1583, but others like minded followed and subdued the country. Tomsk was founded in 1604; Irkutsk in 1601. In 1845 the Russians had advanced to the Amur river, and in 1858 had extended their border down the seaboard to the Corean frontier. Doubtless the crusading spirit of Yermak and his Cossacks still to a large extent animates the Russian army. It was exhibited in a striking manner in the first great land battle of the present war, when regiments advanced to certain death, headed by a priest bearing a cross. That the Russian Government is in genuine sympathy with it or else knows how to cater to it is shown by the 'relics' which have gone to the front, and by the important place given to sacerdotal trappings among the munitions of war. It is a thousand pities that this earnest devotion and the unflinching courage which it nourishes should be enlisted on the side of ignorance, acquisitiveness and repression such as characterize the present empire of Russia. It shows, however, the splendid elements that persist in the Slavonic race, and which under the influence of Tolstoy and kindred prophets will doubtless yet be placed at the service of enlightenment, humanity and civilization.

THE REPUBLICAN REFORM.

The author of the Republican platform is supposed to have been Senator Lodge, who must have collaborated more or less with President Roosevelt. But it is curious to find Mr. Roosevelt, who is on record as, at one time, at least, a convinced free trader, passing such mendacious and vulnerable stuff as this: 'A 'Democratic tariff has always been fol-'lowed by business adversity, a Republi-'can tariff by business prosperity.' The New York 'Times' points out that the Republican party came into power in 1861, which fixes the period in which comparisons between the Republican and Democratic tariffs and their consequences must be made. Since that time there have been half a dozen or more periods of great business depression. The first occurred in the spring of 1861, and was caused by the impending contest with secession; the second took place in 1866-7, when there were 2,780 business failures, with liabilities of $96,666,000; the third took place in 1873, a black time, often recalled, when the failures totalled up to 5,183, and the liabilities to the enormous figure of $228,499,900—up to that time unprecedented; the fourth great depression took place in 1878, when the number of failures almost doubled that of the previous five years, and the total liabilities climbed up to $234,383,132; the fifth period of business adversity took place in 1884, when the failure statistics were nearly as high as those of 1878; and the final great depression took place in 1893, when the failures reached the awful figures of 15,542, and the total of liabilities was $346,779,889. Excepting the business adversity year of 1861, all of the bad years quoted took place under Republican protective tariffs, and not one of them followed a Democratic tariff. Considering that there was not any Democratic tariff for the whole period, except the Wilson tariff of 1894, no further proof of that will be required. Still, this barefaced assertion, if repeated often enough, will be believed even by the author. That author is, however, just now, being likened by the 'Times' and 'Evening Post' and other influential United States newspapers to Aesop's wolf, which 'was not more 'mendacious or more silly than the 'writer of the Republican platform.' The Wilson bill of 1894 was not introduced until six months after the great depression of 1893 began, that depression taking place indeed under the McKinley tariff, and was one of the direct consequences of it and of the Sherman Silver Act of 1890, which Mr. Cleveland caused to be repealed. There was, indeed a stock exchange panic in the course of Mr. Cleveland's second term as President, but it was caused by his foolish Venezuelan outburst and the fear of a war with England, and not because of a Democratic tariff. It was one which was practically confined to stock exchange securities, and did not much affect general business.

ALTERATIONS IN TARIFF.

The dry goods merchants, the clothing manufacturers, and the many interests which depend upon woollens for their raw material, have succeeded in their representations to some extent, and the diminished preference on woollens imported from Great Britain is not to come into force until the last day of August. In the case of the German surtax, as long or even a longer time was given, to enable merchants to obtain delivery of goods already bought, before applying the surtax; but the days of grace now given in the case of woollens will doubtless be very much appreciated. The wholesale dry goods houses and the garment manufacturers make their sales ahead twice a year, and if the extra duty of six and two-thirds percent ad valorem had been imposed directly after Mr. Fielding's budget speech, it would have wiped out the profits of the season in many cases. Therefore, it appears that substantial justice has now been done, especially when the trade could only infer from speeches of ministers, delivered not so long before the budget speech, that increase of the woollen duties was not contemplated. So far as the special dumping duty is concerned, we see a lot of trouble and vexation ahead not only for the importer, but for the Department of Customs as well. In announcing a few alterations in the tariff resolutions in the House of Commons, Mr. Fielding said, among other things, that the Minister of Customs may by regulation exempt temporarily from the special duties goods of a class which the minister is satisfied are only made in Canada to a small extent, and are therefore not open to sale on equal terms to all purchasers—whatever that may mean. This is a fine-spun departure from pure protectionism. Indeed, it looks like a confession of surrender to force. It is no longer the struggling and infant industries that are to be protected, but the strong and established ones. How small, or how large, is the industry to be before this discrimination is to apply, and why should it be within the right and power of the Minister of Customs to make such discrimination without appeal? It is explained that 'strikes, for instance, might 'limit the Canadian production of an 'article, and in that case it would be ex-'empted from the special duty if import-'ed.' We are not so sure about that, however. Protection in general, and dumping duties in particular, are for the benefit of the producer at the expense of the consumer, and strikes are very often only an attempt on the part of labor to make the manufacturers 'divvy up' a part of their abnormal, if not immoral, profits. Will the government, therefore, dare to take sides with protectionist manufacturers against protectionist strikers? We doubt it. Anyway, there is going to be trouble.

OBSOLETE RIVER CRAFT.

The officers and managers of the company owning the 'General Slocum' have been declared guilty of criminal negligence by a coroner's jury, and, if they are punished severely, it may have the effect of making other owners of excursion boats careful to see that they are as safe as modern ingenuity can make them. Criminal prosecution of the steamboat inspectors would, however, seem to be most in order. The excuse that they have been overridden by political terrorism is a rotten one and should get them no allowance whatever. After the great fire in a Chicago theatre with its dreadful loss of life, probably every city on the continent insisted upon overhauling its theatres and the installation of better fire prevention plant and fire fighting apparatus. How far that excitement had real and permanent result it might now be of interest to enquire. The disaster to the 'General Slocum' will, no doubt, spasmodically, at least, cause excursion steamers to be better inspected, and, at least, cause a few elementary safeguards to life to be installed. There are some disasters which there seems to be no way at present to prevent. Such appears to have been the case in the terrible disaster to the Danish steamer 'Norge,' which struck on the Islet of Rockal, a dangerous reef about two hundred miles west of the Hebrides, and went down carrying into the depths, as reported, over seven hundred souls. Heavy weather, loss of the true course, an unknown or unexpected obstruction, the strike, the sinking, the tumultuous seas around, the difficulty of launching boats and of keeping them afloat when launched, all these minimize and often paralyse human efforts.

It was quite otherwise in the horrible case of the 'General Slocum,' in which the lack of the most elementary human devices for life-saving, and the falseness of what pretended to be life-saving, contributed appallingly to any mishap. The so-called life-preservers on the 'General Slocum,' for instance, were good for nothing. Many bodies have been recovered to which life-preservers had been properly strapped, and had been carried to the bottom of the river with them. Since the fire, some of the life-preservers not used have been tested, and it has been found that they were not buoyant enough to float themselves. Some of them, too, are said to have been rotten, and the fire hose was of such poor material as to have proved quite useless in the hour of emergency. Yet the 'General Slocum' was understood to have been properly inspected. A staff of inspectors is employed in New York to inspect river steamboats carrying passengers, but the inspection very evidently in this case, and presumably in others, consisted in a superficial glance at 'what might be seen in walking about 'the decks in company with the cap-'tain.' The 'General Slocum' disaster is at least a warning to owners of our river passenger craft to see to it that no precautions are neglected for life-saving in the case of any kind of accident or contretemps. It is possible that a good deal of the river craft in all countries is obsolete and little better than floating fire-traps. The wooden river steamer of any kind is indeed destined to extinction, and the sooner the better. The New York 'Times' says: 'Naval construction has been steadily 'advancing, so far as seagoing steamers 'are concerned. The substitution of 'metal for wood, the subdivision into 'separable compartments, and other im-'provements have virtually eliminated 'the risk of fire from the perils of the 'sea. No sane person would now think 'of trusting his life at sea to the kind 'of craft which a generation ago every-'body had to take who went to sea at 'all. But we have hedged our inland 'and coastwise traffic against the in-'ternational competition which has done 'such wonders in the foreign trade, and 'the old and dangerous type is still 'the type of our inland steamers. We 'go to sea in ships that are virtually 'fire-proof, but we still take floating fire-'traps for an excursion along the coast 'or in inland waters.' Is it not time that not only the hulls but the internal partitions of steamboats be required to be made of inflammable material.

'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.

Human Sacrifice in America—The 'Outlook,' New York.
An Uncensored Russian Opinion—The 'Iskra,' Geneva.
Russia's Certain Triumph—Prince Hespere Oukahtomsky, in the 'Independent,' New York.
Japan's Premier on the Yellow Peril—Dr. Wm. Imbrie, in the Japan 'Mail,' Tokio.
A Voice from the Turnip Fields—H. S. Holland, in the 'Commonwealth,' London.
Stenographers in Rome—The 'Inter-Ocean,' Chicago.
A Royal Picnic—The 'Daily News,' London.
The Dundonald Incident—The 'Standard,' London, and the Manchester 'Guardian.'
Sir Percy Girouard's Dismissal—The 'Morning Leader,' London.
The Fate of Port Arthur—The Manchester 'Guardian.'
The Cretan Crisis—The Glasgow 'Evening News.'
Various Innocents Abroad—The New York 'Evening Post.'
The Pleasures of Thrift—Mrs. C. E. Humphry, in 'London Opinion.'

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

Whistler's Boswell—'T. P.'s Weekly,' London.
The Duke of Cambridge's Pictures—The 'Daily Telegraph,' London.

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

My Mind to Me a Kingdom is—Sir Edward Dyer (1550-1607).
The Keltic Craze—H. Lyon, in the 'Critic.'
A Man Hunt in the North-West—The 'Nation,' New York.
A Criminal's Life—John Masefield, in the 'Speaker,' London.
Henry Vaughan—A. Clutton Brock, in the 'Speaker,' London.
An Old Man Eloquent—The 'Morning Post,' London.
Impressions of Corea—The 'Daily Telegraph,' London.
More Notes from a Delightful Book—Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff's Diary—The 'Pilot,' London.
An Old French Anecdotist—The Manchester 'Guardian.'
Wordless Conversation—The 'Spectator,' London.
The Conflict of Religions—The 'Daily News,' London.'
Ancient Babylonian Law.—The New York 'Evening Post.'

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Wireless Telegraphy in the East—The 'Times,' London.
Eleanor Ormerod, LL.D.—The 'Westminster Budget.'
Fishes that Sing—'La Nature,' Paris.
Science Notes.

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

CAPTIVE ROYALTY.

MONARCHS AND SCIONS OF SOVEREIGN HOUSES WHO ARE PRISONERS.

(New York 'Tribune.')

Bavaria's impending celebration of the centenary of her elevation to the rank of a kingdom has naturally led to a revival of the movement in favor of the proclamation of the octogenarian Regent as King in the place of his demented nephew Otto. Not that it is likely to be crowned with success. For old Prince Luitpold has repeatedly declared that under no circumstances would he ever consent to assume possession of the crown as long as the King remained alive, no matter how hopeless and incurable the character of the insanity of the afflicted monarch. Time and again has the Regent been urged by the former and by the present Kaiser, by the sovereigns of other states of the confederation known as the German Empire and by the leading statesmen and newspapers of Bavaria to proclaim himself King. But he has always turned a deaf ear to these proposals, contenting himself with pointing out that, inasmuch as the constitution of Bavaria contains nothing that can be construed from disqualifying a mentally afflicted prince from ascending the throne, King Otto could not legally be deprived thereof on the score of lunacy.

Otto has been a captive at the Chateau of Furstenried for considerably over a quarter of a century, and Wednesday last was the eighteenth anniversary of that June day when he was informed by the grand marshal of the court, Baron von Molsen and General Baron Pranka, of the tragic death of his elder brother, Louis II., and of his own accession to the throne. Whether he understood the full purport of their communication or not it is impossible to say. For it appears, being struck by the expression 'your majesty,' he kept on repeating it again and again to himself, giving no other signs, however, that he appreciated the nature of the message. It is said that during the first few years of his captivity he had occasional rare and brief moments of lucidity. But the last flicker of intelligence has long disappeared, and so distressing is his condition of alternate imbecility and maniacal fury that, since the vain attempt made by his mother, the unhappy Queen Marie, a short time before her death, to awaken a glimmer of recognition in his breast, none of his relatives have ever been at Furstenried.

Though the windows of the picturesque palace are barred and the extensive gardens and park surrounded by a lofty wall, with military guards at all the entrances, yet the King, whose effigy as a comely youth figures on the coins of the realm, to whom the troops swear allegiance and the great dignitaries of the state promise obedience, in whose name appointments are made, pardons granted, justice administered and criminals sent to the scaffold, is surrounded by a good deal of state and treated with deference and respect, even when, imagining himself to be a stork, he stands on one leg in the midst of a nest constructed of sticks, or, like Nebuchadnezzar, goes grazing on all fours. Four physicians are in constant attendance, and the two leading alienists at Munich visit him twice a week, presenting a monthly report of his condition to the Regent and an annual report to the national legislature. The other members of the little court at Furstenried consist of a grand master of the household, four gentlemen-in-waiting, a chaplain, a secretary, a treasurer, a dozen liveried servants, six valets, who are at the same time male nurses and keepers, besides a large kitchen garden and stable staff. The King is always addressed as 'your majesty,' and the attendants are strictly forbidden to use force, except in the case of the most extreme and vital necessity. I may add that the palace is lighted throughout with electricity, and presents a most fairylike appearance when seen from a distance at night.

Like his elder brother, King Louis, who was drowned in the Starnberger Lake while endeavoring to escape by swimming from the Chateau of Berg, where he had been imprisoned as a lunatic a few days previously, Otto was frail and delicate in his early youth. It was partly on this account, partly, too, from a desire to pain his Prussian wife, whom he detested, that King Maximilian, their father, caused them to be removed at an early age from her care and sent them off to a remote mountain chateau in the care of tutors and priests, where he had them brought up in a complete and utter seclusion until his death brought Louis to the throne and Otto into the world, for which they were, under the circumstances, only ill-prepared. Three years later, when about twenty-one, Otto fell deeply and madly in love with a young Countess L. But the romance was brought to a sudden close at a memorable picnic on the shores of the Tegern Sea, where Otto, having wandered away with the countess, and spent the whole afternoon with her picking strawberries, was taken angrily to task by the King, who carried him off to Munich, while the girl was at once placed by her parents in the convent of La Misericorde, of which she remains a nun to this day. Otto, encouraged by his brother, who was anxious that he should forget the countess, threw himself into every kind of dissipation. Soon he became famed far and wide for his excesses, and already at Versailles, during the siege of Paris, he rendered himself guilty of such extravagances as to lead to the impression that his mind was not altogether sound. At the banquet given in connection with the proclamation of King William of Prussia as German Emperor, he declined to join the German sovereigns and princes present in drinking the health of the new Kaiser, and acted so strangely in his intercourse with the late Emperor Frederick that the latter, in letters written home at the time, expressed his conviction that the prince was insane. Four years afterwards Otto's condition became such as to render it necessary that he should be placed under restraint—and under restraint he has remained ever since.

That his love affair with young Countess L. exercised a notable influence upon his life there is every reason to believe, and it is possible that had he been permitted to marry her he might to-day be well and sane, just in the same way that his elder brother, Louis, would probably have escaped the fate by which he was overtaken had not a miserable intrigue been hatched by a jealous woman to break off his engagement to his beautiful cousin, the Duchess Sophia of Bavaria, afterward Duchess of Alencon, who perished in the Charity Bazaar fire at Paris a few years ago. In the moments when King Otto is least troublesome and most tractable he spends hours in hunting for strawberries in the gardens of Furstenried, enormous quantities of this fruit being grown there for his sake; and when last year the countess lay for several days at the point of death, although no one outside the convent walls was aware even that she was ill, he apparently by means of some unknown influence became cognizant of the fact, and sobbed, wailed and screamed for hours together, refusing all food. On the fourth day his attendants found him in the morning with tears running down his cheeks, quiet and seemingly happy, repeating, 'She has had a better night; she is out of danger,' as he gazed upon the contents of a little silver box holding a few dried strawberries, which is his greatest treasure. It was only afterward that his physicians heard of the countess's illness. But how the King could have learned of it and of her passing out of danger into convalescence remains a mystery to this day.

King Otto presents no resemblance whatsoever to the portraits of him that are in existence. Very tall, he has now become enormously stout, has a huge gray, almost white, beard, and suffers cruelly from renal disease, which will eventually carry him off. Only once have his subjects had an opportunity of setting eyes upon him since his accession to the throne. It was toward the end of 1886, when by some means or another he managed to escape from the palace of Furstenried. He made his way to Munich without having his flight arrested anywhere, and, entering the Court Church of St. Michael, threw himself down on his knees before the high altar, and in loud and impassioned tones began to beseech the Almighty to restore reason to the afflicted Kng Otto, n order that he might be enabled to fulfil his duties and obligations to his dear Bavarian people. There were a considerable number of people in the church at the time ,and there is no knowing what might have happened had not some of the attendant priests, one of whom, belonging to the adjoining Jesuit college, had been one of his teachers, happened to recognize him, and managed to gently lead him into the sacristy, where he was detained until the court officials could be informed. Had he been recognized by the public it is more than probable that a riot would have occurred; for during the first years following the death of his brother, Louis, the masses in Bavaria, and especially the peasantry, were firmly convinced that the late King had been put out of the way by Bismarck, and that Otto was perfectly sane, and merely kept under restraint as a maniac because of his disinclination to comply with Prussia's demands.

Another royal captive is ex-Sultan Murad of Turkey, who since 1876, when he was deposed after a few weeks' reign, has been kept a close prisoner in the Teheragan Palace, in the outskirts of Constantinople. The approaches to this gloomy abode are strictly guarded by soldiers and police, and to such an extent is the surveillance kept up that pedestrians as well as people in carriages or on horseback are roughly ordered to hasten when in the vicinity of the palace. Murad was deprived of his throne on the score of insanity, and the ministers, headed by Midhat Pacha, had arranged that Abdul Hamid should be merely Regent during his brother's illness. But at the last moment, when the ministers had advanced too far to retreat, Abdul Hamid insisted on being proclaimed as Sultan, handing, however, to Midhat a written promise pledging himself to restore the throne to Murad as soon as ever he recovered his reason. What has become of this document it is impossible to say. According to some, Abdul Hamid recovered possession thereof; according to others, it is still in existence, in safe keeping in London. Equal mystery prevails with regard to the condition of the health of Murad. It is said that he has long since recovered his reason, and that he is perfectly sane; and, as he holds a high grade in Freemasonry, strong appeals have been made to King Edward and to other sovereign members of the craft to use their influence in behalf of his liberation. That he should be still alive is amazing. For as long as he survives he must constitute a grave danger to the present Sultan, the tenure of whose throne is based solely and entirely upon the alleged insanity of his elder brother.

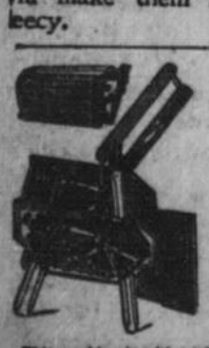
If Sultan Murad has been a prisoner for twenty-eight years, the captivity of the Empress Charlotte of Mexico, who is likewise an Archduchess of Austria, extends over a period of nearly forty years. For it was in 1867 that she became violently insane in the course of an audience with Pope Pius IX. at the Vatican, and she has never recovered her reason. She has been confined ever since at the chateau of Bouchout, near Brussels, under the guardianship of her brother, King Leopold. The latter's eldest daughter, married to Prince Philip of Coburg, is likewise in the sanatorium of Dr. Pierson, at Lindenhof, near Dresden. The reigning Prince of Lippe has been confined since several years prior to his accession to the throne in the asylum for the insane at St. Gilgenburg, near Ansbach. Then there is Prince Peter of Coburg, grandson of the last Emperor of Brazil, and for a time heir apparent to the Brazilian throne, who has been strictly confined for almost the last fifteen years in the celebrated asylum at Doebling, near Vienna, ever since in 1890 he was seized at the Coburg Palace at Vienna with an attack of homicidal mania, being only captured after the assistance of the fire department had been invoked. Nor should the reigning Prince of Reuss-Greitz be omitted from this list. For he, too, is under restraint as an incurable lunatic.

In addition to these royal captives there are a number of others of equally lofty rank, but of more dusky hue, who are undergoing confinement elsewhere than in Europe. Thus, France detains as prisoners of state in Algeria both the Emperor of Annam and the Queen of Madagascar, while in Martinique she keeps imprisoned the King of Dahomey. King Prempeh of Ashanti, along with his numerous wives, the queen mother and his children, are prisoners of Great Britain on the Seychelles Islands. The savage King of Benin has taken the place of the great Napoleon as another of England's royal captives on the island of St. Helena, and, in addition to these two African potentates, Great Britain has several Indian rulers under detention since the loss of their thrones on the ground of misconduct. They are all well treated; and, in fact, except for the loss of liberty and the sense of restraint, the lot of royal prisoners, be they white or colored, is by no means unpleasant. True, they are behind bars. But then the bars are gilded.—Ex-attache.

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Pale, Anaemic Girls

Go Into a Decline—Usually Contract Consumption or Some Fatal Constitutional Disease if They Neglect to Restore Normal Vigor—The Blood Must be Enriched by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.



MISS CAREY.

There is no trouble so frequent among young women as anaemia or thin, watery blood. During the physiological changes which take place an enormous amount of blood is consumed by the feminine system and many never seem to fully recover from the effects unless some blood builder is used.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is admirably suited to such cases owing to the fact that it forms new red corpuscles in the blood and so increases the richness of the blood very promptly. It is appreciated by young women because it improves the color, gives a healthful glow to the complexion, increases weight and rounds out the human form. This food cure is a system builder and nerve restorer of remarkable effectiveness.

Miss Lizzie B. Carey, 15 Foster Street, Chatham, Ont., states:—"I was all run down in health, my blood seemed thin and watery, and at times I scarcely had strength enough to get around. Since using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food my condition is altogether changed and my health very much improved. Though I was formerly quite pale, I find the color is returning to my face. I am strong and healthy, and in fact feel better than I have for years."

Mrs. R. Wareham, 267 Sherbrooke Street, Peterboro', Ont., states:—"One of my children has suffered a great deal with nervous headaches, dizziness and sleeplessness, and, in fact, was all run down, pale and languid. These troubles we attributed to overstudy and confinement at school. She began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and I can say that we have found this treatment exceedingly helpful. It has relieved her of headache, steadied her nerves and built up her system wonderfully. We can see a great change in her, as the color is returning to her face and she is gaining in flesh and weight."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Because of its wonderful blood-forming qualities, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has established a remarkable reputation as a cure for the ills, weaknesses and irregularities peculiar to women. 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box of his remedies.

☞ **MAKE THIS TEST:—Note your increase in weight as now, firm flesh and tissue are being added to the body by this great food cure.**

PENNSYLVANIA'S BIG CHESTNUT TREE.

(Philadelphia 'Record.')

On the farm of Irwin H. Schantz, who lives at Spinnerstown, Bucks County, stands a mammoth chestnut tree, one that eclipses all the rest of the giant chestnut trees in the Keystone State. Two feet above the ground the circumference of the trunk of this tree measures exactly 36 feet. The tree's height is sixty feet, and ten feet from the ground are two branches, one to the left and the other to the right, and the circumference of the former is eight feet, the latter, nine feet two inches. Ten feet above the ground its great branches extend, one of them six feet four inches in circumference, each of the others a few inches less. Its boughs spread nearly ninety feet.

The age of the tree is known to be at least 221 years, from tales told by ancestors of the proprietors of the property on which the tree stands. No one ever thought of cutting this giant down, except in 1876, at the time of the Centennial in Philadelphia, when the exhibition commission offered the proprietors a hundred dollars for an unbroken section of the trunk one foot from the ground. What saved the mammoth from destruction was the fact that no saw long enough to cut it could be procured. With luxuriant foliage like that of a young tree, the monster chestnut still bears abundant crops.

WHY RUSSIAN SOLDIERS SICKEN.

Stories of the general maladministration and peculation by which the Russian military power is paralyzed continue to flow in from all quarters. A correspondent writing from Kieff to a London journal, quotes an invalided physician, recently arrived from Kharbin, as saying that sickness is increasing at a fearful rate among the Russian troops in Manchuria, and that a great part of it is attributable to the bad flour and other damaged foodstuffs, furnished by dishonest contractors. The doctor declared that among these poisonous provisions were sixty or seventy thousand cases of tinned meats which had been in stock ever since the Turkish war. The evil consequences of one such assignment could not be calculated easily, and there is no reason for supposing that this is an isolated instance. This same witness confirms, from his personal knowledge, the truth of the previous reports to the effect that a large proportion, probably one-third, of the clothing, food and other articles contributed by charitable persons for the benefit of sick or wounded soldiers disappears in the course of transit. He also speaks of boxes—supposed to be full of supplies—packed with sawdust, stones, rags, and other rubbish.

GOPHERS MAKE BLACK LOAM.

I have visited nearly every state and province west of the Mississippi, I have availed myself of the researches of the Agricultural Department made under Dr. C. Hart Merriam's careful biological survey of the West, indeed, of all sources of information, and I am satisfied that the ordinary earthworms are not native to any part of America south of the Saskatchewan or west of the Mississippi valley, exclusive of the narrow humid belt along the Pacific coast.

There exists, nevertheless, a fine stratum of humus in all parts of the country where there is moisture enough to produce annual vegetation. The black earth in Manitoba is from one foot to two feet thick, an amount probably not exceeded over any large area elsewhere in the world. This is not a solid bed of decayed vegetation, but is thoroughly mixed with the upper formation, and forms the black loam.

There is no doubt, then, that in the absence of earthworms this mixing is done, as already stated, by a number of species of burrowing animals, but by far the most important of these are the Geomyidae, or pocket-gophers.

Gophers are found in the whole of the region west of the Mississippi valley, as far as the Pacific coast, south well into Mexico, and north as far as the Saskatchewan. In other words, their distribution is general over the whole region that is without earthworms, though it is not likely that the rodents had to do with this limitation.—The 'Century.'

TROLLEY-CAR ETHICS.

('Elmiran Gazette.')

It has been decided that the 'end seat' man who does not move along when a new passenger boards the car is a 'hog.'

Another point remains to be determined. In rainy weather each seat of the open car has one dry sitting—in the middle. Should the passenger who arrives first and pre-empts that dry sitting move along into the wet when the seat fills? Is the first arrival who refuses to move along a 'middle-seat hog,' or is he exercising an ethical right to sit in a dry spot—a right founded upon priority and defensible under the rules of reason and equity?

Having pre-empted the dry seat, or having dried and warmed a seat, should the passenger slide into the damp when new passengers push in? The question is a fine subject for debate. Its importance is not slight. Soon or late the emergency confronts everybody, and a rule of conduct in such case should be established.

ANTS CAN STAND EXTREME COLD.

(New Orleans 'Times-Democrat.')

'There is a very popular belief that the small ant cannot stand much cold,' said a man who lives uptown, 'but the idea is entirely wrong. There may have been a time when the ant could not endure low temperatures, but that time has passed, if it ever existed.

'The fact is that the ant seems to rather like the cold, if I may judge from experience at my own home. They have for some time been in the habit of making the ice box their headquarters. They simply live there. It is the one favorite spot with them. Nor are they the least bit inclined to shun the ice. Up to very recently I had thought that the ant was in the habit of burrowing deep into the ground in order to escape the rigors of the winter. But there is nothing in this old idea. It may be due to the exigencies of the struggle for existence, one of the things necessary in the ceaseless fight for life. But, whatever the cause of it, you can put the ant down as being able to stand more cold than the average human being.'

THE ROSY CROSS IN THIBET.

(London 'Chronicle.')

Any of the British officers now on the road to Lhasa who may happen to be Freemasons have, perhaps, just an outside chance of solving an interesting question. For there are those who believe that the high Rosicrucian adepts, having emigrated to the East about the beginning of the seventeenth century, still inhabit the Thibetan plateaux today, and some of the mysteries of Freemasonry have been supposed to have been acquired from the Rosicrucians. If they ever existed, the Rosicrucians were a secret society possessing the art of turning baser metals into gold, and vowed themselves to gratuitous healing of the sick. Skeptics, however, maintain that there never was such a society, but that it was invented as a ponderous joke by a learned seventeenth century treatise-writer.

TREATMENT OF TRAMPS IN FRANCE.

The French peasant has the deepest respect for proprietorship. Against the vagabond, the tramp, the wanderer on the high road his hatred, instinctive, malevolent, well-nigh cruel, is avowed. A refuge in the barn, beside his bundle, or on the stable litter is pitilessly denied to him who has nothing, and whose wretched appearance inspires no confidence, to the stranger in the neighborhood, who comes by chance, whose destination is unknown, without money in his pockets, without noisy nails in the soles of thick, heavy shoes. Tumblers, acrobats, stray basket-makers, and tinkers, who halt at nightfall by the corner of some wood to cook the dubious morsels of their evening pittance, are mercilessly reported to the local police, looked on as malefactors. Everyone goes in fear of these hungry marauders, and nobody will give them alms.—'Independent Review.'

GOOD TEMPER A SIGN OF MENTAL HEALTH.

One of the signs of mental health is equanimity of temper, and the ability to bear with indifference, and even pleasure, the little trials of life, and especially those which come from scolding, petulant, cross, irritable persons. To this end the art of not hearing too much should be learned. There are so many things which it is painful to hear, very many of which, if heard, will disturb the temper, corrupt simplicity and modesty, and detract from health and happiness. If a person falls into a violent passion, and calls one all manner of names, and if we shut our ears and not hear them, or if we can laugh at the words instead of becoming oneself excited, it is a sign of a healthy nervous system.—'Health.'

BISMARCK'S REGRETS.

(From the London 'News.')

Shortly after 1870 Bismarck was complaining that life had brought him no happiness or love. 'But,' said a friend, 'you have made a great nation happy.' 'Yes,' replied the Prince, 'but many people unhappy. But for me three great wars would not have been waged, 80,000 men would not have perished, and parents, brothers, sisters, widows would not now be mourning. That I have to settle with God. But I have had little or no pleasure from what I have done; on the contrary, much vexation, anxiety and toil.'

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THERE IS NOTHING LIKE K.D.C. FOR NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA
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WOMEN SPIES.

FOUND AT ALL THE CAPITALS OF THE NATIONS.

(New York 'Times.')

In no part of the world has the woman spy been brought to the point so near perfection as in Europe, and it may be unhesitatingly said that in Russia, which fairly swarms with eyes and ears of the Czar, the dashing, beautiful woman, of high breeding and title, perhaps, has become the most necessary arm of that underground system which appears to read thoughts as well as detect designs.

At the present time the secret service of both Russia and Japan is naturally most active, and it must not be forgotten that Japan, too, has made use of women to ferret out the intentions of the Russian Government regarding the present war. They are not, as a rule, however, Japanese women, who are singularly unfitted for the delicate task. To meet the Russian spy on his or her own ground the Japanese have, it is said, secured the services of some of the cleverest women in Europe, many of them Frenchwomen, and often their visible means of support is by acting. Shortly before the war burst suddenly in the Far East, an English manager was conducting a Japanese troupe through Europe, and the tour led to Russia. While the troupe of actors was in Buda-Pest a young Japanese pleaded so hard to join the company that he finally persuaded the manager to take him. He was tried upon the stage, but was found singularly incompetent. However, something was found for him to do, and he did not want much salary, so he was allowed to remain with the company while it went through the Czar's empire.

Practically nothing was known of the young man, but he was educated, a pleasant companion, and appeared to have plenty of money. After the tour ended the manager discovered he was the son of the Japanese admiral whose name frequently appears in the newspapers in connection with the wonderful naval feats he has accomplished during the war. In the same company were several very clever Japanese women, who kept their eyes and ears open during the tour, and there is little doubt that their reports to their government had something to do with the rapidity with which the Japanese struck the first blow.

It was discovered that so long ago as two years back the possibility of an attack upon Japan was considered seriously by the Russian Government. Japan had been preparing for a much longer period, and consequently was able to strike first and strike hard.

The Japanese police and military system has, of course, its secret service; but it is not nearly so ubiquitous as is the so-called Third Section of the Russian Police. Yet during the last few years little of importance has transpired in Europe affecting the situation in the Far East of which the Japanese Foreign office has been ignorant. Her agents, the best of them those so-called French actresses, found a way of being present wherever there was anything to be learned. Often these women encountered the women spies of the Russian Government, who are undoubtedly among the cleverest detectives in their line in the world.

Governments at war, or on the brink of hostilities require the services of two distinct classes of spies. There must be many men connected with this dangerous service; but for the most part the work demands courage and skill rather than the delicate diplomacy which is required, too, but is generally, certainly so far as Russia is concerned, assigned to women of culture, education, beauty, and rare judgment. With the troops of the enemy are sent the men spies, and with the commanding officers, with the diplomats, with the brains which stay in St. Petersburg and move armies 5,000 miles away as if they were pawns on a chessboard, the ingratiating, clever women spies are to be found.

While the Japanese have not been regarded as having an especially efficient secret service, the events of the war have shown that the persons who are watching day and night for them have been of the greatest value. It is known that just about the time the war broke out there were in Port Arthur several French dancers, who had captured every Russian official heart.

They were not only attractive dancers, but beautiful women, who dressed well and had most engaging manners. The Russian officers were charmed with them. They soon became better acquainted and proved to be very agreeable companions. They took a great interest in things military, but always made amazing blunders in attempting to repeat what had been told them. The womanly ignorance of such matters charmed the young officers all the more, and at the same time put them off their guard. But, as a matter of fact, they were very clever women, and their information was forwarded speedily to the Japanese Legation at Pekin, which, in turn, forwarded valuable reports to Tokio. By the time their true character was known the French actresses, who were spies for the Japanese, had left Port Arthur far behind.

One of the most valuable assistants the Japanese had at Port Arthur was a little servant who was not in the pay of the government, and who was not in any sense attached to their secret service. In fact, she was one of those poor, little, unknown patriots, who feel when their country is at war that they should give their own little insignificant aid.

A short time after the first bombardment, the trains leaving Port Arthur were filled with refugees. The Japanese, of course, thought it politic to make a change of base, and the Russians were of the same opinion. Many left immediately, but the little Japanese servant remained. One evening there was a council, and the servant, who was looked upon as an ignorant little child, waited on the officers as usual. Plans and documents were spread upon the table, the officers smoked, drank, and discussed the situation. The council lasted late, and then broke up. Finally there were only a few remaining in the room, and these, overtaken by lack of rest, fell asleep.

The little waitress came into the room again, saw the few officers remaining were asleep, quickly picked up a bundle of the papers she saw lying on the table and thrust them into the folds of her kimono. She had not the slightest idea of their importance, or what they were; but the officers had been in such earnest discussion that she gained the impression that they would be useful to her government.

The first train out of Port Arthur that morning had among its passengers the little servant, who had disguised herself as a coolie.

Before the train started the papers had been missed, and a file of soldiers were drawn up alongside of the waiting cars, while an inspector made a hasty search among the passengers. He did not, however, detect the coolie, who never winced during the search. The girl had been a favorite with the officers, and had been suspected only when it was learned she had left. The search proving unavailing, the train moved off toward Pekin.

Arriving at Pekin the strange-looking little figure presents herself before the door of the Japanese legation. A functionary tried politely to send her off, but she persisted. She must see the minister.

'But His Excellency is engaged. Could not the honorable gentleman call again?'

The matter was very important. How important His Excellency might know.

Finally the little spy was admitted. She told the whole story. Matters of great importance, indeed, were learned, and the 'coolie,' replacing the strange mannish attire by the graceful kimono, received a sum of money and was sent to Japan. There her achievement was loudly heralded, and in her native town she soon became the centre of curiosity and admiration.

Fouche's police during the First Empire were believed to be the perfection of the spy system; but the Russian Third Section in modern times has been proved a better, for it is a popular impression, not so very far removed from fact, that one cannot whisper in Russia without the police hearing it.

Theoretically the Third Section has been abolished, but, as a matter of fact, it is in a state of healthy activity; but its once autocratic power has been taken from it. No longer is it the government, but rather one of the spokes in the government wheel. At one time only the Czar himself rose superior to this terrible force, which could banish 'suspects' for life to Siberian prisons. As a secret service, however, it is as efficient as it ever was, although it is not infallible, as has been supposed by persons gifted with a vigorous imagination.

The arms of the Third Section at all times are clasped around the globe, although its cleverest representatives are those bright women who abound in Europe, who exist on the excitement to be derived by battling their wits against those of others equally clever, and by taking part in the delicate intricacies of European diplomacy. For this particular work it has been found that women are far more valuable than men. They are quick-witted, fearless, and full of resources, able instantly to detect a move and its full import, able to checkmate attempts to destroy their work, and always outwardly the lovely, intellectual women without a care in the world.

These women are to be met with wherever fashionable people and officials congregate in Europe—Monaco and, in fact, all along the Riviera. There are hosts of Russians in exile. In Paris the Nihilists meet unobstructed by police; but their every movement is reported to the Third Section in St. Petersburg.

A few years ago a certain 'Mlle. Sense' was in Washington. She spoke the purest Parisian, and readily passed for a Frenchwoman. In Russia she is Mme. Sitzki, one of the cleverest of the Czar's women spies. She is a woman of great beauty, of high birth, and perfect breeding. While she was in Washington she gave lessons in French to children in several of the Embassies.

Mme. Macaborivitz, who is said to be the widow of a Russian officer, is considered the most beautiful of the Czar's women spies. She has been all over the world, and even has used her eyes and ears in Japan to the satisfaction of her government.

There is also in the list of clever women Mme. Midge-Hune, a pretty coquette, who has been on the Riviera for years, where all the men have fallen at her feet. Once it was reported that she was engaged to an English nobleman; but it appears she jilted him, for, British-like, he had taken the beauty too seriously.

A most daring and adventurous woman spy is the Baroness Mokana, whose field of service has been in the dangerous Mohammedan countries. In Turkey she appeared as a dancing girl, and, pretending to be ignorant of the language, was able to hear considerable, which was retailed by her to her government. The Countess Karolewitch and Mme. Soski-Hunegan are other famous women who have pried into the secrets of international intrigues.

The climate and soil of Ireland having been declared suitable for sugar beets, 3,000 acres near Cork are to be planted with these tubers, and it is expected that ere long the United Kingdom will be able to grow all its sugar.

Advertisements.

Wake Up Wake up your liver! You sleepy fellow! Don't look so dull! Clear up your brain! Just one of Ayer's Pills at bedtime. It's all you need. Mild, gentle. Acts directly on the liver.

J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

FIVE DAYS IN PORT ARTHUR

CORRESPONDENT WHO WAS IN THE BELEAGUERED CITY TELLS OF WHAT HE SAW.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 21. — The 'News' received from its special war correspondent, Hector Fuller, who effected an entrance into Port Arthur, where he was imprisoned five days before he was ordered from the fortress, a special cablegram, dated Chefoo, June 21, in which Fuller gave his experiences as follows:—

'After being rowed across from the Miautao Islands in an open boat by two Chinamen, I landed at Louisa Bay. The bay is near Port Arthur, and is separated from it by a range of hills. The bay was occupied by a Russian fleet of four torpedo boats, two destroyers and two cruisers. I landed at daybreak on the morning of June 10 without detection.

'With the full coming of the day, I could see that every hilltop near the shore was alive with soldiers, busily engaged in strengthening the already formidable fortifications, which occupied every point of vantage. It looked at first as though it would be impossible to pass through the lines and make my way over the hills toward Port Arthur, but keeping down in the narrow valleys, which were free of soldiers, I gradually made my way into the interior of the peninsula. In this way, after a day and night of effort, I succeeded in reaching Port Arthur. The hazard of my position became so obvious that the same day, June 11, I set out on my return to Louisa Bay. I presently came in sight of a large body of Russian infantry, when I took refuge in a Chinese village, where I found a hiding-place until danger was over.

'I had not proceeded far from the village when I came upon a small party of sappers. In order to avoid them, I made a dash up a hill only to run into another regiment, engaged in digging entrenchments. Instantly I was surrounded. There was no possibility of escape. The officers in command detailed a guard to take me to Pigeon Bay. There I was searched. I was stripped to the skin, and all my garments were subjected to the closest scrutiny. My money was taken and all the papers in my possession were examined. Thereupon I was blindfolded and marched to Port Arthur. The route taken was over the military road which has recently been constructed. In spite of the bandage over my eyes I was able to note that the road is of admirable construction, along which troops and artillery could move easily and rapidly.

'Port Arthur was full of life and gaiety, quite out of keeping with the stories of distress that had reached Chefoo; indeed, nothing of this sort was observed, there seemed to be an abundance of supplies, and fresh supplies were coming in from Chinese sources. The Japanese blockade has not been effective. The harbor entrance has been freed from obstructions, the battleships have been repainted, and the fortifications are constantly being made stronger. The garrison is larger than outside information has led me to believe. The troops are in excellent condition, and the general health conditions of the city are good. There seemed to be no fear that the city was likely soon to fall.

'The night I was marched into Port Arthur under guard, the city was unusually lively, as the officerr were giving a ball. Three soldiers were detailed to examine me and they made thorough work of it. After the examination was completed I was lodged in prison. The prison is directly opposite Golden Hill, and from the window of my cell I had a good view of the inner bay and could see distinctly the repaired battleships lying at anchor.

'In the same prison were confined one hundred Japanese who had been captured from the blockading expedition. Several of these had become insane.

'I, myself, was kept on Russian black bread and water for two days. Then I was permitted by the authorities to purchase such food as I desired.

'While I was in the prison, I was subjected to seven different examinations. The thing that evidently roused the greatest suspicion was the passport that had been issued to me at Tokio. It is pretty evident that the Russian officers more than half suspected that I was a Japanese spy. I demanded the opportunity of seeing General Stoessel, the commandant at Port Arthur, that I might lay my case directly before him. At last, after five days in prison, my plea was allowed and I was taken before the commander-in-chief. I made a straightforward statement of my purpose in seeking to penetrate the Russian lines and gave a detailed account of my trip. At last he was convinced of my good faith. He said: "You Americans must be crazy."

'As the result of this hearing of my case General Stoessel decided that I was to be allowed to leave Port Arthur on condition that I promised never to return. The promise was promptly forthcoming.

'Thereupon I was again blindfolded and taken back under guard by the direct route to Louisa Bay. Arriving there I was requested to point out the exact spot at which I made my landing. Immediately a sentry was placed at this point.

'I was sent away then on a junk along with a lot of Chinese. These were the men of an entire village being deported because the village had harbored some Japanese. The junk was escorted outside the harbor by Russian torpedo boats, and then was left to make its way alone as best it could across the gulf. I was without food for sixty hours, but finally reached here, little the worse for my ten days' experience.

'On the whole, I may say, that while I was in the hands of the Russians I was kindly treated.

'On the night of June 13, the Japanese made another attack on Port Arthur both by land and sea. I saw distinctly the firing from my cell window. When the affair was over the Russian officers returned launching to their quarters, reporting that the enemy had been easily repulsed.

The talk is that General Kuropatkin is likely soon to take charge in person at Port Arthur.

THE CHEVIOTS.

There is nothing like the Cheviots among English hills—or mountains, for the two loftiest summits are 2,676 feet and 2,347 feet high respectively—any more than there is any river quite like the Tweed, or any fortified city alike so striking and so full of tragic history as Berwick with its threatened walls. The hills are no chain, like the Pennines, but a repetition of green mounts, or 'pikes,' as they would be called in Westmoreland, rising from narrow flat valleys, in strings of separate mounts, divided sharply by tiny leaping burns and becks, astonishingly green, almost from base to summit, and covered and dotted from foot to top with the white woolled and hornless Cheviot sheep. In the early days, when pastoral life first became possible there, the Scotch 'heather sheep' were fed upon these mountains. But the pasture proved almost too good for them, and the white and hornless 'Cheviots' have now invaded even the Highlands, feeding on the 'betwixt and between' lands where the low ground has ended, but the heather has not yet conquered the grass herbage of the lower mountainsides.

Following the waters of the bright trout stream called the 'College Beck' (the name has nothing to do with a seat of learning), the visitor or angler finds himself in just such surroundings as Sir Walter Scott enjoyed in his early visits to the land of the Green Mountains. Far up the valley lies the farm of Heathpool, and beyond it to the sources of the river nothing but the natural features of these remote secluded hills. Heathpool, like all the farms of the region, keeps in its arrangement the traditions of immemorial antiquity. The 'unit' of this country, so long a scene of rapine and foray, and where few villages and no towns ever grew up, was the homestead, which was always fortified, and around or in which lived the servants of the owner. Now the fortifications are seen no longer, except on the ancient sites; but every farm has its group of 'quarters' for the workmen beside it, rows of small horses brought together, like a miniature street, in which the wives and families of all those whose labor maintains the farm live close beside their master's house.

All up the valley, all over the hills, are dotted the sheep and lambs. The farmers count their flocks by the thousand. But in spring, at least, they seem to need no more care than if they were grazing on the Delectable Mountains. For miles above the farm towards the close of May the wild, yet fertile, valley was one sunlit Eden, in which birds and beasts were dwelling without care, neither 'afraid with any amazement.' The river, in the rains a rushing flood strewing the valley with broken cubes of rock, was coursing thin and low in its stonegray bed, but full of lively little trout with golden bellies and the brightest scarlet fins. Color seems the natural environment of the Cheviot range, and to be imparted in an intenser hue than is common, not only to its herbage, but to the flowers, and even fishes.

On either side the river lies, in place of the smooth meadows of the lower valley, a rock-strewn flat, set in about equal proportions with grey crags and masses of furze. In this year of prodigal blossom the furze has outvied even the apple and the thorn with its masses of orange and gold. For mile after mile the narrow valley is sheeted with the furze blossoms, hiding both stems and thorns. The whole air is odorous with its scent, as the warm wind breathes down its narrow channel, rolling before it the cocoanut fragrance over rocks and young ferns and the emerald slopes of the abutting mountains. Between these green walls the furze winds, like a golden river, washing the bases of the everlasting hills. Still further up the stream, where every trace of man has disappeared the hillsides advance almost to the waters of the river. It is the peculiarity of the Cheviots that they have few ledges or breaks in their ascents. The mountain slope rises almost at the same angle, and without a break, from foot to summit. At this point in the College Valley the sides are set with small but ancient oaks and scattered thorns, and there, among these primitive trees, self-sown on the mountain-side, appeared grazing a herd of the most primitive of all animals, shaggy, and half-wild goats.

These goats are to all intents wild animals, but they are not shy, though, true to their ancient instinct, they keep to the steep sides of the hills, and leave the valleys to the sheep. In color they are black and white, all, from the bearded patriarch who leads the flock to the skipping kids, apparently sharing the same marking and distribution of color. These are probably the most southerly of the feral goats left in England, though they abound in Wales, and are found on Achill Island, off the West Coast of Ireland.—London 'Spectator.'

NOVELTY IN FLOWERS, A GREEN PRIMROSE.

('The Ladies' Field.')

The green rose is a very old and rather ugly 'novelty' that crops up afresh from time to time as a catch-penny attraction, and there are one or two other plants with green flowers that are usually more curious than attractive. A somewhat rare green-flowered Lenten rose, 'Helleborus viridis multifidus,' is really rather good, but the ordinary form, 'H. v. dumetorum,' is unattractive. The prettiest green-flowered rock plant is perhaps 'Hacquetia epipactis,' a little alpine that flowers close to the ground, the bright, green-petaled blossoms, with pretty gold centres,' being about the size of primrose blooms, and produced with us early in spring before the strawberry-like leaves. 'Bupleurum ranunculoides' is another alpine that the curious in green-flowered rockery subjects might try; but as it is a high alpine, its culture will be for careful gardeners only. The latest invention in the way of green-flowering varieties is an addition to that familiar family, our own yellow primroses. It is called 'Novelty' and is described as a large and truly green-flowered form of the beautiful old wild primrose, a free bloomer and strong grower.

Advertisements.

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WORLD'S BEST TIMEKEEPER.

(From 'Curious Facts.')

The world's best timekeeper is said to be the electric clock in the basement of the Berlin observatory, which was installed by Professor Foerster in 1865. It is inclosed in an airtight glass cylinder, and has frequently run for periods of two or three months with an average daily deviation of only 15-1,000 second. Yet astronomers are not satisfied even with this, and efforts are continually made to secure ideal conditions for a clock by keeping it not only in an airtight case, but in an underground vault where neither changes of temperature nor of barometric pressure shall ever affect it.

HIS WHISTLING WON HIM A LEGACY.

(London 'Daily Mail.')

An extraordinary story of a coincidence is told by the Copenhagen correspondent of the 'Vossische Zeitung' relating to a legacy of some hundreds of pounds. A lady died in a Danish village, leaving all her money to her nephew, who years ago had left Denmark for Holstein, and of whom nothing further had been heard.

The executor was puzzled how to find the legatee, when suddenly he remembered travelling in Saxony some years ago with a friend, when a young man in the same compartment started whistling a Danish folk-song. The travellers engaged him in conversation, found that he did not speak Danish, although he had been born there. He told them he had left Denmark for Holstein years ago and had learned the folk-song in a Danish garrison town. The executor has now followed up his clue, with the result that the chance meeting of many years ago has resulted in the young man receiving his inheritance.

LIVES RISKED FROM HABIT.

The man was walking at a moderate gait, apparently in no great hurry, when he reached the corner. He had leisure to pause there to look after a pretty woman. Then he started across the street. Two waggons, a cable car and a fire engine were coming, and the man quickened his pace. He could have stopped to let them pass, but he had no time to spare now. He dodged in front of the two waggons and found room to wait for the cable car to pass. But he couldn't wait; he had suddenly been deprived of all leisure. He estimated speed and distance at a glance, bolted in front of the car, continued wildly across in front of the engine, and reached the opposite curb on the run. He was in desperate haste or he never would have taken those chances. Anyone could see that. But, once safely across, he stopped, turned, stuck his hands in his pockets, and stood watching the fire engine until it was out of sight. Then he went leisurely about his business, again having ample time for all he wanted to do.'—Brooklyn (N.Y.) 'Eagle.'

A ROYAL REBUKE.

(Manchester 'Guardian.')

They have a neat way of reminding careless officials of their duty in Austria. A few days back the high official charged with the upkeep of the roads about Leinz, of which many complaints have been made recently, received an urgent command to betake himself to the imperial castle in a Court carriage, which was sent to fetch him, all sorts of golden visions jostling each other before his mental eyes.

He hastily donned the necessary uniform, and took his seat in the gorgeous open carriage. The horses set off at a smart trot, and the official sat and pondered on his good luck, until a splash of mud on his coat sleeve recalled him to the actual world. Horses, carriage, and official were alike covered with mud before the castle was reached.

Before the appalled visitor could rearrange his attire he was hurried into the presence of an exalted personage to whom he faltered forth some apologies for his appearance. 'It is nothing of importance,' replied the personage. 'My father-in-law, the Emperor, desires me to tell you that that is exactly what he looks like after driving here. That is all.' Needless to say, there has been great activity in road-mending at Leinz.

Advertisements.

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AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

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

A SUMMER DAY'S OUTING.

I like to accompany the Natural History Society in their annual June outings, because the people are superior to those usually attending picnics, and because they choose the most beautiful and romantic localities within a hundred miles of the city, for their objective point. This year they took the cars of the Great Northern Railway at the east end of the city and after a journey of nearly four hours, nearly all the way through a good farming country, we reached Shawinigan Falls, on the River St. Maurice. The Great Northern Railway has only been opened for traffic lately, and as I had never gone over this part of our Dominion excepting some fifteen miles to the lower end of Montreal Island, the scenes were attractively new to me. On Montreal Island the road crosses a great many farms belonging to comparatively wealthy farmers, and most of them are well cultivated but a large number of the farms show a lack of enterprise in the cultivators and the 'yellow peril' (mustard) is present in dangerous quantities. This seems like criminal indifference on the part of the farmers when a solution of two to three percent of bluestone dissolved in water, if sprayed on the field while the mustard is young, will kill the mustard without damaging the grain. After crossing the new Laurier bridge, our course lay north for about twenty-five miles to the town of Joliette, and for most of the distance over a fairly good farming country, with much less mustard and cattle in sight. At one place I saw a drove of razor-backed hogs grazing in a field, each of them being adorned with a large wooden yoke to prevent trespassing on forbidden paths. When within five miles of Joliette the railway runs through nearly three miles of poverty-stricken bush land, part of it swampy and all sandy. Around Joliette the country is rather sandy, and in some places the sand drifts with the wind and is encroaching on the cultivated fields. A few miles further on we entered an extensive plain of well cultivated farms, the land being of a loamy nature on a clay subsoil. As the farms are very narrow, the concession roads have the appearance of a village street with the numerous whitewashed houses, low barns and other smaller outhouses.

Here I saw but few cattle, but what surprised me more was the almost entire absence of trees, fruit-bearing or shade, growing around the homesteads. I had not noticed anything like an orchard since leaving Montreal Island, but here trees of all sorts were less numerous than dwelling houses. It is probable that apple trees will not thrive on these damp flats, but elm, soft maple, spruce, and white pine would thrive, and a wind-break of spruce or pine trees near the homestead would be both ornamental and useful, especially when fierce zero zephyrs blow across these open plains. Near Maskinonge the country becomes considerably broken with gullies and continues thus to the end of our journey. After passing through a rush the train comes to a full stop on a high trestle bridge and the passengers rush to the car windows to see a moderately-sized river rushing down a crooked cataract a hundred and eighty feet in height. 'Beautiful, beautiful!' is almost the involuntary exclamation of each beholder. But although the Maskinonge Falls are remarkably beautiful, their beauty seemed to fade from memory when an hour afterwards we stood on the bend of the Shawinigan Falls. I have seen a good many of the waterfalls which adorn this Canada of ours, from Montmorency Falls, below Quebec, to the Pine Falls, on the Winnipeg River, but none of them can compare in beauty with the madly rushing, bounding, whirling, foaming Shawinigan Falls on the noble St. Maurice river. I have stood at the head and also at the foot of Niagara Falls and looked down from the high banks of the Niagara river at the rapids and whirlpool, and though these are majestic sights, they fail entirely to leave such an impression of beauty combined with majesty as lingers with one after seeing the forest-embroidered Shawinigan Falls. I will not try to describe them; they have got to be seen when the river is full to be fully comprehended. In the immediate vicinity of the falls, the country is extremely rough, and less than half a dozen years ago it was a primeval forest. Now there are some four or five thousand people living here and a number of factories, including the largest pulp mill in the world, and an immense electrical power which sends thousands of horse-power ninety miles by wire to Montreal. The St. Maurice descends here one hundred and fifty feet in a distance of about two hundred yards, partly as a rapid, partly as a cataract, partly as a whirlpool, and lastly as a narrow, foaming chute at right angles to the general course of the river.

RUSTICUS.

DEPARTMENT BULLETINS.

NEW ZEALAND TRIES COOL-CURING.

(Department of Agriculture Bulletin.)

Recent New Zealand papers mention the installation of an extensive plant for the cool-curing of cheese by the Dalefield Dairy Company, said to be the largest cheese factory in the world under one roof. The management of this factory have carefully watched the results obtained by cool-curing at the government illustration stations in Canada and at the American Experiment Stations, and in consequence have been the first in New Zealand to adopt the new system. The machinery alone in the Dalefield cool-curing room cost nearly $2,500, and the proprietors expect that this outlay will be amply repaid. Our Canadian factory owners cannot afford to let their competitors in the sister colony get ahead of them in the matter of factory equipment and up-to-date methods of management.

MANITOBA WANTS FRUIT.

Mr. Philp, inspector, writes the Fruit Division, Ottawa, that in Winnipeg the coming demand for first-class fruit, especially apples, will be the greatest in the history of the trade. He, however, repeats previous warnings that inferior fruit is not wanted at any price; only the best will give remunerative returns.

TO INVESTIGATE SEED TRADE.

The 'Rural New-Yorker' of June 25 mentions that 'Congress has instructed the Secretary of Agriculture to collect samples of grass and clover seeds such as are sold in the open market, and examine them for adulterations.' This line of investigations is identical with that undertaken in the spring of 1902 by the Seed Division, Ottawa. The publication of the results of hundreds of tests has awakened Canadian farmers to the danger of using inferior seed, and there is now a rapidly increasing demand for the best grades. The United States Department of Agriculture evidently expects to do similar educational work in that country.

SPRAYING STILL NECESSARY.

Although the time is now past for some important sprayings, it is not too late to greatly check the development of fungus diseases. Fruit growers in Eastern Ontario should not neglect spraying this year because fungus was scarce last season. Mr. H. Dempsey, Rednersville, Ont., writes the Fruit Division, Ottawa, that in his district (Prince Edward County), 'fungus has made its appearance to a great extent of late, and with favorable weather will ruin many a crop as the growers have not done much spraying this season. The canker worm, bud moth and other insects have already injured the crop fully 75 percent in two unsprayed orchards I know of.'

THE EUROPEAN FRUIT CROP.

The Fruit Division, Ottawa, has received from Champagne Freres, Ltd., the largest fruit dealers in Paris, the following report:—'From special information that we have taken all over Europe, it appears there will be very heavy crops of all classes of pears and apples in France, Germany, Bohemia, Austria, Switzerland, etc., so that they will no doubt injure to a great extent the sale of your Canadian fruit.'

Garcia, Jacobs & Co., London, say that the prospects of the English fruit crops are not so good as at first reported. The apple crop is doubtful at present, cold winds affecting the fruit. The best late pears are said to be a failure, with common fruit fairly good. Early pears are falling rapidly and promise only a light crop. The plum crop will not be as good as expected; some districts will have a fair yield, others an entire failure.

DAIRY UTENSILS.

In order to facilitate the work, dairy utensils should be cleaned as soon as possible after using, writes Mr. Fred O. Sibley, of Milford, N.Y., to the 'Agricultural Epitomist.' It is, in fact, insanitary to let them stand for hours for the traces of milk to dry on and sour. Whenever practicable, seamless tin vessels, also, should take the place of seamed ones, as they can be more easily sterilized than the latter which, on becoming eroded, are quite difficult to scrub and scour; this holds true even when all seams in the tinware have been filled with solder to prevent the accumulation of dirt where it is hardest to be removed with a cloth or a brush. The way to proceed is to rinse out the utensils first with either pure, cold or lukewarm water, for if boiling water is applied at the outset it will cook the milk on surface of the tin, making it greasy in appearance, as well as to the touch. Indeed, a coating thus formed will, unless extra pains are exercised, gradually increase and may give rise to abnormal fermentations in the future. A little washing soda, added to the hot water in which they are cleaned, will take off the grease quickly and help to keep the tin bright; especially so if it is well rubbed with the cloth every time the utensils are washed. All parts of them should be gone over thoroughly, the seams and corners in particular, and as fast as completed each piece turned upside down to drain. They should then be put in a sufficiency of boiling water to scald them thoroughly, and again turned upside down for a few minutes to drain; a dish-cloth or the like should never be used to dry them. In conclusion they should be laid on their sides while the tin is hot, on a table or shelf in a clean, well-ventilated room, or, better, outside in the light of the sun, where they will be subjected to plenty of fresh air. Sunshine has an inhibitory effect on all injurious microbes and by giving it access to milk utensils for a few hours the finishing touch is put on their cleaning. As soon as they are properly cleaned and dried, they should not be turned upside down, as might be supposed, but rather set right side up to prevent their becoming rusty and acquiring taints. Where convenient, it is, of course, better to steam cans after they have been rinsed in hot water, but a thorough rinsing, followed by a good sun 'bath,' will suffice. Churns are probably the most difficult of all dairy utensils to keep clean and sweet. They have a tendency to smell strong or 'cheesy' and cause considerable trouble, sometimes, besides injuring the butter. Properly cared for, however, there is no reason why even a wooden churn should not be in use for almost any number of years without getting rancid. To begin with, never let cream stand in a wooden churn longer than is necessary, and be sure to scald it carefully each time before the cream is put in; for cooling it, follow with clear, cold water, and then put the cream in and churn it. When the butter has been removed from the churn, rinse it well with cold water at once, and take pains, in so doing, to get every particle of buttermilk out, else when hot water is used it will cook it fast to the wood the same as it will on tin not first washed in water only moderately warm. The buttermilk out, pour in hot water as soon as possible, replace the cover and having revolved or dashed the churn up and down, as the case may be, a few times, draw the water off. Then wipe the castings and outside with a cloth wrung from hot water, turn the churn upside down and leave it in that position with the cover off entirely. Do not put hot water on the outside of a barrel churn, unless you wish to spoil the varnish and give it an unsightly appearance: merely wipe it off with a damp cloth. In selecting a churn, it is advisable to get one with galvanized hoops and castings, for salt soon rusts any other.

MAKING ROADS.

The Ontario Commissioner of Highways makes the following suggestions:

1. The steepness of hills should not exceed a rise of one foot in twelve.
2. The roadway graded for traffic should be in the centre of the road allowance, and should have a uniform width of twenty-four feet between the inside of edges of the open ditches. The width of roadway on cuts and fills should not be less than eighteen feet.
3. Side slopes in cuts and fills should be one and a half feet horizontal to one foot vertical.
4. The crown of the newly-finished roadway should be uniform, and have a rise of one inch to the foot from the edge of the ditch to the centre of the road.
5. When gravel or broken stone is used it should be placed to a width and depth sufficient to form a serviceable road, having due regard to the character and extent of the traffic.
6. The gravel or broken stone used on the road should, preferably, be obtained in the vicinity of the road, but must be of good quality.
7. As a rule, the gravel or stone should not be of less width than eight feet, nor of a less depth in the centre than nine inches.
8. Where roads have heretofore had gravel or broken stone placed on them, they should be repaired by cutting off shoulders, shaping with a grader, and adding a sufficient amount of gravel or broken stone to fill ruts, depressions, properly crown and make a road sufficiently strong to accommodate the travel.
9. The gravel or broken stone placed on any road should be thoroughly rolled, otherwise the grade should be maintained by careful raking or scraping until compacted by traffic.
10. An open drain should be made at each side of the road, and given a sufficient fall to free outlet.
11. Durable sluices and culverts should be built where necessary.
12. Tile underdrains should be laid, so as to carry away excessive subsoil water, lower the waterline, and secure a dry roadbed, wherever a moist, damp or springy condition of the subsoil exists.
13. Modern machinery and implements should be used as far as possible to secure the greatest results from the expenditure, and to provide the best work.
14. Where, owing to special local conditions, any departure from the foregoing regulations may be desired, upon application of the council, an examination of the road or roads in question will be made, free of charge, by an engineer of the Public Works Department for the purpose of deciding upon a suitable plan.

RUTABAGAS FOR COWS.

A New York State farmer writes to an exchange:

Rutabagas thrive best on soil that is not to dry or sandy, yet they must not have wet feet. Any soil that will grow potatoes or corn will produce rutabagas if properly fertilized. The ground is ploughed six to eight inches deep, bringing very little untamed earth to the surface. Manure is then applied at the rate of 28 to 35 two-horse loads per acre, depending on the condition of the soil. Ploughing may be done either fall or spring, but I prefer fall ploughing. As soon as weeds appear in spring the harrow is started to keep them down.

With our short season, sowing may be done from May 20 to June 10. Where the season is longer, sow later, as they grow best in the cool of autumn. When ready to sow, the ground is harrowed deep and fine, and marked in rows about two and a half feet apart. For a fertilizer, nothing equals unleached wood ashes and common salt; two or three barrels of ashes to one of salt, mixed and applied at the rate of two barrels of salt per acre. I wear an old glove to save the hand from being eaten by the ashes. I grow the Improved Purple Top rutabaga. It is sown with a hand drill set to drop every nine inches. The drill passing along the row mixes the fertilizer with the soil.

I have tried a $40 per ton special root crop phosphate, a $26 special potato phosphate, and the salt and ashes side by side, with no apparent difference between the two former, but the odds in favor of the latter. Where salt was used damage from worms was very small. Sometimes if the weather is clear and warm a miniature black fly is very troublesome, eating the plantlets as soon as they unfold their first leaves. The flies are easily checked by sowing dry unleached wood ashes broadcast over the field. As soon as the young plants are well started, cultivation begins. Thin to nine to fifteen inches apart in the row. Set in plants where blank places are one and a half feet or more. Do not make the mistake of leaving the plants too close, particularly if you have not been very liberal with manure.

As soon as hoeing is finished I use a small-tooth cultivator running shallow, and as close to the plants as possible. In a few days they can be cultivated again, cutting deeper this time, being careful not to cover the plants. After two or three cultivations, in good soil the foliage will entirely cover the ground, keeping it loose, moist and free from weeds, However, if they should not cover the ground, cultivation should be continued.

MAKING THE DUCKS GROW.

Do not be in haste to remove the newly hatched ducklings from the duck or hen; this is a critical period in their lives and many young ducklings are sacrificed thoughtlessly through handling, when too young. If the hen is restless give food upon the nest so as to keep her quiet until the ducklings are strong and well dried. After twenty-four hours old, feed crumbs of bread, corn meal and table scraps, moistened so as to be easily swallowed, with a small portion of sand added. Some raisers include hard boiled eggs among the rations for the first few days. In a week, three or four broods may be given to one hen. They must be kept yarded, with the hen confined at one side of the inclosure in a coop large enough to contain the ducks at night. This coop must be clean and warm and the floor covered with straw, chaff, etc. Ducklings must not be allowed to get wet until the down is replaced by feathers; a shower may kill them when young. Fresh drinking water must be kept always within reach and the attendant should see that it does not become foul. Some pebbles should be kept at the bottom of the drinking trough. Crushed oyster shells or grit should be given ducks the same as chickens. A slatted box containing these should be a permanent fixture of the duck yard. Do not allow the ducks to leave the duck pen until after 9 a.m. or many eggs will be lost, as ducks do all their laying during night and early morning.

FARM GLEANINGS

A good way to destroy lice is to make a kerosene emulsion. Put in a large can of boiling water enough soap, shaved fine to make thick soapsuds, the suds must be very soapy. Add to the suds kerosene oil in the proportion of one quart of oil to ten gallons of soapsuds. To this mixture add a small quantity of carbolic acid. The acid is not absolutely necessary. With a sprinkler or spraying machine apply this mixture to every part of the fowl house, and in every crevice likely to afford a harboring place for lice, and it will destroy them.

The growth of weeds in gravel walks, drives, tennis courts and similar places is a constant annoyance. Professor Jones, of the Vermont station, after testing various chemicals, concludes that where both convenience and economy are to be taken into consideration, arsenate of soda is the best agent for getting rid of them. One pound of this dissolved in eight gallons of water is to be applied to each square rod of surface. Only one application per year is required. Where it is desired to kill the weeds without poisoning the soil for future growth of plants, crude carbolic acid is the most satisfactory. It should be used with water at the rate of one quart to eight gallons of water, and this quantity applied to one square rod of surface.

Grapes have a number of enemies; some are of fungous origin, others are insects, and still others are birds. They may be effectually protected and shielded from many enemies by the proper use of sacks. The sacks recommended for use are made of tough paper, and may be purchased cheaply by the thousand, if necessary, from dealers in supplies of this character. They are such as grocers use for putting up small packages for their customers. Those holding about one quart, known as two-pound sacks, are a good size for most varieties of the grape. A few varieties having very large clusters may require larger sacks. A single sack is to be placed over each cluster and made fast by the use of a pin, small wire, or tie of some kind and allowed to remain there until the fruit is ripe and ready for use.

During early June the caterpillars select a place where they undergo their wonderful transformation. This may be a leaf on or under the tree on which they feed, or some angle in a house or rail fence may afford a more suitable place. Here the caterpillar spins for itself a cocoon within which it soon changes to a curious brown object known as a pupa. In about ten days or two weeks after the cocoon is spun there emerges from it the adult insect, a buff brown colored moth, marked with a slightly darker band across each wing. These moths fly mostly at night, and are often attracted to lights. Soon after emerging the female moths deposit their eggs in masses of about two hundred each around the smaller twigs. The eggs thus deposited early in July, and which are covered with a varnish-like substance, will remain unhatched until the following April. Thus there is but one brood of caterpillars in the year.

HOW THE JAPANESE PARLIAMENT WORKS.

The Japanese House of Commons, or House of Representatives, as it is really called, is like most other institutions in modern Japan in that it is quite new and has been carefully established on the best models throughout the civilized world.

An English politician who not long ago visited Tokio, and had the opportunity of seeing the parliament at work, declared to the writer that it was by a long way the most business-like parliament in the world. In no other is there anything like so little talk in proportion to the amount of solid work done.

Speech-making on the part of the Japanese member of parliament is discouraged to the utmost, and a government bill of extreme importance, such as a Home Rule Bill, if there were occasion to bring one forward, would be debated and either passed or rejected in less than a week. Four or five new acts of all sorts are an average week's work. This is because it is a rule that, when the government or a private member wishes to introduce a new bill, it is not allowed to be presented direct to the House at the outset. It must first be submitted to a committee, who in private make a thorough examination of it, and digest all the arguments for and against which are likely to be advanced concerning it. Then the committee sends the bill along to the House with a lengthy report upon it, and in nine cases out of ten the parliament is guided by the report, and decides upon the measure with very little discussion.

There are 376 members in the Japanese House of Commons, and each one of them is paid at the rate of over £16 a week for his services, although they are elected by constituencies in just the same manner as in this country. The actual fee paid to them is £200 a session; but a session only lasts twelve weeks. All these M.P.'s are known not by name, nor even as the honorable member for this or that constituency, but by a distinguishing number.

When one is elected he is given such a number, and for the purpose of identification afterwards he is usually referred to as 'Sixty-seven,' or whatever he may be. This number is painted in big figures on a hinged flap which is attached to his desk in the parliament chamber, and as soon as he takes his seat he lifts up the flap on its hinges as a token that he is then at work for the day. When he leaves the sitting he lays his number flat again.

During a debate, whenever he wants to express approval or disapproval of what is being said or to attract attention to his own claims to be allowed to speak, he does so by rattling this flap, and by long practice he has brought himself to such a degree of skill in the process that he can make more noise in this way than any other.

When he wants to make a speech he further emphasizes his desire by shouting out his number as loudly as he can, and if the president of the chamber chooses him for the next oration he does so by simply repeating the number.

The chamber is semi-circular in shape, and the members sit together at little groups of desks three or four together, all round. In the centre is a high elevated tribune, and when a member speaks he ascends it for the purpose, and thus is in full view of the whole House. Just behind him sits the president, with a big bell in his right hand, which he rings loudly whenever there is any indication of a breach of order.

The Japanese Parliament is the only one in the world which has a complete set of absolutely verbatim reports of its proceedings from the very commencement. Shortly before its establishment a body of students joined together and invented a system of shorthand which was capable of grappling with the difficulties of the Japanese language, and after a little practice they found that they were able to keep pace with the fastest speakers. Then, when the new parliament was formed, some of these stenographers were engaged for it, and thus it happens that every word spoken in the House of Representatives in Tokio from the very first has been taken down and carefully preserved.—London 'Tit-bits.'

KITTENS KILL A POISONOUS SNAKE.

(From the Lahore, India, 'Tribune.')

Major Walters, commanding an English regiment in Selstan, had a curious experience lately. A large poisonous viper was creeping under his bed, where it was caught and killed by two favorite Persian kittens.

[For the 'Witness.'

NIGHT AND THE SEA.

Night and its silence and vastness, sown
with the splendor of stars,
And the pale, dispassionate moon, and,
in from its outermost verge,
The sea rolling wave upon wave till they
meet and break on the bars,
With a splendor of foam on the sands,
and stir with the stress of the surge,
The cliffs from their seats undersea to the
pines that are throned on their height,
In whose shadows I stand in the silence,
the bondchild of fear, and yet free,
Till my soul overweighs and outmeasures
the vast of the sea and the night,
In the presence whose arms are outstretch'd round the bounds of night
and the sea.

J. C. M. DUNCAN.

Advertisements.

WARNING TO DAIRYMEN.

Do you send your milk to a creamery to be separated and bring home skim milk that is a mixture of that from the different herds? If so, are you not aware that you are endangering the lives of your cattle; for if any of the patrons have sick cows, there is the great danger of carrying disease home in the skim milk? A recent report stated that one party lost 29 out of 30 head, another 17 out of 22, and that the patrons of one creamery alone lost about 400 head from some very contagious disease.



PROTECT YOUR COWS BY USING A U.S. SEPARATOR

With a U. S. Farm Separator you have your own skim milk pure and sweet to feed. If these patrons had used U. S. Farm Separators and sent their cream to the creamery this disease could not have spread this way.

Remember, **The U. S. holds World's Record** for clean skimming, with average loss for 30 consecutive runs of only .0138 of 1 per cent. and

HAS LOW SUPPLY CAN.

Write for free catalogues giving its other points of superiority.

We have the following transfer points: Portland, Me., Sherbrooke and Montreal, Que., Hamilton, Ont., Buffalo, N.Y., La Crosse, Wis., Minneapolis, Minn., Chicago, Ill., Sioux City, Ia., Omaha, Neb., and Kansas City, Mo. Address all letters to

670 **Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.**

Merit Cream Separator



Gets ALL the Cream.

Its continuous circulation of cold water gives much more Cream than other low priced machines, quicker and easier. Does not mix water and milk. Has detachable oval Milk Can and patented sanitary faucet.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED or money refunded. Get our Cream Primer, *free*, and learn latest cream facts.

Superior Cream Separator Company, 44 Pitt Street East, WINDSOR, ONT.

HIGH SPEED ENGINE FOR SALE.

A 45 h. p. Laurie High Speed Engine in very good condition, will be sold at a bargain, as she is being displaced by a larger engine.

Cylinder, 9 inches diameter.
Stroke, 15 inches.
Revolutions, 250 per minute.
Fly Wheel, 4 ft. 6 in. diameter.
Driving Wheel, 3 ft. diameter, 13 in. face.
Apply to

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Montreal.

TESTIMONY.

In the absence of personal knowledge the testimony of reliable men should be taken as proof. No testimony can be more reliable than that of the 'Canadian Farmer.' Read the letters below and you will have proof of the value of Herbageum as far as honest testimony can furnish you with it. Then test Herbageum with your own stock and you will have personal knowledge, which is better than any testimony. To begin the process read the following:

'I find Herbageum of great benefit in raising calves. It enables me to raise better calves and on less milk.

'SETH PACE.

'Fonthill, Ont., March 12, 1904.'

'I feed Herbageum to my horses, cows, pigs and poultry. I get good results. It puts the stock in good condition and keeps them there. It is the best thing for stock that I know of.'

'H. J. GRH.

'Sunbury, Ont., Oct. 27, 1903.'

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment has certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto

Dr. Chase's Ointment.

FOOT ELM POSITIVELY CURES.

There is no remedy that will compare with the genuine original Foot Elm for relieving foot troubles. Tired, aching, sweaty, inflamed feet are made comfortable in a day. All Drug Stores, 25 powders 25c or postage free. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

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.

FLY KILLERS.

Teacher.—As the weather is getting warm the flies are getting very troublesome for the cattle, especially the horn and tail flies. Can you tell me of a preventive? Ans—There are a number of patent fly killers advertised, but a really reliable remedy in all cases has yet to be discovered. The following are good remedies: Fish oil, two quarts; crude carbolic acid, one pint; pennyroyal extract one ounce, coal oil 8 ounces. Mix thoroughly with a force or spray pump. Another remedy is as follows:—Equal parts of pine tar, lard and coal oil, mixed and applied with the hand or brush on the parts where the flies rest. When cows are put into a stable in warm weather, scatter lots of fresh lime on the floor and sweep it up. The flies will disappear as they cannot stand the dust.

FEEDING CALVES AND PIGS.

Elsie—Would you kindly tell me the best and cheapest method to start feeding and continuing to feed a steer calf? I have not sufficient milk I am afraid. Also kindly give the cheapest method of feeding young pigs when one has very little milk. Ans.—The calf should get his mother's milk whole until he is two weeks old. After that he can be fed partially skimmed milk warmed and a tablespoonful of linseed (boiled to a jelly) at each meal. The linseed jelly should be increased when the calf is three or four weeks old and his milk deprived of all cream. Later on he may get a little oatmeal gruel in his milk. Be careful to give him his milk warmed to blood heat. Let him run on a good pasture where there are trees or a shade of some kind to protect him from heat and flies. 2. The pigs should get all the milk you can spare, especially the younger ones, as four weeks old is too young to remove sucking pigs from the sow. Scalded shorts is about the best thing to feed to young pigs along with their milk. It would be better to feed the younger and weaker pigs in a separate trough by themselves.

AUTOMATIC FARMING MACHINE.

A Reader—In your paper of March 3, 1897, under the title of 'Automatic Farming Machines,' Mr. Barnhart said he was putting such a machine into use in Manitoba during that spring and early summer. Would you kindly state what has become of the machine mentioned; or why the promise does not seem to have been realized? Ans.—We are unable to give any information in regard to this.

VARIOUS QUESTIONS.

R.S.A.—1. If buckwheat be sown about this time in a piece of ground badly in possession of couch grass, and ploughed down when in blossom, and sown again immediately with buckwheat to be ploughed down late in the fall, will it eradicate the couch grass? 2. Does common pasture get richer or poorer? Or would it grow a better crop of oats after being pastured for some years? 3. In what month can hawthorn trees be cut down so that they will not sprout? 4. Does the moon affect the growth of peas, when sown? Ans.—1. The plan you propose is not the best for cleaning out couch grass from the soil for it would grow up along with the buckwheat, and when all was ploughed down it would be ready to start to grow again, not very fast, until early frost killed the buckwheat then the couch grass would have a chance to make a good growth before the ground froze up. A better plan would be to plough and harrow the field and rake up the exposed roots of the couch grass and remove them to some place where they can be burned when dry. Sow the land to buckwheat and plough it down when in full bloom. then sow fall rye, which will hold in check any couch grass which still survives. This fall rye will make excellent late pasture in the fall and early pasture the next spring, and can then be ploughed down and potatoes or some other hard crop planted in the field which will completely eradicate the couch grass. 2. Pasturing always improves the land for succeeding crops, more especially if sheep, hogs or horses, or even dry cattle are the animals pastured. 3. Cut the hawthorn bushes about the middle of the month of August. 4. The moon has no known influence on the growth of peas.

"SEVEN TIMES THREE."

G.C.S.—Can you oblige me by giving a short poem, 'The Tryst,' by Jean Ingelow? Ans.—

I leaned out of the window, I smelt the white clover,
Dark, dark was the garden, I saw not the gate;
'Now, if there be footsteps, he comes, my one lover—
Hush, nightingale, hush! O, sweet nightingale, wait
Till I listen and hear
If a step draweth near,
For my love he is late.

'The skies in the darkness stoop nearer and nearer,
A cluster of stars hangs like fruit in the tree,
The fall of the water comes sweeter, comes clearer;
To what art thou listening and what dost thou see?
Let the star-clusters glow,
Let the sweet waters flow,
And cross quickly to me.

'You night-moths that hover where honey brims over
From sycamore blossoms, or settle or sleep;
You glow-worms shine out, and the pathway discover
To him that comes darkling along the rough steep,
Ah, my sailor, make haste,
For the time runs to waste,
And my love lieth deep—

'Too deep for swift telling; and yet, my one lover,
I've conned thee an answer, it waits thee to-night.'
By the sycamore passed he, and through the white clover;
Then all the sweet speech I had fashioned took flight;
But I love him more, more
Than e'er wife loved before,
Be the days dark or bright.

SUBSCRIPTION TO LETTER.

Mamie.—In closing a letter, which of these forms is correct, 'Your friend,' or 'Your Friend'; 'Your loving friend,' or 'Your Loving Friend.' Ans.—Only the first word in the subscription begins with a capital, as 'Your loving friend.'

RAILWAY GUIDE.

J.T., Ontario.—Is the International Railway Publishing Company of Montreal still publishing a monthly guide book for travellers' use, called 'The International Railway Guide?' What is the price of a single copy, including postage? Ans.—Yes. Twenty-five cents, postage included.

HAWAIIAN JOURNALS.

W.S.—What English weekly papers are published in Hawaii? What is the politics and yearly subscription price of each? Ans.—The 'Hawaii Herald,' and the 'Tribune,' both Republican, published in Hilo; the 'Evening Bulletin,' Republican, the 'Independent,' independent in politics, the 'Hawaiian Gazette,' semi-weekly, Republican; the 'Pacific Commercial Advertiser,' Republican, all published in Honolulu. Subscription price not stated.

PUBLISHERS GIVEN.

Classic City.—Who are the publishers of of the book, 'Around the World with a Xing,' mentioned in the literary department of the 'Witness' the other day. Ans.—The Frederic Stokes Company, New York.

SIZES OF PAPER.

Stratford Reader.—What are the standard sizes of paper? Ans.—The Canadian sizes are: Cap., 14 x 17 inches; demy, 16 x 21; post, 17 x 22; medium, 18 x 23; royal, 19 x 24; double demy, 24 x 36; double royal, 27 x 41.

NUMISMATIC.

B.A.F.—Kindly inform me if the new silver coins of King Edward VII. are likely to be worth more than face value? Some people are preserving them believing that, because the face of the king is turned the wrong way, they will be called in and thus become scarce and a curiosity. Ans.—Not for many years. The king's face is not turned the wrong way, for it has long been the custom on the British coinage to have the reigning monarch face in the opposite direction from his predecessor. Thus they are made to face alternately right and left. Thus you will find that the bust of George III. faces to the right, George IV. to the left, William IV. right, Victoria left, and consequently Edward VII. to the right.

W. M. M., St. Catharines.—I had a halfpenny of the Bank of Montreal, dated 1839, showing a front and side view of the Bank. Can you inform me as to its value, as I have a purchaser. Ans.—The value depends on the condition. A specimen somewhat worn should be worth $10, while one without any traces of circulation or that is uncirculated would easily sell for $20.

J.A.C., Merigonish.—I have found a coin that has on one side, 'Halfpenny token, 1815,' and a bust of George III.; reverse, 'Halifax,' and a ship; edge grolled. What is it worth? Ans.—From 5 to 20 cents.

W.J.B., Jacksonville, Oregon.—What is the value of a sixpence of Queen Anne, dated 1711. It is inscribed 'Anna Dei Gratio' around the bust? Ans.—This coin is not rare, worth little more than face except when in uncirculated condition.

W. M., Clinton, Wis.—One of my pensioners has a copper coin bearing the monogram A. F. crowned, with three other crowns to the right left and below; reverse two arrows crossed, and the top angle a crown left 1 or. left S.M., and below the date 1761. What is its nationality? Ans.—It is a one ore piece of Adolphe Frederick, King of Sweden. Not a rare coin.

J.E.H., Richmond, Que.—Will you kindly tell me the value of the following coins? 1. A United States copper cent of 1841. 2. A halfpenny token of the Bank of Upper Canada, dated 1857. 3. A penny token of the Quebec Bank, dated 1852. Ans.—These coins are all very common, consequently they are not worth more than face.

Alfred's Mother.—Could you give the value of a Hawaii stamp with a landscape in the field 'Hwaii' at the top, postage on each side, and two cents at the bottom? Ans.—One and two cents.

M. St. J., Victoria, B.C.—I saw by an article in your paper that British Guiana stamps of 1856 and 1880 are very valuable. On looking over my stamps I noted a two-cent one, mauve, with yellow band at the top and bottom. I would like to know if it is rare. Ans.—No, as it is a recent issue.

Flossie.—What is the value of the following stamps: 1. Z. Afr. Republick cenpenny, red, in good condition. 2. U. S., George Washington, 5 cents, brown. 3. do., 6 cents, red. 4. 5 cents, red. 5. 10 cents, green. 6. 3 cents, green. 7. Cape of Good Hope, one penny, red. 8. How can they be sold? Ans.—None of these stamps are rare, worth from a half to one or two cents each. 9. It is difficult to sell common stamps to any but young collectors.

LEGAL.

QUEBEC.

APPRENTICESHIP.

G.—Can an employer compel an apprentice, who is not bound by indenture, to complete his appreticeship of five years? Ans.—An apprentice must be bound either by indenture or before witnesses; otherwise, the master has no control over him. Even when so bound, a fine for default is the only remedy open to the master.

FARM OWNED BY WIFE.

M.—A woman marries a man with three children. They buy a farm, making a payment with the wife's money, and it is bought in the wife's name. The man promises his wife six percent interest on her money; he paid the interest the first year, and after that failed to do so. 1. Has he any legal right to any part of her money, they being separate as to property? 2. Can he collect pay for his or the children's work from his wife? 3. If so, can she prevent it, and what steps would she have to take to do so? 4. Can she sell the farm without his consent? Ans.—1. No. 2 and 3. Not unless there had been a previous engagement. 4. Yes, if she get the authorization of the court.

COUNCILLOR'S QUALIFICATION.

A Subscriber.—1. What are the qualifications for a councillor in a town whose charter reads thus: 'No. 4 of section 12:—4. He has possessed therein for at least one year, as proprietor in his own name, real estate of the value of at least one thousand dollars, according to the valuation roll in force for the time being, over and above all charges and hypothecs affecting the same.' 2. Is he eligible to be a councillor, the property being to the amount of two thousand dollars in his wife's name, but assessed to him on the valuation roll for the last twenty-eight years; or must he have the property in his own name both at the registry office and on the valuation roll? Ans.—We are of opinion that he would not be eligible. The valuation roll simply determines the amount, and cannot alter matters of ownership. The candidate must possess the property in his own name.

CUTTING SHADE TREES.

Vicars.—1. Could you let me know through the columns of your valuable paper, what the law concerning the cutting of shade trees on the roadside is? 2. Has the pathmaster any power to have them cut? The trees in question are maple and elm? Ans.—Article 792 of the Municipal of this province reads as follows: 'Every person who, without reason or authority cuts, mutilates or injures, any trees planted or preserved on any municipal road, or any parts, etc., is responsible for all damages occasioned thereby, and further incurs a penalty of not less than two or more than five dollars. 2. Yes; if acting upon the authority of the council of the municipality.

SALE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTY.

Anxious Enquirer.—A has a mortgaged property in Quebec; what should it cost to transfer property and mortgage to B, and what are the necessary steps? Ans.—Have deed of transfer passed before a notary, in which the transferee, B, assumes the mortgage. It would be better to have the mortgage creditor intervene, and either accept signification, or accept B in place of A. The costs of deed and registration should not exceed ten dollars.

ONTARIO.

LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.

A Reader.—By law, how many years does it take to outlaw a store bill or note of hand in British Columbia? Ans.—Six years from the time the debt became due, or from the date of the last payment in respect of it, or of the last written acknowledgment of such debt—whichever date be the later.

QUIETING A TITLE.

Several Readers.Ont.—1. How long must a person reside on land before he can own it? 2. How can he get a good title? Ans. 1. At least ten years; but whether possession even for that length of time would be sufficient for the purpose in the particular case would depend upon the circumstances of such case. 2. Assuming that he has had such possession of the land as is requisite to give him title thereto, and to warrant his being regarded as the owner of an estate in fee simple therein, he is entitled to have his title judicially investigated, and the validity thereof ascertained and declared; and it is in order for him to make application to the High Court for the purpose under 'The Quieting Titles Act,' Revised Statutes of Ontario, chap. 125.

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.]

PRURITUS.

'A Subscriber to the 'Witness' ' is a man sixty-nine years of age. He has always been fairly healthy, with the exception of an attack of fever and ague when young. Has sometimes also been troubled with lumbago. The stomach and bowels are in good order. He does not suffer from headache. Does not use alcohol or tobacco. Diet is plain, and he is very fond of acids. Has been troubled for some years with an itchiness of the skin, upon the shoulders, and between the shoulder blades. There is no rash or irritation of the skin to be seen. Ans.—The trouble from which you are suffering appears to be what is called pruritus. This disease is most common in advanced life, and may affect the whole body, or some one part. Occasionally, it is worse during the winter months. It is nearly always most troublesome at night. The causes are various, the most common among them being digestional disturbances. Sometimes the dircase is of nervous origin. It is often difficult to cure, unless the cause can be discovered and removed. I would suggest a more mixed diet. Take a small amount of meat once daily, and use plenty of milk and eggs, and fresh vegetables. Sour fruits would be apt to aggravate the trouble. You can allay the irritation by applying the following lotion, especially before retiring: Thymol, two drachms; liquor potassæ, two drachms; glycerine, half an ounce; water, one pint.

A GREEN DIAMOND.

(Philadelphia 'Record.')

Considerable interest, writes a correspondent, has been aroused in Johannesburg by the discovery on a mining property at Klerksdorp of a green diamond of about three-quarters carat. The gem had slipped into a crevice in the iron plates of the crushing mill, and was found during the dismantling of the mill to make room for a new stamp battery.

In 1893 over seventy similarly colored diamonds were found upon the same property. They had all slipped between the dies and escaped destruction. It is conjectured that many other green stones wer crushed out of existence. For the first time since that date the Klerksdorp G. and D. Company propose to resume operations on this particular ground, which contains both gold and diamonds, and the prospects of unearthing more of these green gems are being eagerly watched from the Rand.

HOW POISON OF COBRA ACTS.

('St. Nicholas.')

The venom of the cobra contains an ingredient not well known that acts upon the nerves. Its effects are rapid and difficult to counteract. This ingredient exists in the cobra's venom to a greater extent than the other substances that make up the poison. The poison of the viperine and crotaline snakes (the rattlesnakes, copperhead, moccasin, etc.) contains but a small percentage of this nerve destroying, or paralyzing, element. The poison of these snakes acts principally upon the blood, and in consequence its action is slower.

RUSSIAN CHORAL SINGING.

(From 'Social Service.')

Love of music, cultivated and enlarged by the fine rendering of the anthems and chants of the services of the churches, is a trait of the Russian peasant. The choral singing of men and boys in some of the smaller hamlets is indeed so rich and finished in style as to be a constant source of wonder to all travellers.

AMONG OCEAN TOILERS.

Another Interesting Communication From Dr. Wilfrid Grenfell of the 'Deep Sea Mission.'

The following letter to the 'Witness' from Dr. Wilfrid Grenfell, dated June 16, on board the steamship 'Strathcona,' at sea, will prove interesting to the many friends of the intrepid missionary to Labrador and the Deep Sea Fisheries. He says:—

'It is so long since I wrote you a line that I hardly know where to begin. We are out here at sea, bound for St. John's, to go into dock and get the season's outfit. It is my watch and my watchmate is steering. I have time at least to sit down and think of all our kind helpers everywhere, and send through you a word of thanks to all who are lending a hand in this branch of work. We are short-handed on board. My usual deckhand is still only convalescent from an operation, and is yet at home. My new third hand, late captain of the 'Julia Sheridan,' is left at St. Anthony, to go on getting some of the essentials finished before we can leave the building to the fall occupation by Dr. and Mrs. Simpson. So my regular watchmate is the cook, and he having been hard at work cooking meals, has now turned in, and I am loaned the deck boy, who helps as a rule to wash up. Alas, he is suffering from the effects of a first voyage amid a choppy head-sea. So, as I write, I have to get up every few minutes to make sure we are on our course still. To endure hardship is essential to make a man worth anything, and the boy, though finding it a bitter task, is gaining what can never be had by shirking difficulties. This is the lesson of life. I have just been reading in Dr. Henry Van Dyke's 'Blue Flower,' the story of 'the otherwise man.' How beautifully is brought out there that not in pleasing self, but in doing right, we fit ourselves to meet our King. Sometimes in this wandering life one feels that there is not the time, nor the opportunity for devotional exercises that at home one is wont to consider "religion." But the thought that the service of his brethren is his service, and leads directly to him, comes as a strong solace, when one is wondering how such a life as this one accords with the "mystery," "solemnity" or "quiet" that the mind as a rule associates with services.

'On May 26 the first mail boat since Christmas arrived. Small schooners buying seals, and hurrying down to secure fishery berths, had been coming along since the first of the month, but these had brought but little news and no supplies. We were busy emptying hospital and cleaning and preparing to close it for the summer, as we are not yet able to afford to keep it open all summer. In spite of our not opening the building till March 12, and having no trained nurse or matron, we had admitted thirteen in-patients, the last leaving it in an open boat the very day before the steamer came, and this was my plucky old widow woman, who had come sixty or seventy miles, her boys hauling her on a sleigh with dogs, and who now returned along the Atlantic seaboard in a small open rowing boat, with the ice still everywhere—at least relieved of suffering, and as far as could be "cured." It has been impossible to fix the plates over the various "cots" as yet, for we have had no oilcloth to stretch over our walls—an essential where ice heaves the building about so in winter, that paper or plaster are out of the question. The "good shepherd" plate, however, being framed, was hung up, and that cot helped two poor women over their pain to convalescence. The others were only temporarily named. Operations were done in the wards except one—that was the first performed in the new operating room. It is a very bare operating room. Such rooms should never be lumbered up, but ours consists as yet of bare boards and an operating table given us in Montreal by the Ladies' Committee, and an iron stand, with glass bottles for solutions, sent us through Miss White, of Boston. I should like to say here that Miss White, 14 Beacon street, Boston, is willing most kindly to give all information about our work and to receive and forward help for us. Our out-patients numbered six hundred and thirty-seven; deaths, thirteen; were all outside hospital. Some could have been saved had we been able to get them in, that is, as far as human aid can save any life. We can only, however, be thankful for what was accomplished, and leave what we would like to have done as a spur to encourage fresh energy in future. We drove on our rounds some 1,200 miles; we rowed on sick visits over 150 miles. Our little gasolene launch, loaned me for the winter, was no service, as I was unable to put her together again. She had been taken to pieces and stored away by Mr. John Currie, who left before the sea opened for navigation. The wharf for which Senator Gowan so generously contributed $280, I am glad to say has already been in use. We have built a road one hundred and twenty yards long, of wood, and added two sunken wharfs to the old base wharf belonging to our friend, Mr. John Mole. These, however, will be floated off from the base for our own wharf next fall, so that, though the weather prevented us from hauling enough wharf beams to finish it this spring, it has already given us a serviceable landing stage, and it is largely to finish building a tramway and finish the whole, so that we can land our supplies easily, that we have left the third hand from our crew at St. Anthony. He is a true handy man—as, indeed, most of these fishermen are. The work, moreover, was given to men who sadly needed a hand to start the fishery out of debt, so that 'tame dogs' have been helped by this kindly gift in many ways. What does our hospital need most now? Well, a cellar—absolutely essential to keep any fresh vegetables during winter. A cellar is built of wood or stone and covered with several feet of sods and earth. It is also sunk down into the ground. In it we would keep potatoes, cabbages, onions, turnips and apples, if we had any. These foods are cheap, keep well, and are anti-scorbutic. What little we had this winter were crowded into Mr. Moore's small cellar with his, but that would be useless if enough for the hospital are to be preserved. Alas, this spring nearly every garden will have to go unplanted, and many families will have no potatoes in their gardens for next winter, for there were no seed potatoes to be purchased anywhere, and none came from St. John's in time. The heat of our summer makes it essential to plant them before early June. Besides a cellar, the hospital must have some way of bringing water nearer, for, though we have a stream close by, we use so much for baths and washing and cooking, that we want to take a leaf out of the book of our Moravian brethren further north, and make wooden shoots which by a movable junction will bring water right to the tanks in our furnace cellar, when the pipes, with a pump, lead to the hot bath system so kindly sent from Boston, and which arrived this spring. The apparatus came within fifty miles of us, but was driven back by ice last winter. The engineers of the 'Strathcona' have fixed it up for us. On June 4 the 'Strathcona' arrived, and we at once set to work bringing from the bay some of the wood cut for next winter. Most of this has been cut in return for clothing sent us through various branches, and the work of cutting it during the winter was given to various poor families. This has been a most material help to them, and has made it almost impossible to see near St. Anthony, such another picture as those of days gone by; children barefooted on the snow at a temperature of 20 degrees below zero. The Methodist minister, who patrols all this large district (really a student, who is on his way to college), told me that his receipts for the work and for their missionary work from this part were very much larger than ever before in their history—a sign to us that not only were the people really pulling up materially, but also were rightly using their proportional prosperity to the service of the giver. Over two hundred families in all received larger or smaller grants, all of which last winter, with its bitter cold, made true charity. Only in one or two cases was the grant made free, and much wood work, road work, wharf work, boat work and such like was returned to the mission, and proved valuable to both us and them. I trust all the kind donors, all who gave time to work, all who gave thought for others, will rejoice that they were able to have this opportunity for doing it 'unto him.'

The work benches were useful this winter. We tried the carpentering class long enough to show its practicability and its value, but till we can afford to put up a mission room alongside the hospital where sound does not disturb our patients and chips and shavings do not obviate our aseptic efforts, the benches will not prove as useful as they ought to. Miss White is trying, we hear, to get a roofing for the room, possibly of the stuff being used for the buildings at the St. Louis Exhibition. The various gifts of toys, comfort bags and articles sent by branches of the W. C. T. U. of Canada, have been very, very useful. How often we think of the many busy fingers which have plied busily to send these texts of practical love to those who need them. Only this week, before I left, I gave our last patient, whom I carried home on the 'Strathcona,' some needles, cotton, wool and knitting needles. She came in with pneumonia and doubtful consumption, having been starved almost to death also in the wretched home she came from. She is only 17 years old, but she called me to her bedside one day as I was leaving the ward, and whispered:

'Doctor, can you lend me any clothing to go home in?'

'Lend you,' I replied; 'where are your own?'

'Please, I had to borrow them from a woman, and father took them back with him. I had none of my own.'

And this I knew was about true from the visits I had paid them, and now I knew it was perfectly true. There are three other children. Mrs. Moore, who has so kindly acted as general manager all the spring, coming over every day from her own house to tend and oversee the hospital girls for me, soon settled the question satisfactorily from our 'old and new clothes department,' and we added the needles and comfort bag, as we were sure the donor of it would like it, as well as though it went to a sailor at sea, for who could be more adrift on the ocean of life than this poor derelict?

Our magic lantern was in great request this year, as usual, but little time was left to use it. We gave some lectures, however, more especially on the starry heavens, from Sir Robert Ball's books, reduced to simple illustrations, and all going to show our infinite littleness and to increase the element of worship, much lacking very often; that is, reverence or a recognition at least to some degree of the infinite condescension, which permits us to address God as our Father.

The lending libraries have perhaps made most visible progress during the winter. They are in great request now, and many are beginning to read, now they can get reading matter, who never would, if they could, have sent to buy books to read. Nor are there any shops that sell books, and no colporteurs visit the French shore, while we, moving to and fro, have found the value of them, as have all other peripatetics. Thus, two days ago we visited the magistrate who has been specially sent down from St. John's to do some much needed work on our coast. I found him stranded in one of our little settlements, where was a loan library. I need not say he had appreciated it. We took him and his constables on the 'Strathcona' to another settlement, which he could not have otherwise reached, and even before we left they had raided an illegal liquor-selling house. While I was sitting in a house, where he was putting up, his most efficient and energetic officers came panting in with bottles and jars of liquor that they had seized within an hour or two of landing. There are no liquor-sellers licensed on the whole French shore, and consequently no drunkenness, but, with the money-earning seas to commence, and fish just consider the work these me most excellent, prevention b than cure in these cases. So a law and the gospel be handmaids other.

The settlement of the French question should mean much for this It will bring more southerners dow settle, and will open up the coast te terprises that it has hitherto been cl to, more specially at first to the wi fishing, which will now be able to ahead at once, and which will afford ployment and circulate money among o poor people. Besides these interests, the co-operative stores have done well, and are forging ahead, while the little mill is full of work, and cutting some ten thousand feet of lumber a day, which it is anxious to find customers for. So we believe the kingdom of God is advancing in our midst. We have not had to preach so often to half naked and whole hungry audiences, nor so often to speak of the love of our Father, and the heaven hereafter, while we were feeling a qualm about our own well stocked larder, and had twinges of conscience over our second warm suit of clothes. As a closing thought on our winter's work, we can but say much has been left undone, much has been done amiss, yet, thank God, quite a lot has been attempted. Some hungry have been fed, some naked clothed, some simple taught, some sick ones healed, and all the while we have been graciously afforded any invaluable openings to whisper the message of the gospel in ears glad to hear it—yes, and to see it sink into hearts that have received it, and we have enjoyed already seeing fruit being brought forth in good ground unto life eternal. Thus, as we leave for a new season's work in our little steamer, we thank God and take courage.

PEOPLE WITH 'EMOTIONAL' HAIR.

(London 'Globe.')

Not only is 'emotional' hair well known to medical specialists, but every hairdresser of experience recognizes it frequently in connection with his own customers.

With some peculiarly-constituted people the hair is affected by every passing emotion, and not only does it reach the extremes of crispness or limpness within a very few hours but it varies in color vastly. This latter peculiarity is so well recognized by all hairdressers that some members of that calling are prepared to say definitely of a given regular customer 'Blank is not well or he has some great trouble on his mind just now.' Many a man who appears exceedingly grey on one day is comparatively dark-haired the next and cases are known where the single white locks of hair that sometimes are found on a head otherwise wholly black have disappeared almost entirely and then come again. That is to say, the white tuft has gone almost black like the surrounding hair, and has then become quite white again, and so on.

We all know what use Shakespeare and others dramatists and poets have made of the influence of emotion upon human hair, but one of the most celebrated detective-inspectors now at Scotland Yard said to the writer in regard to this very subject, 'When I have put my hand suddenly on to the shoulder of some man I was arresting I have actually heard the rustling of his hair, or thought that I could; at least, I have seen all the hair about the ears palpably move, like that of an animal, and when that man has been sentenced afterwards his hair, that had before seemed to be crisp and bristly, has appeared dank and thin and poor.'

Two of the best-known hairdressers in London have assured the writer that they have customers who go grey and black again within a few hours. One instanced the case of a financial magnate who came to grief and was tried for fraud. During the proceedings he went iron-grey, but directly he had been acquitted his haid returned to its normal color—of course, quite without any artificial means.

Another strange fact is that there is a comparatively limited number of people whose hair will never take any dye, no matter what it may be, successfully and thoroughly. Bottle after bottle of hair-dye may be expended upon it, but it will never take any pigment properly.

PERFECTED PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

(From the Lahore 'Tribune.')

When a Chinaman wants to have a tooth drawn he feels no nervous apprehension of pain, for the excellent reason that he knows his dentist will not inflict any. The latter simply rubs a secret powder over the aching tooth. After about five minutes the patient sneezes and the tooth falls out. Many attempts have been made by Europeans to get some of this mysterious powder, but no one has yet succeeded.

Advertisements.

STOMACH SOUR AS VINEGAR

Everything Ferments, Food Does You no Good—Why Don't you Use "Nerviline" and Get Cured.

It's a pretty poor stomach that can't be rapidly improved by Nerviline. It stops fermentation instantly, it cures indigestion, prevents belching of gas—makes a worn-out stomach feel like new. Here is proof:

'Everything I ate fermented,' writes D. E. Benedict, of Thomasburg. 'I had the worst kind of dyspepsia, and never got relief till I used Nerviline. My stomach was in such bad shape that Nerviline had to be good to cure it. My recovery is permanent, and my health much better since using Nerviline.'

When a downright bad case like Mr. Benedict's is quickly cured by Nerviline, there is good hope for you. We recommend Nerviline because we know it will cure quickly. In fact, we guarantee it for all diseases of the stomach and bowels. Although extra good, Poison's Nerviline isn't expensive; a large bottle costs a quarter in any drug store.

Advertisements.

ADBURY'S
Cocoa
Light, Refreshing and Invigorating.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

WILL UNION TEND TO PURITY?

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In the discussion on the union of the churches, it seems to me that too much is made of the prayer of our Saviour (John xvii., 21), 'that they all may be one, even as thou, Father, art in me and I in thee; that they also may be one in us.' That prayer has all the time been fulfilled. Those who are united to Christ by faith are united to each other. The life which they derive from Christ is the bond of union, no matter to what branch of the church they belong. It certainly does not mean that all the members of the mystical body of Christ are to think alike in all religious matters. At all events, we find them differing considerably in some matters very soon after his ascension. We find Paul withstanding Peter to the face in the matter of ritualism, and Barnabas separating from Paul at the commencement of his second journey, (Acts xv., 17.), because Paul did not think John Mark was a suitable co-worker in that journey. We may gather, too, from the Epistles of John that the heretical views of the Gnostics were not unknown to him, and that some who professed to be followers of Christ were denying his humanity, and the Apostle proceeds to hedge the Church with a creed when he says, (John iv., 2), 'Every spirit which confesses that Jesus Christ is come in the flesh is of God, and every spirit which confesses not Jesus is not of God.'

All these things tend to show that there was considerably more diversity of opinion in the early Christian Church than there is now between Methodists, Congregationalists and Presbyterians, yet they did not unchurch each other, but fraternized even as we do now.

In discussing the advisability of union it is well to ask what caused the divisions, and try to eliminate it in the united church. A considerable amount of the writing and speaking on the union question, carries us back to mediaeval times when so much was made of the sin of schism. Was the Reformation wrong? The Reformers certainly did break the outward unity of the Church. Why did they do so? Because those who ruled in the Church were not acting with Christ, but against him. Hence, those who were truly one in him were constrained to oppose them just as Paul did Peter at Antioch. That same thing caused most of the other divisions, too. It was corruption in the Church that caused the several divisions that exist now in Scotland. A union has lately been effected of two of the bodies, but it remains to be seen whether the union will be productive of good or evil. Neglect of duty on the part of the Church of England, together with over-stretching of authority, also caused the Methodists to leave her. In short, most of the divisions have been caused by neglect of the apostolic injunction, (1. Pet. v., 2), 'Tend the flock of God, which is among you, exercising oversight not of constraint, but willingly, according to God; nor yet for filthy lucre, but of a ready mind; neither lording it over the charge allotted to you, but making yourselves ensamples to the flock.'

Then, the question is, will the union tend to purity or to corruption. In the past the Head of the Church has purified her more by separation than by any other means. In cleansing grain it is necessary to separate the grain in order that the wind may blow away the chaff, and the same process of separation is sometimes needed in the Church. At the same time, in the war with evil which the Church should wage, sometimes the individual method is best. Companies, regiments and brigades are set to do particular work to which they are best adapted. At other times the mass method must be adopted and the Church moves in solid phalanx. It this time one of them? With regard to the unions that have lately taken place among Methodists and Presbyterians too little time has elapsed to pronounce with certainty whether they tend to good or ill. Probably good in some ways, but with an admixture of evil. In many localities the union has been more outward than real. Congregations have not consolidated, but the old rivalry and jealousy is still kept up. At the same time there has been a perceptible increase of ecclesiasticism, and more of a desire for the spectacular in worship together with less regard for the authority of the Word in matters of faith and worship. The corruptions that exist in the Church of Rome took centuries to reach their present state of development. It would be well if Christians would suspend judgment until they know the nature of the union. It may be that there is considerable sentiment in favor of union, but that sentiment seems to have been wrought up. Peter the Hermit and the friars wrought up an intense enthusiasm in Europe in the Middle Ages for redeeming the sepulchre of Christ from the infidels. The idea was foolish and they did not accomplish their purpose. Yet the Crusades did good because God overruled the foolishness of his people for the advancement of liberty and the enlightenment of the world. In the same way now it is best to be fully informed before we pass judgment. It certainly would be wrong for any of the bodies to surrender truth or their convictions of right and wrong for the sake of union, but neither of them are perfect and the discussion of the subject may lead to each of them eliminating that which is bad and retaining that which is good, but I confess I fear there will not be a manly stand up for truth and right, but the opening of doors that will do a great deal of harm in the future for the sake of union.

ELDER.

Johnson, Ont., June 21, 1904.

TRUISIMS FOR THINKERS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—An occasional rousing of the people to the study of commercial economics should be useful, and most appropriately at our slack business seasons. One political party, to my idea most unwisely, makes a prominent part of its platform an indefinite demand for adequate protection, which, in plain English, means higher than natural prices for many necessities, involving diminished trade as our householders have their purchasing power lessened. Can any of the 'Witness' readers show the community any wisdom in such an absurd policy? In order to show our farmers and citizens sound views as held in the United States reference is asked to the closing paragraphs of a recent article in the New York 'Journal of Commerce and Bulletin, under the heading of 'Our lost prosperity.' The editor says:

'The situation has been brought about by abnormal prices and wages forced by combinations. It must be remedied by a yielding of prices and wages to a normal level and a new adjustment of consumption and production. These cannot long be dislocated, and prosperity can only attend their working harmoniously together. There is no greater delusion than that which rejoices in a high cost of everything, measured in money. The happiest state is that of large production and distribution at the lowest cost, and the freest competition of the forces of production and interchange. Good crops next autumn may afford some relief to business depression, but no lasting improvement is possible until costs of production go back to the normal.'

It is gratifying to know that ex-President Cleveland declared last week that the will of the people is sure to force an early modification of the United States tariff, whatever 'stand-patters' may have declared at the Chicago convention. Canadian consumers certainly welcome Mr. Cleveland's prophecy.

EIGHTH DECADE.

Montreal, June 30, 1904.

THE ANTI-CIGARETTE BILL.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In reading the account of the progress of the anti-cigarette bill before the Dominion Parliament, I am constrained to express my indignation at the impertinent terms levelled at the W. C. T. U., and resent the comments made by one who evidently did not receive his due meed of 'spankings' at the impressionable period of his life. I am in heartiest sympathy with those who insist upon home training as preferable to all outside influences, together with the judicious and effectual use of the rod, when all other means fail. But permit me to ask, how many fathers in the House fulfil their privilege of being the high priests of their families, and how many could with any conscience chastise their boys for smoking cigarettes when they themselves smoke? How can conscientious mothers train their boys in habits of self-control, when the head of the house is self-indulgent, and sometimes absolutely careless as to the character-forming of his children, leaving all in the hands of those weaker vessels? The reason that the amendment to the Criminal Code was not acceptable was simply that it was not workable. The sellers would not inform, nor would the purchaser, and the officials, smokers themselves, would wink at the infringement of the law, while the lust for gold would make the merchant blind to the age of the boys, even if they had their birth certificates pinned on the lappels of their coats.

There is but one effectual remedy, and that is to make it impossible for cigarettes to be had. We hear much of the liberty of the subject being interfered with. Women hold it as dear as men, and would not barter it away for party influence, self-aggrandizement or patronage. Everything points to the bill being needed to safeguard the rising generation, and whatever one of the members may have seen, I am not argus-eyed, and I have seen both little girls and boys smoking cigarettes in the country. Perhaps the efforts of the W. C. T. U. have been successful in the part of the country Mr. Parmelee comes from, and, therefore, the dearth of cigarette smokers. Hoping that every parent in the House will vote for this bill, and that it may become law.

REFORM.

NORSE-AMERICAN ENGLISH.

(From the London 'Chronicle')

There is one European country where 'the United States vernacular,' or something very like it, is widely spoken. Hosts of Norwegian young women have been in domestic service in America, and a good many Norwegian young men have sought fortune there, with the result that transatlantically accented English is not at all an uncommon accomplishment in Norway. I remember one cariole-driver in particular who habitually rounded off his remarks with 'You bet!'

Advertisements.

The Original Corn Cure

The first ever manufactured, and to-day the largest seller is Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor.

Nearly half a century ago 'Putnam's' was first introduced to the public. Owing to merits, its sale now extends over Great Britain, United States and Canada, wherever English-speaking people are found. The success of Putnam's Extractor is due to its superiority over substitutes and its ability to cure any kind of corn or wart without pain. If you have not tried Putnam's you've missed a good thing. It's guaranteed, and costs a quarter a bottle. Get it from your druggist.

CHESS

Tuesday, July 5, 1904.

PROBLEM NO. 868.

Composed for the 'Witness' by Dr. Adolf Decker, Chicago.

Black—2 pieces.



White—7 pieces.

White to play and mate in THREE moves.

PROBLEM NO. 869.

By the same composer as 868.

Black—3 pieces.



White—7 pieces.

White to play and mate in THREE moves.

Solutions published on July 23 must reach the editor by July 16.

Solution to problem No. 865, by C. H. Wheeler, three moves. Key—B—B 4. If P x B, 2 Q—R sq, etc.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The scores in the four cornered match at the Montreal Club are now as follows: Kurrie, played six, won three and a half. Jacobs, played six, won three and a half. Sawyer, played five, won three and a half. played five, won one. In his second game with Kurrie, Jacobs had at one time an easy win, but he went after a mate which ran away from him, with the result that he came very near losing the game, which was finally drawn. The nights for play are Wednesday and Saturday.

THE TASK PROBLEM.

We have received the following interesting communication from Dr. Adolf Decker, of Chicago, a problemist of repute both in America and Europe. Dr. Decker is an enthusiast for the purely poetical and artistic in problem composition, a lover of the problem born of an inspiration, and polished with all the cunning of the idealist's art. He is somewhat fearful lest sheer cleverness and tours de force should catch the public fancy, and so tickle the vanity of the solver, as to overshadow the popularity of the higher forms of the art. His objections to Mr. White's classification seem to us more of the nature of distinctions than differences, but he is radical in his denunciation of the task problem. We are very glad to have this clear exposition of another view, especially after the remarks of a very old and experienced solver, printed last week, to the effect that Mr. Barry's work interested the solver in construction more than the older school, 'good as it was, and is.' Dr. Decker's views on the 'Bristol' are interesting, and his contention is really historically correct. Strictly speaking, there cannot be a two-move Bristol, except by a conventional extension of the original use of the term, a convention which, naturally, it is open to the problem world to adopt, if it so wish.

THE TASK PROBLEM.

An Open Letter to Mr. Alain C. White.

My Dear Sir,—In the interests of the chess problem, which I have at heart as much as anybody, I feel compelled to write an answer, although perhaps undesired, to your article on the 'Task Problem.'

You divide problems into four classes: The artistic problem, the idea problem, the theme problem, and the task problem. Leaving aside for the moment the last variety, I must say that the distinction between an artistic, an idea and a theme problem seems very peculiar to me. Every problem of the right kind is artistic, and has an idea, be this idea more or less pronounced. The theme problem cannot be called a special class, as it is nothing but a problem made to order, made according to another's wish; it embodies a stranger's idea, but is otherwise no different from other problems. It can be compared to a prize poem, the idea of which is furnished by someone other than the author.

A problem must be artistic, not from a whimsical caprice, but from its inner nature; it must, as you say yourself, please our senses and satisfy them; it must be a work of beauty, and the solver, after having mastered it, must not feel as if he had wasted his time with a product full of difficulties, but devoid of aesthetic properties; on the contrary, he must feel that he has an equivalent for the time spent.

A problematic idea is, according to your definition, a move or a sequence of moves. This is not always the case, however, as the idea may consist in a sacrifice combination, or in an echo mate, etc., wherein the nature of the moves may be more or less unimportant. (Dr. Decker is not altogether clear here. We imagine that he means that the idea of a problem may lie in the grouping or series of groupings of the pieces and their relative position, just as much as in the actual moves which bring about the groups. If this be his meaning, we perfectly agree, and we should imagine that Mr. White did also.—Chess Ed., 'Witness.')

Let me remind you of that famous Greek statue, the Laocoon group. Laocoon and his two sons are embraced by two huge serpents, and, although in terrible pain, we do not see the sufferers scream, as the poet describes, but merely groan. The sculptor, no doubt, could have made a Laocoon that cries, but he abstained from so doing because the face of a crying person thus tortured with pain, violates the first principle of art, the beauty. Do you not think that Dobrusky and Bayersdorfer, and many others of the European masters, were able to compete with Barry, Keeble and others in the invention and construction of tasks? But they will never do it, because they know that the task problem is no problem at all; they do not acknowledge the 'task problem' and cannot be captured by its 'fascinations.'

I have read of a man who cut twenty-five or thirty faces in a cherry stone, and of another who wrote the whole Bible on a postal card. We may wonder at their skill, and admire it, but we would not call their feats art, and you and I, or at least I, feel pity for their misdirected activity. Somewhat similarly I pity your task masters, who run after wondrous weeds and neglect to pick the healthy flowers, for the aim of the problemist should not be to make the chess friend exclaim, 'Isn't he a smart, clever fellow, and makes the impossible possible!' but to compel the chess friend to forget the author in beauty of the work.

Without going into other details I should like to say a word about what you understand by a 'Bristol.' You call No. 862 a miniature Bristol. With the same reason you might call my No. 868 a Bristol. But my dear Mr. White, these two problems are no Bristols. A Bristol is, in my opinion, a problem where an officer, usually the queen, makes use of the opening of a line, not right after the line is opened but a move later. In those pseudo Bristols, Nos. 862 and 868, White could not as in a real Bristol, make the second move as key move, because the intervening piece prevents it. This definition of the Bristol also makes it clear that there can be no two movers that could be named Bristols; 855 and 856 are therefore not Bristols; 856, even admitted that it is a Bristol, is not the first 'waiter' Bristol. My No. 869 gives you an example of a real waiter of the Bristol type, and I am positive that I could show you some more waiter Bristols. To summarize, I am of opinion that you would do much service to the good cause if you would direct the great talents of Mr. Barry and other 'task masters' into the proper channels of problem competition.

ADOLF DECKER.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The Montreal Club has decided to send a representative to Winnipeg. The man chosen is Mr. W. Kurrie, the present champion of the club. There is every confidence that the honor of representing Montreal (it does not seem at all likely that either the Westmount or the St. Denis Club will take any steps to send a representative, even jointly) can be entrusted to Mr. Kurrie with the very best prospects. The secretary of the Winnipeg Club says that Mr. Narraway has definitely declined to enter This is disastrous news as no tourney could be considered really representative of the playing strength of the Dominion unless Mr. Narraway were among the competitors.

We give below some of the games from the match in progress at the Montreal Club.

GAME NO. 872.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

White. Mr. J. Sawyer.	Black. Mr. C. S. Jacobs.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt— QB 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 B—K 2
5 P—K 3	5 P—B 4
6 Kt—K B 3	6 P x Q P
7 K Kt x P	7 Castles
8 B x Kt	8 B x B
9 P x P	9 P x P
10 B—K 2	10 B—K 3
11 Q—Kt 3	11 Kt— Q2
12 Castles K R	12 Kt— B4
13 Q—Q sq	13 R—Q B sq
14 B—B 3	14 Q—Kt 3
15 Q—K 2	15 K R—Q sq
16 K R—Q sq	16 B—K 4
17 Q R—B sq	17 Kt—K 5
18 B x Kt	18 P x B
19 Kt— x B	19 Q x Kt
20 R x R ch	20 R x R
21 Kt x P	21 Q x R P
22 Q—Q 2	22 R—K sq
23 Q—Q 7	23 Q—K 3
24 Q x Q	24 P x Q
25 P—B 4	25 B x Kt P
26 R—Kt sq	26 B—B 3
27 Kt x B ch	27 P x Kt
28 R x P	28 R—R sq
29 R—K 7	29 P—Q R 4
30 R x P	30 P—R 5
31 R—Kt 6	31 P—R 6
32 R—Kt sq	32 P—R 7
33 R—R sq	33 K—B 2
34 K—B 2	34 P—B 4
35 P—K R 3	35 P—R 4
36 P—Kt 4	36 K—K 3
37 P x R P	37 K—Q 4
38 P—R 6	38 K—B 5
39 K—B 3	39 K—Kt 6
40 K—R 4	40 K—Kt 7
41 R x P ch	41 K x R
42 K—Kt 5	42 R—K R sq
43 K—Kt 6	43 K—Kt 6
44 K—Kt 7	44 R—K sq
45 P—R 7	45 R—K 2 ch
46 K—Kt 6	46 R—K sq
47 K—B 7	47 R—QR sq
48 K—Kt 7	48 R—R 2 ch
49 K—Kt 6	49 R—R sq
50 K x P	50 K—B 5
51 P—K 4	51 K—Q 5
52 P—K 5	52 R—R sq
53 K—Kt 6	53 R—K sq
54 K—B 7	54 Resigns.

[For the 'Witness.'

WHEN THE GRAY BIRDS SING.

The gray-bird sings on the apple-tree,
Of April's snow-storm heeds not he;
Of the blue, blue skies to come he'll sing,
For a time of hope is the time of spring,
When the gray-birds sing.

Not always the husbandman reaps the grain,
He hath wrought for early and late with pain;
For storm and stress the summer may bring,
But hope is strong in the early spring,
When the gray-birds sing.

The gold of autumn oft turneth to dross,
For frost and hailstorm work harm and loss,
And we fear till the harvest home we bring
But hope mounts high in the early spring,
When the gray-birds sing.

R.T.D.V.

April 18, 1904.

Four hundred and twenty hens took part in an egg-laying competition in Sydney, extending over twelve months. In all 68,572 eggs were laid, and the prize was won by a pen of Wyandottes, with an average of 2'8 per hen.

GARDEN TALKS

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

'It is hard to tell where to draw the line.' He used the hackneyed phrase, as he stood in his yachting suit before the door of the stranger's house, just as the family were returning from church.

'Sir,' said the stranger, 'the line was drawn for you many centuries ago.' 'Show me where,' said the young man. 'It was on Mount Sinai, where God claimed the seventh day as his own,' answered the host, 'and we haven't yet found the surveyor who could prove that landmark should be removed and a new line drawn.' He leaned upon the gate looking very benign in his Sunday coat, and no doubt had given a generous collection to some needy mission, while amid perfumes of the sweet briar and the late peonies, there was wafted the pleasant smell of lamb and mint sauce, while we brushed through paths of mint in our walk to the door yard.

'Sit down, young man,' he said, 'it is not our custom to turn away any one within the gates, but you must rest if you stop here. We make things as simple as possible on the Sabbath day; no puddings, or pies. Strawberries, picked on Saturday, are good enough for us, and we generally like our meat cold in hot weather.'

'Dear me,' I broke in; 'there will not be any self-denial on your part if that is the case; so you need not make a merit of a cold dinner on Sunday in summer,' and I quoted:

'I always thought cold victuals nice,
My choice would be vanilla ice.'

The dear old 'Autocrat' knew just what he wanted.

'But,' said the stranger, 'this desecration of the Sabbath has become such a serious evil that neither priest nor layman can ignore it.'

'What are we to understand by desecration?' asked the yachter.

'Seeking after your own pleasure in secular amusements,' retorted the stranger, quickly; 'indulging in recreations that you know God would not approve on the day he set apart from all other.'

'Many things have changed since that code was established,' argued the young man.

But his opponent was ready with an answer. 'But God's laws have not changed,' he said, 'and why do you keep some commandments without wishing to change the "code," and yet break this because it suits your pleasure? The civil law would lay its iron grip on you if you broke the law that taught, "Thou shalt not kill; thou shalt not steal, and even the bearer of false witness sometimes comes to punishment. But if we walk quietly to church on Sabbath morning, there is a sight enough to sadden every thinking reverent soul enacted before our eyes. Young men in partial undress practicing in canoes and rowboats, fishing and paddling. A steamer laden with passengers gives an unholy shriek, yachts filled with pleasure seekers, steam launches, and others of that sort, ply the waters, while even the "green pastures" are profaned by "putting" and tennis nets are in evidence. This is an age of recreation. Russell Sage says it is a mistake, because people do not rest to recreate strength, but spend their holiday in fatiguing athletics; but if they took the Sabbath to recuperate, it would not be so nerve straining. Even if not an obligation it is wise to refrain. The function of the Sabbath is rest. Notice the horses how fagged they are on Saturday night after a hard week's work, and you can feel the different atmosphere of home where the day is observed, for the influence can be felt. I am not pleading for the Church, remember; people who think they have left God in the city to look after their religious interests, must settle it with him.'

The call came to dinner, and I quietly closed the gate as the yachtsman, looking hungry and rather bored, stepped inside. But walking along the mint bordered paths where the blackbirds quarrelled with me for even looking at the scattered cherries on the trees that were theirs by right of possession, I was impressed by the simple truth that I had heard the sermonette that told old fashioned truths in a homely way.

And the far off sound as I became further away was the host's voice as it floated through the open window, 'Rest, young man, rest, in the paths of peace,' and beside the 'still waters.'

BIRDS AND PEAS.

Little Girl.—I wish you would tell me how to keep the birds from the peas, for I should be very glad to know. They swoop down on mine as soon as they are plump, and leave a row of ragged pods. We know too well the good the birds do, to attempt to destroy them, but it is tantalizing, to say the least, that they will not go halves. Perhaps a few rows of string crossed over them with bits of red cloth tied here and there will help them, but it does not always have a frightening influence.

In England I remember seeing small boys with clappers sitting on the farmers' gates or running round the field making a noise to frighten the birds from the grain fields, but small boys, nowadays, asks high price for their services, even if it is only to stand round, and share in eating the peas, so that system is out of date, on account of the price of labor.

The advice given me on this subject many years ago was to 'sow plenty of peas.'

RESURRECTION PLANT.

Mrs. J. A.—The plant will renew its activity as soon as placed in water. It is really one of the club mosses, and its name is Selaginella Convoluta. The fronds are curiously contracted and curled in, when dry, but expand again when moistened. It is a native of Panama, so you can well understand that warmth and moisture will agree with it, while they also require partial shade.

TREE PLANTING.

A correspondent writes of seeing remarks on tree planting, and asks if it is true as he has read that this custom in cities has its dangers, by choking the drain pipes and penetrating them so as to prevent the exit of sewage.'

This accident can be easily avoided, and it seems foolish to hold it as an argument in face of the value and benefit afforded by trees in our crowded cities, the best possible factor for the health of the inhabitants of all large towns and cities, and the most effectual element in reducing the death rate.

Forests supply equal humidity, afford shelter, create springs and control the flow of rivers. As mentioned before, the sufferings and ruin of vast communities have demonstrated these facts, not only in times long past, but even in recent periods. So that even if a drain here and there requires extra and careful attention to avoid trouble in a crowded place we cannot gainsay the teachings of science, and the records of history.

GLOXINIA NOT FLOWERING.

Mrs. G.—Probably the plant was allowed to remain dormant too late, which accounts for lack of bloom. It is as easily managed as a geranium, only requires a little knowledge of its likes and dislikes.

In potting the tuber it must not be entirely covered as its shoots are not able to push through the soil like a calla, and it must not be packed closely. After watering thoroughly it should be kept in a warm shaded place, and will not need any more attention except a moderate supply of water, till new growth is noticed, when more water should be given. Decomposed soil from the compost heap is the best for potting. When the flowering season is past they can be dried off, but not allowed to become too dry or shrivelled for water must not be altogether withheld. Being a summer flowering bulb, they should be started by February, and care must be taken to ensure good drainage, while liquid fertilizer applied at the root will help to give strength and color to the flowers.

The foliage and richness of bloom justly entitles this plant to a first place among our summer tubers, and repays for all the attention and care it requires.

ABOUT KEEPING CUT FLOWERS.

Nellie noticed the remarks last week about the best method of keeping cut flowers in hot weather, and asks for further information. Ans.—A very important rule is never to cram the vases full of flower stems as is so often done, for, as a consequence, the water is soon polluted, and used and the stems have not room to absorb it. Vases that can hold a good deal of water are preferable to the spindle shaped little trumpets so often used. For flowers with short stalks, flat dishes filled with wet sand, are useful, and even partially withered blossoms often revive when placed in such cool moisture.

Moss is to be avoided in warm weather as it soon smells disagreeably, but cool fresh water if changed every morning will keep them fresh and bright. Always keep in a cool dark place at night, and cut the stems every day. For very delicate sweet-scented flowers it is as well to gather them with several leaves that are kept submerged, only the flower head remaining above water while the leaves seem to support the flower, and help to keep it fresh.

Cool night air out of doors, if possible; and plenty of cool water to drink all day is the only method of retaining the freshness of your flowers.

PEANUT.

E.L.—Yes the peanut has another name. It is Arachis. It is a native of the West Indies, but is cultivated for profit in all the Southern States. The plant is an annual of trailing habit, with yellow pea-shaped flowers produced from the axils of the leaves, in bunches of five or seven, close to or under the ground. They require light sandy soil, and the stems to be covered with earth as they spread, for the nuts, really seeds, only ripen under ground.

WHEN THE CLOCK STRIKES

A FAMOUS REMARK BETWEEN GOVERNORS IS RECALLED.

A Pinehurst, N.C., correspondent writes: The famous remark of Governor Zeb. B. Vance, of North Carolina, to Governor Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, 'It is a long time between drinks,' made at a gathering in the seventies, which was responsible for the familiar question: 'What did the Governor of North Carolina say to the Governor of South Carolina?' is to be made use of in a novel manner by a North Carolina man in connection with a hall clock.

Ordinarily, the timepiece would not attract more than ordinary attention, but each time it strikes a change takes place. First of all, this inscription, resting between the portraits of Governor Hampton and Governor Vance, files into place, just below the face of the clock:

What did the Governor of North Carolina say to the Governor of South Carolina?

A moment later a door drops at the foot, disclosing a well stocked wine closet.

NO DRINKING MEN AS ELEVATOR BUILDERS.

(Philadelphia 'Telegraph.')

'I'll tell you what it is,' said the old elevator constructor as he puffed reminiscently upon a short-stemmed pipe, 'if there is ever a time when a man wants to keep a clear head and have his wits about him it is when he is working on an elevator job in one of our modern sky-scrapers.

'Not only would a single misstep cost him his life, but a weakened bolt, a misplaced screw or a defective bit of machinery would imperil the lives of scores of men and women. So essential are steady hand and bright wits in our trade that under the rules of our union no drinking man can stay in the organization. The first time a member of the union goes on a job under the influence of liquor he is suspended for a month and fined. For the second offence he is summarily expelled, without hope of reinstatement. It's pretty drastic treatment, but we have found it the wisest way to deal with the matter.'

'SECOND WIND.'

(From 'Outing.')

The runner who sets out on a two-mile race usually passes through two distinct stages of exhaustion. In the first quarter, if the pace be fast, he feels the first symptoms of breathlessness—the throbbing temples, the surging in the ears and the tightness about the chest that makes so many men drop out before completing half the distance. This might be called acute fatigue; but if he can keep on, the distress passes away. The heart and lungs work a little harder, and at last succeed in catching up with their task of purifying the increased stream of sewage brought to the lungs by the blood, to be carried off in the form of gases by respiration. The distress disappears from the face, the lungs seem to regain the power to expand, and a crushing weight appears to have been lifted from the chest. The head becomes clear, and the muscles act with renewed vigor and elasticity. The man has got his 'second wind.'

The Japanese women have no servant problem to solve, simply because they do not look down on servants as such. Visitors bow as low to servants as to their mistress, and if the mistress is away the servants serve tea and entertain the visitors.—New York 'Evening Post.'

The Japanese Government has stopped work on all new railway lines except those needed for transporting army supplies.

THE WAR.

Some Stories of Severe Land Fighting.

NEARING PORT ARTHUR.

A DESPERATE FIGHT RESULTED IN CAPTURE OF SOME OUTER FORTS.

The war assumed a most interesting phase as told in last Tuesday afternoon's despatches. Gen. Nodzu's army, which had been quietly moving into position from Taku shan, on the east coast, made its progress known by driving the Russians from Sien pien ling, losing Major Oba killed and one hundred other ka killed and wounded. They drove the Russians out of the Motien pass, which threatens the left flank of the Russians; but though the Russian report to the Emperor corroborates this story, the Russians losses are not mentioned on either side. The vagueness of Admiral Togo's despatches, as published in St. Petersburg, leads the Russians there to the conclusion that the fleet escaped in the darkness to roam the seas or go to Vladvostok or elsewhere after having engaged Admiral Togo's fleet, and that they were not damaged and that no such casualty as a battleship sunk. A Tokio despatch to London states that a second Russian battleship had been discovered stranded off Tiger Rocks, which lie at the entrance of Port Arthur. She is believed to have been wrecked while trying to get back to port after the battle. A report was current that the Vladivostok squadron was again at sea, but there was no certainty of it. The death of Mr. S. J. Middleton, Associated Press Correspondent in Manchuria, with the Russian headquarters, near Liao yang, is said to have taken place on Sunday, June 26, from enteric fever. Another despatch states that Mr. E. F. Knight, the veteran war correspondent of the London 'Morning Post,' with the Japanese army, was killed at Wafangtien. Mr. Knight lost his right arm at Magersfontein, with General Lord Methuen's command. He was one of the press correspondents on the royal train with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall when they made their tour of Canada a few years ago, and a highly competent writer. The prize court at Vladivostok conlemned the British ship 'Allanton' and her cargo, giving her owners a month within which to appeal. This they have done already. One very puzzling hindrance to tracing the telegrams is their incongruity when taken in connection with the maps. Confusion was never so great since the London writers, during the Boer war, mixed up General Buller's armies on the Tugela. For instance, one or two despatches place the Motien pass, which General Kuroki's army occupied on July 27, due west of Liao yang. It lies to the south-east of that place, away in the rear of the Russian armies; on its left flank, not quite the position any one would have expected the army to be making for at present unless they intend a direct march upon Mukden. A 'Daily News' (Chicago) despatch mixes the Motien pass up with General Oku's advance. This general's army really threatens Kuropatkin's right flank and it would appear has him in a very tight place, unless he got away, as before. It is many a score of miles away west from the Motien pass.

Suspense in St. Petersburg was the chief feature mentioned in Wednesday's despatches. There could be little doubt that that was the feeling there, and thus was news. General Kuropatkin's order directing that proper respect be shown to Japanese dead and humane treatment of their wounded is praised as proper. The inference of the Russian 'Viedomosti' that the Japanese do otherwise with Russians is hard to believe. Marshal Yamagata, appointed commander-in-chief of the Japanese armies in the field, was expected to sail for the front on July 6, with Lieut.-Colonel Kodama, his chief of staff. A despatch from Hai cheng described the fight for Dalin Hill as desperate and mentions that eighty wounded men had arrived there and that two hundred others had passed through to Liao yang on Sunday, June 26. The despatch adds that the fighting lasted all of June 26 and June 27, and that the Japanese successfully pushed the Russians from three positions and occupied them with artillery. A Chefoo despatch says the Russian loss was dreadful, those that defended the Fenchouling pass having been almost annihilated. Nine guns and 275 prisoners were taken by the Japanese. The Hai cheng despatch, however, says the Russians got away all their guns. St. Petersburg had a report on June 28 that General Kuroki had been driven to the sea south of Feng huan cheng, with great slaughter on both sides, and that the Russians had achieved a great victory at Tomu cheng. The despatch carried its own contradiction when the map was looked up. On the heels of this bombastic story is one that the Associated Press learns on good authority in St. Petersburg that General Kuropatkin, just described as having driven his enemies south-east to the sea, had decided to withdraw northward. This the Japanese seem determined he shall do, at their express desire. Port Arthur seemed shut off, except for rumored bombardment, and a certainty that the Russian fleet had managed to get into port again after their lame effort to break out, which ended so disastrously.

Thursday afternoon's despatches told of the Russians having made the important capture of forts on Sunday, four miles west of Cape Bevan, in which the Russians were routed and left forty dead and two rapid-fire guns behind them. Cape Bevan is on the sea, about midway between Dalny and Port Arthur as the crow flies. The official report of General Stoessel, commander at Port Arthur, received at St. Petersburg on Thursday, told that the Russian fleet beat off five torpedo attacks before they returned to the inner port after their fight. It mentions no damage to Russian ships. A Seoul despatch of Thursday told that the Vladivostok squadron had thrown one hundred and eighty shells into Gen san, a Japanese settlement, on that day. Gen san is on the coast, midway between Vladivostok and the extreme south end of Corea. A very interesting story is told by a Russian torpedo boat destroyer, commanded by Lieutenant Burnkoff, the boat having left Port Arthur on Tuesday night. She had had her bow gun shot away and was crowded with men. It looked as though she had rescued these. She, however, berthed alongside the gunboat 'Sivouch' and her men would say nothing. It was believed, however, that she had been sent to Niu chwang with important despatches and got away in the confusion of the sea fight and darkness. Another despatch concerning this vessel is that not a Russian steamer was injured.

DALIN HILL.

AN AWFUL STRUGGLE FOR ITS POSSESSION—LOSSES GREAT ON BOTH SIDES.

London, June 28.—A despatch received at the Japanese legation from Tokio says the Taku shan army occupied Genchouling, thirteen miles north-west of Siu yen, on June 27, after six hours' hard fighting. The Japanese losses are estimated at one hundred. The Russian force, which consisted of five battalions of infantry and two regiments of cavalry, with sixteen guns, fled in disorder towards Tumoching.

CONFIRMATION FROM JAPAN.

Tokio, June 28, 11 a.m.—After a hot fight, which lasted for six hours, yesterday morning (June 27) the Taku shan division of the Japanese army completely defeated five battalions of Russian infantry, which was supported by two regiments of cavalry and 16 guns, and occupied Fen shui ling, some twenty miles north-west of Siu yen. The Russians finally fell back in the direction of Shi mu cheng. The Japanese casualties aggregated one hundred killed and wounded. Major Oba was killed during the battle.

RUSSIAN ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

St. Petersburg, June 28.—The Emperor has received the following despatch from Gen. Kuropatkin, dated Liao yang, June 27:—'The Japanese attacked our forces occupying Mo tien pass and the Ta pass at Fen shui, on June 26. Our infantry and cavalry retreated, persuaded that the advancing divisions of the Japanese army which were operating against each of the three passes were stronger than our detachments. In the attack on Ta pass the Japanese guards, besides other regiments, participated. The Japanese made a frontal attack in considerable force on both sides of this position. The Japanese troops occupied Fen shui and Mo tien passes during the morning of June 27.

'Our forces which retreated from Fen shui pass were attacked by small detachments of Japanese. They were, however, repulsed.

'After pushing back our advance guard during the evening of June 26, from Vandiapudze to Ta pass the Japanese continued their advance this morning against our position in a defile. For some time the attack of the Japanese infantry brigade was repelled. Three battalions were engaged in the frontal attack. But being menaced by other troops engaged in a flanking movement our forces retreated.'

An Hai cheng despatch of June 28 says:—

The total losses in the Dalin Hill fight are not yet known. Eighty wounded have arrived here, and on Sunday last a hospital train, with 200, passed, going to Liao yang. The fighting lasted the whole of June 26 and 27, and the Japanese successfully pushed the Russians from three positions, occupied them with artillery as the defenders retired.

Wounded Russians, recounting the two days' fight, say that the Japanese again demonstrated their reliance on their artillery, and that they were greatly superior, both in number of men and in guns. On the second day of the ghting they brought up a heavy battery, which silenced the lighter Russian guns and caused severe loss. The Japanese artillery practice, however, was inaccurate, and as is usual, they several times shelled empty positions, or shot over the Russian columns.

The fight started at dawn, ten miles south-west of Dalin Hill, the Russian rifle brigade held the position until noon, in the face of a heavy artillery fire, but the Russians were finally outflanked by infantry and cavalry, the Japanese actually getting a field battery in the rear of the Russian position. Then the brigade fell back.

The Dalin Hill fight continued from 4 o'clock until dark. The Japanese worked furiously all night long and emplaced two batteries on the vacated Russian position.

The fighting was resumed at 3 a.m., on June 27. The Russians silenced the two Japanese batteries, but the Japanese brought up a train of big guns and silenced the lighter Russian artillery, which was again running out of ammunition, and the Russians were once more forced to retire. The Japanese cavalry and infantry, threatening to surround the Russian position, forced a general retreat.

The Russians carried off all their guns, and got revenge on the Japanese cavalry column, which was caught in close formation, and was shelled with terrific effect, being forced to scatter.

REPORTED RUSSIAN VICTORY.

St. Petersburg, June 28.—A report is current that a great battle is proceeding and that Gen. Kuropatkin is personally commanding the Russian forces engaged. Gen. Kuroki, it is said, detached several of his brigades and sent them northward in an attempt to descend on Hai cheng, but Gen. Keller has driven Gen. Kuroki's rear to the sea south of Feng huang cheng, with great loss on both sides. It is also reported that there has been a battle at Tomu cheng, in which the Russians were victorious.

JAPANESE STRENGTH.

St. Petersburg, June 28.—The Associated Press is informed on good authority that General Kuropatkin has decided to withdraw northward. This move gives the Russians the advantage of being nearer their base of supplies, and placing the Japanese at the disadvantage of having longer lines of communication. It is pointed out that Kuropatkin no longer prevents a junction of the enemy's forces by remaining at Ta tche kiao, as he might thereby imperil the safety of his own troops, as the desperate character of the fighting at Ta pass and Fen shui pass on June 27, shows the Japanese are in strong force uncomfortably near the Russian flank.

COMBINED FRONT OF 120 MILES.

London, June 30.—The Tokio correspondent of the 'Morning Post' says that the Japanese second army has effected a juncture with the first army, and that the whole force now has a fighting front of 120 miles.

HOW TA TIEN WAS TAKEN.

St. Petersburg, June 29.—A correspondent of the 'Russ' has telegraphed his paper a description of the capture of Ta lien (or Ta tien) pass by the Japanese on Monday. His report was sent from Hai cheng, and bears yesterday's date. The Russian force, which he accompanied, was stationed ten miles beyond the pass. Several Japanese columns advanced on Sunday upon this outlying position, which was held by three battalions. The Russians declined to withdraw until they were nearly surrounded, when they rejoined a regiment which was holding Ta lien pass. The fighting throughout Sunday afternoon and evening was severe, the Russian gunners pouring a heavy fire into dense masses of Japanese cavalry.

The firing ceased at dusk, but the Japanese did not stop working, says the 'Russ' correspondent. They kept bringing up guns and mounting them in readiness for a renewal of the fighting. One Japanese battery was established exactly where two Russian guns had been on Saturday. At dawn on Monday the battle was resumed. The Japanese, under cover of their artillery fire, again began flanking operations. The Russian left, yielding to pressure, fell back. As long as their supply of shells lasted the Russian artillery men, who occupied the centre, kept up their fire, and before they retired the gunners had to carry off the guns. The Japanese, says the correspondent, had siege artillery. He adds that the Russian losses were very heavy. From the foregoing report it is clear that the Ta lien pass captured on Monday, the identity of which was not made certain in the official accounts, is not the one at the extreme left of the Russian lines, but is near Hai cheng.

RUSSIANS RETIRE.

SOME OFFICIAL VIEWS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

St. Petersburg, June 30.—The following despatch from Gen. Kuropatkin to the Emperor, dated June 29, was received to-day:—

'Towards 8 o'clock in the morning of June 27, our troops, having dislodged the enemy's advance guard, composed of cavalry and infantry, occupied the station of Senu Chen, but at 9 o'clock it was discovered that a brigade of the enemy's infantry was advancing in front, while other columns were turning our detachments' left flank. The town of Senu chen, which is surrounded by walls, was also occupied by the Japanese. Consequently at 11 o'clock our troops slowly withdrew. As regards losses we only know as yet that an officer and ten men were wounded.

'A reconnaissance carried out on the road from Sia kho tung to Aritatan and Khanza, revealed the presence of six companies of the enemy's infantry and two squadrons of cavalry at Mataratza, three miles south-east of Sia kho tung. In this reconnaissance Captain Vassilieff, Lieut. Makaroff and five Cossacks were wounded. Makaroff succumbed.

'There was some skirmishing on June 25 between the enemy and our outposts at Samiarika and Wang tsi afang ening, five miles west of Samiarika.

'At 4 in the morning of June 26, a detachment of the enemy, nearly an infantry brigade, with two batteries, occupied Santiao, firing on our van posts, occupying Black Mount, south of Sia kho tung. Our three companies finally held their ground till reinforced.

'At 6 a.m. a battery of Cossacks and a mounted mountain battery took up a position and opened fire on the front and flank of a Japanese battery and dense columns of infantry which had appeared against our left.

'At 1 in the afternoon the Japanese began to retire, pressed by our troops, who had assumed the offensive, and pursued the enemy as far as Santiao. Our losses were six soldiers killed, and two officers and thirty-three men wounded.

'The battle recommenced at Sia kho tung at 6 in the morning. A Cossack battery and a mounted battery repeatedly pursued the enemy's infantry and silenced the Japanese batteries. A section of our infantry repulsed the Japanese on our right, we counter-attacking. The fight ceased at 5. A section of the Eleventh Horse Battery, which participated in the fighting, astonished everybody by its gallantry, in pushing on so far as the Shan hai pass, and holding its own against eight of the enemy's guns until its ammunition was exhausted.

'Our losses have not been ascertained definitely, but they are reported not to exceed fifty men and twenty horses.

'A battalion and a squadron of the Japanese vanguard on June 26, operating north of the Siu yen kai chou road, occupied Che liou ang tien, four miles north-east of Siao kho tung.

'A concentration towards evening of twenty-six Japanese battalions was observed near the village of Wang tsia putse, on the Siu yen hai cheng road.

'From the morning of June 27 the Japanese developed a frontal attack against our troops in Ta pass, simultaneously turning our right with at least a division of infantry and three field batteries. The fight lasted until 7.40 in the evening. In view of the enemy's great strength and the turning movement, our troops retired slowly from the pass. The enemy did not advance. Our losses are undetermined, but are estimated at about two hundred.

'On June 29 the enemy continued to advance from Fen shui and Mo tien passes frontally and flanking. At least eight battalions and ten guns were concentrated against Mo tien pass.

'At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the enemy occupied Kau tai pass, on the Liao yang main road. Since June 27 the Japanese have been advancing their right, occupying Salmatsza, the morning of June 28, three companies advancing beyond. At first they forced back the Cossacks but subsequently the Japanese were repulsed.

DA LIN EVACUATED.

St. Petersburg, July 1.—The Emperor has received the following despatch from General Kuropatkin, dated June 30:

'Torrential rains fell in the Ta tche kiao district on June 28, and on the roads from Ta tche kiao to Siu yen, inundating our bivouacs. The Japanese are advancing slowly in different directions towards our east and south fronts.

'On the south the Japanese are advancing eastward with the object of effecting a junction with Kuroki's army.

'It has been ascertained by a reconnaissance in the direction of Da lin pass that the Japanese have retired some distance from the positions recently occupied by them. Their covering force, consisting of several companies, retired after a short fusillade.

'A report from the direction of Feng huang cheng, on June 29, announced that an energetic advance of the Japanese forces had been discovered toward Wa fan huan and the Lin ho sin pass.

'The rains continue.'

TIGHTENING GRASP.

Tokio, June 29.—Information has been received of the occupation, on Sunday, of important heights four miles west of Cape Bevan, near Port Arthur. The defence was stubborn. The Russians were routed and driven westward by the Japanese artillery, leaving forty dead, two rapid-fire guns, and a large quantity of ammunition behind them.

The Japanese casualties were about a hundred. The position captured includes the Chi wan shan battery, formerly active against the Japanese fleet.

St. Petersburg, July 1.—The following despatch has been received at the War Office from General Zelinsky, dated June 30:—

'The following reports have reached here (Liao yang) from Port Arthur. On June 24, the Japanese displayed great activity at all the outposts, and in the hope of recapturing the mountains of Wah tsei laza, which had been taken from them, they attacked, but again were repulsed, and our troops now occupy the village of Beik-Hohoon, north-east of Siao ping tao. The enemy maintained a heavy fire at long range on our left flank. Their squadron lies in Talien wan Bay, in full view of Port Arthur. It consists of a cruiser, two torpedo boat destroyers, and seven merchant ships, which evidently brought cargoes into the bay.

'On the night of June 24-June 25 the Japanese torpedo boats re-approached the fortress, and at 4 a.m., the enemy began to cannonade from their vessels in Sai ping tao bay, directing their fire against the whole coast towards the north, from the bay to Mount Uit-Selo, and then attacked in great force, firstly, height number 131; secondly, height number 126. The latter were attacked by a small detachment landed for this purpose. These two heights were held by our riflemen, who, after driving off three attacks with heavy losses, retired, and being pressed by the enemy sought refuge on the heights of Loun van tian. The enemy attacked this position in great force, employing at least a division, but all the assaults were repulsed. At 3.30 p.m. the Japanese appeared on the Port Arthur road in great strength and attacked Kwin shan (Guin san shan). The riflemen, who held the height with two battalions, retired. The Japanese turned them from the rear, losing heavily in the manoeuvre. Our torpedo boats were of some assistance to us, advancing on Loun van tian, and bombarding the coast occupied by the enemy.

'Our losses were seven officers and about two hundred soldiers killed or wounded. Our mines exploded at the proper time, blowing up at least fifty Japanese. Their losses were evidently considerable.

'According to the latest advices, large columns of the enemy are marching from Dalny towards the village of Suan tsan hon and Khouin Mountains.

PFLUG REPUDIATES.

St. Petersburg, July 1.—Major-General Pflug, telegraphing from Mukden under date of July 1, says: 'The reports from foreign sources that the Japanese fleet sank several vessels of our squadron on June 23, and that our loss included Rear Admiral Prince Ouktomsky and 700 sailors, are absolutely untrue.'

ALEXEIEFF ON JUNE 23.

St. Petersburg, July 1.—The first detailed official account of the engagement at Port Arthur on June 23 and 24, has been received in the form of a despatch from Admiral Alexeieff, dated June 30. It says:—'A report received to-day from the acting commander of the Port Arthur squadron states that on the night of June 23 eight torpedo boats were despatched to guard the roadstead seven miles southward. They repulsed the enemy's torepdo boats, which had approached. During the action Commander Elisseien, Lieut. Smarnoff, and two bluejackets were wounded. All the torpedo boats returned towards morning. At 8 o'clock the 'Novik,' 'Diana,' 'Askold,' 'Sevastopol,' 'Poltava,' 'Tsarevitch,' 'Pobieda,' 'Peresviet,' 'Retvizan,' 'Bayan' and 'Pallada' steamed into the roadstead in line ahead and anchored. Two Japanese floating mines having been seen in the roadstead the squadron remained at anchor. Meanwhile, several small boats which had been searching for mines discovered and exploded ten on the eastern side of the roadstead. An examination of these showed that they probably had been laid during the night by two of the enemy's torpedo boats, which had approached the port.'

TEN THOUSAND MORE JAPANESE.

Che foo, July 1.—On June 24, it is stated, the Japanese landed an independent division of ten thousand men at their naval base on the Elliott Islands. This division is to be used, it is said, to either assist General Nogi at Port Arthur or General Oku in clearing the railway.

CORDON DRAWING TIGHTER.

On June 2 the Japanese main army was within fourteen miles of Port Arthur. Their scouts were nearer. Natives of Manchuria have not been ordered out of Port Arthur.

RUSSIA'S NAVY.

BOTH SQUADRONS HAVE BEEN MOVING; BUT THE VLADIVOSTOK SHIPS STRIKE.

London, June 30.—An official despatch from Tokio says the Japanese consul at Gensan, Corea, reports as follows: 'Early this morning, June 30, six Russian torpedo boats entered the port, fired about two hundred shots upon the settlement, sank a steamship and a sailing vessel, then rejoined three ships outside the barbor, and disappeared. Two Coreans and two soldiers were slightly wounded. The damage done to buildings is insignificant.'

The ships sunk, according to a despatch to the 'Central News' from Tokio, were the steamer 'Koun,' of 2,876 tons, and the little coasting vessel 'Eitsu.'

BACK AGAIN.

London, July 1.—Admiral Skrydloff, according to a despatch from St. Petersburg, to a news agency here, reports that the Vladivostok squadron has returned to Vladivostok undamaged. The admiral confirms the bombardment of Gensan.

BELIEVED RAN BLOCKADE.

Niu chwang, June 30.—The Russian torpedo boat destroyer 'Lieut. Burukoff' arrived here from Port Arthur yesterday evening and berthed alongside the gunboat 'Sivouch.' The river bank was soon crowded with excited natives, who were told by the Russians that the Japanese fleet had been completely destroyed.

The officers of the 'Lieut. Burukoff' tell several stories. One is that Admiral Togo's report of the fighting was exaggerated, and that the Russians have made two cruises in the Gulf of Pe chih li in five days.

NO DAMAGE MENTIONED.

St. Petersburg, June 30, 4.40 p.m.—An official despatch received from Lieut. General Stoessel, the commander of the Russian military forces at Port Arthur, says that the squadron of Rear-Admiral Withoeft, in command of the naval forces, re-entered that port after repulsing five torpedo boat attacks. It contains no further details, so far as can be ascertained. It does not mention any damage to the Russian ships.

COALING FOR BALTIC FLEET.

London, June 30.—The Paris correspondent of the 'Times' says it is reported the Russian government has applied to the French government for permission to have all the vessels of the Baltic fleet coal at French ports on their way to the Far East.

The Russian government, the correspondent says, is at present negotiating for a large supply of coal not only from France but from Germany.

DAMAGED TRANSPORT DOCKED.

Kobe, Japan, June 30.—The Japanese transport 'Sado,' which was severely damaged by the Russians during the raid of the Vladivostok squadron, has been docked at Nagasaki.

SHIP AND BATTERY DESTROYED.

Sasebo, June 30.—An officer who participated in the engagement states that there were women on board the Russian ships when they made their recent unsuccessful attempt to escape from Port Arthur. He says that the Rusian warship sunk was the battleship 'Pobieda.' A battery on Lao ti shan promontory was destroyed by the fire of the Japanese ships.

ANOTHER BATTLESHIP STRANDED

London, June 28, 3.46 p.m.—A despatch to the 'Central News' from Tokio says it is reported that another Russian battleship has been digcovered stranded off Tiger Rocks. It is presumed she was wrecked while returning to Port Arthur after the recent naval engagements.

SKIT SKETCH.

SKIT SKETCH PRIZE.

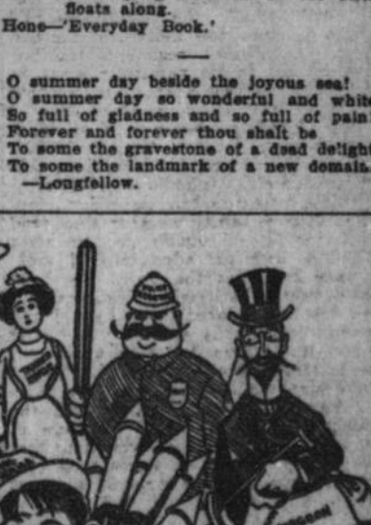
The prize of $3.00 offered for the best 'Skit Sketch' of the second series, just completed, has been awarded to James Moodie, of Chesterville, Ont., for his sketch of Miss Canada being offered a military doll 'Made in Canada,' able to shut its eyes.

Another $3.00 prize is offered for the third series.



How a Westmounter enjoys the cool evenings.

A REAL SKIT



A nicely developed mosquito
On a man's nasal organ had 'lit' o.
Attracted by sound,
He had just 'called around';
'Twas fearful the noise when he bit o.

WEATHERLETS.

The summer dawn's reflected hue
To purple changed Loch Katrine's blue,
Mildly and soft the western breeze
Just kissed the lake, just stirred the trees,
And the pleased lake, like maiden coy,
Trembled, but dimpled not for joy.
—Scott—'Lady of the Lake.'

Loud wind, strong wind, sweeping o'er the mountains,
Fresh wind, free wind, blowing from the sea,
Pour forth thy vials like streams from airy mountains,
Draughts of life to me.
—Dinah Maria Mulock.

Such is thy power, O Rain, the heart to bless,
Willing the soul away from its own wretchedness.
—Burleigh.

The wind has a language I would I could learn;
Sometimes 'tis soothing, and sometimes 'tis stern;
Sometimes it comes like a low, swift song
And all things graw calm as the strain floats along.
Hone—'Everyday Book.'

O summer day beside the joyous sea!
O summer day so wonderful and white,
So full of gladness and so full of pain!
Forever and forever thou shalt be
To some the gravestone of a dead delight—
To some the landmark of a new domain.
—Longfellow.



How our neighbors prepare for the 'Glorious Fourth.'—Brooklyn 'Eagle.'

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

The Resignation of the Auditor-General Up in the House—A Brief Discussion.

THE SENATE AND THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT

In the House of Commons, Ottawa, when the House met on June 27, the Minister of Agriculture introduced a bill respecting infectious or contagious diseases affecting animals, which will assist the authorities in stamping out a disease known as equine siphilis, which has been brought into Western Canada.

In reply to a question by the leader of the Opposition, Sir Wilfrid Laurier announced that the papers in the matter of the Alaska boundary dispute are now being printed for distribution.

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S RESIGNATION.

The leader of the Opposition called the government's attention to statements appearing in the ministerial press that the Auditor-General has applied for superannuation, coupling therewith a wish to have ten years added to his service. One paragraph to which Mr. Borden alluded was from the Hamilton 'Times,' suggesting that perhaps the next Auditor-General might refuse to pass the account. Mr. Borden asked that a copy of Mr. McDougall's letter be laid on the table, as the Auditor-General is peculiarly a servant of parliament. For his own part he could see no justification for the Hamilton 'Times's' sneer, because it would be agreed on all hands that Mr. McDougall has endeavored to do right on all occasions without regard to consequences or to individuals. He had himself been accused of not tendering that support to the Auditor-General to which that gentleman was fairly entitled at the hands of the Opposition.

Mr. Borden did not consider that this criticism was warranted. In proof of the assertion he told the House that when the present session was opening he (Mr. Borden) divided the Auditor-General's report among twelve of his supporters, thus ensuring a thorough review of the public accounts of the country. The Opposition leader went on to observe that special criticism had been levelled at his head for refusing to take up the Auditor-General's case regarding the contract for lighting the Cornwall canal. Nothing had been further from his intention than to ignore this subject. His opinion, however, had been all along that such questions could better be handled when the House was discussing the estimates for this particular branch of the public service. He would like, therefore, that the estimates of the Railways and Canals Department should be taken up as soon as possible.

HOUSE IN SUPPLY.

The House then went into Committee of Supply on the Post-office votes.

The departmental deficit in 1896 was $781,000, and the Opposition contends that this did not represent the real position of the accounts for that year alone, but the overlapping from the year before, so that it gives no fair basis for comparative purposes with this year.

The Postmaster-General disputed this point and claimed credit for having converted this large deficit into a handsome surplus.

The point was threshed out for three hours, after which the Opposition criticized the Postmaster-General's course in raising the salary of his private secretary to $2,500 a year. The minister explained that this is due to Mr. Laschinger's promotion as assistant secretary of the department. The vote of $349,104 for the inside service then passed, and attention was turned to the votes for the outside service.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

The Minister of Justice added a new clause to the bill declaring that all steam railways, electric railways and tramways of a purely local character, but operating under charters which declare them 'works for the general advantage of Canada,' shall nevertheless be held liable to provincial legislation regarding the observance of the Lord's Day, etc.

POST-OFFICE ESTIMATES.

When the Post-office estimates were taken up in supply early last Tuesday the Conservative whip produced a flaring notice advertising the merits of the Toronto 'Daily Star,' and claimed that this was to be found in post-offices all over Canada. Mr. Taylor declared that the Toronto 'Daily Star' is the personal organ of the Postmaster-General and accused Sir William of forcing the postmasters to act as its agents.

Sir William answered that he never either directly or indirectly asked any postmaster to act as agent for any newspaper, either Grit or Tory. He had no interest whatever in the Toronto 'Star.' Postmasters are at liberty to act as agents for newspapers and often do so. He saw no reason for complaint against this privilege, provided their work on behalf of the papers does not interfere with their duties for the Post-office Department.

MONTREAL POST-OFFICE.

Mr. F. D. Monk urged the need of a complete reorganization of the postal service in Montreal and the suburbs. The delivery of letters there, he said, was not satisfactory.

SIR WILLIAM MULOCK'S REPLY.

The Postmaster-General, in reply, criticised Mr. Monk for quoting an anonymous letter which represented not the view of the Montreal postal staff but the view of one discontented, restless spirit who devoted himself to fomenting trouble.

Sir William reminded the House that it was only since he assumed office that the eight-hour day came into vogue at all in the Canadian post-offices.

On Wednesday afternoon, when the government moved the House into Committee of Supply, the Hon. John Haggart moved in amendment a resolution expressing regret that the government had seen fit to withhold documents of a public character to which parliament was entitled for the proper consideration of the matters to which they related. He could not see any warrant for withholding Lord Dundonald's special reports from parliament on the score of their pretended confidential character. The General Officer Commanding in Canada had much more extensive powers under our law than in the Old Country.

The Premier expressed surprise at the line of Mr. Haggart's attack. That gentleman was an old parliamentarian and knew much better. The General Officer Commanding and the force he led were alike under civil control.

The leader of the Opposition upheld Mr. Haggart's contention that the G. O. C. in this country has wider authority than he possesses in the Old Country. The general with us has certainly a right to a policy of his own, and to make recommendations to the Minister of Militia. There was no evidence that Lord Dundonald had attempted to set up militarism in this country. Neither had he been guilty of insubordination in the speech he had made at Montreal Rather in exercising the right of free speech the general had upheld a constitutional privilege of the people at large. Mr. Borden spoke of the 'foreigner-stranger' incident, and recalled in this connection the words of St. Paul: 'Now, therefore, ye are no more strangers and foreigners, but fellow-citizens with the saints.' Surely Lord Dundonald could claim the position of a fellow-citizen.

Mr. Borden spoke till a few minutes after six, and it was understood that the same theme was to be debated in the evening, but none of the Oppositionists who had intended speaking were on hand at eight o'clock, and so the discussion came to a sudden and unexpected end, Mr. Haggart's amendment being thrown out without even a recorded division.

BORDEN-WHITLEY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Minister of Militia laid on the table of the House a letter which he addressed on March 26 to Lieut.-Col. Fred. Whitley, commanding the Eastern Townships Cavalry Brigade, relative to the organization of the 13th Dragoons. 'My attention,' he says, 'has been called to the fact that considerable dissatisfaction exists in several quarters in the Townships owing to the fact that Montreal officers are being selected to recruit and to command country regiments. I have every confidence in your good will towards myself and the government generally, but I think it is desirable you should understand the real position in order that you may take the utmost care in any work you may be doing in this regard.'

Sir Frederick alludes to an application from Watson P. Miltimore, for a commission in 'D' squadron, and to a letter he had received from the Hon. Sydney Fisher in that connection.

The balance of the sitting was given up to the passage of votes for the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

In answer to a question by Mr. Rufus Pope, the Minister of Railways stated that the receipts on the government railway system, that is, the Intercolonial and the Prince Edward Island lines, amounted in the eleven months of the current fiscal year up to May 31, to $6,009,766, and the working expenses to $6,065,071, a deficit of $655,000.

The Prime Minister in response to a question by Mr. Casgrain, stated that the reports in the press regarding the recent cancellation of the Treadgold concession are well founded.

The Minister of Railways stated that standard passenger tariffs have been filed with the Railway Commission by the Dominion Atlantic, Vancouver, Westminster and Yukon, British Yukon, Klondike Mines, Tilsonburg, Lake Erie and Pacific Railway Companies. The time has been extended till November 1, the time within which railway companies may submit their tariffs for review.

Ottawa, July 2.—The Minister of Justice introduced a bill in the House on Thursday regarding the naturalization of aliens in the Province of Quebec.

The Hon. Sydney Fisher alluded to a statement made by Mr. Rufus Pope, M.P., of Compton, and used for editorial purposes by the Ottawa 'Citizen,' that he had charged $1.50 a day for a horse loaned to a militiaman during camp. The Minister of Agriculture declared that the story was absolutely false. A horse of his had been used by a trooper of the P. L. D. G., but he (Mr. Fisher) had received nothing in the way of hire.

The supplementary estimates for the current year for the Post-Office Department were passed. Good progress was made with the Indian Department estimates and the House adjourned at five o'clock.

THE SENATE.

BILL TO AMEND THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT IS READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

In the Senate at Ottawa on June 27, Senator Domville resumed the debate on the bill to amend the Canada Temperance Act, holding that if parliament allowed the manufacture of liquor, it was unfair that the sale should be prohibited. In Ontario the Scott Act had not worked well. In this age of progress and free thought, with a Liberal party in power, he thought they could do something better than endeavor to compel their brothers to do as they thought right. He advised stricter inspection of sale and the provision of good liquors. If this bill were passed it would be unworkable. Why not abolish the act altogether? He thought the government should not consider a bill which would let a man go to jail with hard labor for merely selling liquor.

Senator Baird failed to see that Mr. Domville had advanced any argument. The government did not allow liquor to be sold when the people were against it, and this bill would only apply in those districts. In the county next to his own the Scott Act worked admirably. Mr. Domville's argument was that the more strict a law was made the more it would be broken. The logical conclusion of that would be to abolish the law against perjury, theft and murder.

Senator Cloran said that Sir John Carling had asked him to move that the bill be laid over.

Senator Black was astonished at hearing the Scott Act described as a failure in Nova Scotia. In places where there was a strong temperance feeling it was a success; where it failed it was from lack of moral support. He did not see why the man who rebelled against the decision of his fellows and violated the law should send a circular to parliament protesting against this legislation. It was like a prisoner dictating to the judge as to his punishment. The bill was benevolent in character, in that it provided evil doers with something to do. The temperance people had made mistakes, especially in regard to license. As a rule when people were found urging the abolition of the Scott Act the agitators were the violaters of the Scott Act. In the interest of those who should be protected, the mothers, wives and children, the law should be made stricter.

Senator Edwards, although a teetotaller, had his doubts about legislative prohibition. As long as the manufacture was allowed it was difficult to prohibit the sale. But the broad question was not under discussion. They had a temperance act upon the statute book; this bill was to amend that act, so as to make it stronger, and he was compelled to support the amendment.

Senator Vidal believed that if we could carry a law which would prohibit the manufacture of liquor we should stand far above the rest of the world. He remarked on the improvement in regard to the practice of sobriety at political gatherings in his lifetime. It was not necessary to discuss the merits of prohibition. The question was should they strengthen the existing law. It was well known that magistrates would call an offence against the liquor law a first offence even though it might be a twelfth. Many a man would pay a fine who did not want to spend thirty days in jail. The law in Ontario was not repealed because of any change in sentiment, but because the provincial government had failed to endorse it.

Senator Poirier declared that except in a few cases, especially in mining districts, the Scott Act had not worked favorably because sumptuary laws never could be enforced in the face of a hostile popular opinion. In this case it was choosing between two evils—Scott Act or licensed bars. Where the Scott Act existed it was an understood thing that it would be evaded. The Scott Act was a measure adopted by vote, but the people had not accepted the law in this amended form and the result would be a heavy crop of law suits.

Senator Ferguson asked Mr. Poirier if he were not aware that parliament had made many amendments to the act and that they had never been enforced without the various localities signifying their consent.

Senator Poirier contended that the lawyers alone would reap the benefit.

Senator Beique thought they should endeavor to make the law active and operative. He appealed to Senator Poirier if it would not be better to repeal the act or to enforce it properly. Those in favor of the act asked this bill to enable them to enforce it. As long as the bill remains on the statute book it was their duty to make it operative. In Senator Domville's own county the act was carried by 2,080 to 370. Senator Beique believed in the principle of the Scott Act because it applied the principle of popular government.

The second reading was carried on the following division:—

Yeas—Black, Baird, Beique, Bernier, Bowell, Church, Coffey, Edwards, Ferguson, Fiset, Godbout, Lovitt, Macdonald (P.E.I.), McGregor, McLaren, Montplaisir, Owens, Perley, Power, Scott, Templeman, Vidal, Watson, Wood, Yeo, Young—26.

Nays—Cloran, Dobson, Domville, McKay, McSweeney, Merner, Miller, Poirier—8.

AMENDMENT TO THE AUDIT ACT DEFEATED.

Senator McDonald (Cape Breton) on Wednesday, moved that in the opinion of the Senate, the government should during the present session of parliament amend the Audit Act in accordance with the recommendation of the Auditor-General, and thereby retain the services of that official, whose mental vigor, courage and long experience well qualify him to discharge the duties of his office with advantage to the people of Canada. In doing so he drew attention to the fact that the resignation of Mr. McDougall had received much attention from the press. He read portions of Mr. McDougall's letter, and said for twenty-six years he had acted as administrator of the Audit Act, which now had become antiquated. From his long experience Mr. McDougall was the fittest person to suggest amendments to the act. Mr. McDougall had shown great courage in his position, but it was difficult for a civil servant to do anything when four or five ministers combined against him. He made his motion in order to test the feeling of the House on the question.

Senator Scott said whatever views the government might have had in regard to the Audit Act, it was too late to make any amendments this session. He would regret if this caused the resignation of Mr. McDougall. He was quite prepared to agree with Mr. McDonald in many of the observations he had made.

Senator Ferguson felt that the conduct of Mr. McDougall since the Liberals came to power showed that he was fearless and impartial. The retirement of Mr. McDougall in the prime of life, at the present time, when enormous expenditure was about to be undertaken, would be a very great loss to the country. He recommended a perusal of the correspondence concerning the Davis lightning contract on the Cornwall canal, as showing that the Auditor-General had saved the country a sum equal to half a million dollars. It was worth going a long way to ensure that the people of Canada would have the vigilance of Mr. McDougall during the inception of the Transcontinental Railway. The amendments Mr. McDougall insisted upon were: First, that no contract with the government should be made after the work was completed; second, that in contracts given without tender or after tender, when the lowest contract had not been successful, the proper officer of the department should certify that the prices are fair and just. There was a third governing certificate for work. Mr. Ferguson held that the Auditor-General should have had these amendments conceded to him.

Senator McMullen thought it a great pity that at this juncture Mr. McDougall should be forced to leave the place he had filled so well and recommended that the government should exhaust every means to retain his services. He advocated the appointment of a committee of the House to enquire into the whole matter and report. He was proud to think that the Opposition had been so unsuccessful in hunting up wrong doing that the Public Accounts Committee had not even met. That was due to the honesty of the government. He would like to see a searching investigation into the Davis contract. The amendments asked by Mr. McDougall appeared to him very important.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell denied that the Auditor-General had attempted to override the law, but prevented ministers from doing so, when they had tried.

Senator McDonald (Cape Breton) argued that if Mr. McDougall did not suggest amendments to the Audit Act during the Conservative regime it was because he did not deem the amendments necessary. He believed the Senate should discuss this matter. He accepted a suggestion from Mr. McMullen that he withdraw the words 'in accordance with the recommendations of the Auditor-General.'

Senator Dandurand felt that the resolution was not satisfactory. He affirmed two things, one of which no one could refuse, the other which he could not accept. As to the desire to retain Mr. McDougall's services, they were all agreed. He suggested the withdrawal of the resolution.

Senator Beique entirely agreed with Mr. Dandurand.

The motion was lost on the following division:—

Yeas—Baker, Bernier, De Boucherville, Bowell, Macdonald (P.E.I.), Macdonald (Victoria), McDonald, McMillan, McMullen, Owens, Perley, Vidal—12.

Nays—Beique, Church, Cloran, Coffey, Dandurand, David, Domville, Ellis, Fiset, Gibson, Godbout, Kerr (Toronto), Legris, Lovitt, McHugh, McSweeney, Power, Scott, Templeman, Tessier, Thibaudeau (Rigaud), Watson, Wilson, Yeo, Young—25.

The bill to amend the Canada Temperance Act was taken up in committee of the whole, read a third time and passed.

THE KING AT HAMBURG.

Hamburg, June 28.—King Edward paid his promised visit to Hamburg to-day, and met with a most cordial reception from the authorities and big crowds of the inhabitants. The senators, chief naval and military authorities and civic functionaries acclaimed His Majesty at the station, where the King was formally welcomed by the burgomaster and senators. He subsequently boarded a steamer and made a tour of the harbor, which was elaborately decorated, all the ships, buildings and quays being adorned with flags.

The Emperor William and King Edward spent yesterday morning visiting the shipbuilding yards at Kiel, inspecting the battleship 'Braunschreig' and the men's recreation rooms. Subsequently their Majesties were the guests of Admiral von Koester, at luncheon on board the battleship 'Kaiser Wilhelm II.,' whence they witnessed a procession of boats.

King Edward during the day conferred the grand cross of the Victorian Order on the German Foreign Secretary, Herr von Richthofen.

Last night King Edward, the Emperor William and the members of the royal party attended a banquet given by the Royal Yacht Club in honor of King Edward, who is an honorary member of the club. The Emperor William proposed the health of King Edward, and the latter replied fittingly.

Kiel, June 30.—King Edward started on his homeward voyage this morning aboard the Royal yacht 'Victoria and Albert.' No farewell salutes were fired, salvoes having been given last night when the King left the yacht 'Hohenzollern,' after having bid the Emperor William farewell.

EGYPTIAN ONIONS.

The onion crop throughout Eastern Canada was a partial failure last season and good home-grown onions were selling two months ago at five dollars per barrel. These unusually high prices induced a large importation of Egyptian onions, which for some time sold at two and a half cents to three cents per poundo, but since shalots and young green onions became plentiful, the Egyptians are neglected. There seems to be a prejudice among cooks against those onions owing to their unusual strength, which is painful to the eyes while they are being peeled and cut up. After they are cooked they are the sweetest and nicest of the onion tribe, and if the peeling were done close to the front door of the stove where the draught would draw away the pungent odor, there would be no necessity for the cook shedding bitter tears. They sell at one and three-quarters cent per pound, or less than half the prices paid for green onions, mostly tops, on the Bonsecours Market.

TWENTY-TWO LIVES LOST.

RUSSIAN TORPEDO BOAT GOES DOWN AT THE BALTIC WORKS AS A RESULT OF NEGLIGENCE.

St. Petersburg, June 29.—Twenty-two sailors were drowned at the Baltic works this morning during experiments with the torpedo boat 'Dolfin,' which had been converted into a submarine boat. Four officers and thirty men were on board when the signal was given to submerge the boat without first properly closing the manhole. The result was that the vessel sank.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.

JUDGE WINCHESTER CONTINUES HIS INQUIRY INTO THE EMPLOYMENT OF ALIENS.

Ottawa, July 4.—Judge Winchester held a sitting here on Saturday to take evidence in reference to the employment of aliens on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway in the capacity of engineers. Mr. Collingwood Schreiber, C. M. G., chief engineer of government railways, was first examined. To Mr. Mowat, Mr. Schreiber said his engineering experience dated back to 1852, and he had come in contact with many Canadian engineers.

Mr. Mowat stated that the Grand Trunk Pacific had appointed eight engineers, one head, at salary of $7,000; three divisional engineers at $4,000; one harbor engineer, $5,000; and three district engineers at $3,000. All but one were Americans. He stated that Mr. Stephens, of the Grand Trunk Pacific, the head engineer, had said that Canadians could not be got to do this work, and asked Mr. Schreiber as to the correctness of this.

Mr. Schreiber replied that Mr. Stephens had never applied to him to recommend men for the job. There were many perfectly competent for the work, and, he presumed, willing to do it. In reply to certain names of Ottawans who had sought situations on the work, among them being Messrs. A. H. N. Bruce, A. Macdougall, E. J. Walsh, W. McCarthy and J. J. Collins, the witness spoke favorably of the gentlemen in question.

Judge Winchester asked if the witness knew of any Canadian engineers capable of filling the position of chief engineer.

Mr. Schreiber, in reply, mentioned Mr. Newton Ker, city engineer of Ottawa; Mr. Hugh Lumsden, of Toronto; Mr. George Keefer, of Victoria; Mr. H. A. F. MacLeod and Mr. G. A. Mountain.

'Do you know of any Canadians available, and suitable, for divisional engineers?' he was asked.

Mr. Schreiber from a list handed him mentioned favorably Messrs. H. P. Bell, C. E. Perry, A. Leonard, J. Strady, A. Duffy, J. Brophy, J. Dicky, W. McCarthy and T. Ruel.

He had recommended many of these to the Grand Trunk people.

'When was that?' asked the judge.

'In 1902.'

The judge inquired if there were Canadians suitable for hydrographical engineering, Mr. Schreiber replied that engineers who had worked on the Canadian canals were perfectly competent to do the work. In fact, there were plenty of Canadians fit for any part of the work. He had seen Mr. Stephens, of the G. T. P., in Ottawa, but had not been consulted by him, nor had that gentleman sought any information from him.

Mr. H. A. F. MacLeod, the next witness, gave evidence along the line of Mr. Schreiber, stating that there was no need of going to the United States for engineers. He spoke of his personal experience in railway construction and from a list of members of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, cited many qualified for the work.

Mr. T. C. Keefer, C.M.G., told the court that he would not anticipate any difficulty in obtaining engineers of Canadian nationality for the positions of chief or divisional engineers at the rates being paid to Mr. Stephens's American staff.

Mr. Henry Holgate, C.E., of Montreal, did not think Mr. Stephens could have made any earnest enquiry as to the engineering force available. He had never heard of Mr. Stephens communicating with the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers in regard to the names of available engineers.

North Bay, Ont., June 28.—Judge Winchester held here yesterday his investigation into the employment af aliens on the Grand Trunk Pacific. Mr. G. A. Knowlton, divisional engineer for the Grand Trunk, was the first witness. Among the letters produced was one written by him last July to an engineer in Oklahoma, Ind., which was in part as follows: 'Our company objects somewhat to hiring men from the United States at present, as they are still having some trouble about procuring their charter.' He told Judge Winchester that this letter was written solely upon his own responsibility, and not because of any instructions he had received.

Mr. Knowlton stated that he had been employed by the New York Central as an assistant engineer at a salary of $200 a month. He received a telegram from the chief engineer of the New York Central to report to Mr. Stephens, the Grand Trunk Pacific chief engineer, in Montreal. Upon reporting, he was at once engaged at a salary of $4,000 a year, and given charge at North Bay.

Mr. Knowlton, questioned by Mr. H. M. Mowat, K.C., said he was born at Knowlton, Que., and lived there until he was twelve years of age, and then went with his parents to the United States. Many letters which Mr. Knowlton has written in answer to American applicants for positions on the survey parties contained expressions to the effect that very serious objections were made to the employment of Americans on the Grand Trunk Pacific, and he had nothing to offer them, as he was compelled to act in accordance with the feeling in Canada, and be careful about employing Americans.

With regard to the employment of an American, C. F. Gailor, in charge of one of the location parties working west of North Bay, Mr. Knowlton produced Gailor's application, which was written from Schuylerville, N.Y. Mr. Knowlton said he told Gailor that objections were raised to the engagement of Americans, and Gailor replied that he did not consider himself a native American, and that his headquarters were in St. Catharines, Ont. He was engaged, and gets $175 a month.

Mr. C. F. Hannington, C.E., took the stand and said Gailor told him a few days ago he was an American.

Mr. Knowlton then told the court that he had been deceived by Gailor's letters, and that he would be discharged at once.

It was brought out in the evidence that the Americans engaged had been paid $175 a month, and the Canadians $150.

Messrs. C. F. Hannington, assistant to Mr. Knowlton; R. K. Russel and Robert Laird, all Canadians, were called to give evidence. Their evidence was to the effect that if Canadians were offered salaries given to Mr. Knowlton and Mr. Stephens capable men could be secured.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

ABOUT TWO MILLION DOLLARS MORE NEEDED TO SETTLE OUTSTANDING OBLIGATIONS.

Ottawa, June 29.—The Finance Minister tabled, in the House yesterday afternoon, supplementary estimates, amounting to $1,865,639, composed of votes which are needed to settle outstanding obligations for the present fiscal year, that ends with the month of June. The Minister of Finance has already announced in his budget speech that the total expenditure for the current fiscal year will total $54,500,000, which will leave a surplus of $16,500,000.

Among the votes are $150,000 more for immigration, $45,000 more for exhibitions, $150,000 more for the annual drill for musketry, clothing and supplies. The items are for the most part small and the desire of the government is to have them put through, if possible, this week so that they may receive the viceregal assent before the year runs out.

FRENCH SHORE RIGHTS.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHING VESSELS WARNED OFF FRENCH STATIONS.

St. John's, Nfld., June 28.—Newfoundland fishing vessels having occupied the French stations on the treaty coast in the mistaken belief that the treaty ratifications had been exchanged, the Frenchmen appealed to the British Commodore, who despatched a warship to the scene to warn the offending colonial vessels from the coast. The incident is the occasion of much concern.

THE NEW YORK CANAL.

Detroit, Mich., June 27.—A sub-committee of the Congressional Merchant Marine Commission held a hearing to-day at the offices of the Detroit Board of Commerce.

Mr. J. L. Hudson, president of the Detroit Board of Trade, was the first speaker. Mr. Wm. E. Livingston, president of the Lake Carriers' Association, also spoke. Mr. A. C. Pessano, of this city, presided of one of the largest shipyards on the Great Lakes, advocated a great waterway connecting the Great Lakes and the Atlantic coast. This brought out a difference in opinion between Senator Gallinger and Mr. Pessano, the latter holding that the State of New York would reap a rich return from every cent expended in this direction, while Senator Gallinger said a cursory consideration of the subject made him incline to the opinion that the New York canal expenditures were not wise.

Mr. George E. Misner, of Detroit, an engineer, said that while New York was preparing to build a 12 foot canal from the lakes to the coast, Canada could have a connecting waterway from Georgian Bay to the Ottawa river, with the necessity of building actually only forty miles of canal. The Canadians, he said, had been delaying action awaiting the decision of New York regarding the construction of a canal. Now, he said, the prospect was that a construction company would be formed this year in Canada, but he said that if New York went ahead with a deep waterway he thought the Canadian project would not be carried out.

DURHAM LIBERALS.

Bowmanville, Ont., July 1.—Mr. Robert Beith, the present representative of West Durham, was chosen at the Newcastle convention yesterday as the Liberal candidate for the House of Commons in the coming election for the united constituencies of Durham. Colonel Harry A. Ward, M. P. for East Durham, was some months ago selected by the Conservatives.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN McNAUGHTON

Much regret has been caused in the city by the news of the death at Brockville of Captain Malcolm McNaughton, son of the late Mr. Donald McNaughton, of Cote St. Paul. Deceased was born at the latter place just 72 years ago. After arriving at manhood Mr. McNaughton took a prominent and active part in the business life of the Province of Quebec, being for many years president of the Sincennes & McNaughton line, Limited, of forwarders, which at that time was one of the largest steamboating and forwarding companies in Canada.

About forty years ago he removed to Ottawa, and during his residence of thirty years in the Capital city he became connected with many financial institutions of Ottawa, being for many years the managing director of the Ottawa street railway system, which during his management became recognized as a model of a street railway system.

Nearly ten years ago he retired from active business life and removed to Brockville, where he continued to make his home until his death.

A year ago the first symptoms of severe illness became apparent, and shortly afterwards Captain McNaughton visited Montreal, and spent a number of weeks in one of the hospitals undergoing an operation which, while it afforded temporary relief, was a great strain upon his enfeebled constitution.

In 1863 Captain McNaughton was married to Miss Ogilvie, of Lachine, who survived by two sons, J. Percy McNaughton, vved by two sons, J. Percy McNaughton, Montreal, and Mr. Charles A. McNaughton, of Brockville, and by four daughters, namely, Mrs. Schwitzer, of Winnipeg; Mrs. Darrow, of Peekskill, N.Y.; Mrs. G. T. Wilkinson, of Brockville, and Miss Tillie McNaughton, at home.

During all his lifetime Captain McNaughton was a staunch Presbyterian. During his residence in Brockville Captain McNaughton made friends of all with whom he became acquainted, his cheerful manner and genial, unassuming disposition making him at all times an entertaining companion. He was a good citizen, who always took a keen intelligent interest in everything tending to develop the welfare of the country at large. The funeral was held in Brockville last Wednesday, and was largely attended.

THE EARL OF DUNDONALD.

Former General Officer Commanding Replies to Sir Frederick Borden.

(Montreal 'Gazette.')

Ottawa, June 29.—There has been much comment adverse to the Minister of Militia for his undignified and unwarrantable attack on the Earl of Dundonald last Thursday evening. Your correspondent called upon the General this evening and drew his attention to some of the minister's statements, and asked him if he would furnish a reply. Lord Dundonald was somewhat disinclined at first to say anything, but after your correspondent had pointed out the serious character of some of Sir Frederick Borden's observations, the General consented to be interviewed. His Lordship was first asked what about the report of his Montreal speech, which is reported in Hansard as follows:

Mr. Monk—'Does the hon. gentleman (Sir Frederick Borden) say that the General Officer Commanding had a newspaper reporter there paid to report his speech?'

Sir Frederick Borden—'I am so informed.'

To this the General replied: 'I had nothing whatever to do with the presence of a reporter at the banquet.'

The next question had reference to this statement of Sir Frederick Borden: 'We have learned that Lord Dundonald went to Montreal for what purpose? To see Colonel Smart and to ask Colonel Smart to write a letter.'

'I went to Montreal on June 3,' the General remarked, 'to open the Montreal Military Institute on that day, at which institute I met Colonel Whitley and Colonel Smart by accident, and learned fuller details of Mr. Fisher's interference. I asked Colonel Smart to embody some of the points he mentioned in a letter, which I received on the morning of June 4. I reviewed the Montreal garrison in the afternoon, and in the evening of that day I attended the officers' banquet.'

'What about the minister's appeal to race prejudices, when he remarked: "The district officer commanding in that district happens to be a worthy French-Canadian, and I am not aware whether that fact had anything to do with the General's taking the course he did or not. I certainly hope it had not."

Lord Dundonald replied: 'I had given instructions, not that Colonel Roy, the district officer, and the French-Canadian referred to, should be ignored in organizing the 13th Scottish Light Dragoons, but that Colonel Smart, the officer organizing the regiment, should consult with his cavalry brigadier, Colonel Whitley, as to the officers to be appointed, the names then to go through Colonel Roy for his remarks in the ordinary course. As a proof that I had no desire to slight Colonel Roy, I may add that before the present trouble arose, namely, on May 25, Colonel Roy was gazetted in command of the camp at Laprairie. This camp consists of Colonel Whitley's cavalry brigade of four regiments, one battery of artillery and a bearer company. It will be seen that nine out of ten men in this camp are cavalry soldiers.'

The General's attention was next directed to the statement in which Sir Frederick Borden says that one cannot help trying to understand the mental, not to say moral, make-up of the man who, while having this in his mind, goes every day to his office, meets his chief day after day, etc.

'The last interview or meeting,' the General remarked, 'between Sir F. Borden and myself took place at the beginning of March last, when we discussed my report for 1903. This was prior to its mutilation by Sir F. Borden.'

Lord Dundonald would say nothing more on this point.

SUPPRESSING OF REPORT.

'What about the report marked "private," and the minister's statement, where he says: "In the first place he (Lord Dundonald) says I suppressed the report. Well, I think that I can now be relieved from a charge of that kind. He says that it was in no sense private. Well, it was marked 'private.'"

Col. Hughes—'The report?'

Sir Frederick Borden—'The letter covering the report.'

'The unofficial letter,' Lord Dundonald said, 'covering the report, may have been, and probably was marked "private," but this letter not only covered the report which was at once published by Sir F. Borden, but the report which was not published.'

'What about the minister's remark: "He took it (the report) away with him, and after keeping it nearly three weeks, etc."'

'As a matter of fact,' the General answered, "the report was returned in three or four days, retyped and modified. The next time I saw the report was when it was sent back to me mutilated, with whole pages and paragraphs cut out.'

ORDNANCE CORPS.

'What have you to say respecting the Minister's comparison of the number of officers in the Ordnance Corps, to the number in the Corps of Guides, where he says: "In my poor wretched attempt at a corps, called the Ordnance Corps, numbering 106, there are only 20 officers and 86 men. In the former (corps of Guides), one-third of the corps are officers. In my wretched imitation only one-fifth are officers."'

Lord Dundonald—'The facts are that officers of the Corps of Guides only called and paid when required. Ordnance officers are permanently paid, and given pensions on retirement.'

'What about the use of the Second Dragoons, and the Minister's remark that on June 12 Major Glasgow will be commanding officer of the regiment, etc., which called forth the observation from Colonel Hughes: "The Minister (Sir Frederick Borden) has yet to make the statement that Major Glasgow has properly qualified for command," and the Minister answered, "I make that statement deliberately. He is officially qualified."?'

'The truth is,' Lord Dundonald remarked, 'that Major Glasgow is not qualified for the command of the Second Dragoons. In the order passed by council, No. 1, of January, 1904, the following paragraph appears:—"No person shall be appointed or promoted to any commissioned rank or appointment in the militia, unless such person has the qualification which, from time to time, may be prescribed for such rank or appointment." Militia order No. 69, of March 23, 1904, founded on the above order-in-council, clearly lays down that majors who desire promotion to regimental command have to pass a qualified examination.'

'The Minister of Militia states that General Hutton altered the situation of a battery some three years after the site had been selected by the defence committee, and that you further altered the site.'

'The proposed battery, so called,' said Lord Dundonald, 'was a small affair, and did not much matter whether the site was altered or not, as nothing had been done to construct the battery.

'The Minister of Militia says: "Is it any wonder, if the poor, perplexed Minister of Militia, having three different sets of advisers, is somewhat in doubt and inclined to hesitate before plunging the country into the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars?" What about that?'

'The cost of the battery,' replied the General, 'would be some $25,000 or $50,000, according to whether there were two or four guns.'

PROMOTION OF OFFICERS.

'Then, again, the Minister of Militia says that chaos reigns in the Department of Militia in reference to matters of education. What about that?'

'By order-in-council No. 1, of January, 1904, paragraph 2,' Lord Dundonald answered, 'the following rule is laid down regarding the promotion of officers:—"No person shall be appointed or promoted to any commissioned rank or appointment in the militia unless such person has the qualification which from time to time may be prescribed for such rank or appointment."

'Paragraph 7, of the same order-in-council, states:—"For the purposes of promotion and professional education officers and non-commissioned officers of the militia other than those of the permanent corps shall be divided into classes."

'Paragraph 8, of the same order-in-council states:—"The junior classes shall receive their instruction at the Royal Schools of Instruction, the Canadian School of Musketry, and such other schools as may from time to time be established; the senior classes shall receive their instruction at a central camp of instruction."

'It will be seen by the foregoing that all officers were compelled to undergo periods of preparation and examination and officers of higher rank were forced to go to the central camp of instruction where they were to qualify in tactical fitness for command. Owing to the central camp or other sufficient area of ground to show modern conditions of war not having been provided in accordance with the intention of the order-in-council, the militia orders of the early part of this year founded on this order have necessarily been dead letters: consequently, makeshift orders have had to be promulgated.'

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

'How can you explain the Minister's observations regarding the proposed courses of instruction next September?'

'On May 23, I wrote officially to Sir Frederick Borden as follows:—"In consequence of there being no provision for a central camp this year, I consider that it is in the interest of the service that there should be two special courses of instruction for field officers at the Royal Military College in September. I forward herewith a draft of a proposed militia order giving the full details of the courses in question and recommend that you approve of the expenditure that will be involved." I received my recommendation back with the following answer:

'"The General Officer Commanding:

'"The minister regrets that he is unable to approve of the proposed courses in September next.

'"(Signed), L. F. PINAULT,

'"Colonel, Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence."

'Enclosed with the above official request was a proposed militia order embodying the courses of instruction. These courses had been well considered and were to be carried out under the supervision of Colonel Reade, of the Royal Military College. On May 16, Colonel Reade sent up a complete detail of his requirements for carrying on the course and asked that sanction be obtained for the details as soon as possible. In the House of Commons on June 23, Sir Frederick Borden stated that the course he refused me will take place when proper regulations are passed to carry them into effect. The proper regulations were placed before Sir Frederick Borden, and made out in the usual way, but this did not interfere with his blunt refusal.

'Is it true that the instructional placards turned out to be wrong, as Sir Frederick Borden stated in the House of Commons as an excuse for not printing them?

'No. I wanted a further supply printed and a new plate or two inserted to bring them up to date. Nothing in military science is stationary, and we must march with the times or be left behind. The minister postponed the printing of the new placards as an exercise of arbitrary power contrary to the interests of the cadet corps and the militia.'

MAY MAKE ADDRESS.

Lord Dundonald remarked that he had nothing further to add at present, but before he leaves Canada he may deliver a public address, reviewing the situation. The date of his departure from Canada is not yet decided upon.

MISSIONARIES PERMITTED FOR JAPANESE.

Toronto, June 29.—The secretary of the Foreign Missions Committee of the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada has received from the Rev. H. J. Hamilton, Canadian missionary at Nagoya, Japan, tidings that the Japanese Government has given permission for twelve Christian chaplains, six English and American and six Japanese, to go with the armies to Manchuria. These are to be given officers' rank, free transportation and rations. The Rev. W. P. Buncombe, of the Church Missionary Society, has been chosen as one of the chaplains.

RUSSIAN MISFORTUNE.

RAMMED.

Cronstadt, June 29.—The Russian battleship 'Navarin,' while returning to her anchorage to-day, was rammed by the Russian ironclad 'Netron Menia,' which struck her amidships. The damage to the 'Navarin' is not serious, though it may be necessary to drydock the vessel. It is believed that the period required for repairing the battleship will not be a long one.

NEVER RAINS, IT POURS.

St. Petersburg, June 29.—The submarine boat 'Delfin' sank at her moorings in the Neva, off the Baltic shipbuilding yard, at eleven o'clock this morning, with the loss of an officer, Lieut. Cherkasoff, and twenty men. The accident was due partly to the excessive number of the crew, mostly inexperienced men, and chiefly to the unfortunate attempt of a man to escape while his comrades were screwing down the manhole cover.

REDUCED RAILWAY RATES.

MR. MACLEAN'S BILL DISCUSSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

Ottawa, June 28.—Mr. W. F. Maclean's bill to reduce the maximum passenger rate on Canadian railways, which under the existing law is nxed at three cents a mile, was under consideration before the House of Commons Railway Committee this morning. His original proposal was to fix the maximum rate at two cents a mile, but Mr. Maclean changed this so as to bring it into conformity with the rates enforced in Michigan, which range from three down to two cents. Under this law roads earning $3,000 per mile from their passenger business are required to give a two-cent rate. Where the earnings are less than $3,000 and more than $2,000 the rate is two and a half cents. Where the earnings are less than $2,000 the companies are free to charge three cents.

Mr. Maclean argued that the reduction of the rates on American roads had resulted in largely increasing the earnings of the companies and promised that the same thing would happen in Canada. He pointed out that passengers boarding the Grand Trunk or Michigan Central trains on the American side of the border are carried across Western Ontario for a lower rate than passengers boarding the train on the Canadian side of the line. He urged that this was unfair to our own people and with the thorough endorsation of Dr. Sproule claimed that these companies should be forced to deal with our own people on as favorable terms as foreigners.

Mr. C. B. Heyd, of Brantford, argued that what Canadians needed worst was not a reduction in passenger, but in freight, charges.

Mr. F. H. Chrysler, K.C., of Ottawa, appeared in opposition to the bill on behalf of a large number of leading Canadian railways. He urged that the measure would result in serious disturbance to our roads. It was unfair to talk about the United States as though two and a half cent rates prevailed all over the Union when the fact was that the low rates existed only in two states, Michigan and New York, and does not apply even to all the lines operating within this restricted area. He held that roads might be earning over $5,000 a mile on their passenger business and yet lose money. There was simply no comparison between conditions in Canada and the United States. The Michigan law was only an experiment but the Dominion Railway Act of 1902 was a well-thought-out measure that left the regulation of tolls entirely in the hands of the Railway Commission. Was it not far better to leave the matter in the hands of this tribunal than to impose an arbitrary condition on them such as Mr. Maclean's bill proposed?

Mr. George T. Bell, Montreal, general passenger and ticket agent of the Grand Trunk Railway, and Mr. O. W. Ruggles, Chicago, general passenger agent of the Michigan Central Railway, both held that it was only on a small portion of their mileage that the reduced rates applied. The latter denied absolutely that cheaper rates were given between Detroit and Buffalo, and that Canadians were being discriminated against in the present arrangement of the company's passenger tariff. It was not the case, for instance, that tickets were cheaper from Detroit to Buffalo than from points on the Canadian side, like Windsor.

The bill goes over for further consideration, its consideration not having been finished when one o'clock arrived.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The prize list of the Canadian National Exhibition, at Toronto, which opens on Aug. 29, and continues until Sept. 6, has been issued. It contains the rules and regulations of the different international competitions, and gives a concise account of the workings of the great Canadian show. There are no fewer than two hundred and fifty classes, covering practically every industry known to Canada that is worthy of encouragement, and calling for $35,000 in prize money. A comparison is made with previous prize list, and many items will be found to be largely augmented. Every effort will be made to make the exhibition the finest and most interesting that has been given yet, and that is saying a good deal when past records are considered. The band of the 42nd Regiment Scottish Highlanders—the famous 'Black Watch'—has been engaged to play three times each day, besides which there will be a host of other attractions. A new art gallery is also to be erected. Copies of the prize list, with other information, may be obtained on application to Dr. J. Orlando Orr, 70 King street East, Toronto.

THE 'SLOCUM' DISASTER.

CORONER'S JURY BRINGS IN A VERDICT.

New York, June 29.—The enquiry carried on by Coroner Berry and a jury into the 'General Slocum' disaster, was concluded yesterday, and after nearly four hours' deliberation a verdict was rendered in which the directors of the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company, the captain of the 'Slocum,' the commodore of the company's fleet, and others were held criminally responsible. Warrants for their arrest were issued. The mate of the 'Slocum,' according to the jury, acted in a cowardly manner, and the misconduct of Landberg, the steamboat inspector, it was recommended, should be brought to the attention of the federal authorities.

The charge in each case was manslaughter in the second degree. Bail was fixed by the coroner in amounts varying from one to five thousand dollars.

The mate, Edward Flanagan, who was under detention as a witness, was the first arranged. He pleaded not guilty and his bail was fixed at first at five thousand dollars, but with the consent of the district attorney, it was reduced to one thousand. No bondsman being on hand, he was committed to jail.

Lundberg, the inspector, was next called upon to plead, and answered 'not guilty.' His bail was placed at a thousand dollars, and he found a bondsman.

Bail was fixed at five thousand dollars each, for the president, Mr. Barnaby, and the secretary, Mr. Atkinson, and bonds were furnished at once.

Captain Van Schaick is a prisoner in the Lebanon Hospital.

GEN. HUTTON.

COMMANDER OF THE AUSTRALIAN FORCES IN HOT WATER.

London, June 30.—General Hutton, in his annual report regards the outlook with misgivings in consequence of the struggle for supremacy on the Pacific. He declares that Imperial officers are essential, the Australians being unable to enforce discipline because of local political pressure. The Australian press resent Hutton's report and approve Laurier's attitude in the Dundonald incident.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

AMBASSADOR WILL NOT RETURN.

Paris, July 1.—M. Combes informed the budget committee yesterday that the French ambassador would not be returned to the Vatican.

ARMY ADMINISTRATION.

SIR FREDERICK BORDEN'S SCHEME FOR REFORMING THE CANADIAN MILITIA.

Ottawa, June 30.—One of the chief features of the reformed system of army administration in the Old Country which Sir Frederick Borden intends adopting in Canada is decentralization of authority. At present the militia, down almost to the smallest details, is managed from Ottawa, but when the proposed army council is established here the Minister of Militia will follow it up by copying one other item of the reformed plan now in vogue in the Old Country.

Acting upon competent advice, he will cut the country up into probably seven districts, with a major-general overcharged with the duties both of command and of administration as well. These officers will be picked from the Canadian militia, and it is hoped that their appointment will add materially to the effectiveness of the force at large. An effort will be made to enlist the services of the very best men for these district commands.

This move will not interfere, at least for the present, with the district officers commanding.

LIBERAL UNIONIST SPLIT.

SIGNIFICANT POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT IN LONDON.

London, June 30.—A significant political development which calls out much comment from all the morning newspapers is the disruption of the Liberal-Unionist Club at yesterday's general meeting, when sixty-four members withdrew, after announcing their resignation from the club.

The trouble arose over a resolution to send representatives of the club to the Liberal-Unionist council. By a majority of 108, composed of the followers of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the club decided to be represented at the council, and when the result was announced the minority of sixty-four immediately withdrew and formed a new club under the name of the Unionist Free Trade Club. The affair is commented upon according to the party affiliations of the newspapers, but it is conceded on every hand that it marks a new phase of the political situation, as the Liberal-Unionist Club has been recognized as a powerful organization, thoroughly representative of the Liberal-Unionist party.

SITUATION IN THIBET.

AN EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE DIFFICULTY PROBABLE.

Gyangtse, Thibet, July 2.—The Ta Lama and four other Thibetan delegates have arrived here, bringing a letter from the Dalai Lama asking Colonel Younghusband, the commander of the British expedition, to negotiate to effect a settlement of the questions at issue between the Thibetans and British. The indications are that a settlement will be reached soon and the advance on Lhassa and other military operations will be stopped.

COL. MACDONALD SWEEPS NATIVES FROM HIS PATH.

London, June 29.—The 'Times' correspondent at Gyangtse, Thibet, under date of June 28, says:

'General Macdonald commenced clearing operations to-day by a wide movement down the valley to the westward, his objective being the Aschen monastery, a strong position along the Shigatse road. By the end of the day the Thibetans had been cleared from every position in the valley.'

Gyangtse, Thibet, June 29.—After renewed fighting, in which a British officer was killed and two officers and five men wounded, and the Thibetans suffered severely, the latter sent to ask for an armistice pending the arrival of officials from Lhassa and Shigatse to negotiate with Col. Younghusband, the leader of the British expedition. The latter will probably consent, although the time limit fixed for negotiations has expired.

EVA BOOTH IN LONDON.

SHE RECEIVED AN OVATION AT THE SALVATION ARMY CONGRESS.

London, June 30.—Eva Booth received an ovation at the Salvation Army Temple from the greatest audience yet assembled. They rose and shouted until the object of their enthusiasm pleaded with them to desist.

FORTY-FIVE PERSONS KILLED BY A TORNADO IN MOSCOW.

Moscow, June 30.—A tornado swept the city this afternoon, causing enormous damage. Forty-five persons were killed and thirteen injured are being cared for in the hospitals. Two villages near here, in the track of the storm, were destroyed. A hundred and fifty deaths are reported there, while eighty-five persons were hurt. The telegraph system was prostrated, and railway communication interrupted. Hailstones weighing three-quarters of a pound fell during the storm. In one grove of 250 acres, only one tree was left standing.

DEATH OF A QUEBEC LADY.

Quebec, June 28.—Her many friends will regret to hear of the death of Mrs. Farquharson Smith, of this city, which took place at Shomgrove, Worcester, England, on Sunday. The deceased lady, who was prominent in Quebec society, was twice married, her first husband being the late Mr. David Gilmour, of the firm of Allan Gilmour & Co., which formerly carried on an extensive shipping and timber business in this city. Some years after the death of Mr. Gilmour, she married Mr. Farquharson Smith, manager of the Bank of British North America in Quebec for several years. She was connected with several local charities, and took a deep interest in their welfare. She had had four children, one son and three daughters. Her son was the late Mr. Jack Gilmour, of this city; her daughters are Mrs. Walter Chamberlain and Mrs. Challoner Smith, of England, and Lady Gilmour, of Scotland.

MAINE REPUBLICANS.

PLATFORM IS OPPOSED TO RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

Bangor, Me., June 30.—The Republican State Convention last night nominated Mr. William T. Cobb for governor. The platform adopted declares, in part:

'The Republican party stands for protection, which safeguards American well-paid labor against the competition of cheap foreign labor. The Democratic party stand for free trade, and the wholesale introduction of foreign products into our home market.

'The Republican party stands for a sound currency, with gold as the basis.

'The reciprocity of Blaine and Arthur and Harrison, and McKinley, and Dingley, covers the interchange with foreign countries of articles which we do not produce, and our own products needed in such countries. It opposes such reciprocity with Canada as would flood our market with Canadian lumber, fish, hay, potatoes and other farm products, as it would seriously embarrass many of Maine's important industries, and especially that of agriculture. Under present arrangements our trade with Canada is constantly increasing, with the balance largely in our favor. We believe in letting well enough alone.'

FRUIT TREES DYING.

Ballston, N.Y., June 29.—Trees laden with fruit are dying in the apple orchards throughout Saratoga county. The state experimental farm experts say the cause is uncertain, but that probably the roots were frozen by the severe cold last winter and are now dying. Peach, pear and plum trees were mostly winter-killed throughout the county and grape vines not carefully protected last fall met the same fate.

THE OATH OF SUCCESSION.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTION CARRIED IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

London, July 2.—The question of altering the oath of succession taken by the sovereign, which occupied the House of Lords last night, came up on the Duke of Norfolk's resolution that the oath should be amended so as not to include a condemnation of doctrines forming a part of the conscientious beliefs of any of His Majesty's subjects. The Earl of Jersey moved to amend the resolution by adding that while the House of Lords was desirous that no expressions unnecessarily offensive to any of His Majesty's subjects should be required of the sovereign, nothing should be done to weaken the security of the Protestant succession. The amendment was carried after a lengthy discussion, during the course of which Lord Lansdowne said he recognized a widespread desire that the question should be settled in a reasonable way. It was deplorable that a grievance should remain in the minds of the Roman Catholic subjects of the King, but it was impossible for the government to effect a settlement until the leaders of public opinion were able to show that they had arrived at a basis of settlement. If common ground could be reached between Protestants and Roman Catholics, the government would be glad to see an inquiry instituted.

CONGRESS OF PHYSICIANS.

DR. POZZI, THE RENOWNED FRENCH SPECIALIST, SUGGESTS MODERN METHODS.

Dr. Pozzi, the renowned French gynaecologist, who is representing the Academie de Medicine at the Congress of Physicians, now being held at Laval University, having given a marvellous demonstration in surgery at Notre Dame Hospital on Wednesday gave a lecture on gynaecology at the afternoon session of the Congress. New methods of treatment were suggested by the eminent specialist.

Dr. Valin continued a paper on the subject of medical inspection of public schools.

In the evening the delegates were entertained at a banquet at the Place Viger Hotel. A most enjoyable time was spent. After a short address from Mr. Foucher, president, a musical performance, to which ladies had been invited, was given. The performers were Miss Antoinette Coté, and Messrs. M. Letourneux, E. Lebel and Joseph Saucier.

Dr. Pozzi, who has created quite a good impression amongst the medical profession during his visit to Montreal, has given another demonstration of his remarkable skill. At 10.30 o'clock on Wednesday he visited the Royal Victoria Hospital and performed a successful operation upon a woman about forty years of age, who was suffering from an abdominal fibroid tumor. There was a large gathering of medical students and city doctors and amongst the latter were Sir William Hingston and Drs. Grant Stewart, F. R. England, W. W. Chipman, J. J. Ross, G. A. Brown, Calixte Ethier and Howard M. Church.

The great specialist had for chief assistants Dr. William Gardner and Dr. Monad, who has worked for many years in Paris with Dr. Pozzi.

The various phases of the operation were followed with the keenest interest by all present and a profound impression was produced by the scientific manner in which the great surgeon dealt with the necessary intricate details.

An excursion by street car to Lachine, and up lake St. Louis and down the rapids by the steamer 'Cultivateur,' on Thursday afternoon, made a pleasant termination to the Congress of French-speaking physicians. There were many ladies in the party, and most of the company went down the rapids for the first time. Ice cream, lemonade, sandwiches and other refreshments were provided and enjoyed. Ald. Sadler, president of the civic Reception Committee; Ald. Vallieres, president of the Finance Committee; Ald. Bastien, Dagenais, Marchand, N. Lapointe, Chausse; Drs. Foucher, Lesage, Laberge and others looked well after the comfort and enjoyment of the excursionists.

COUP BY MR. J. J. HILL.

Vancouver, B.C., June 30.—Mr. James J. Hill and his associates have secured a controlling interest in the Granby Mining Company, which owns the big properties at Phoenix and the smelter at Grand Forks. This assertion is made by the 'News-Advertiser.' As its editor, the Hon. F. Carter Cotton, President of the Council, is in the confidence of all the chief British Columbia financial men, there is no doubt that Mr. Hill has accomplished the same sort of coup in the boundary as he did in the Crow's Nest Pass, when he obtained a large block of shares in the coal mines there. By getting control of the Granby, the Great Northern Railway, which is now building a branch to Phoenix, takes from the Canadian Pacific Railway an ore tonnage of two thousand daily.

Advertisements.



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NEWS OF THE PROVINCES.

ONTARIO.

The Union of Canadian Municipalities will this year meet in London on Sept. 20.

Mr. A. F. Sherman has been appointed to succeed the late Mr. Adam Harkness as postmaster at Iroquois.

The Hon. N. A. Belcourt, Speaker of the House of Commons, was presented on Tuesday evening last with an address expressive of the delight with which Ottawa Liberals viewed his selection as Speaker.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Sedgwick, who always acts for the Governor-General during his absence from Ottawa, is at present the signer of all vice-regal documents, while Lord Minto has gone fishing. His Excellency must return for the closing of parliament.

Dr. Moyse, dean of the Faculty of Arts of McGill University, and Dr. Tory, of the university staff, were in Toronto conferring with Ontario educational authorities last Tuesday, with a view to admitting McGill University graduates to teachers' standing in Ontario.

Mr. McNeil McKechnie, artist, of Toronto, was drowned on June 24 while canoeing along with Mr. Thomas Southworth, commissioner of colonization, down the rapids some five miles from Fort Metigami, a point on the height of land along which the Grand Trunk Pacific will cross Ontario. Two others in the canoe, which capsized, clung to the canoe and were saved. Mr. McKechnie tried to swim ashore.

Mr. James Gott, a farmer of the township of Watt, near Bracebridge, Ont., seventy years old, was found dead lying by the side of his horse, which was also dead, on Sunday, June 26. How the man met his death none could explain, though the horse probably had starved to death, penned in where there was probably neither water nor fodder.

Messrs. E. D. Smith, of Wentworth, and R. J. Graham, of Belleville, were before the Minister of Agriculture on Tuesday last at Ottawa, insisting on a law to compel steamship companies to observe proper precautions as to cold storage in the matter of carrying fruit to Great Britain.

Not many men will escape a call from lightning as did Mr. Mallory, a farmer residing near Marmora. He was making kindling near the stove, with a large butcher knife in his hand, on June 25. The lightning smashed the knife in three pieces, knocked Mr. Mallory down, tore the heel from the boot of Mr. Mallory's little daughter and knocked her down. Neither father nor daughter were hurt to any serious extent.

Mr. Gratton, a Roman Catholic lay teacher, has challenged the right of Christian Brothers to teach in Ontario. He declared that the separate school board had no right to engage the brothers to teach in Ontario. Justice MacMahon, in the High Court at Toronto, was disposed to take the same view. The Hon. N. A. Belcourt, Speaker of the House of Commons, opposed the motion of Mr. George F. Henderson, to prevent the brothers from coming into Ontario, and the result is awaited with great interest.

QUEBEC.

A young man named Prowse was drowned in Lake Massawippi on June 22. He was a stranger, an electrician in the employ of Mr. Atkinson.

The Hon. Mr. Parent and the Cabinet held a meeting at their offices in Montreal on Thursday, and heard a deputation from Beloeil, asking to be permitted to effect a loan of $40,000 to make an aqueduct. Mr. Blanchard, M.P.P. for Vercheres, introduced the deputation.

Mrs. G. W. Hill, of Montreal, who has been residing in Granby for the past year during the absence of her husband, who is in Paris, France, will join him there in the near future. Mr. Hill is engaged in modelling the monument in honor of the 'Strathcona Horse.'

Dr. Williams, of Sherbrooke, had an experience when his dog got into the box stall with his driving mare on Sunday week and a fight ensued. When the doctor and his man got there, after some work they were separated, when it was found that the animal needed the attention of a veterinary surgeon, and the dog was shot.

At Brownsburg, last Tuesday evening, during the course of the thunderstorm, Mr. H. Grandmaison and two other men were working in the yard of a house mixing plaster, when a lightning bolt struck and shattered the fence right alongside of them, completely dazing Mr. Grandmaison and one of the other men for some moments. The third man did not feel the shock.

Paul Boisvert, a brakeman in the employ of the Quebec Central Railway, fell dead from heart failure while at work at the Union station, Sherbrooke, on Saturday morning, June 25. He just signalled the train to go ahead and fell dead.

The C. P. R. station at Bedford had a narrow escape from destruction by fire during the heavy rain storm on June 25. One of the flashes of lightning followed the telegraph wires into the office, broke several of the wires and set the woodwork on fire. Mr. Homer Batchelier, express agent, promptly smothered the flames before much damage was done.

Last Tuesday Mr. and Mrs. Narcisse Therrien celebrated their golden wedding. They are both seventy-two years of age, and have lived in Windsor over 40 years. They have had eleven children, six of whom are living. Mr. Therrien is a well-known farmer of the Townships and a respected sitizen. He has been a lumber contractor and success has attended his business.

Mr. Nicholas Asselin, bookkeeper, and a party of friends were at Montmorency Falls on Jue 27, when Mr. Asselin, at the close of the day's amusement, went to the falls to get some water for the refreshments. He was next seen in the river, into which he must have slipped and was caught in an eddy and drowned before help could be had. The body was recovered on Tuesday morning.

Mr. Robert Ness, of Howick, arrived at the port of Montreal on Wednesday by the SS. 'Sicilian,' from Glasgow, with thirteen horses, consisting of nine Clydesdales, three Anglo-Norman and one hackney, selected from the best stables in England, Scotland and France, all landed in first-class order. The horses were provided with box stalls, nine feet square, a vast improvement on the old narrow stalls, requiring the animal to stand continually through the journey. Mr. Ness had a warm welcome home.

DOWN BY THE SEA.

Glace Bay had a bush fire on July 1 between Dominion Coal Mine No. 1 and Bridgeport, on the western side of the Wallace Road and near the Catholic cemetery. Prompt and energetic action saved the fire from destroying New Aberdeen, and the fire brigade were on duty all night.

A young son of Mr. John Fortune was accidentally shot by a small rifle in the hands of Mr. Ernest McNeil, whose shot had gone wide of the target, at the Bridgeport picnic rifle shooting range, on July 1. The boy was doing as well as could be expected at the St. Joseph's Hospital, Glace Bay, that evening.

An elderly man, Daniel McDonald, a coal hauler, from Bridgeport, was struck on Thursday night at Sydney by the incoming train from Glace Bay, as it was approaching the train line. McDonald's skull was fractured and his collar bone was broken, but on Friday night he bade fair to recover at the Brooklands Hospital.

Mr. George Isnor, of Quinpool road, while boating with his son and another man on the North-west Arm, at Halifax, on July 1, tried to catch an oar that had fallen overboard. He upset the boat and all three fell into the water. He managed to place his son on the upturned boat, and the other man also got upon it, but Isnor could not and was drowned.

North Sydney Junction, N.S., had a deplorable accident on the evening of July 1, when Mr. Harry Wolful, of Sydney, tried to board an outgoing train. He missed, and his right leg got a terrible crushing from the cars that passed over him before he could be picked up. He died in the evening. His wife was present when he was being medically attended to.

The locomotive and ten cars of No. 24 train, the Moncton and Truro freight, went off the track on July 1 in a cutting on Black River grade, between Springhill Junction and Salt Springs. As a result the road was badly blocked. Three auxiliary crews, one from Moncton, one from Truro, and one from Stellarton were required to clear the way. Passengers and baggage of both Montreal expresses, and the day express from St. John, were transferred, and there was a good deal of delay.

There appears to have been no solution of the mystery of the drowning of Mr. W. D. Ross, the well-known advocate, of Vancouver, whose brother brought his body through Montreal for burial at his home at Stanley Bridge, P. E. I. He had made appointments with friends some hours before his death, one with a P. E. I. man, who was the last that saw him alive, as far as could be learned. An accidental trip on the wharf side, and his head in contact with a log in the water with stunning effect, is the most likely theories advanced to account for the drowning. The funeral at Stanley Bridge, on June 22, was very largely attended. Services in the Presbyterian church were held by the Rev. Ewen MacDonald, assisted by the Rev. T. F. Fullerton. Both delivered eloquent and appropriate addresses, and the church was crowded to the doors. After the service at the church the Masons, of which deceased was a member, took charge of the remains, which were interred in Cavendish cemetery. At the grave the impressive ceremonials of the order formed part of the service. There were many beautiful floral tributes.

MANITOBA AND THE WEST.

Kellwood is to have a new post-office shortly, and Mr. Wood will be postmaster.

Regina cricketers beat the Indian Head Wanderers on June 22 at Regina by a score of 105 to 46.

Moosomin boasts now of 1,266 people, against 887 in 1896, which the town considers a handsome increase, and the crop prospects are good, too.

An Austin, Man., despatch states that the Hon. W. Clifford's mill will close on June 30, and that he is giving up the milling and elevator business there.

The camp of the Manitoba Dragoons at Brandon closed on July 1, and the men had a splendid holiday. They scored over fifty percent in the shooting.

Bethune, N.W.T., reports that land hunters are plentiful there and mentions that three young Englishmen have taken homesteads ten miles from there, where timber is plentiful and splendid duck and goose shooting may be had in the fall.

The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Reid left Lumsden for Pilot Mount, where Mr. Reid is to be Methodist minister. They were given a most hearty leave-taking and good wishes.

Mr. Horace Harvey, of Regina, Deputy-Attorney-General of the North-West, has been appointed to the new judgeship in the North-West Territories. He was Deputy Attorney-General for the North-West.

July 1 was a sad day at Ashcroft, B.C., where Mrs. George N. Barclay, eldest daughter of Judge Cornwall, died from having been bitten by a rattlesnake on the previous day. She had been picking flowers in the garden of Ashcroft Manor, when the snake attacked her and she never regained consciousness.

For a good many years the Canadian Government, with a proper spirit for the preservation of Fraser river salmon, refused to allow shore trap fishing. The United States government, a few miles to the south, permitted the trap fishing, which gave their canners an advantage, some claimed, of as much as eight or ten cents per fish. The Canadian fishermen had to use gill nets and employ boats each with a crew of two, sometimes three men. This season the first traps set on the Canadian side of the mouth of the Fraser river have been used, the government by legislation at this parliament having sanctioned their use. Messrs. Todd & Munde have had their traps set on Vancouver Island, and over six hundred salmon were taken in a few hours. The Canadian and United States fishermen are now on even terms, each in their own waters. The outcome will be interesting.

MONTREAL NEWS.

It is announced that on the occasion of the visit of the British Medical Association to Oxford on July 27, the honorary degree of D.Sc. will be conferred on Dr. T. G. Roddick, M.P., of Montreal, and Dr. William Osler, of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore.

On Wednesday the first of the cheap excursions to the North-West, arranged by the C. P. R., comprising eleven coaches, left the Windsor Street Station for the great Canadian grain belt. Along with them were quite a party of British immigrants.

Mr. John R. Turnbull, well known in Montreal, a railway contractor, was killed on Wednesday. A telegram to his sister, Mrs. R. C. Miller, from Winnipeg, announced the accident, without giving particulars.

Mr. C. H. White had a new dollar bill on exhibition in his shop window on St. Catherine street, among his trunks and Gladstone bags. Last Tuesday night a thief, bound to get the dollar, smashed the forty-dollar plate glass window to get it. He got it, and escaped.

The Anglican parish of the Ascension, which comprises Outremont and Montreal Annex, is to have a new church on Park avenue, near Fairmount avenue. The Rev. J. L. Flanagan, the pastor, is in a growing district, and the new church will replace his mission church, on Outremont avenue, which is too small for church needs.

A curious fire alarm was that on Wednesday morning, when a runaway horse knocked the fire alarm box from its perch on Basin street, and thus called out the firemen of that section. It was the means, at all events, of the box being repaired, or, at least, calling attention to it.

The tenth annual closing exercises of the Dominion College of Music were held on Thursday in the lecture room of the Y. M. C. A., which was crowded with friends of those receiving diplomas. Mr. R. R. Stevenson, president, presided, and the annual report of Mr. P. J. Illsley, registrar showed an increase from 38 candidates for examination in 1896 to 210 the present year.

The death of the Rev. Norman V. McLeod, at Burlington, Vt., tidings of which were received by his Montreal friends on Wednesday, caused much sorrow. While at his studies in Montreal Presbyterian College he did much missionary work, and just after graduating he survived in a weakened condition an operation for appendicitis. He was under treatment at Burlington when he died

On Wednesday a telegram from Ottawa announcing to the members of the Dry Goods' Association that the fine limit of the tariff change on woollen goods imported from Great Britain had been extended to August 31, was received with great satisfaction. The extension of time will cover the loss that otherwise would have fallen upon those who had purchased goods for delivery in the interim.

Anthony Decker, was on June 27 sentenced at Woodstock to five years in the Kingston penitentiary for counterfeiting. He was only released from the penitentiary on March 25 last. Charles Edward Higgins was arrested with Decker in a house on Peter street, Toronto, recently. Both are expert counterfeiters, and the officers found on them 500 $2 Dominion bills printed on one side only, and also a number of plates for five and ten dollar Molsons Bank bills. They were caught just in time.

The Eighty-fifth Regiment went into camp at Three Rivers, four hundred and twenty-five strong, on Tuesday morning last. They are commanded by Colonel des Troismaisons, and were transported to the camp by the steamer 'Berthier.' Besides the Eighty-fifth Battalion, there will be in camp the 83rd Battalion, Joliette; the 64th Battalion, of Valleyfield and Beauharnois; the 80th Battalion, of Nicolet, and the 11th Battalion, of Argenteuil. It is expected that over two thousand men will be under canvas. Lieut.-Colonel Gordon, D.O.C., will be in command.

The doors of the Canada Club were thrown open at noon on June 27, for the reception of members. This club was organized about a year ago and among its members are men well known in professional, commercial and political life. The club quarters are on the fifth floor of the Board of Trade and are fitted up in the most inviting and homelike manner; the main object of the new club is to afford a restful place, where gentlemen may spend an hour or two each day in social intercourse. The club quarters contain large and small dining halls, a parlor and lounging room and a billiard hall.

Mr. Percy Taylor, of the Royal Montreal Golf Club, won the amateur championship of the Royal Canadian Golf Association by defeating Mr. George S. Lyon, of the Lambton Club, Toronto, on the Dixie links, near Lachine, on Friday afternoon by three up and one to play. Taylor and Lyon were the winners of the semi-finals on Thursday afternoon. About two hundred spectators were present. Mr. Lyon played Mr. Hutchinson, while Mr. Taylor and Mr. Laird were paired together.

The closing exercises of the academic year at Laval University, on June 27 were the occasion of a brilliant gathering in the Promotion Hall of that instititon. Archbishop Bruchesi presided, surrounded by a numerous clergy. The vice-rector, Mgr. Archambault, delivered the closing address, and the reports of the deans of the law, medical and arts faculties were submitted, after which the general secretary, the Rev. Abbé Curotte, read the list of degrees during the year. The announcement was also made that, in the law faculty, the Meredith, Allan and Campbell prize had been secured by Mr. C. Bourgeois, and Mr. E. Leveille; the J. B. Larne prize by Mr. R. Beaulieu, and the J. Leduc prize by Mr. Henry Monk. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Mr. F. E. Meredith, a former graduate of the University; Mr. Joseph Beauchamp, Mr. P. B. Mignault and the Hon. L. P. Brodeur, Minister of Inland Revenue. The proceedings closed by an eloquent address by Archbishop Bruchesi.

CANADA FOREVER!

Dominion Day was Celebrated with Great Enthusiasm.

Dominion Day was celebrated everywhere with great happiness and much common sense by the Canadian people, who gathered, even in places far distant from our soil to celebrate the day. In Montreal, the chief city of the Dominion, except for the 'banners flying from the outward walls' of private as well as public buildings, none would have known that a great national event was being celebrated. The streets had a holiday appearance, with the banks closed and other evidences of quiet and an easing off of the bustle of life to be seen.

The parks and local picnic and excursion grounds were all well filled, and the pleasure steamers up and down the river also had their crowds of passengers, happy and eager for fresh scene and pure air.

The weather was at its best and there was an absence of the great heat that had recently prevailed. The light shower that fell late in the afternoon fortunately soon passed over and the day finished as satisfactorily as it had commenced.

It was the thirty-seventh celebration of the birthday of the Dominion. The British North America Act received the royal assent on March 29, 1867, and a proclamation issued May 22 fixed July 1 as the date for commemorating a union which has played so important a part in the progress of the country. Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and a little later Nova Scotia and British Columbia and Manitoba and the west, joined the federation, and now the whole of British North America, with the one exception of Newfoundland, is embraced.

IN LONDON.

NOTABLE SPEECHES BY NOTABLE MEN AT BANQUET IN HOTEL CECIL.

London, July 1.—The dinner held tonight in celebration of Dominion Day at the Hotel Cecil was a brilliant affair. Lord Strathcona presided. Among the notables present were the Dukes of Argyll and Marlborough, Lord Brassey, Lord Kelvin, Sir Charles Tupper, the Hon. G. H. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia; Sir H. G. Taschereau, the Attorney-General of Manitoba; Sir A. McCallum, the Hon. Sir F. Fremantle, the Archdeacon of London; the Rev. Dr. Milligan, the Rev. Dr. Warden, the Rev. Dr. Scrimger, the Rev. Dr. Herridge, Professor Osborne (Winnipeg), Mr. Geo. Anderson, Dr. Russell, Messrs. Yule and Wigmore, members of the bowlers' team; A. Baker, Sir T. Barlow, Mr. J. T. Colmer, Mr. Wal. Griffith, Captain Eaton, Justices Grantham, Forbes, the Rev. E. Gandier, Mr. C. Hanson, Mr. Howard, General Laurie, Messrs. A. Lang, D. Macmaster, C. F. Just, the Hon. R. Lemieux, Mr. J. K. Macdonalr, Sir A. Mackenzie, the Rev. J. Mackay, Montreal; Mr. E. H. Newcombe, Sir Gilbert Parker, Dr. Parkin, Principal Peterson, Messrs. W. T. Preston, H. S. Ross, J. Ross, the Hon. Chas. Russell, T. Skinner, the Hon. J. W. Taverner, the Hon. Mr. Turner, T. W. Watkins, Sir E. Young.

There were present as guests of Lord Strathcona fourteen delegates attending the conferences of the Alliance of Reformed Churches at Liverpool. Mr. Lyttelton should have replied to the toast of 'The Dominion,' but was prevented by his parliamentary duties. The Earl of Aberdeen and the Archbishop of Canterbury were detained by the coronation oath debate.

A hurricane of applause greeted the following message from Sir Wilfrid Laurier :—

MESSAGE FROM SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

'Please convey to your guests assembled to celebrate the thirty-seventh birthday of the Dominion the greetings of your fellow-countrymen across the sea. Canadians heartily join with their fellow-subjects to testify that Canada is prosperous, happy and loyal.'

Messages were also read from the Toronto Board of Trade, the National Club, Toronto. Dawson City cabled Sir Charles Tupper congratulations to a father of Confederation from Canada's golden north.'

THE TOASTS.

Sir H. G. Taschereau gracefully proposed the toast of 'The King.'

The Hon. Mr. Murray, in a neat speech, introduced the Imperial forces with the remark that in spite of criticism the Canadian forces in the Dominion were ever ready to respond to the Empire's call.

Sir F. Fremantle, replying, dwelt on the pride felt by the entire British navy in the appointment of Admiral Douglas to command at Portsmouth. General Laurie spoke of the readiness of Canadians to adopt military organization and their eagerness to fight Britain's battles.

The Duke of Marlborough, proposing 'The Dominion,' said the day of the expression 'cut the painter' had passed, only a tiny, small and insignificant section in Britain failed to share the hopes and desires of the Dominion. There had been a strong controversy going on as to preferential tariffs. Some considered that the ties of friendship, loyalty and sympathy which existed between the Mother Country and Canada should not be substituted by a commercial union of any character; others, and he was one of them, thought that if a commercial union were possible it would not be as a substitute for our present relationship, but be an additional token that the union was both real and substantial, (applause). It was not for him to say whether we should by arrangement of our traditional fiscal policy endeavor to develop the great resources of the Dominion. That was one of the matters for the future alone to decide. Upon the solution of such a question a constitutional decision would have to be taken. (Applause.) Before we could possibly know whether such a policy was within practical politics the final judgment of the people of England would have to be ascertained. (Applause.) But whether by any artificial process we were able to stimulate a great productive power in Canada or whether we were not it was quite clear that in the natural order of things Canada, in spite of any arrangements of a fiscal character, was bound to become in the future one of the greatest food producing countries the world had known. (Loud applause.) Englishmen were proud of Canada's surtax on German sugar, which had more than doubled the intercolonial trade between the West Indies and the Dominion, while the price of sugar in Canada had not increased. Two of the most striking heritages of the British Empire were India, with the full pomp and glamor of the East, and Canada, with a grand future. Kipling's 'Lady of the Snows' was a libel on the country. He should have referred to the summer whenever Canadians sat beneath the pleasant shade of the beautiful maple leaf. (Great cheering.) He introduced Lord Strathcona, equally beloved in England as in Canada, and bound by ties of fast friendships between every one residing in the British Empire.

LORD STRATCONA.

Deafening cheering, and the singing of 'For he's a jolly good fellow,' prevented Lord Strathcona from speaking for some minutes. He declared that Mr. Lyttelton was a worthy successor of Mr. Chamberlain, that great friend of the Empire. He recapitulated the industrial glories of Canada, and expressed the belief that at the end of the present century the population of Canadia would equal the present population of the United States. He prophesied that then the relations of Canada, Great Britain and the United States would be closer than at present.

GRANARY OF THE EMPIRE.

The Attorney-General of Manitoba, proposing 'Our Guests,' said he spoke for that part of Canada which was aspiring to become the granary of the Empire. During Lord Lorne's goverenorship Canada had begun to think imperially. He thought he was speaking for Canadians when he advised that the future policy of the Empire should be more consolidation than acquisition.

The Duke of Argyll, proposing the health of the chairman, said he represented a country which always found room for everybody. Every one felt stronger and younger from a residence in Canada.

Lady Strathcona, after the banquet, received a thousand guests at the Royal Institute of Painters.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The Best Guide to World's Fair.—The handsome publication which the Grand Trunk Railway System has issued descriptive of the World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo., has been very much admired by all who have seen it, and the Company are deluged with requests for copies of the publication. The book is a very useful one, giving as it does a brief, though comprehensive description of the $50,000,000 Fair, including the best maps of the World's Fair Grounds, the City of St. Louis and the Grand Trunk Railway System showing variable routes to and from the 'Ivory City.' No one should miss securing a copy, which will be sent by Mr. J. Quinlan, D.P.A., Bonaventure Station, on receipt of four cents in stamps.

Advertisements.



Local Treatment for Women's Disorders.



The health we enjoy depends very largely upon how the blood circulates in our bodies; in other words, if we have perfect circulation, we will have perfect health.

There is a constant wearing out of the tissues in every part of the body. The blood flowing through the veins, carries off this waste or dead matter, while the blood coming from the heart, through the arteries, brings the fresh new living tissue, the essence of the food we have digested, to replace what has been carried off. This constant wearing out and expelling of the dead matter, and the replacing of it with new matter, atom by atom, goes on day and night, until in about 7 years a complete change has been effected. Thus, every man and woman has an entirely different body in every particle of it from what he or she had 7 years before.

It sometimes happens, however, from a variety of causes that the blood becomes congested in certain portions of the body. This means that the blood-vessels in those parts become weakened and the circulation in that section of the body becomes sluggish and stagnant. The consequence is that the dead matter in that part of the body is only partially carried away, and that but little of the new vital matter is introduced there to build up and strengthen the tissues and nerves.

This condition invariably exists in all cases of female disorders. The dead matter retained in the circulation, which should have been expelled, causes irritation and inflammation of the delicate membrane, and oppresses the nerve centres. This condition is the cause of the grievous physical and mental suffering which accompanies female troubles.

To obtain relief it is evident that the first thing to be done is to get rid of the dead matter, which is being held in the circulation. If this dead matter is allowed to remain there, a species of blood-poisoning will result, and Nature will endeavor to get rid of it by forming ulcers, tumors, etc.

The above explanation will also show why ORANGE LILY is so successful in curing this condition. It is a local treatment, and is applied direct to the affected organs. Its curative elements are absorbed into the congested tissue, and from the very start the dead matter begins to be discharged. A feeling of immense relief, both mental and physical, accompanies it, and the improvement is constant and positive. This feature of the expelling of the dead matter is always present to a greater or less extent, and in some cases it is so marked as to be amazing. The case described in the following letter is not exceptional:

Dr. Cooney.—I am thankful to Mrs. F. E. Currah, your Canadian representative, for my health, restored by your wonderful remedy I have suffered for 17 years, but not so bad until 3 years ago. Then I had a doctor who told me I had a tumor and could live no more than a year. If I went through an operation I would not live through it. A year later I sent for him again, and he gave me up to die. My husband then sent for another doctor, who performed an operation, and it did me much good. I doctored with him 3 or four months, but became so bad again that I thought I could live no longer, and I began to long to die. One day my husband came home and threw a slip of paper to me with Mrs. Currah's address, and told me a lady had advised him to write to her for a treatment that would cure me. I said it was too late, that I would die anyway. I could not lift a teacup without hurting me. Then the first doctor told me I was worse than ever. However, my husband sent for Orange Lily, and the third treatment brought away one tumor. Others followed, until 7 tumors had been expelled, 3 large ones and 4 small ones. I know if it had not been for Orange Lily I would have died, for I could not live much longer. I would have thought it cheap at one hundred dollars for a month's treatment instead of one dollar. It is worth its weight in gold. Mrs. Geo. Lewis, Huntsville, Ont.

The above letter is published with Mrs. Lewis's permission. All letters received are treated as being sacredly confidential, but occasionally some patient feels so grateful for being cured that she is willing to make the matter known for the benefit and encouragement of her suffering sisters.

Orange Lily is a positive, scientific remedy for all the disorders of the female functions. As explained above, these troubles are of local origin, and require local treatment. It is just as sensible to take medicine internally for female troubles as it would be to take medicine internally for a bruise, a boil or an ulcerated tooth. In all these cases some dead matter is being retained, and the cure is effected by employing local methods for expelling the dead matter. Orange Lily has antiseptic, soothing and healing properties, and also tones up and invigorates the blood vessels and nerves.

I am so anxious that every suffering woman may satisfy herself, without cost to her, that Orange Lily will cure her, that I hereby make the following

FREE TRIAL OFFER.

I will send, without charge, to every reader of this notice who suffers in any way from any of the troubles peculiar to women, if she will send me her address, enough of the Orange Lily treatment to last her 10 days. In many cases this trial treatment is all that is necessary to effect a complete cure, and in every instance it will give very noticeable relief. If you are a sufferer, you owe it to yourself, to your family, and to your friends, to take advantage of this offer, and get cured in the privacy of your home, without doctors' bills or expense of any kind.

Should any lady desire medical advice or information on any special feature of her case, I will be happy to refer her letter to the eminent specialist in women's diseases, Dr. D. M. Cooney, President of the Cooney Medical Institute, Detroit, Mich., and he will answer her direct. Dr. Cooney is the discoverer of Orange Lily, and has had over 30 years' experiences in the treatment of these diseases. No charge will be made for this medical advice. Address, enclosing 3-cent stamps, Mrs. Frances I. Currah, Windsor, Ont.

COMMERCIAL.

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

WEEK'S SUMMARY SHOWS AN AVERAGE BUSINESS IN PROCESS—GOOD CROPS ARE REPORTED EVERYWHERE.

'Witness' Office,
Monday Morning, July 4.

On the whole business has been fairly lively in wholesale circles during the past week, the volume of business comparing favorably with that of a year ago. Remittances are fairly active, and country produce is reported to be in a most satisfactory condition. The various crop reports from the wheat centres continue to speak in highest terms of the possibilities of a record year. The Canadian Northern Railway's bulletin shows continued growth of wheat and other cereals. The report also indicates that there will be a heavy crop of hay, and an excellent crop of root vegetables. The crops in the vicinity of Hartney are reported to be particularly fine, and at Ulawanesa grain is in short blades. The weather has been generally fine, and crops in splendid condition along the line of the C.P.R. During the week the heaviest rainfall was confined to points in Southern Manitoba and along the Prince Albert branch. Some places had as much as thirty hours of rainfall, but over the greater portion of the country the storms were light and of short duration. The average height of the grain is from 12 to 20 inches, though some fields show a much larger growth. The grain is heavy on the ground, and of an excellent color.

The export trade is rather backward in most lines. This is mainly due to the great depression existing at the present time in England, and to the heavy receipts to that market from other countries. Importers are, therefore, less inclined to buy heavily, or even, in many cases, to respond to cabled advices from this side. The exports of hay to the United Kingdom last week were unusually high, being almost 40,000 bales, as against 6,000 for the corresponding week last year.

RENEWED ACTIVITY IN FLOUR.

There has been a revival in the export trade for Manitoba grades of flour, but the business has been a long way short of millers' expectations. One large firm in the city say that their shipments are only about 25 percent of what would be considered an active export business. Western millers are shipping on through bills of lading, which, though adding to the export figures, is of no material benefit to Montreal shippers.

A fair local business is being done in Manitoba grades, and there is also a good business passing in Ontario grades on local account. The market is fairly steady.

MILL FEED QUIET.

Mill feed is quiet, and there is not much doing except in a jobbing way. There is considerable cutting going on in bran. Millers find it better to sell at a sacrifice than to store the stocks until business revives. We quote Ontario bran at $16.50 to $17, and Manitoba at $17 in bags.

There has been a change for the better the last few days in the trade for oats. This has been more apparent in local trade than in export.

The market for rolled oats is steady at $2.32½ for bags, and $4.90 per barrel on track.

WEAK FEELING IN HAY.

There is a weak feeling in the market for baled hay, and prices have declined from 25c to 50c per ton. Business in this line has been very satisfactory, owing to the good demand on both local and export account. The recent decline is on account of farmers being anxious to clear old stocks, and a few accumulations have been reported in consequence.

NEW POTATOES COMING.

Old potatoes of fair quality are worth from 50c to 60c per 90 lbs. on track; it is possible to make a deal at 10c less than this figure. The market is on the verge of new stocks, and prices of old potatoes will be influenced to even a greater extent than at present. There have been considerable receipts of new Canadian potatoes, and although small they find a ready market.

CHEESE MARKET ADVANCES.

Notwithstanding heavy stocks of cheese in the city, heavy daily receipts, a continued large production in the country, and a disinterested English market, the prices have advanced ½ to ⅝ cents during the week. It is thought in most quarters that this is but a temporary flurry, and that there will be a reaction sooner or later. The conditions of the trade at present certainly do not promise high prices. The stocks that are held in Montreal must be enormous, and there does not seem to be any immediate likelihood of them being cleared as even when an order is placed it is usually of a hand-to-mouth type. Advices from the other side say that there are large accumulations there and they expect that present prices in the country will not last much longer. The advice also says that any attempt at a further advance will mean a serious reaction later on.

It is rather strange that although everything tends to easier prices that nearly all the offerings on the country boards were bought up at about 8 cents, a few thousand boxes selling at a fraction less, but the greater part at 8c to 8 1-16c. This would suggest that the large dealers considered cheese a good investment at these prices. It would seem that factorymen also appreciate this as they have been firm on the 8c mark and have invariably shown a disposition to withdraw rather than sell at a lower price.

A Liverpool cable advice quotes white at 37s 6d. and colored at 38s 6d. Receipts for the week were 71,713 boxes.

BUTTER UNCHANGED.

There is very little change in the butter market since last week, prices are fairly steady though, but there is very little business passing. At the country boards on Saturday 17¾c was the prevailing price. There are several enquiries but bids do not permit of much business passing as they are much lower than present quotations. Importers will take all they can get at 17½c for finest grades, but prices at country points will not permit of any business being done at that rate. It is difficult to make sales above 17½c for finest. There really cannot be much complaint with present prices, they are decidedly cheap and should be worthy of a little more attention from importers. Receipts for the week were 17,277 pkgs.

EGGS QUIET.

There is not much activity in the egg market. Receipts are being nicely adjusted, however, to the demand, and there are few accumulations to speak of. Purchases of straight gathered stock have been made at 14½c, but as a rule the market for that grade is fairly firm at 15c.

PROVISIONS INACTIVE.

The provision market has gone off a bit owing to the warm weather affecting consumption. Our quotations for live hogs are 5c to 5¼c weighed off cars. The prices for dressed stock are unaltered although the market is much easier. There is no other change in the provision market.

The cattle markets have been rather quiet this week: this has been more pronounced since Monday when shippers bought up everything that was good and paid very high prices for them. The price given for stall-fed cattle reached as high as 5¾c. This stock is getting scarce, but grass-fed are now beginning to come in in good condition, the prices ranging from 4¼c to 4½c for best. A few heavy fat hogs sold at 4¼c to 4½c, and piggy sows brought 4 cents.

GRAIN—Oats, 35½c to 37c for No. 2 in store here; No. 3, 35¼c; corn, American yellow, No. 2, 61c to 62c; No. 3, 59c; white No. 2, 59c to 60c; buckwheat, 59c to 60c.

FLOUR—Manitoba patents, $4.90; seconds $4.60; strong bakers, $4.00 to $4.10; winter wheat patents, $4.75 to $4.80; Ontario straight rollers, $4.60 to $4.70; in wood, $2.20 to $2.25, in bags; rolled oats, $4.32½ per bag, $4.90 per barrel.

MILL FEED—Ontario bran in bulk at $16.50 to $17; shorts, $18.50 to $19; Manitoba bran, in bags, $17; shorts, $19.

BEANS — Choice primes, $1.35 to $1.40 per bushel; $1.30 in car lots.

PROVISIONS—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $17.50 to $18; light short cut, $17 to $17.50; American fat backs, $17.50; compound lard, 6½c to 7c; Canadian lard, 6¾c to 7¼c; kettle rendered, 8½c to 9½c, according to quality; hams, 11c to 13c; bacon, 12c to 13c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $7.50; live hogs, $5 to $5.35, weighed off cars.

EGGS—Select new laid, 17c; straight gathered, candled, 15c; No. 2, 13½c to 14c.

BUTTER—Fancy grades, 17½c to 17¾c; ordinary finest, 16½c to 17c; western dairy, 14c to 14½c.

CHEESE—Ontario, 8c; best Quebec at 7¾c.

ASHES—Firsts, $6.10; pearl, $7 to $7.50 per 100 lbs.

HONEY—White clover, 15c per section; in ten pound tins, 8c; in 70 pound tins, 7c to 7½c; buckwheat, 1c. less.

MAPLE SYRUP—Per wine gallon, 50c to 55c in tins; 5c per lb. in wood; sugar, 8c.

PURE MAPLE SUGAR—7½c to 8c.

HAY—No. 1, $10 to $10.50; No. 2, $9.50 to $10; clover, $7 to $7.50; clover mixed, $7.75 to $8 per ton in car lots.

POTATOES—70c to 75c per bag in car lots.

DAIRY PRODUCE EXPORTS.

CHEESE SHIPMENTS IMPROVE—GREAT FALL OFF IN BUTTER.

Cheese shipments for the week ending June 24 were of a most satisfactory nature. The total for the week was 72,204 boxes, an improvement on the previous week of over 7,000 boxes. Shipments for the corresponding week last year were only 660 boxes ahead of these figures, which are ahead of those of 1902 by a few hundred boxes. On the season's returns, figuring from May 1, there has been a decrease of 140,000 boxes on last year's trade, and a decrease of 50,000 on the figures of 1902. This may not seem satisfactory on first sight, but this season so far has been quite up to previous years from a production point of view. It is well known that large stocks are being held in Montreal, and when the market is more favorable these stocks will be unloaded and the season's average will then resume a more reassuring aspect.

Butter shipments do not by any means show a healthy state of affairs. The returns for the week ending June 20 showed the export business to be in a very flourishing state; last year's figures were beaten, and the shipments were rapidly nearing the high figures of 1902. This week the total shipments for week ending June 24, only amounted to 6,601 packages, being a decrease of about 75 percent on the previous week's figures.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES.—July 1.

A beautiful Dominion Day did not prevent a large number of the farmers and nearly all the market gardeners from bringing loads of produce to the markets, where, during the early part of the morning, a busy crowd of buyers were in a hurry to make their purchases without waiting to dispute about the prices. As the day advanced the buyers grew scarce and some things, such as potatoes, cucumbers, radishes and lettuce, were offered at pretty low figures. Old potatoes, which sold for near one dollar per 80-lb bag six weeks ago, were now offered at 40c the bag; cucumbers that brought 40c per dozen early in the morning, afterwards sold at 30c and even less. There was more buckwheat than on any day since sleighing time and though $1.10 per bag was the general price asked, less would be taken; green peas and green beans of wonderful good quality for so early in the season were offered at 75c to $1.00 the bushel. Montreal strawberries were plentiful and sold at 7c to 10c the small box. Fairly good new potatoes sold at about 50c the half bushel.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, July 4.

About 350 head of butchers' cattle, 30 milch cows, 80 calves and 400 sheep and lambs, were offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were present in large numbers, but they bought sparingly, as the supplies were not large, and higher prices were asked all round. Prime beeves, partially grass fed, sold at 5c to 5½c per lb.; pretty good cattle from 3¾c to 4¾c, and the common stock, 2¾c to 3½c per lb. A very fine calf was sold for $15, and 13 others for $117; common veals sold at $2.50 to $6 each. Shipping sheep sold at 3¾c to 4c per lb., and the others from 3c to 3½c do.; lambs sold at $2.50 to $4.50 each. Some of the milch cows were very fine large milkers, but no sales were reported during the early part of the day. Good lots of fat hogs sold at about 5¼c per lb.

RAIL AND CANAL RECEIPTS.

	G.T.R.	C.P.R.	Canal.
Wheat, bush	10,675	....	164,749
Corn, bush	....	....	77,142
Peas, bush	....	1,372	....
Oats, bush	3,694	3,352	7,620
Barley, bush	3,782	2,195	13,326
Flour, brls	1,470	1,149	....
Meal, brls	....	297	....
Eggs, cases	658	220	30
Butter, pkgs	1,095	832	21
Cheese, bxs	12,304	8,571	1,625
Lard, pkgs	9,040	800	....
Meats, pkgs	104	92	....
Hams and Bacon, pkgs	....	8	....
Leather, rolls	24	124	....
Raw hides	14	534	....

THE WORLD'S WHEAT OUTLOOK.

June 28.

United Kingdom—The weather the past week has been favorable. Most of the crop is thin.

France—Wheat prospects are brilliant, and a large yield is expected.

Germany—Further rains the past week have relieved the drought.

Russia—In the south-west there are in some districts continued complaints regarding winter wheat, but spring wheat is generally in a fair condition. Prospects in the Azoff districts are mostly fair.

Roumania—The position of wheat remains unchanged. Corn prospects have been improved by rains, but more are needed.

North Africa—The wheat harvest has been hindered by rains, but a large yield is still expected.

RATES ON PRODUCE.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION REPLY TO FARMERS' COMPLAINTS.

Toronto, Ont., June 28.—Before the railway commission this morning Mr. J. W. Loud, for the railway, replied to the complaints of the Farmers' Association as advanced by Messrs. J. Lockie Wilson and W. D. Gregory. The complaint that Ontario millers are given lower rates for grain products than farmers get for grain in Toronto was explained thus: The miller has already paid four to five cents per 100 lbs. on the grain, to get it to the mill. The ex-lake rate from Ontario ports, such as Goderich and Collingwood to the sea, he explained, is fixed by water competition from Chicago and Duluth, and, therefore, Ontario farmers can scarcely expect this rate, especially as western grain has already paid to get into Chicago and Duluth. The question of cattle rates was next taken up. The rate from Chicago to New York and Chicago to Montreal is 28 cents. The highest rate from Ontario is 25 cents. Mr. Loud pointed out that although the rate from Detroit is also 25 cents, there is no competition from that point, no Michigan cattle being sent to the seaboard. Ontario's competition comes from the western states, and these cattle pay to get into Chicago as well as the 28 cents to the sea.

CHEESE BOARDS.

PRICES WELL MAINTAINED ON COUNTRY BOARDS.

Ingersoll, Ont., June 28.—Offerings, 300 boxes of June make. All sold at 7½c.

Woodstock, Ont., June 29—Offerings were 5,000 boxes. The highest bid was 7¾c, and at this figure 1,000 boxes were sold. The offerings were the last three weeks of June. The salesmen asked 8c. Eighteen buyers were present.

Vankleek Hill, June 30.—Boarded, 1,749 boxes of white and 313 colored. All sold on the board except 600 boxes, for which permission was given to sell on the street. Eight and one-eighth cents was the ruling price. McGregor bid 8c, with no sales. Pitt raised it to 8 1-16c, and at this figure McGregor got 444 boxes white at 8 1-16c, and 100 boxes of colored at 8 1-8c. McRae got 73 boxes at 8 1-16c. Welsh then bid 8 1-8c, and at this figure he got 505 boxes. Fennett got 40 boxes. There were seven buyers present: McGregor, McRae, Welsh, Pitt, Bennett, Fraser and Marsten.

Brockville, Ont., June 30.—Offerings, 957 white and 2,671 colored. The bidding was at first very dull, running from 7c to 7½c, 7 9-16c, 7¾c, and 7⅞c, and sticking at the latter figure for nearly an hour, until finally Bissell offered 8c, which it was thought would clear the board. Earle advocated the advisability of giving Mr. Bissell the total registration. On the first call of 8c, Mr. Bissell only succeeded in getting 754 boxes, and on the second call an additional 60. Other buyers took a dip in, the purchasers being Derbyshire and Webster. On the curb business was active at 8c, the buyers getting their usual lots as follows, Derbyshire, 2,500; Bissell, 1,700; Murphy, 1,100; Patton, 600; Dickey, 900; Everets, 1,000; Earle, 500; Laing, 400. J. F. Sauve was introduced as representing F. Fowler, Montreal.

Farnham, Que., July 1.—Eleven factories offered 805 boxes of cheese and 87 boxes of butter to-day. Butter sold at 17⅝c; cheese, 7⅞c. Sales as follows: Hodgson, 115 cheese, and 50 boxes of butter; Fowler, 732 cheese; Ayer, 133 cheese; Lovell & Christmas, 45 cheese. Unsold, 80 cheese, and 37 boxes of butter.

Perth, Ont., July 1.—On the cheese market here to-day there were offered 2,104 boxes of white cheese and 776 boxes of colored. All were sold for 8c. The buyers present were: Bissell, Webster and Everetts.

Ottawa, Ont., July 1.—At the Ottawa cheese board this afternoon 814 boxes of white and 180 colored were sold for 8 1-8c, ⅛c above the price paid here last week. The offerings were 2,032 cases of white, and 734 colored. Of that sold Lovell & Christmas purchased 716 boxes of white and 180 colored, and Alexander, of Montreal, was the buyer of 98 boxes of white. Bidding was fairly brisk.

Cowansville, July 2.—Thirty-five factories offered 2,886 boxes of cheese and 27 creameries offered 2,214 boxes of butter. Hodgson bought 378 boxes cheese at 7⅝c; F. Fowler, 311 at 7⅝c; D. A. McPherson, 167 at 7⅝c; H. H. Hibbard, 344 at 7⅝c; A. W. Grant, 90 at 7⅝c; J. Alexander, 47 at 7⅝c; balance unsold. Hodgson Bros. bought 290 boxes of butter at 17⅝c, and 46 at 17⅜c; Lovell & Christmas, 430 at 17⅝c, and 170 at 17⅜c; A. W. Grant, 346 at 17⅛c; Orpe, 140 at 17½c; J. Alexander, 80 at 17⅜c; J. Dalrymple, 33 at 17⅜c; balance unsold. Twelve buyers present.

Cornwall, Ont., July 3.—Boarded, 2,347 boxes, of which 1,107 were white and 1,240 colored. All sold, but one small lot, at 8 1-8c. J. P. McGregor got 65 for Lovell & Christmas; J. A. Welsh, 574 for James Alexander; N. Pitt, 395 for Willer & Riley; J. A. McRae, 899 for Hodgson Brothers; A. Logan, 319 for the Ayer Company, Limited. At this date last year, 2,322 sold at 8⅝c to 8¾c.

Belleville, Ont., July 2.—Forty factories offered 4,520 white and 155 colored. Sales: Hodgson Brothers, 1,140; Magrath, 400, and Sprague, 250, all at 8 1-16c; balance selling on street at 8c to 8 1-16c. Principally the latter figure.

Watertown, N.Y., July 2.—Cheese sales, 10,000 at 7⅝c to 7¾c for large, with latter price ruling.

Date.	Board.	Offerings.	Sales.	Price.
June				
28—Campbellford		1,730	1,730	7 11-16
28—Ingersoll		300	300	7⅞
29—Stirling		1,155	1,155	7 15-16—8
29—Picton		1,707	1,707	7 13-16
29—Woodstock		5,000	1,000	7⅞
30—Brockville		8,700	8,700	8
30—Madoc		1,150	1,650	8
30—Brantford		3,115	2,790	7⅞—8 1-16
30—Kingston		1,400	1,400	8 1-16
30—Iroquois		1,190	1,190	8
30—Vankleek Hill		2,062	2,062	8 1-8—1-16
30—Winchester		2,016	2,016	8
30—Tweed		765	765	8
July				
1—Farnham		805	725	7¼
1—Napanee		2,430	2,430	8 1-16
1—Perth		2,880	2,850	8
1—Ottawa		2,766	904	8 1-8
2—Huntingdon		407	407	8
2—Belleville		4,575	4,675	8—8 1-16
2—London		3,220	3,220	7⅞
2—Cowansville		2,856	1,317	7⅝
2—Cornwall		2,347	2,300	8 1-8

BUTTER SALES.

July			
1—Farnham	87	87	8⅝
2—Huntingdon	682	682	17¾
2—Cowansville	2,214	1,535	17¾—17⅝
Financial		1¾	.5

BUTTER DEMAND IN ENGLAND.

London, July 2.—The demand for butter is gradually extending, but imports are not yet in great volume. Choicest, 86s to 88s; cheese, new, 39s to 40s.

EXPORT SHIPMENTS.

The shipments of live stock from the port of Montreal to English ports for the month of June, 1904, were cattle, 17,153; sheep, 3,916; horses, 67. In cattle there was an increase of over 2,000 head at the figures for June, and about a similar increase of sheep for the same period.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Toronto, June 30.—One hundred and four loads in to-day, including 970 cattle, 2,500 hogs, 2,280 sheep and lambs and 221 calves. Export cattle, choice, $5.00 to $5.75; export cattle, medium, $5.15 to $5.40; export bulls, $4.25 to $4.50; export cows, $3.75 to $4.25; butchers' cattle, choice, $4.70 to $5.00; butchers' cattle medium, $4.00 to $4.50; butchers' cattle, common, $3.50 to $3.75; feeders, short keep, $4.30 to $4.60; feeders, medium, $4.00 to $4.25; stockers, $3.50 to $3.90; milch cows, each, $25 to $45; export ewes, $3.90 to $4.15, firm; export bucks, $3 to $3.25, firm; cull sheep, $2.50 to $3.50 each, dull; lambs, $3.25 to $4.25 each, firm; calves, 3½c to 5¼c per lb. or $2 to $10 each, steady.

All sold, trade good, prospects steady. Hogs, singers, $5.10; thick fats and lights, $4.85 off cars.

Trade good for butchers' cattle and expert cattle. Milch cows, slow trade, unless for very choice.

East Buffalo, June 30.—Cattle receipts, 300 head; light demand, steady; prices unchanged.

Veals, receipts, 125 head; steady, $4.25 to $5.50.

Hogs, receipts, 4,300 head, dull, 5c to 10c lower; heavy, $5.50 to $5.55; mixed, $5.50; Yorkers, $5.40 to $5.50; pigs, $5.20 to $5.25; roughs, $4.60 to $4.75; stags, $2.00 to $3.50; dairies, $5.15 to $5.40.

Sheep and lambs, receipts, 2,000 head; yearlings, steady; others, 10c to 25c lower; lambs, $5.00 to $7.00; yearlings, $5.75 to 6.00; wethers, $4 50 to $4.75; ewes, $3.50 to $3.65; sheep mixed, $2.00 to $4.00.

Chicago, June 30.—Cattle receipts, 6,500; market steady; good to prime steers, $5.40 to $6.55; poor to medium, $4.50 to $5.40; stockers and feeders, $2.50 to $4.35; cows, $1.50 to $4.50; heifers, $2.00 to $5.00; canners, $1.50 to $2.50; bulls, $1.75 to $4.25; calves, $2.50 to $5.75; Texas fed steers, $4.60 to $5.10.

Hogs, receipts, 21,000; market steady to 5c higher; mixed and butchers, $5.15 to $5.30; good to choice heavy, $5.25 to $5.35; rough heavy, $5.05 to $5.25; light, $5.10 to $5.25; bulk of sales, $5.20 to $5.30.

Sheep receipts, 10,000; sheep and lambs, steady; good to choice wethers, $4.25 to $4.90; fair to choice mixed, $3.25 to $4.25; native lambs, $3.50 to $7.10.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

Edinburgh, June 30.—Messrs. John Swan & Son's weekly report on the live stock trade says:—The number of fat cattle on offer this week has been very large, and the quality exceptionally good. There has been a large attendance of buyers from all parts, and trade has been good, although the extreme rates of last week would hardly be maintained. There was a fair show of fat cows, and they met a very dear trade. Fat sheep and lambs were offered in smaller numbers, and they met a dearer market at prices favoring consigners. Ewes also made more money. A fair number of calves and pigs both met a better trade. In the store market there has been a very small supply of sheep, and the quality generally has been indifferent. For all classes there has been a good demand, and high prices easily obtained. Store cattle have been offered in average numbers for the time of year. For the best class of bullocks in condition and good stirks there has been a fairly good inquiry, and most of the cattle have been sold at fairly good prices. There was a small show of milch cows, and they met a very dull trade, lower prices having to be taken. Quotations:—Extreme top price of best bullocks per live cwt., 38s 6d to 40s; current, 36s 6d to 38s 6d. Mutton, 8d to 11d per lb.

London, June 30.—To-day's supply of beasts, compared with Monday last, showed increase of 70, supply including some grass-fed beasts from midland counties, season for which is just about to commence. Trade for both prime and second quality was slow, nevertheless salesmen were able to maintain late rates. Fat butchering cows and bulls, notwithstanding shorter supply, met somewhat limited enquiry. Sale top rates, per 8 lbs., 90 to 95 stone, Herefords, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; 90 stone polled Norfolks, 4s 8d; exceptional, 4s 10d; 100 stone Lincoln shorthorns, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; 90 stone fat cows, 3s 6d to 3s 8d. Arrivals—170 Irish, 517 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex, 283 midland, home and western counties, 10 Devon. Decrease of 1,219 in sheep market. Trade for wedder sheep ruled extremely slow, rates in some cases favoring buyers to extent of 2d per 8 lbs. Ewes rather firmer with upward tendency in value. Little demand for lambs, consequently sales had to be forced, even at a decline of 2d per 8 lbs. Quotations, per 8 lbs.—Beasts, 3s 10d to 4s 10d; sheep, 3s 10d to 4s; lambs, 5s 8d to 6s 10d. Total supply—Beasts, 980; sheep and lambs, 8,240.

Liverpool, June 30.—Cattle, 265; sheep and lambs, 8,583. Best beast, 6½d to 7d; second, 5¾d to 6¼d; thirds, 4½d to 5¼d. Best Scotch sheep, 8½d to 9d; other sorts, 7d to 8d; lambs, 9d to 9½d. An increase of 44 cattle, and of 843 sheep and lambs. Demand good for all classes at about late rates.

ONTARIO MARKETS.

Toronto, July 4.—Wheat—Owing to the fact that the American markets were closed, the local markets were dull, and prices are unchanged. The offerings are light; the demand is moderate, and the market is steady. Local buyers are quoting 98c for No. 2 red and white, and holders are asking 99c to 99c west and east. Goose is steady at 76c for No. 2 east; and spring is steady at 83c for No. 2 east. Manitoba wheat is steady; there is scarcely any No. 1 hard offering, and it is quoted nominally at 91½c to 92c, and No. 1 northern is quoted at 91c; No. 2 northern at 89c, and No. 3 northern at 84c. All the Georgian Bay ports, and 6c more grinding in transit. Flour is quiet in the absence of much inquiry for export lots, which are quoted at $3.55 to $3.60 for cars of 90 percent winter wheat patents in buyers' bags, west or east; choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is steady at $4.80 for cars of Hungarian patents, $4.50 for second patents, and $4.40 for strong bakers, bags included, on the track, Toronto.

Mill Feed is easier. Cars of shorts are quoted at $16.50 to $17, and bran at $15 in bulk, west or east. Manitoba mill feed is quoted at $19 for cars of shorts, and $18 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley—The market is very dull at 41c for No. 2, 39c for No. 3 extra, and 37c for No. 3, west or east.

Buckwheat is nominal at $4.50 for No. 2 west or east.

Rye is steady at 57c to 58c for No. 2 west or east.

Corn is quiet at 65½c for cars of Canada west; American is steady at 57c for No. 2 yellow; 56c for No. 3 yellow, and 55c for No. 3 mixed on the track, Toronto.

Oats are steady; No. 1 white are quoted at 32½c, and No. 2 white at 32c east; No. 2 white are quoted at 31½c west.

Rolled oats are steady at $4.50 for cars of bags, and $4.75 for barrels, on the track, Toronto; 25c more for broken lots here, and 40c more for broken lots outside.

Peas are steady at 61c to 62c for No. 2 west or east.

Butter—The receipts are quiet liberal. There is a much better demand for choice lots of fresh made June butter than ony other descriptions. Low grade and medium butter are moving slowly. Prices for fresh made choice lots are steady. Others are easier. Creamery prints 17c to 18c; do., solids, 15c to 16c; dairy tubs, good to choice, 11c to 13c; do., inferior grades, 10c to 11c; dairy pound rolls, good to choice, 11c to 13c; do., large rolls, 11c to 12c; do., poor to medium, 9c to 10c.

Eggs—The receipts are fair; there is a moderately good demand for this season, and the market is steady at 15c for new laid, and 12c to 12½c for seconds.

Baled Hay—The market is easy; cars on the track here are quoted at $8.50 per ton.

Baled Straw is quiet. Cars on the track here are quoted at $5 to $5.50 per ton.

Live Hogs are easier at $5.10 for selects, and $4.85 for heavy and light fats.

Dressed Hogs—The offerings are light, and prices are steady, at $6.75 for heavy, and $7.50 for light, delivered by the farmers here.

Ottawa, July 2.—Farmers who attended By-Ward market to-day met a ready sale for their produce, as householders were out in large numbers eager to buy, and the amount of stuff offered for sale was away below the usual, as the lowering skies and bad roads kept many away from the square. Old potatoes, with a fair amount offering, were in good request, and sold at 70c to 80c per bag. New potatoes were quoted at 20c to 25c per gallon, with only a few bushels offered for sale. The butter market was without any feature to note, the tone of the market being flat and easy. Prints sold at 17c to 18c, and tub and pail butter at 14c to 16c per pound. The offering was large. Eggs sales were made at 17c by the dozen, and 15c to 16c in case lots. Lamb was quoted at $1.50 to $1.75 for best hinds, and 50c to 75c for fronts. Select pork was quoted at $7 to $12.25; medium at $6.75 to $7, and lights and fats at $6.50 to $6.75 per cwt. On the hay market prices were a little firmer. Best timothy sold at $10 to $12, and poorer stuff at $8 to $10 per ton.

Ingersoll, Ont., July 4.—White wheat, 87c to 88c per bushel; red fall wheat, 87c to 88c per bushel; spring wheat, 87c to 88c per bushel; peas, 60c to 65c per bushel; barley, 52c to 54c per bushel; corn, 48c to 50c per bushel; oats, 32c to 34c per bushel; oatmeal, $3 to $3.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, $3 to $3.50 per cwt.; flour, $2.30 to $2.55 per cwt.; butter, 20c to 23c per lb.; creamery, 23c to 25c per lb.; eggs, 12c to 13c per doz.; potatoes, 95c to $1.10 per bag; live hogs, $4.85 to $5.10 per cwt.; bran, $18 to $19 per ton; shorts, $19 to $20 per ton; hides, $5 to $6 per cwt.; hay, $8 to $9 per ton.

THE 'SOO' LINE.

The gross earnings of the 'Soo' Railway for the third week in June, are, everything considered, fairly satisfactory. There is a decrease of $16,000 compared with the corresponding week of last year, but the figures show very favorably compared with those of 1902. The figures are: Third week of June, 1904, $125,599; 1903, $141,932; 1902, $119,120. Since July 1, 1904, $6,700,164; 1903, $7,047,112; 1902, $6,041,346.

FAILURES INCREASE IN CANADA.

According to R. G. Dun & Co.'s review the statistics of insolvency in the Dominion of Canada for six months were very unsatisfactory when compared with last year, and the amount of liabilities exceeds any year of the preceding six, although the number of failures is less than in any year except 1903. This is of course due to a few suspensions of unusual magnitude. In total number 503 compare with 492 last year, when liabilities of $6,060,733 largely surpassed the $3,395,637 reported in the first half of 1903. Manufacturing failures numbered 149 with liabilities of $354,498, against 107 failures and an indebtedness of $1,045,843 a year ago. Trading failures were 420 in number and $3,454,968 in amount, against 378 for $2,227,691 in 1903. Other commercial failures numbered 14 and involved $251,267, compared with 10 for $122,103. In banking failures alone was there any improvement over 1903, two small suspensions for $30,749 comparing most favorably with four defaults and $2,139,225 liabilities in the preceding year. As to location, the chief increases occurred in Ontario and Quebec, but every province showed more or less rise except New Brunswick.

INTEREST ON STEEL BONDS MAY BE PAID BY BANKS.

Toronto, Ont., June 28—Mr. J. H. Plummer, president of the Dominion Steel Company, arrived in the city to-day. Mr. Plummer was asked for a statement as to the probable payment of the interest on the company's bonds, due in July. He had nothing to say, but it was learned from another source that the banks have arranged to pay the interest.

ATTEMPT TO DISSOLVE THE GREAT OIL TRUST.

Trenton, N.J., June 27.—Mr. Charles J. Henderson, jr., of Jersey City, and Mr. Joseph M. W. Newlin, of Philadelphia, counsel for Mr. George Rice, of Marietta, Ohio, to-day, filed in the Court of Chancery a bill for the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company, a New Jersey corporation, charging that the company is illegal, and that it exists in violation of the anti-trust laws of the United States, and of the decision in this state relating to the monopolies. The bill charges that the Standard Oil Company, in Ohio, was declared illegal by the courts of that state, but that the company, instead of dissolving, in obedience to that decision has, by subterfuge, evaded the Ohio decision, and that the New Jersey corporation is merely a holding company for the Ohio concern. The bill asks that not only the company be dissolved, but that its assets be distributed among its stockholders after paying off its outstanding securities. For the accomplishment of this purpose it is asked that a receiver be appointed.

BANK CLEARINGS.

The bank clearings at Montreal for the half year just closed amount to $473,392,000; this is a decrease of $36,122,000 on the figures for the corresponding period of 1903. The figures are as follows:

	1904.	1903.
January	$77,668,000	$89,270,000
February	70,404,000	72,813,000
March	77,443,000	96,050,000
April	74,955,000	82,681,000
May	83,010,000	99,002,000
June	89,892,000	113,599,000
Total	$473,292,000	$553,515,000

FINANCIAL.

LOCAL STOCKS.

Monday Morning, July 4.

There was not much business passing in stocks during last week, and it was not a great effort for brokers to take two days off as holidays. Dominion Coal lost almost 4¾ points during the week, but managed to recover a little towards the end of the week, the closing price on Thursday being 42. The volume of business is fairly large, and seems to indicate that there is some demand at these ranges. Another stock which showed some activity was Richelieu, which dropped from 79½ to 75¼, but recovered a half point on Thursday's closing.

C.P.R. stock went up about 1½ points during the week. The May statement of earnings and expenses shows net profits of $1,383,357. The report shows an increase of over five percent in gross and a nominal increase in net, and it is an interesting fact that both gross and net are the heaviest May earnings ever recorded by the company. Since the trying winter months railway conditions have been of the best, as the general prosperity throughout the entire country has been reflected in increased earnings on all Canadian lines, though railways in the United States report general decreases. The crop outlook would suggest a harvest that will furnish the C.P.R. with the heaviest grain tonnage in its history. Anyhow the 6 percent dividend is now assured, and there is no doubt that this is the leading factor in present activity of the stock.

The closing prices of the week:

C.P.R.—121¾; Richelieu, 71; Detroit, 61; Coal pref, xd, 108; Mackay, common, 73; Toronto Railway, 99½; Mackay pref., xd, 67; Iron, 71¼; Scotia, common, 69; Merchants' Bank, 167; Iron bonds, xd., 55; Molsons Bank, 201; Hochelaga Bank, 132; Laur. Pulp, bonds, 100; Mont. Power, 72; Twin City, 94¼; Bell Tel., xd., 142; Ogilvie pref., 117; Ontario Bank, 125¼; Eastern Townships xd, 156.

ACTIVITY AT SYDNEY.

DOMINION STEEL TO RESUME OPERATIONS.

Sydney, N.S., July 2.—Mr. J. H. Plummer, president of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, arrived here on Saturday night. The company is now determined to commence operations on Monday. Two of the open hearth and one of the blast furnaces will be reopened, and the rod mill put into operation. The company count on getting in as many laborers as are required.

Commencing Monday the mines of the Dominion Coal Company will be operated on one shift only. This decision of the company is due to the output of the mines being greater than the demand, and is also supposed to be preparatory to an attempted reduction of the miners' wages.

STRIKERS ATTACK WORKMEN AND POLICE WERE POWERLESS TO REGAIN ORDER.

Sydney, N.S., July 4.—Trouble started this morning at the Dominion Iron and Steel Company's plant, about eight hundred striking steel workers forcibly drove back a number of scabs who were going to start the open hearth, blooming mills, and rod mill. Special police drew revolvers, but crowd overpowered them. Further trouble expected to-day.

OFFICIALS AND STRIKERS READY TO ARBITRATE.

Ottawa, July 4.—Efforts are once more being exerted to obtain settlement of the strike in the Dominion Iron and Steel Company's extensive works at Sydney, C.B. The Premier and Finance Minister's visit to Montreal was partly with this object and Alexander Johnston, M.P., is in Sydney in the same connection.

The original demand of the employees was for a restoration of the scale of wages that prevailed prior to November last. This meant an increase of ten percent for the laborers and fifteen percent for the mechanics. The company answered that the present scale of pay was equal to what is paid by other concerns in the same business and was willing to submit this point to arbitration. The Department of Labor offered its services to arbitrate the whole dispute between the company and its staff but this was declined by both sides.

Your correspondent hears to-day that the men are now ready to agree to an arbitration of the whole issue and that Mr. Plummer, the president of the company, is ready to meet the staff to this extent.

ANOTHER REPORT.

Halifax, N.S., July 4.—Only a limited number of workmen resumed work at the steel works to-day. The men shut out were on hand and used their efforts to persuade the men to desist from returning or engaging in the works. So successful were they in their efforts that outside of officials and clerks very few men were at the disposal of the company. So far only the blooming mill has been started. It is expected the rod and iron mills will be in operation to-morrow. No acts of violence have been reported so far. The men are said to be determined and working hard to defeat the company's object.

C.P.R. EARNINGS.

FIRST FOR MANY MONTHS BY THE SYSTEM.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company's statement of earnings and expenses:

	July 1 to May, 1904.	May 31, 1904
Gross earnings	$4,112,628	$42,052,267
Working exp.	2,722,061	29,289,073
Net profits	$1,391,564	$12,763,193

In May, 1903, the net profits were, $1,383,357, and from July 1 to May 31, 1903, there was a net profit of $14,590,796. The gain in net profits over the same period last year is, therefore, for May, $8,297, and from July 1 to May 31,

TARIFF CHANGES.

Minister of Finance Announces Some Alterations.

Ottawa, June 29.—In the House last evening the Minister of Finance announced a few alterations in the tariff resolutions which were laid before parliament in the budget speech early this month.

In the classification of metal plates and wire the Imperial Standard gauge is substituted for the Stubbs gauge at present in use.

In the 'dumping clause' it is provided that the Minister of Customs may by regulation exempt temporarily from the special duties goods of a class which the minister is satistied are only made in Canada to a very small extent and are therefore not open to sale, therefore, on equal terms to all purchasers.

Strikes, for instance, might limit the Canadian production of an article and in that case it would be exempted from the special duty if imported.

In reference to the computation of duties on spirits in flasks, the clause is somewhat enlarged.

In the duties on coal oil a change is made in the phrasecology, but no change in the duty, which is 2½ cents per gallon on refined oil.

The budget tariff reduced the duty on window glass from Great Britain to 7½ percent. The government having ascertained that the manufacture of window glass is a monopoly in Great Britain, proposes to reduce the duty on foreign glass from 20 percent to 15 percent.

The reduced duty of ten percent on silk fabrics for the manufacture of men's neckwear is extended to apply to silk for the manufacture of all neckties, men's and women's.

The government has found that it made a mistake in placing artificial teeth on the free list and has decided to postpone the operation of that item until 'April 1' next. Meantime, the duty will be ten percent. It was formerly 20 percent.

The reduced preferential duty of 15 percent on table ware of porcelain and china is restricted to 'white' clay ware.

The free importation of machinery for beet sugar factories is extended up to April next.

In the item of molasses, which is placed on the free list when imported from countries entitled to the British preference it is to be stipulated that it must be imported direct.

The only printing presses to be on the free list are 'rotary' printing presses.

It is provided that in the case of goods actually ordered before the date of the budget, if they be entered in Canada on or before the last day of August next, they will be admitted under the old rate of duty. This will apply to woollen goods, large quantities of which were ordered from England before the duty was increased on June 7.

There was some criticism of the new duties. Mr. Armstrong, of East Lambton, pointed out that the removal of the duty on crude oil was wholly in the interest of the Ohio producer as against the Canadian, and Mr. Gourley, of Colchester, protested that Canada should have the same duties against American products as the United States charges on Canadian products.

THE TARIFF.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS ISSUE A FORMAL PRONOUNCEMENT.

A formal statement respecting the Canadian tariff was adopted by the executive council of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at its regular monthly meeting held in Toronto on June 16 last, and is now given out for publication by Mr. Young, secretary, who is at present in Halifax. In the main it is as follows:

'1. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association commend the general tendency of the recent tariff changes announced by the Minister of Finance, inasmuch as they provide increased protection for certain Canadian industries.

'2. The association, while pleased that the government has favorably considered the necessities of the woollen and twine industries, does not consider the amount of protection granted as sufficient, and does not approve of the departure made by the government in increasing the protection by decreasing the preference. Such action will probably be misinterpreted in Great Britain, whereas an increase in the regular duties on these lines would still have maintained the principles of a uniform preference for British goods.

'3. The association, while gratified to note that the evil of "dumping" has been recognized by the government, is of the opinion that it cannot be effectually remedied except by increased duties in necessary cases. This conclusion is reached because of certain difficulties presented by the new regulations as follows:—

First.—The difficulty presents itself at each of the five hundred ports of entry in Canada, of a knowledge of what goods are made in the Dominion, this knowledge being necessary in order to determine the application of the clause.

Second.—While a sufficiently high tariff would minimize the evils of 'dumping,' the new regulation still leaves room for evasion of the law and the slaughtering of foreign goods upon the Canadian market through rebates, commissions and similar methods.

Third.—The association is of the opinion that if this regulation is to be operated with any chance of success, the exporters in foreign countries who send goods to Canada should be required to accompany each invoice of such exports with a declaration stating not only that the prices named in the invoice are the ordinary credit prices in the manufacturer's market, but that no arrangement for rebate, reduction or compensation has been or is being made with the importing firm either directly or indirectly.

Fourth.—If the new clause is to be operated effectively, a large and competent staff of experts is immediately rendered necessary.

'4. The association still has the earnest conviction that "the changed conditions which now obtain in Canada demand the immediate and thorough revision of the tariff upon lines which will more effectually transfer to the workshops of our Dominion the manufacture of many of the goods which we now import from other countries."

'The association welcomes the announcement that a tariff commission will be appointed by the government in the future, and takes this opportunity of expressing the hope that such commission would be of the nature recommended by the association in the resolution passed at its annual meeting as follows: "That we recommend that the Dominion Government establish in Canada a permanent tariff commission of experts, who, under the direction of the Dominion Government, shall have constant supervision of the Canadian tariff with a view to making such recommendations to the government as will best conserve and advance the interests of the Dominion."'

In the opinion of the association the present conditions demand immediate action by the appointment of a commission of the nature outlined.

HALIFAX WOOLLEN MEN.

London, June 30.—At a meeting of the Halifax Chamber of Commerce, Mr. A. F. Firth moved a resolution that they should represent to Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, the Colonial Secretary, that the difference in the preference made under the Canadian tariff might seriously affect the interests of the woollen trade in Halifax locally, and request that Mr. Lyttelton make representation to the Canadian government with a view to getting them to raise the general tariff to forty-five percent and to continue the preference to England of one-third off.

PROHIBITIONISTS.

TENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Indianapolis, June 29.—The tenth national prohibitionist convention opened to-day in Tomlinson Hall, with four thousand delegates, alternates and visitors present. The hall was decorated with the national colors, and over the platform hung pictures of Abraham Lincoln, Clinton B. Fisk and Frances Willard.

The convention was called to order by the national chairman, Mr. Oliver W. Stewart, of Chicago.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

BALL — At Cowansville, Que., on June 22, 1904, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Ball.

BOTTING — At 45 Rushbrooke street, on Thursday, June 22, 1904, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Botting.

LEIGH—At the Methodist parsonage, Glenora, Ont., on July 1, 1904, to the Rev. and Mrs. M. W. Leigh, a daughter.

MACGREGOR — At 338 West 46th street, New York city, on July 2, 1904, a son to Mr. and Mrs. G. A. MacGregor.

REID — At Lennoxville, on June 29, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Reid, a daughter.

MARRIED.

ADAMS — DERICK — At St. George's Church, Clarenceville, P.Q., on June 29, 1904, by the Rev. Wm. Robinson, Edna, youngest daughter of the late F. J. Derick, to Edward Adams, only son of S. J. Adams.

ALLEN—PRESTON.—On June 27, 1904, at St. Mary Abbott's Church, Kensington, London, England, by the Bishop of Croydon, assisted by the Rev. Canon Pennefather, George J. Allen, of Coombe Cliff, Croydon, to Rubina, elder daughter of Mr. W. T. R. Rreston, Commissioner of Emigration.

ALEXANDER—PRESTON. — On May 17, 1904, at the Warwick Gardens, Wesleyan Church, West Kensington, London, England, by the Rev. A. Bishop, assisted by the Rev. Boardman McClellan, Mr. E. A. Alexander, solicitor, to Evelyn, younger daughter of Mr. W. T. R. Preston, Commissioner of Emigration.

ANDERSON — MILLARD — At the residence of the bride's father, Newmarket, Ont., on June 29, 1904, by the Rev. R. J. Fallis, of Newmarket, assisted by the Rev. G. W. Kirby, of Calgary, N.W.T., George Allan Anderson, M.D., of Calgary, to Mary Isabella, eldest daughter of John H. Millard, Esq.

ANDERSON — ORR — At South Dudswell, on Wednesday, June 15, 1904, by the Rev. E. A. Davis, of Cookshire, assisted by the Rev. J. G. Fulcher, of East Angus, Mr. Frank Anderson, of Lime Ridge, to Miss E. Pearl Orr, of South Dudswell, Que.

ASHFIELD—LETCH.—On June 29, 1904, at the residence of the bride's parents, 'Riverview,' Billings' Bridge, Ont., by the Rev. Walter M. Loucks, of St. Matthews', Ada Violet, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Letch, to Mr. J. H. Ashfield.

BARTSCH — DEADER — On Wednesday, June 22, 1904, at the Presbyterian Church, Matawatchan, Ont., by the Rev. Hugh McLean, Charles Gustave Bartsch, to Edith Lily Deader, daughter of Mr. Jacob Deader, all of Denbigh, Ont.

BONSER — MOUNTAIN — At the home of the bride's parents, Jameson avenue, Toronto, on June 28, 1904, by the Rev. R. J. Treleaven, Miss Ethel S. Mountain, to Mr. T. H. Bonser.

CREGEEN — MURDOCH — At the home of the bride's father, by the Rev. T. Watson, on June 30, 1904, Mr. Thomas R. Cregeen, of Montreal, to Miss M. A. Murdoch, second daughter of Archibald Murdoch, of Dalesville, Que.

FISHER — McLEOD — On Wednesday, June 22, 1904, at Orillia, by the Rev. — Gray, Presbyterian minister, Mr. Frank J. Fisher, Alderberry Farm, Lake of Bays, Muskoka, to Miss May McLeod, of Woodville, Ont.

HAMILTON—LOEMAND.—At the residence of the bride's father, 242 North Liegar street, on June 25, 1904, by the Rev. Mr. Trelevan, assisted by the Rev. A. L. Geggie, Mable L., eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Loemand, to Mr. Walter Hamilton, of Toronto.

HITCHCOCK — ROBINSON — At the bride's home, Ayer's Cliff, on June 22, 1904, Hollis J. Hitchcock, of Massawippi, to Mrs. Lillian G. Robinson, the Rev. George W. Thom officiating.

HODGSON — PARK — On Wednesday, June 22, 1904, at the Dominion Square Methodist Church, by the Rev. C. E. Manning, assisted by the Rev. C. E. Bland, Franklin J. Hodgson, to Maud Park, stepdaughter of J. T. Edward.

JACKSON—TURNBULL.—At the Windsor Hotel, Glasgow, Scotland, on June 1, 1904, by the Rev. Alexander Oliver, D.D., Regent Place, U.F. Church, Glasgow, Edgar Lyman Jackson, son of L. G. Jackson, publisher of 'Era,' Newmarket, Ont., to Jeanie McKinnon Turnbull, youngest daughter of the Rev. John Turnbull, of Montreal.

JACKSON — WILKINSON — At the Methodist parsonage, in the city of Valleyfield, on June 30, 1904, by the Rev. W. Henderson, Mr. Edward John Jackson and Miss Susannah Wilkinson.

MACDONALD — STURROCK — On June 25, 1904, at 32 Ulster street, Toronto, by the Rev. James Murray, of Erskine Church, John Stuart Macdonald, of Qu'Appelle, N.W.T., to Laura, daughter of the late W. C. Sturrock.

MANDIGO—INGALLS.—By the Rev. E. S. Howard, of West Brome, Que., at the residence of the bride's parents, on June 22, 1904, Clifford Eugene Mandigo, son of Isaiah I. Mandigo, Brome Centre, to Miss Edith Pearl Ingalls, only child of Mr. Loren Ingalls, Scottsmore.

MARKGRAF — THOMPSON — On June 29, 1904, at the Church of the Advent, Westmount, by the Rev. A. J. Doull, assisted by the Rev. Canon Dixon, Barbara Ellen Thompson to Edmund John Flitzbaner Markgraf.

MASON — MACARTHUR — On June 29, 1904, at St. John's Grove, Sherbourne street, Toronto, by the Rev. J. M. Cruise, Jean Florence, eldest daughter of Mrs. Alexander MacArthur, 119 St. George st., to Major James Cooper Mason, D.S.O., elder son of Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Jas. Mason, Queen's Park.

MASSON — SWITZER — At the residence of the bride's mother, on June 27, 1904, by the Rev. R. Smith, P. James Masson, of Lowe, Que., to Georgina M., youngest daughter of Mrs. George Switzer, of Pembroke, Ont.

McCABE — CHANDLER — At Cowansville, Que., on Wednesday, June 29, 1904, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. W. P. R. Lewis, Miss Martha Holden Chandler, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Chandler, to Mr. J. Irving McCabe, of the E.T. Bank.

McDEARMID — RAMSAY — On June 29, 1904, by the Rev. Carl Allum, of Kazubazua, at the home of the bride, Deerholm, Miss Jennie Ramsay, of Deerholm, County Wright, P.Q., to Mr. Wesley McDearmid, of Ottawa.

McDONELL — CRAIG — At the home of the bride's mother, Lancaster, Township of Charlottenburgh, Glengarry, on June 29, 1904, by the Rev. E. B. Ryckman, D.D., of Cornwall, Thos. McDonell, son of Alex. J. McDonell, Lancaster, and Annie Jane, daughter of the late William Craig.

McGIBBON — COOKE — At 358 Wellington street, Ottawa, on June 22, 1904, by the Rev. Canon Hanington, John Brock McGibbon, of Hawkesbury, to A. Eliza B. Cooke, daughter of G. H. Cooke, of Ottawa.

McMICHAEL — HOWDEN — On June 27, 1904, at the residence of the bride's parents, 580 Bathurst street, Toronto, by the Rev. P. W. Mueller, Emma Dora, daughter of the late James Howden, Esq., to A. Forester McMichael, barrister, Toronto.

MILLER — BULMER — On June 1, 1904, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Bulmer, of Ross, by the Rev. W. Knox, Mr. R. Miller, of Ross, to Miss M. Bulmer.

PARDEE — CLARK — At St. John's Church, Sandwich, Ont., by the Rev. D. H. Hind, on June 28, 1904, John Blair Pardee, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., to Alice Maud Wildman, youngest daughter of Astrobus C. Clark, of Sarnia, Ont.

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REID—NEWMAN.—In Kingston, Ont., on June 27, 1904, at the residence of the bride's father, M. H. Claxton, 31 Rideau street, by the Rev. Alex. Laird, Mrs. Ethel Newman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Claxton, to Thomas W. Reid, both of Kingston.

ROBERTS — REID — At the residence of the bride's parents, 98 Shuter street, on June 29, 1904, by the Rev. James Fleck, John W. Roberts, jr., to Annie, daughter of Mr. James Reid.

ROSS — HALL — At the residence of the bride's parents, Campbellford, Ont., on June 29, 1904, by the Rev. A. C. Reeves, B.A., David Andrew Ross, of Toronto, Ont., to Emma Nora, daughter of Wm. J. Hall, of Campbellford, Ont.

ROSEBRUGH — MACGREGOR — At the residence of the bride's father, on June 30, 1904, by the Rev. W. H. Withrow, D.D., Alice, second daughter of D. M. Rosebrugh, Esq., M.D., to Alexander MacGregor, barrister-at-law, of Osgoode Hall.

RUTHERFORD — PRESTON — At the manse, Dalesville, Que., by the Rev. T. Watson, on Tuesday, June 28, 1904, Robt. J. Rutherford, Esq., of Colborne, Ont., to Mrs. Emma J. Preston, widow of the late David Preston, mechanical superintendent of the C.P.R., Montreal.

SCOTT — CARNAGIE — On June 1, 1904, by the Rev. W. Knox, Mr. Francis Scott, of Ross, to Miss C. Carnagie, of the same place.

SHARPE — CARTER — On Wednesday, June 29, 1904, at the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. S. J. Carter, 1134 Dorchester street, by the Rev. Melvin Taylor, Alice S., eldest daughter of the late Edmund Carter, of Cowansville, Que., to Dr. E. Montrose Sharpe, of Lacombe, Alba.

SMITH — BRYSON — On June 29, 1904, at St. Simon's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. Canon Cayley, May Hope Bryson, youngest daughter of the late T. M. Bryson, of Montreal, to Frank Converse Smith, of Toronto.

STRATHY — KIRKPATRICK — On June 28, 1904, at St. Mary's Church (Dovercourt), Toronto, by the Rev. Anthony Hart, rector, assisted by the Rev. Walter H. White, M.A., vicar of Trinity Church, Barrie, Gerard Brakenridge, son of Henry H. Strathy, K.C., to Mabel Theodora, daughter of George B. Kirkpatrick, of 'Coolmine.'

SUTHERLAND — STEENSON — At the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. J. J. Monds, assisted by the Rev. N. D. McKinnon, Ida, second daughter of the late James Sutherland, to David Steenson, both of Glenallan, Ont.

URQUHART — CARD — At the residence of the bride's father, Uxbridge, Ont., on June 22, 1904, by the Rev. Mr. Pigeon, Markham, Wm. H. Urquhart, Stouffville, to Mabel, youngest daughter of D. A. Card.

VANDUSEN — THRASHER — On June 15, 1904, by the Rev. W. Knox, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. Thrasher, of Forester's Falls, Mr. W. Vandusen, of Renfrew, to Miss Mary Thrasher.

WATSON —ROWELL — On Wednesday, June 29, 1904, at the home of the bride's parents, 409 Mance street, by the Rev. E. H. Tippett, William Watson, to Helen L. Rowell, only daughter of S. P. Rowell.

Advertisements.

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WILLIAMSON—ARNOT.—At the residence of Mr. Francis Braidwood, 25 Prospect avenue, Westmount, on June 28, 1904, by the Rev. Professor James Ross, D.D., Mr. James Williamson, of Toronto, to Miss Janet Arnot, of Montreal, formerly of Dumfermline, Scotland.

DIED.

BARR — At St. Margaret's Home, No. 557 Sherbrooke street, on July 2, 1904, in her 76th year, Christina Young, widow of the late Dr. John Barr, of Belle Riviere, Que.

BRABANT.—On June 28, 1904, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Archibald Blue, 488 Wilbrod street, Ottawa, Mrs. Annie Merriman Brabant, aged 87 years and three months, a native of Eastfield, Gloucestershire, England.

DALES.—At the residence of her son, Kingston, Ont., John N. Dales, on June 28, 1904, Charlotte Gilroy Dales, aged seventy-nine years and ten months.

GILLIES — At Philipsburg, Montana, U.S., on June 20, 1904, Joseph N. Gillies, aged 40 years, third son of the late James T. Gillies, of Elgin, Que.

HARRISON — At the Montreal General Hospital, on June 27, 1904, of pneumonia, William H. Harrison, in the 29th year of his age.

HAYLOCK — In Chatham, Ont., on June 27, 1904, the wife of the Rev. J. J. Haylock, aged 53 years.

HEWSON — At Cobourg, Ont., on June 29, 1904, Andrew Hewson, in his 86th year.

KENNEDY — At his late residence, 81 Spencer avenue, Toronto, on June 25, 1904, ex-Mayor Warring Kennedy, in the 77th year of his age.

KIRKUP.—In this city, at 405 Charlevois street, on June 27, 1904, Eliza Kirkup, youngest daughter of the late Jos. Kirkup.

LOCKHART.—At 20 Polwarth Terrace, Edinburgh, Scotland, on June 10, 1904, Robert Arthur Lockhart, J.P., aged 72.

MATHERS — At the Royal Victoria Hospital, on July 2, 1904, Margaret McConachie, aged 37 years, beloved wife of James Mathers.

McLEOD — On Wednesday, June 29, 1904, at Dr. Primes's Sanatarium, Burlington, Vt., the Rev. Norman V. McLeod of Granby, Que., son of Mr. Roderick McLeod, of Granby.

Petrolia, Ont., and St. John, N.B., papers please copy.

McNAUGHTON — At Brockville, on June 26th, 1904, Malcolm McNaughton, son of the late Donald McNaughton, of Lachine, in his 72nd year.

McQUAID — In this city, on June 28, 1904, at the residence of his son, 404 Lafontaine street, John McQuaid, aged 89 years, a native of the County Tyrone, Ireland.

MILLER—At Clarenceville, on July 3, 1904, Clark N. Miller, in his 70th year.

MUNROE — At Munroe's Mills, Ont., on Sunday morning, June 26, 1904, Ellen Grant, beloved wife of Malcolm Munroe, aged 60 years and 8 months.

STAFFORD.—At Lancaster, Ont., on June 28, 1904, Ann Slack, relict of the late Wm. Stafford, in her 76th year.

IN MEMORIAM.

DUFFIE.—In loving memory of Margaret McVey, dearly beloved of the late John Wilson Duffie, died, July 2nd, 1899.

SANDERSON — In memory of Thomas Sanderson, who died in Toronto, July 1, 1898. 'Gone, but not forgotten.'

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