Montreal Weekly Witness.

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THE ONTARIO BRIBERY REPORT.

Judges Find in Favor of the Government on all Points.

THEY ENTIRELY REJECT MR. BLAKE'S CASE AND REPUDIATE MR. GAMEY'S EVIDENCE.

Toronto, June 4.—The report of Chancellor Boyd and Chief Justice Falconbridge, who composed the commission to investigate the Gamey charges, was laid on the table of the Legislature this afternoon. The report recites the charges made by Mr. Gamey, and says in part: 'The main controversy turns upon the alleged bribery by the payment and receipt of money as to which there was a great mass of testimony involved in considerable contradiction. In regard to the Provincial Secretary and his connection with Gamey there is evidence, which, in the case of an ordinary trial, would be submitted to the country, represented by the jury, upon such directions from the court as might seem suitable in the circumstances. Approximating to this method is the nearest analogy to the present inquest, in which, however, "the country" has not heard the testimony or seen the witnesses, the undersigned have deemed it expedient to set forth as briefly as possible, consistent with intelligibility, a summary of the situation in its various aspects, leaving out the less important details, but emphasizing those which appear to be of determining significance.

'As in all cases of appraisement of contradictory testimony, regard must be had to the interests at stake of the parties, the preponderance of evidence, the credibility of witnesses, and the clearness of proof somewhat proportioned to the gravity of the accusation.

'It is of no small significance that Gamey is uncertain as to important matters in this transaction. First, as to time: second, as to the person by whom the $3,000 reached him.

'Attention is called to the different impressions given by Gamey of the origin of the 'Globe' interview, from that given by Stratton, Gamey holding that it came entirely from the Provincial Secretary. Eliminate the element of corrupt payment of money and consider whether, apart from that, any imputation can be cast upon the Provincial Secretary.

GAMEY AND THE GOVERNMENT.

'The whole trend of the evidence (apart from the statement of Gamey) goes to show that the matter of his supporting the government in power was first broached by him, and stated as a settled thing on which he had long made up his mind. His letter to Mr. Ross of Sept. 10, 1902, indicates this. The letter was signed deliberately and without any attempt at alarming or coercing him. It was the expression of his own mind as communicated to the minister. He repeats the assertion of the same political attitude on the subject in a letter sent by him to the Premier of the date of Oct. 27, marked 'Strictly private and confidential,' which is in the same terms as the letter of the 10th of September, with this variation, that the Premier is assured of his support, "If you have a reasonable majority when the House meets." He felt free then to add to or to modify what was expressed in the first letter, and if he had chosen he could have struck out the last part (as to his motive), but he leaves it in and again asserts that there was no other motive than the best interests of his constituency, and therein effectively negatives any monetary consideration (if not on Sept. 10 when the first was signed), he had by his own confession received three thousand dollars as a bribe, but over his own signature that he denies. He gets his son to sign in his name the letter of Oct. 27, in order to draw out a letter from the Premier because of the strange writing in the signature, but had he omitted the last nature, but had he omitted the last to what he says is the truth) the omission would have been more likely to draw forth some of the evidence from the Premier which Gamey and McGregor are said in the statement to be in search of.

THE PROTEST.

'If Mr. Gamey was really, as he stated, a supporter of the government, he needed no one to inform him that the protest against him would not be pressed. That was common knowledge, not only as expressed to him by the man learned in law, Mr. Aylesworth, but by Mr. Conmee, his friend and member of parliament, and Mr. Jones, his uncle, and hander of franchises, by Frank Sullivan, and adopted by Gamey himself. Thus, after the protest was spoken of in July, Gamey told Conmee that he had fully made up his mind to support the government, and asked his opinion as to whether the protest would be pressed against him, in view of the threat. Mr. Conmee said he thought not. However undesirable may be this method of suppressing election petitions, it is one in which both political parties concur, and it is not forbidden in terms by legislation, though it well might be, as election judges have at different times recommended.

GAMEY'S EVIDENCE.

'Tokens of unreality are to be detected. Thus, Gamey, in his evidence in chief, remembers but a few heads of conversation, and they are these: (1) Talk as to the Provincial Secretary being uneasy; (2) about Meyers taking the parcel, etc. (not saying what it was); (3) that the rest of the ministers knew of the deal (not defining it); (4) about profit in timber and mining properties, and (5) talk of the Davis department, and a man willing to put up a thousand dollars. That is all. Though counsel made strenuous efforts to lead him to say that money was spoken of in connection with the deal, yet it could not be elicited. His answer was: "I do not recollect." This examination-in-chief was on Monday, and the cross-examination was not reached until Wednesday, and during the interval the memory of Gamey became wonderfully refreshed and enlarged. Instead of the five topics he brought in eight or ten more, and gave information, now no longer on the "parcel," but "the money transactions," and also about getting the rest of the money, and also about paying back the money to the government, etc. And again there is a studied effort to adjust details, as to the handling of the parcel, bespeaking, not the recollection of an actual occurrence, but of something fabricated for an occasion. Generally, on the material points, about the rest of the money being paid over, and about paying back the money to the government, Frank Sullivan contradicts the others. Again, singular disagreements of recollection occur, such as these: The two speakers deny that any reference was made to Gamey becoming minister of mines; whereas, two of the so-called reporters assert that this was then spoken of. It does appear, according to Sullivan, to have been discussed between him and Gamey the day before, when the details were gone over in a preliminary rehearsal. If the two speakers get their stories mixed as to the parcel, is it possible the three hidden reporters have got their stories also mixed? Altogether, this conversation, as reported, rather adds to the confusion than solves any of the salient difficulties about the parcel of money. Nothing was said of the alleged second payment of $1,000.

HAMMOND'S TESTIMONY.

'Whatever comment may be made upon the expression attributed to the Provincial Secretary by Mr. Hammond, when recalled, it seems to the commissioners unwarrantable to assign to it such exaggerated import as to overshadow the whole body of substantial evidence in favor of the minister and against the member. The testimony of Hammond was on a comparatively minor branch of the inquiry, that is, relative to the 'Globe's' interview, which, apart from the payment of money as to its price, does not loom largely in the investigation, and the statements of Hammond are not in conflict with those of the Provincial Secretary, save as regards some variation in details which happens very commonly in evidence of different speakers. It was a proper thing to take steps to advertise publicly the change in the political attitude of Gamey, and had greater prescience been vouchsafed the publicity would likely have been more advantageous if made earlier.

THE BRIBES.

'The conduct and memory of Mr. Gamey, as to these bribe moneys, detract from his credibility. At a momentous point in his life and within a few months of the occurrence, he is uncertain as to the day when and the person from whom the $3,000 came. Having conferred with prominent men in his party (as he says), and arranged his methods, he employs his share, $1,000 in business, as if it were a legitimate transaction. He makes no mention in his statement to the House of how he came into possession of this $1,200, part of the other money, said to be received by Sullivan, and of which he say $900 was paid into the Crossen business, but, when this is discovered by search in the Crossen books, the two pages containing entries for Sept. 10 and 11, not by the hands of Crossen—and Gamey is the only other who had access to them. Then follows the procuring of the deposit slip from the bank by Gamey. Then the explanation given and its disappearance.

'The evidence on the other side precludes the conclusion that the $3,000 was received by Gamey from the Provincial Secretary on or about Sept. 11, and if that be so its true source is not yet disclosed. And again as to the $500, said to be received on Jan. 29, though McGregor comes expressly to assist Gamey at this stage of the enterprise, and does assist in correcting the 'Globe' interview, and though he and McGregor met the same night and discussed this matter, yet the money is not exhibited or mentioned. It is not shown to any one, but carried about continuously in Gamey's pocket until produced in the House. And then, when Mr. Gamey was finally preparing for making his statement and planning to procure all possible corroboration from Sullivan in the hearing of three hidden witnesses, and though the $500 was then actually in his pocket, he says that he does not make the slightest reference or allusion to it at the Crossen factory on the night before the House met.

'From these omissions the inference is persuasive that no bribe or money was received from the Provincial Secretary on Jan. 29, but that the money was afterwards acquired, and that being so, then the real source of this money is not yet disclosed.

WHERE DID IT COME FROM?

This much more may be said about where the money came from that Gamey declined to make any statement under oath to the commissioners about the 'deposit slips and those things,' ostensibly on the ground that criminal action was being contemplated in that regard. But he said further that he 'cannot understand how it is relevant to his case.' It is very reasonable.. to believe that if the missing pages of the Crossen book could be seen they would disclose or give a clue whereby would be discovered the genesis of the $900 and of the $1,500, both coming, as Mr. Gamey now says, from one and the same source. His explanation of the particular source is not so worthy of credence as if the books had been left unmutilated.

GAMEY'S DOUBLE PART.

It is difficult to frame any correct account of Mr. Gamey's career as member, for it was throughout inconsistent, and he played a double part. But this much appears in the evidence. His politics was Manitoulin with Gamey as member on the side of any government in power, to the end that he might serve his constituency and also secure shares in the various deals supplied possibly by not overscrupulous men. First was formed the Jones-Gamey combination with a view of acquiring "franchises." But, as Mr. Gamey's friend, Frank Sullivan, by his braggart style and pretended access to the Minister, fostered the belief that he had more influence, the uncle was superseded, and the Sullivan-Gamey combination began. Gamey had no personal intercourse with any member of the ministry, except the Provincial Secretary. With two or three of the others he had some official correspondence, but with the rest not even that.

THE FINDINGS.

'With regard to the added charge of conspiracy, the court is of the opinion that as matter of law there is no evidence whatever to sustain it as against the members of the government, and the other persons charged.

'And, according to the methods of ordinary trial they would be discharged from the said accusation by the presiding judicial officer. This being so, the matter of the original charge alone remains, and as to the Provincial Secretary, there is the testimony that has been commented upon. In our opinion the charges stand disproved by a great body of evidence which appears to be more accurate and credible than that adduced in support thereof.

'The $1,500 hereinbefore mentioned has not been paid into the hands of the commissioners by Gamey. The commissioners have impounded two sums of money, $500 in cash produced by Gamey in the House, and $1,500 represented by his marked cheque of April 3, 1903. These sums have been lodged in the hands of the Supreme Court, and the commissioners advise that the amounts be carried into separate account to be paid out upon the joint order of the Chancellor of Ontario and the Chief Justice of the King's Bench for the time being, upon its being made safely to appear that any claimant has legal right to it.'

Mr. Stratton and Mr. Gamey were both present. Mr. Whitney said as the government had read the report he would ask that the House adjourn for a day to enable the members to read it. After some discussion it was decided that after it has been printed the government will grant an adjournment for two or more days for the report to be studied before it is debated. Mr. Whitney said that so far no tribunal had passed upon the evidence. Certain persons had been appointed to take the evidence and the House was the sole tribunal as to what decision was to be given upon it.

Mr. Ross concurred in this view.

Mr. Whitney argued at some length on a number of questions of procedure.

Mr. Ross said the House could prorogue if it saw fit without taking any further action, or it might consider and act upon some motion which might be moved. The motion first advanced is one for the expulsion of Mr. Gamey, but there is nothing authoritative on this point.

SOME OPINIONS.

Toronto, June 5.—Mr. Ross says it is not legal to expel members for making charges, but the code of honor calls on persons making charges to resign. The government, he says, will not make a martyr of Mr. Gamey.

Mr. Whitney ridicules the report and points out that it defines the transfer of patronage to Gamey for his support as 'conciliation' and not 'corruption.'

The 'Globe,' in a jubilant editorial, claims that the judgment shows that the administrators of Ontario are 'clean.'

The 'Mail and Empire' takes the view that the judges' report is a special plea which overreaches itself and goes further than Mr. Johnstone.

The 'World' declares the report 'misses the mark.'

Mr. Gamey says he will make a statement to the House.

WORLD'S W.C.T.U.

CONVENTION OPENED IN GENEVA

Boston, June 8.—The National W. C. T. U. has received a copy of the programme of the World's W.C.T.U. convention, which was opened at Geneva, Switzerland, to-day, and which will continue to Thursday. In the absence of Lady Henry Somerset, because of poor health, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, of Portland, Me., vice-president at large, presides. The business sessions will be interspersed with public meetings, at which a number of speakers known widely in connection with the temperance movement, will appear. To-day is designated as 'Devotional Day.' Among the speakers scheduled for this afternoon were Mrs. Sanderson, Quebec Provincial President and World's Treasurer.

BOILERMAKERS STRIKE.

Detroit, June 8.—The members of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders have decided to order a strike in every local boiler shop, and at the same time call out the iron shipbuilders employed in the local yards of the Detroit Shipbuilding Company. About 700 men are affected by the order. The trouble is the result of the employers refusing to recognize the union and sign an agreement to employ none but union men in the shops.

CANADIAN MILITIA

GOVERNMENT TO ASK PARLIAMENT FOR OVER A MILLION DOLLARS FOR EQUIPMENT.

Ottawa, June 8.—The Dominion will be asked by the government to provide a million and a quarter dollars, from capital account for the strengthening of Canadian defences. This is much more than the country has paid out in recent years.

A large portion of this will go toward the acquirement of new armament. The ministers' intention is to invest in a number of new guns, big and small, suited to the various needs of the service. This supply will include some that have been ordered for about three years, but whose delivery owing to the British factories being engaged on big orders for the Home Government. The general's recommendation including the acquirement of some pompoms with the other weapons so as to test the suitability of these arms for Canadian service.

PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGES

MR. JOHN CHARLTON WILL RAISE THE QUESTION OF CONSOLIDATING MONTREAL AND KNOX.

Winnipeg, June 8.— Among the Presbyterian Assembly delegates passing through here last night for Vancouver were Mr. John Charlton, M.P., and the Rev. Dr. Warden. Mr. Charlton asked as to whether he would again raise the question of consolidating the Montreal College and Knox, Toronto, said that he certainly would. It was a question to which he had given both time and attention. He felt that the church had too many colleges, and those they had were not as efficient as they should be. His idea was to have two first-class institutions. Continuing, Mr. Charlton said:—

'One of these institutions will undoubtedly be at Winnipeg. Manitoba College is not very large at present, but I look to see Winnipeg the centre not only for theology, but for arts for this great new empire of the west. The other institution would naturally be in Eastern Canada, but not necessarily in Toronto. I have this question very much at heart, and shall press it upon the present assembly.'

THE TRANSVAAL VOTE

TO BE RESTRICTED TO WHITE SUBJECTS.

Pretoria, Transvaal, June 8.—In consequence of the opposition to the municipal enfranchisement of colored men, the government has decided to amend the municipal ordinance so as to exclude aliens as well as colored men, thus restricting the franchise to white subjects.

UNITED STATES TOURISTS

PROMINENT JEWS SEND GREETINGS TO THE PITTSBURG CONVENTION.

Pittsburg, June 8.—The consideration of the amended constitution of the American Zionists occupied nearly all of today's first session. Greetings from eminent Jews of the world were received and read at the convention.

From Biarritz came these words of Dr. Max Nordau: 'The name of Kishineff shows that for our people there is no such thing as progress. For us history has not moved onward by one step for the last eight hundred years. We are still in the fearful period of the crusades, when the pious warriors of the cross trained themselves to their heroic work by the wholesale slaughter of Jews and the looting of defenceless Ghettoes. It shows also that Zionism is the only way to lead our miserable brethren in Russia and elsewhere out of their present hell. I would despair of Judaism and of humanity as well if the free and happy Jews of America were to turn a deaf ear to the blood-curdling tale of Kishineff.'

Israel Zangwill sent the following message: 'The Kishineff massacre has brought home to the blindest the need of a publicly and legally safeguarded home for our unhappy race. When you come to consider where this centralized home should be you will find no place as practicable as Palestine, or at least, for a start, its neighborhood.

'May the strenuous town of fire and steel in which you meet inspire you to build a great bridge over which Israel shall pass to his ancient home and his glorious future.'

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

DELEGATES SPEND A DELIGHTFUL SUNDAY AT BANFF.

Banff, June 8.—The trip of the General Assembly special train is an unqualified success. The weather is perfect, the country beautiful, and the officials leave nothing undone to secure the comfort of their guests. The projected side trip to Edmonton has been abandoned, to give a longer time in the mountains. The excursionists arrived at Banff on Saturday, and spent the day noting points of interest about this famous resort. The company were greatly increased at Banff by the arrival of the contingent from the Lower Provinces. Sunday was spent quietly, services being held in the Methodist Church. The Rev. Messrs. Leitch, Stratford; J. Ratcliffe, St. Catharines; G. McKinnon, Sydney, and McKay, of Woodstock, took part. The afternoon was delightful. A service was held by Professor Campbell, Montreal, in the open air. We leave early on Monday, and stop at Field.

WIRELESS MESSAGES

ON A LAKE ONTARIO STEAMER.

Toronto, June 6.—A novel demonstration of DeForent's wireless telegraphy was given on the steamer 'Macassa,' plying between Hamilton and Toronto, to-day. During the four trips messages were received from sending stations at each end. On the first trip, when the 'Macassa was about half way between the two cities, the first message received was a thirty-word one from Mr. Bishop, manager of the Hamilton Steamship Company to Captain Cooney. Messages were received by the purser and several passengers, in all about twenty messages were received from each city.

TORONTO UNIVERSITY

AWARDS OF MEDALS, SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

Toronto, Ont., June 7.—The Senate of the University of Toronto, made the following awards of medals, scholarships and prizes:

Faculty of Arts, medals, L'Alliance Francaise, bronze medal, in French (first year), A. T. B., Morrish; L'Alliance Francaise (fourth year), Miss P. A. Magee; L'Alliance Francaise (third year); Miss C. W. X. Morrish; L'Alliance Francaise (fourth year), Miss E. Summers; Governor-General's silver medal (second year), H. Craig; the Premier medal in philosophy (fourth year), J. I. Hughes; Governor-General's gold medal (fourth year), A. G. Brown.

Scholarships, first year—The Bankers' Scholarship, W. E. Moore; the Alexander T. Fulton Scholarship in Mathematics and Physics, N. B. McLean; the Alexander T. Fulton Scholarship, in Natural Science, S. V. L. Willmott, the Alexander T. Fulton Scholarship in Physics, and Chemistry, F. C. Bowman; (mention), R. A. Daly; (reversion); the Alexander T. Fulton Scholarship in Chemistry and Mineralogy, F. C. Bowman. Second year, the John Macdonald Scholarshop in Philosophy, A. H. Sovereign; the S. B. Sinclair prize in philosophy, A. D. Miller; the William Mulock Scholarship in mathematics and physics, J. S. Thompson, the Edward Blake Scholarships in natural science, E. Boyd; the Edward Blake scholarships in physics and chemistry, T. A. Phillips; the Edward Blake Scholarship in chemistry and mineralogy, Robert H. Clark and R. E. Hore (equal); the Alexander Mackenzie Scholarships (2), in political science, W. E. Moore, J. J. McCarthy; the Irishman Scholarship in philosophy for optics, T. M. Wesley.

Third year—The A. A. A. scholarship in mathematics and physics—H. F. Dawes; the Daniel Wilson scholarship in natural science, Div. I, L. C. Coleman; division II., W. H. Collins; the Daniel Wilson scholarship in chemistry and mineralogy, G. W. McKee. The A. A. A. scholarship in physics and chemistry, S. Dushman; the Alexander Mackenzie scholarship (2) in political science, 1, W. J. K. Vanston; 2, T. B. McQuestion.

Post graduate, the Ramsay scholarship in Political Science—F. P. Clappison; Starr gold medal, T. McRae.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Medals, faculty gold medal—J. A. Oillie; first faculty silver medal, J. A. Phillips; second faculty silver medal, S. C. Yin; third faculty silver medal, G. E. Wilson.

Scholarships, first year—1, J. H. Holbrook; 2, R. J. McMillan; second year; 1, R. H. Bonycastle; 2, W. S. Lemon.

Post graduate scholarships, the George Brown memorial scholarship in medical science—For this scholarship, G. E. Wilson, J. A. Oillie, J. Phillips, F. C. Meae, G. A. Winters and W. E. Gallie ranked in the order named.

SUPREME COURT JUDGMENTS

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND REPRESENTATION SUBJECT TO DECENNIAL REDISTRIBUTION.

Ottawa, June 8.—In the Supreme Court to-day the question submitted as to the representation of Prince Edward Island in the House of Commons was answered in the affirmative, leaving the representation subject to variation upon such decennial redistribution.

In Power vs. Griffith, an Exchequer Court Appeal, the appeal was dismissed with costs.

In Power vs. Attorney-General of Nova Scotia, decree was varied with costs out of the estate.

Burland vs. city of Montreal, appeal allowed without costs, and case remitted to Superior Court with special directions.

Massawippi Railway Company vs. Reed, appeal was allowed with costs, with special direction as entry of judgment.

Hearing in New Brunswick appeals then proceeded.

A MARINE CATASTROPHE

Over a Hundred Lives Lost by a Collision Between Passenger Ships off Marseilles

STORY OF THE HEARTRENDING CALAMITY.

Marseilles, June 7.—Over a hundred persons were drowned here to-day as the result of a shipping disaster. The 'Insulaire' and the 'Liban,' passenger steamers of the Fraissenet Steamship Company of Marseilles, were in collision near this port. The 'Liban' sank, carrying down with her more than a hundred of her passengers, as well as her crew.

The 'Liban' left Marseilles this morning on her regular passenger trip to Bastia, Corsica, and was run down and sunk by the 'Insulaire,' off the Maire Islands. The collision was witnessed from the pilot boat 'Bleichamp,' which was about two miles distant. The 'Bleichamp' immediately went to the spot to give assistance. The force of the collision cut a wide rent in the 'Liban's' side, and she was already taking in water rapidly. Her captain saw their only chance was to run the steamer aground before she sank in deep water, and the 'Liban' was headed full speed for the shore; but within seventeen minutes of the collision, and while still some distance from shallow water, the forepart of the steamer plunged beneath the waves and a few minutes later she had entirely disappeared. In the meantime the 'Bleichamp,' the steamer 'Balkan,' also belonging to the Fraissenet Company, and other vessels, had drawn near the sinking ship, and were making strenuous efforts to rescue those on board. The 'Bleichamp' picked up forty passengers, many of whom were at the point of exhaustion, and were only revived by the attention they received on board. The 'Balkan' also rescued thirty-seven passengers, and up to the present it is known that in addition to the passengers, seventeen of the crew were also saved.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

It is stated that the collision was due to the following circumstances:

The 'Liban' was putting out to sea as the steamer 'Insulaire' was making for the harbor. 'Maire Island,' which lies off the entrance to the port, hid the vessels from each other until it was too late to avoid a collision. The crew of the 'Balkan' describe the scene just before the 'Liban' sank, as a fearful one. As the vessel was sinking she was inclined to such an angle that her masts struck the water, causing an eddy which made the work of rescue most difficult. A mass of human beings were clinging to the foundered ship and uttered despairing cries as she went down. At the same time the boilers exploded. For a few minutes the victims were seen struggling in the sea, then the waves closed over them. Of about two hundred passengers who were aboard, it is feared at least half were drowned. The 'Balkan' launched three boats and the other assisting vessels did all possible to save the victims in the short time that elapsed between the time of the collision and the sinking of the 'Liban.' Up to five o'clock this afternoon thirty bodies had been recovered.

A SURVIVOR'S STORY.

One of the survivors, a passenger, gives the following details of the disaster:—'The weather was splendid when we steamed out of Marseilles harbor, and all the passengers were below at table, when the shrieking of whistles gave the alarm. On coming on deck I saw the 'Insulaire' approaching us at full speed. The captain gave several orders, but no attempt was made, apparently, to change the steamer's course. Some of the passengers reproached the captain for his negligence in this matter. When the 'Insulaire' crashed into us, a great panic prevailed on board. Attempts were made to lower the boats, but only one boat was got away, and in that I and a few others escaped to the pilot boat 'Bleichamp.' As the vessel sank, bow first, the passengers took refuge on the after deck, which was covered by an awning. This, as the 'Liban' foundered, became a cage to the passengers, dragging them down beneath the water.'

Many of the rescued were badly injured in the collision. The 'Insulaire' sustained considerable damage to her bows, but managed to reach port safely.

THE KING

ATTENDS ST. PAUL'S ON 'HOSPITAL SUNDAY.'

London, June 7.—The King testified anew his interest in the welfare of the hospitals by attending this afternoon 'Hospital Sunday' service at St. Paul's Cathedral, this being the first occasion on which the English monarch has visited the Cathedral for any purpose except the Thanksgiving service on the occasion of the Coronation last year.

PRESIDENT LOUBET.

London, June 7.—President Loubet will arrive in London on July 6, to return the visit of the King. He will remain three days, leaving for Paris on July 9. He will reside at St. James's Palace as the King's guest.

The King has received a telegram from the King of Italy, regretting his inability to pay his visit to the English court during the summer, and promising to come to London with Queen Helena, in November.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

Rome, June 6.—Several high ecclesiastical personages who have been interviewed regarding the reports about the Pope's ill health, say the Pontiff during the last few days suffered from a slight hemorrhoidal indisposition, which entirely disappeared to-day. This, undoubtedly, is the basis for the alarming rumors.

WACOUSTA:

Or, the Prophecy.

A STORY OF INDIAN WARFARE.

(Written by Major Richardson, of the British army, in 1832. The author was a grandson of Mr. Erskine, of the British Commissariat Department, who, when Fort Detroit was besieged by Pontiac, in 1763, volunteered to bring supplies from Albany to Buffalo and from thence across the lake to Detroit, succeeding after long watching under cover of a dark and stormy night, in throwing into the fort the supplies of which the remnant of the Black Watch stood so greatly in need. Large tracts of land were granted to him in reward for this service and he finally settled on the Canadian shore, opposite Detroit. He had married the daughter of one of the earliest settlers from France, whose family was well known in history. It was from this old lady, his grandmother, that Major Richardson, when a boy, heard the detailed facts of the Pontiac plan for the capture of the two forts of Detroit and Michillimacinac, and longed to grow up that he might write a book about it. When Cooper's story, the 'Last of the Mohicans,' appeared and took the world by storm, these boyish longings revived and the romance of 'Wacousta' was produced and published. It is thus founded on fact and is to some extent a contribution to history drawn from original sources, although the story itself is fictitious.)

(SUMMARY OF STORY ALREADY PUBLISHED.)

The scene is the English garrison of Detroit in the winter of 1763. The Indians are disaffected, and strict guard is kept. A stranger enters the governor's (Colonel de Haldimar) apartments as he slept; search is made; the sentinels are questioned without result. At the rear of the fort, Sir Evarard Valletort, dimly seeing a figure on the common, fires. An answering shot kills Lieutenant Murphy. The governor's eldest son, Captain de Haldimar, is missing, the gate of the fort has been discovered unlocked, and the sentinel, Frank Halloway, is examined by the governor. Halloway declares he is no traitor. His trial is delayed until eight o'clock, when he promises if nothing occurs to vindicate his character, he will disclose the circumstances to which he alludes. The governor reproves Valletort for having fired in the first instance, and retires in his quarters.

At dawn, Valletort exclaims that his shot must have taken effect, for he sees a dark form stretched on the common. To his dismay he recognizes the uniform of de Haldimar. Captain Erskine is despatched with a company of 90 men to bring in the body. As they raise it the hat falls off, disclosing a scalpless crown. At this moment Indians start out from behind the trees. A fierce encounter ensues; the company make good their retreat. The corpse is discovered to be Donellan dressed in the captain's uniform. Halloway states that he is a gentleman, that he saved Captain de Haldimar's life at Quebec when the leader of the Indians attacked him; and that the safety of the garrison was in question. He is found guilty of disobeying orders, and is sentenced to be shot. His wife pleads vainly for mercy. Half the garrison leave the fort with Halloway. At the further end of Detroit is a little inn; the soldiers search the inn, finding Donellan's hat, and take the Canadian into custody. The Indian eludes pursuit. The regiment proceeds towards Hog Island. Here Halloway is shot. At that moment a man approaches pursued by the warrior of the Fleur de Lys. Halloway's wife, who had fallen on the body of her husband, is borne off by the warrior. Two young officers leave the fort with the Canadian of the Fleur de Lys, who swears to guide them safely. Hidden under the end of the bridge the two officers wait for the Canadian to bring the canoe. They hear a stealthy footstep, and the elder is suddenly seized by the savage of the Fleur de Lys, and is saved by his companion, who strikes down the savage. The Canadian returns with the canoe barely in time for them to escape a pursuing band of Indians. On the third day a party of Indians, led by Ponteac, appear in front of the fort showing a flag of truce. Ponteac proposes to make peace, and gives them news of the downfall of nine of the English forts. Ponteac is conducted to the council room. The pipe he offers is recognized by the governor as a pipe of war, and he bids the Ottawa come again. Ponteac agrees to come in six days, bringing his warriors unarmed, with the women and children, and in the meantime he allows the settlers to bring in food. Sooner than expected the Indians appear. A game of ball is started and Ponteac enters the fort with his chiefs. They are taken to the council room. A sudden cry without brings the chiefs to their feet with threatening tomahawks, but the curtain dropping shows soldiers with muskets raised.

Rushing out the chiefs find everywhere the same hostile front. Crushed in the gateway the Indians were caught as in a trap. They are headed by a savage warrior, who tries to kill the governor and escapes. To the amazement of the Indians the governor sends them away unharmed.

On the night of his disappearance Capt. de Haldimar steals away from the fort accompanied by Donellan, his servant, with whom he had changed clothes; he follows Oucanasta to the camp of the Ottawas. Concealed in a tree he hears a council in which it is decided to attempt the capture of the forts by the treacherous pretence of a desire for peace, and the game of ball which would enable them to enter the forts. Haldimar was for a time stunned by the danger of those in the fort. Then came a sudden recollection of his sister Clara and his cousin and affianced bride, who were in Michillimackinac with his uncle.

The Indians' plan was to attack both forts at the same time.

Oucanasta leads him toward the fort, but he pleads with her to go and save his bride. She consents. He is captured by Wacousta and recognizes in him the French officer from whom Halloway had saved him.

Bound to a tree he hears the noise of fighting at the fort. Haldimar escaping, gains the bridge.

The fort of Michillimackinac stands on the shore of Lake Huron, the entrance toward the forest, a small door on the water side. The only vessel has with difficulty been saved from the Indians, the men deciding to hold out as long as possible. In an upper room Madeline and Clara Haldimar sit watching the water. A council is being held with the Indians. The warcry is heard and the Indians rush into the fort. Madeline is carried away by an Indian warrior. Clara, rescued by one of the officers, gains the long boat. Regaining consciousness in the ship Clara discovers her brother and his friend to be her rescuers.

Haldimar's scheme of searching for Madeline is foiled by the escape of the Indian. Rescued by Oucanasta from the massacre, Madeline is returned to her friends on the vessel.

Attempting to pass through the St. Clair river the vessel is seized, the crew murdered, and Haldimar and the others again made prisoners.

At the fort Charles Haldimar discovers his father examining the package left by Halloway, and sees that it contains letters written by his own mother, and her portrait. An Indian appears bearing a miniature. The schooner comes in sight, with fifty canoes following. Wacousta tears down the ensign and secures a black flag in its place. A shot from the fort only scatters the canoes. A few seamen remain on deck guarded by Indians. Five prisoners, two of them women, are taken from the ship in a canoe. Captain Blessington, dropping the miniature, it breaks, revealing an appeal for help from the prisoners who are doomed to die in a few hours.

Colonel de Haldimar realizes his mistake in condemning Halloway and the way his enemy was using the Indians against him. Bound to a tree infront of Wacousta's tent Sir Everard is forced to hear his threats to make Clara his wife. The terrified girl rushes to Sir Everard for protection, but he is helpless and his torture affords amusement to the savage warrior. Ellen Halloway reveals the fact that her husband was Reginald Morton, Wacousta's nephew. Wacousta warns Clara that from her mother's lover, her father's bitterest foe, she can expect no mercy. He tells his story. Twenty years before he was her father's friend, both subalterns in one regiment quartered in Scotland. Out hunting he discovers a hidden glen, and then meets Clara de Haldimar, who lives secluded with her father. They meet again and again, and exchange vows. Wacousta paints a miniature of Clara, which is seen by Haldimar, who offers to take his duty for him. At Clara's desire he gives it to her, making a second for himself. Letters were exchanged, and he plans to carry off Clara. This is successfully carried out, and Clara is left with an old woman for the few hours before the marriage ceremony.

Wacousta had seen a hunter watching them, and suspects Haldimar of spying. He is ordered to report for important duty, and asks Haldimar to take it. He is refused, and warned that he had already been censured for neglect. In despair he confides Clara to his friend's care as his cousin.

He returned to find that Clara had two days before married Haldimar. The shock almost upsets his reason. He was arrested on charges of cowardice, neglect of duty, etc., preferred by Haldimar, and Clara is called to witness against him. Dismissed the service, and maddened by disgrace, he joins the Scottish ranks, and being recognized, is denounced as an outlaw on whose head a price is put. Hearing of Clara's death, he mourns, and vows vengeance on Haldimar through his children.

Hearing that Haldimar is ordered to Quebec, he follows and takes service with the French, and soon meeting the eldest son of his enemy, attempted his life, but was thwarted by his own nephew.

CHAPTER XXXII.—Continued.

'Oh, that soldier was your nephew,' eagerly interrupted Clara, pointing towards her companion, who had fallen into a profound slumber, 'the husband of this unfortunate woman. Frank Halloway (for by that name was he alone known in the regiment) loved my brother as though he had been of the same blood. He it was who flew to receive the ball that was destined for another. But I nursed him on his couch of suffering, and with my own hands prepared his food and dressed his wound. Oh, if pity can touch your heart (and I will not believe that a heart that once felt as you say yours has felt, can be inaccessible to pity), let the recollection of your nephew's devotedness to my mother's child disarm you of vengeance, and induce you to restore us!'

'Never!' thundered Wacousta—'never! The very circumstance you have now named is an additional incentive to my vengeance. My nephew saved the life of your brother at the hazard of his own; and how has he been rewarded for the generous deed? By an ignominious death, inflicted, perhaps, for some offence not more dishonoring than those which have thrown me an outcast upon these wilds; and that at the command and in the presence of the father of him whose life he was fool enough to preserve. Yet, what but ingratitude of the grossest nature could a Morton expect at the hands of the false family of De Haldimar! They were destined to be our bane, and well have they fulfilled the end for which they were created.'

'Almighty Providence,' aspirated the sinking Clara, as she turned her streaming eyes to heaven; 'can it be that the human heart can undergo such change? Can this be the being who once loved my mother with a purity and tenderness of affection that angels themselves might hallow with approval; or is all that I have heard but a bewildering dream?'

'No, Clara,' calmly and even solemnly returned the warrior; 'it is no dream, but a reality—a sad, dreadful, heart-rending reality; yet if I am that altered being, to whom is the change to be ascribed? Who turned the generous current of my blood into a river of overflowing gall?—Your father! But these are idle words. What I have been, you know; what I now am, and through what agency I have been rendered what I am, you know also. Not more fixed is fate than my purpose. Your brother dies even on the spot on which my nephew died; and you, Clara, shall be my bride; and the first thing your children shall be taught to lisp shall be curses on the vile name of De Haldimar!'

'Once more, in the name of my sainted mother, I implore you to have mercy, shrieked the unhappy Clara. 'Oh!' she continued with vehement supplication, 'let the days of your early love be brought back to your memory, that your heart may be softened; and cut yourself not wholly off from your God by the commission of such dreadful outrages. Again, I conjure you, restore us to my father.'

'Never!' savagely repeated Wacousta; 'I have passed years of torture in the hope of such an hour as this, and now that fruition is within my grasp, may I perish if I forego it! Ha, sir!' turning from the almost fainting Clara to Sir Everard, who had listened with deep attention to the history of this extraordinary man;—'for this,' and he thrust aside the breast of his hunting coat, exhibiting the scar of a long but superficial wound—'for this do you owe me a severe reckoning. I would recommend you, however,'—and he spoke in mockery —'when next you drive a weapon into the chest of an unresisting enemy, to be more certain of your aim. Had that been as true as the blow from the butt of your rifle, I should not have lived to triumph in this hour. I little deemed,' he pursued, still addressing the nearly heart-broken officer in the same insolent strain, 'that my intrigue with that dark-eyed daughter of the old Canadian would have been the means of throwing your companion so speedily into my power, after his first narrow escape. Your disguise was well managed, I confess; and but that there is an instinct about me, enabling me to discover a De Haldimar, as a hound does the deer, by scent, you might have succeeded in passing for what you appeared. 'But' (and his tone suddenly changed its irony for fierceness) 'to the point, sir. To-morrow you shall return to the fort; and, when there, you may tell your colonel, that in exchange for a certain miniature and letters, which in the hurry of departure, I dropped in his apartment, some ten days since, Sir Reginald Morton, the outlaw, has taken his daughter Clara to wife. But hark; what mean those sounds?'

A loud yelling was now heard at some distance in rear of the tent. Presently the bounding of many feet on the turf was distinguishable; and then, at intervals, the peculiar cry that announces the escape of a prisoner. Wacousta started to his feet, and fiercely grasping his tomahawk, advanced to the front of the tent, where he seemed to listen for a moment attentively, as if endeavoring to catch the direction of the pursuit.

'Ha; by heaven!' he exclaimed, 'there must be treachery in this, or yon slippery captain would not so soon be at his flight again, bound as I had bound him.' Then uttering a deafening yell, and rushing past Sir Everard, near whom he paused an instant, as if undecided whether he should not first dispose of him, as a precautionary measure, he flew with the speed of an antelope in the direction in which he was guided by the gradually receding sounds.

'The knife, Miss de Haldimar,' exclaimed Sir Everard, after a few moments of breathless and intense anxiety. 'See, there is one in the belt that Ellen Halloway has girt around her loins. Quick, for heaven's sake, quick; our only chance is in this.'

With an activity arising from despair, the unhappy Clara sprang up, and stooping over the form of the maniac, extended her hand to remove the weapon from her side; but Ellen, who had been awakened from her long slumber by the yells just uttered, seemed resolute to prevent it. A struggle for its possession now ensued between these frail and delicate beings; in which Clara, however, had the advantage, not only from the recumbent position of her opponent, but from the greater security of her grasp. At length with a violent effort, she contrived to disengage it from the sheath, around which Ellen had closely clasped both her hands; but, with the quickness of thought, the latter were again clenched round the naked blade, and without any other evident motive than what originated in the obstinacy of her madness, the unfortunate woman fiercely attempted to wrest it away. In the act of doing so, her hands were dreadfully cut; and Clara, shocked at the sight of the blood she had been the means of shedding, lost all the energy she had summoned, and sunk senseless at the feet of the maniac, who now began to utter the most piteous cries.

'We are lost,' exclaimed Sir Everard! 'the voice of that wretched woman has alarmed our enemy, and even now I hear him approaching. Quick, Clara, give me the knife. But no, it is now too late; he is here.'

At that instant, the dark form of a warrior rushed noiselessly to the spot on which he stood. The officer turned his eyes in desperation on his enemy, but a single glance was sufficient to assure him it was not Wacousta. The Indian paused not in his course, but passing close round the tree to which the baronet was attached, made a circular movement, that brought him in a line with the direction that had been taken by his enemy; and again they were left alone.

A new fear now oppressed the heart of the unfortunate Valletort, even to agony; Clara still lay senseless, speechless before him; and his impression was that, in the struggle Ellen Halloway had murdered her. The latter yet continued her cries; and, as she held up her hands, he could see by the firelight they were covered with blood. An instinctive impulse caused him to bound forward to the assistance of the motionless Clara; when, to his infinite surprise and joy, he discovered the cord, which had bound him to the tree, to be severed. The Indian who had just passed had evidently been his deliverer; and a sudden flash of recollection recalled the figure of the warrior that had escaped from the schooner and was supposed to have leaped into the canoe of Oucanasta at the moment when Madame de Haldimar was removed into that of the Canadian.

In a transport of conflicting feelings, Sir Everard now raised the insensible Clara from the ground; and, having satisfied himself she had sustained no serious injury, prepared for a flight which he felt to be desperate, if not altogether hopeless. There was not a moment to be lost, for the cries of the wretched Ellen increased in violence, as she seemed sensible she was about to be left utterly alone; and ever and anon, although afar off, yet evidently drawing nearer, was to be heard the fierce denouncing yell of Wacousta. The spot on which the officer stood was not far from that whence his unfortunate friend had commenced his flight on the first memorable occasion; and as the moon shone brightly in the cloudless heavens, there could be no mistake in the course he was to pursue. Dashing down the steep, therefore, with all the speed his beloved burden would enable him to attain, he made immediately for the bridge over which his only chance of safety lay.

It unfortunately happened, however, that, induced either by the malice of her insanity, or really terrified at the loneliness of her position, the wretched Ellen Halloway had likewise quitted the tent, and now followed close in the rear of the fugitives, still uttering the same piercing cries of anguish. The voice of Wacousta was also again heard in the distance; and Sir Everard had the inexpressible horror to find that, guided by the shrieks of the maniac woman, he was now shaping his course, not to the tent where he had left his prisoners, but in an oblique direction towards the bridge, where he evidently hoped to intercept them. Aware of the extreme disadvantage under which he labored in a competition of speed with his active enemy, the unhappy officer would have here terminated the struggle, had he not been partially sustained by the hope that the detachment prayed for by De Haldimar, through the friendly young chief, to whom he owed his own liberation, might be about this time on its way to attempt their rescue. This thought supported his faltering resolution, although nearly exhausted with his efforts—compelled, as he was, to sustain the motionless form of the slowly reviving Clara; and he again braced himself to the unequal flight. The moon still shone beautifully bright, and he could now distinctly see the bridge over which he was to pass; but notwithstanding he strained his eyes as he advanced, no vestige of a British uniform was to be seen in the open space that lay beyond. Once he turned to regard his pursuers. Ellen was a few yards only in his rear; and considerably beyond her rose, in tall relief against the heavens, the gigantic form of the warrior. The pursuit of the latter was now conducted with a silence that terrified even more than the yells he had previously uttered; and he gained so rapidly on his victims, that the tread of his large feet was now distinctly audible. Again the officer, with despair in his heart, made the most incredible exertions to reach the bridge, without seeming to reflect that, even when there, no security was offered him against his enemy. Once, as he drew nearer, he fancied he saw the dark heads of human beings peering from under the part of the arch which had afforded cover to De Haldimar and himself on the memorable occasion of their departure with the Canadian; and, convinced that the warriors of Wacousta had been sent there to lie in ambuscade and intercept his retreat, his hopes were utterly paralyzed; and although he stopped not, his flight was rather mechanical than the fruit of any systematic plan of escape.

He had now gained the extremity of the bridge, with Ellen Halloway and Wacousta close in his rear, when suddenly the heads of many men were once more distinguishable, even in the shadow of the arch that overhung the sands of the river. Three individuals detached themselves from the group, and leaping upon the further extremity of the bridge, moved rapidly to meet him. Meanwhile the baronet had stopped suddenly, as if in doubt whether to advance or recede. His suspense was but momentary. Although the persons of these men were disguised as Indian warriors, the broad moonlight that beamed full on their countenances disclosed the well-remembered features of Blessington, Erskine and Charles de Haldimar. The latter sprang before his companions, and, uttering a cry of joy, sank in speechless agony on the neck of his still unconscious sister.

'For God's sake, free me, De Haldimar,' exclaiced the excited baronet, disengaging his charge from the embrace of his friend. 'This is no moment for gratulation. Erskine, Blessington, see you not who is behind me? Be upon your guard; defend your lives!' And as he spoke, he rushed forward with faint and tottering steps to place his companions between the unhappy girl and the danger that threatened her.

The swords of the officers were drawn; but instead of advancing upon the formidable being, who stood as if paralyzed at this unexpected rencontre, the two seniors contented themselves with assuming a defensive attitude—retiring slowly and gradually towards the other extremity of the bridge.

Overcome by his emotion, Charles de Haldimar had not noticed this action of his companions, and stood apparently riveted to the spot. The voice of Blessington calling on him by name to retire, seemed to arouse the dormant consciousness of the unhappy maniac. She uttered a piercing shriek, and springing forward, sank on her knees at his feet, exclaiming, as she forcibly detained him by his dress—

'Almighty Heaven! where am I? surely that was Captain Blessington's kind voice I heard; and you—you are Charles de Haldimar. Oh! save my husband; plead for him with your father!——but no,' she continued wildly,—'he is dead—he is murdered! Behold these hands all covered with his blood!——'

'Ha! another De Haldimar!' exclaimed Wacousta, recovering his slumbering energies, 'this spot seems indeed fated for our meeting. More than thrice have I been baulked of my just revenge, but now will I secure it. Thus, Ellen, do I avenge your husband's and my nephew's death. My own wrongs demand another sacrifice. But, ha! where is she? where is Clara? where is my bride?'

Bounding over the ill-fated De Haldimar, who lay, even in death, firmly clasped in the embrace of the wretched Ellen, the fierce man dashed furiously forward to renew his pursuit of the fugitives. But suddenly the extremity of the bridge was filled with a column of armed men, that kept issuing from the arch beneath. Sensible of his danger, he sought to make good his retreat; but when he turned for the purpose, the same formidable array met his view at the opposite extremity; and both parties now rapidly advanced in double quick time, evidently with a view of closing upon and taking him prisoner. In this dilemma, his only hope was in the assistance that might be rendered him by his warriors. A yell, so terrific as to be distinctly heard in the fort itself, burst from his vast chest, and rolled in prolonged echoes through the forest. It was faintly answered from the encampment, and met by deep but noiseless curses from the exasperated soldiery, whom the sight of their murdered officer was momentarily working into frenzy.

'Kill him not, for your lives!—I command you, men, kill him not!' muttered Captain Blessington with suppressed passion, as his troops were preparing to immolate him on their clustering bayonets. 'Such a death were, indeed, mercy to such a villain.'

'Ha! ha!' laughed Wacousta in bitter scorn; 'who is there of all your accursed regiment who will dare to take him alive?' Then brandishing his tomahawk around him, to prevent their finally closing, he dealt his blows with such astonishing velocity that no unguarded point was left about his person; and more than one soldier was brought to the earth in the course of the unequal struggle.

'Are the two best companies of the regiment to be kept at bay by a single desperado?' said Capt. Erskine. 'Shame on ye, fellows! If his hands are too many for you, lay him by the heels.'

This ruse was practiced with success. In attempting to defend himself from the attack of those who sought to throw him down, the warrior necessarily left his upper person exposed; when advantage was taken to close with him and deprive him of the play of his arms. It was not, however, without considerable difficulty, that they succeeded in disarming and binding his hands; after which a strong cord being fastened round his waist, he was tightly lashed to a gun, which, contrary to the original intention of the governor, had been sent out with the expedition. The retreat of the detachment then commenced rapidly; but it was not without being hotly pursued by the band of warriors the yell of Wacousta had summoned in pursuit, that they finally gained the fort; under what feelings of sorrow for the fate of an officer so beloved, we leave it to our readers to imagine.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

The morning of the next day dawned on few who had pressed their customary couches—on none, whose feverish pulse and bloodshot eye failed to attest the utter sleeplessness in which the night had been passed. Numerous groups of men were to be seen assembling after the reveillé, in various parts of the barrack square—those who had borne a part in the recent expedition commingling with those who had not, and recounting to the latter, with mournful look and voice, the circumstances connected with the bereavement of their universally lamented officer. As none, however, had seen the blow struck that deprived him of life, although each had heard the frantic exclamations of a voice that had been recognized for Ellen Halloway's, much of the marvellous was necessarily mixed up with truth in their narrative—some positively affirming Mr. de Haldimar had not once quitted his party, and declaring that nothing short of a supernatural agency could have transported him unnoticed to the fatal spot, where, in their advance, they had beheld him murdered. The singular appearance of Ellen Halloway also, at that moment, on the very bridge on which she had pronounced her curse on the family of de Haldimar, and in company with the terrible and mysterious being who had borne her off in triumph on that occasion to the forest, and under circumstances calculated to excite the most superstitious impressions, was not without its weight in determining their rude speculations; and all concurred in opinion that the death of the unfortunate young officer was a judgment on their colonel for the little mercy he had extended to the noble-hearted Halloway.

Then followed allusion to the captive, whose gigantic stature and efforts at escape, tremendous even as the latter were, were duly exaggerated by each, with the very laudable view of claiming a proportionate share of credit for his own individual exertions; and many and various were the opinions expressed as to the manner of death he should be made to suffer. Among the most conspicuous of the orators were those with whom our readers have already made slight acquaintance in our account of the sortie by Captain Erskine's company for the recovery of the supposed body of Frederick de Haldimar. One was for impaling him alive, and setting him up to rot on the platform above the gate. Another for blowing him from the muzzle of a twenty-four pounder, into the centre of the first band of Indians that approached the fort, that, thus perceiving they had lost the strength and sinew of their cunning warrior, they might be the more easily induced to propose terms of peace. A third was of opinion that he ought to be chained to the top of the flagstaff, as a target, to be shot at with arrows only, contriving never to touch a mortal part. A fourth would have had him tied naked over the sharp spikes that constituted the chevaux-de-frize garnishing the sides of the drawbridge. Each devised some new death—proposed some new torture; but all were of opinion that simply to be shot, or even to be hanged, was too merciful a punishment for the wretch who had so wantonly and inhumanly butchered the kind-hearted, gentle-mannered officer, whom they had almost all known and loved from his very boyhood; and they looked forward with mingled anxiety and vengeance to the moment when, summoned as it was expected he shortly would be, before the assembled garrison, he would be made to expiate the atrocity with his blood.

While the men thus gave indulgence to their indignation and their grief, their officers were even more painfully affected. The body of the ill-fated Charles had been borne to his apartment, where, divested of its disguises, it had again been inducted in such apparel as was deemed suited to the purpose. Extended on the very bed on which he lay at the moment when she, whose maniac raving, and forcible detention, had been the immediate cause of his destruction, had preferred her wild but fruitless supplication for mercy, he exhibited, even in death, the same delicate beauty that had characterized him on that occasion; yet, with a mildness and serenity of expression on his still, pale features, strongly in contrast with the agitation and glow of excitement that then distinguished him.

Around the bed were grouped nearly all the officers, standing in attitudes indicative of anxiety and interest, and gazing mournfully on the placid features of their ill-fated friend. All, on entering, moved noiselessly over the rude floor, as though fearful of disturbing the repose of one who merely slumbered; and the same precaution was extended to the brief but heart-felt expressions of sorrow that passed from one to the other as they gazed on all that remained of the gentle de Haldimar.

Gradually the officers moved away in the same noiseless manner they had approached, either in pursuance of their several duties or to make their toilet of the morning. Two only of their number remained near the couch of death.

'Poor unfortunate de Haldimar!' observed one of these, in a low tone, as if speaking to himself; 'too fatally, indeed, have your forebodings been realized; and what I considered as the mere despondency of a mind crushed into feebleness by an accumulation of suffering, was, after all, but the first presentiment of a death no human power might avert. By heaven! I would give up half of my own being to be able to reanimate that form once more—but the wish is vain.'

'Who shall announce the intelligence to his sister?' sighed his companion. 'Never will that already nearly heart-broken girl be able to survive the shock of her brother's death. Blessington, you are alone fitted to such a task; and, painful as it is, you must undertake it. Is the colonel apprised of the dreadful truth, do you know?'

'He is. It was told him at the moment of our arrival last night; but from the little outward emotion displayed by him I should be tempted to infer he had almost anticipated some such catastrophe.'

'Poor, poor Charles!' bitterly exclaimed Sir Everard Valletort—for it was he. 'What would I not give to recall the rude manner in which I spurned you from me last night. But, alas! what could I do, laden with such a trust, and pursued, without the power of defence, by such an enemy? Little, indeed, did I imagine what was so speedily to be your doom! Blessington,' he pursued, with increased emotion, 'it grieves me to wretchedness to think that he, whom I loved as though he had been my twin brother, should have perished with his last thoughts, perhaps, lingering on the seeming unkindness with which I had greeted him after so anxious an absence.'

'Nay, if these be blame, it must attach to me,' sorrowfully observed Captain Blessington. 'Had Erskine and myself not retired before the savage, as we did, our unfortunate friend would in all probability have been alive at this very hour. But in our anxiety to draw the former into the ambuscade we had prepared for him, we utterly overlooked that Charles was not retreating with us.'

'How happened it,' demanded Sir Everard, his attention naturally directed to the subject by the preceding remarks, 'that you lay thus in ambuscadé, when the object of the expedition, as solicited by Frederick de Haldimar, was an attempt to reach us in the encampment of the Indians?'

'It certainly was under that impression we left the fort; but on coming to the spot where the friendly Indian lay waiting to conduct us, he proposed the plan we subsequently adopted as the most likely, not only to secure the escape of the prisoners, whom he pledged himself to liberate, but to defend ourselves with advantage against Wacousta and the immediate guard set over them, should they follow in pursuit. Erskine approving, as well as myself, of the plan, we halted at the bridge, and disposed of our men under each extremity; so that if attacked by the Indians in front, we might be enabled to throw them into confusion by taking them in rear, as they flung themselves upon the bridge. The event seemed to answer our expectations. The alarm raised in the encampment satisfied us that the young Indian had contrived to fulfil his promise, and we momentarily looked for the appearance of those whose flight we naturally supposed would be directed towards the bridge. To our great surprise, however, we remarked that the sounds of pursuit, instead of approaching us, seemed to take an opposite direction, apparently towards the point whence we had seen the prisoners disembarked in the morning. At length, when almost tempted to regret we had not pushed boldly on, in conformity with our first intention, we heard the shrill cries of a woman, and long afterwards, the sounds of human feet rushing down the slope. What our sensations were, you may imagine; for we all believed it to be either Clara or Madeline de Haldimar fleeing alone, and pursued by our ferocious enemies. To show ourselves would, we were sensible, be to ensure the death of the pursued, before we could possibly come up, and although it was with difficulty we repressed the desire to rush forward to the rescue, our better judgment prevailed. Finally we saw you approach, followed closely by what appeared to be a mere boy of an Indian, and at considerable distance, by the tall warrior of the Fleur de Lis. We imagined there was time enough for you to gain the bridge, and, finding your more formidable pursuer was only accompanied by the youth already alluded to, conceived at that moment the design of making him our prisoner. Still there were half a dozen muskets ready to be levelled on him should he approach too near to his fugitives, or manifest any other design than that of simply recapturing them. How well our plan succeeded you are aware; but, alas!' and he glanced sorrowfully at the corpse, 'why was our success to be embittered by so great a sacrifice?'

(To be Continued.)

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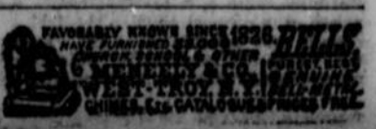

LITERARY REVIEW.

'A Rose of Normandy,' by William R. A. Wilson (Morang), is a historical romance, of which the scene lies chiefly in Canada. Frontenac, La Salle, Laval and Duchesneau are all depicted, and minor persons carry out projects of daring and exhibit traits of soldierly honor. The heroine is innocent and brave, nobly scornful of bad men and uncomplaining in the emergencies of forest expeditions. She is Renée d'Outrálaise, sent to New France to be safe from the amorous attentions of Louis XIV. Her beauty has won the admiration of La Salle and also that of his follower, Henri de Sonti. How the latter manages to be true both to his love and to his leader is shown in the course of many stirring adventures and hairbreadth escapes. This book has been compared to some of Gilbert Parker's work, but such comparisons are lacking in discrimination. Parker's books have much more literary subtlety. This will probably suit the popular taste quite as well, however, and leave, it may be, a wholesomer impression on the mind. The scenes in which real personages appear will impress their historical significance on the least thoughtful reader:

'The Governor's power increases daily. The success of the expedition of La Salle redound to his glory, and make him more arrogant and insufferable than ever.'

'The Church, too, will lose the many tribes awaiting her coming, and they, their souls through contamination with the shameless, lawless followers of this man,' was the pious exclamation of him who had been addressed as 'Monsieur L'Eveque.'

'And our fur supply cut off, and the trade destroyed,' wailed a third.

'His efforts must be frustrated,' resumed Duchesneau, who had suddenly conceived a plan, 'but each of you must do his share.'

'I shall send a trusty member of the Order with La Salle, who will warn the Indians against him,' the holy man exclaimed.

'And I shall see that among his men there shall be a sufficient number devoted to our interest to cause his failure, perhaps instigate a mutiny at the proper moment; he may never come back,' was the significant rejoinder of the third conspirator.

'But, remember, no violence,' cried the priest, in alarm.

The priest, who was none other than Laval, Bishop of Quebec, feeling that the lateness of the hour, the secret meeting, and the lonely place were not befitting to the dignity of his position, grew impatient, and interposed.

'It grows late,' he said, 'and I have a vigil to keep before sunrise. I must be gone. Our plans are formed; let each supply the details of his part,' and muffling up his face, he disappeared around the corner of the magazine. Duchesneau waited until he was sure of the Bishop's departure, then muttered after his retreating figures: 'No violence, Monsieur L'Eveque, but if La Salle should have trouble with the savages, and an arrow or bullet find its way into his carcass, we should not be to blame.'

'SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.'

The Canadian Rockies are called in 'Scribner's' for June 'a new playground in the New World.' The portion described, however, would seem to suit only the sturdiest of players. Mr. Edward Whymper, with a skilful photographer and four professional mountain climbers from the Alps, explored in 1901 a region north-west of Banff and little known, including the Yoho Valley, the Ice River Valley, and a place which he named the Valley of the Hoodoos, on account of its ghostly looking 'earth pillars,' a remarkable natural formation. At one time the tent was set up five thousand feet above Banff, on Pope's Pass. 'This spot is probably the highest point at which any one has hitherto camped in the Rocky Mountains of Canada. It was a sort of wrestling place for the winds from the Atlantic with those from the Pacific. Squalls came from all directions, and the temperatures experienced were abnormal. It was sometimes warmer at midnight than at midday.'

In the same magazine Mrs. Everard Cotes begins a bright story of 'A mother in India.' An officer's wife, exemplary in some respects, but cynical, unconventional and even profane of speech, finds herself in a peculiar position when she first takes charge of her own grown-up daughter. The daughter has been brought up in the primmest of pretty English manners, and has hardly ever seen her parents:

She took a great deal of interest in the General, her papa. I think she had an idea his distinction would alleviate the situation in India, however it might present itself. She accepted the prospective situation calmly; it had been placed before her all her life. There would always be a time when she should go and live with papa and mamma in India, and so long as she was of an age to receive the idea with rebel tears, she was assured that papa and mamma would give her a pony. The pony was no longer added to the prospect; it was absorbed, no doubt, in the general list of attractions calculated to reconcile a young lady to a parental roof with which she had no practical acquaintance. At all events, where I feared the embarrassment and dismay of a pathetic parting with darling grandmamma and the aunties, and the sweet cat, and the dear vicar, and all the other objects of affection, I found an agreeably unexpected philosophy.

Two other studies of young girlhood appear suggestively beside this one. 'The modern French girl' is described by Mrs. Philip Gilbert Hamerton, from whose account it would appear that the reaction in France from the old system of education which kept girls under nursery restrictions until they were married, has gone very far. A home-loving girl of the Dutch race in Pennsylvania is shown in a pretty tale by Georg Schock. She has set her heart on going away to get an education, but changes her mind at the last, realizing how much her action would affect the happiness of her home.

AN INKY ORDEAL.

As an illustration of the difficulty of impressing the native mind in the Soudan with a proper respect for the principles of western jurisprudence, Mr. Bonham-Carter, in a memorandum enclosed in Lord Cromer's report on Egypt, cites an interesting case which occurred recently at Dongola Mondirieh. 'There was,' he writes, 'no dispute as to the facts. Taha Ali and Ahmed Kamad carried on the business of butchers in partnership. Taha Ali informed Ahmed Hamad that a sum of $10.50 belonging to the partnership, which had been left with him, had been stolen. Ahmed Hamad did not believe the story, and accused Taha Ali of theft. They decided to refer the matter to a fakir, who had settled in the neighborhood, to be tried by a system of ordeal.

'The two men accordingly went to the fakir. He copied some passages from certain religious books in his possession upon a native writing board with European copying ink, washed off the writing with water into a bowl, dipped some bread in the water and divided the bread and water between the two disputants, telling them that the one who was in the wrong would become very ill. After eating the bread and drinking the water the two disputants went away. Taha Ali was shortly afterwards seized with violent pains, and, returning to the fakir, confessed that he had stolen the money. His condition became rapidly worse, and he died a few hours later. The medical examination disclosed no sign of poisoning.

'With the object of ascertaining how far the belief was prevalent that the ordeal was a reasonable method of detecting crime, I told the story to two natives, the one a religious sheikh holding a high position, the other a native sergeant, who had for many years been in the service of English masters.

'The sheikh, while not doubting that crime could be detected by similar means if employed by a man in holy life, was of the opinion that the fakir was an impostor. At the same time, he did not consider that he should be punished. He repeated a well-known story of a man who died at his friend's house immediately after eating some honey. Grave suspicion fell upon the friend, who only escaped punishment by the discovery of a dead serpent coiled up at the bottom of the pot. The sheikh concluded that in this case possibly a snake might have spat into the inkpot.

'The servant did not doubt that the means adopted were an effective method of detecting crime. He expressed surprise that a man after confessing and restoring the property, had nevertheless died, and thought that it showed that he was an exceptionally bad man, who had committed other crimes at which God was angry.'—London 'Daily Telegraph.'

'DIXIE LAND.'

(The Rev. William Wye Smith, in 'Scottish American.')

'Mason and Dixon's line,' the line between Pennsylvania and Maryland, being the boundary between the states allowing negro slavery and the 'free' states, became a noted expression; and still more so during the agitation that preceded the Civil War, and during the war itself. And then the expression 'Dixie's Land,' used in song to signify the country south of that line, tended still more to keep that famous line before the public.

There had been long disputes between Maryland and Virginia about 'their line.' Something like an old farmer I knew, who was always getting a surveyor to resurvey his farm. And sometimes he would gain a foot or two (so many 'links,' the surveyor had it) and sometimes he would lose a little. But one thing he always gained—the ill-will of his neighbors!

Virginia claimed, and was at last conceded, all between the north and south branches of the Potomac; half a million acres of fertile land.

Maryland also had a dispute with Virginia about the former's south boundary east of 'the Bay.' Watkins's Point, on Chesapeake Bay, was the acknowledged limit of Maryland's south boundary on the 'Eastern Shore.' But a dishonest official surveyor ran the line so much N. of East to the Atlantic as to give Virginia twelve square miles.

In 1760 the line was determined between Maryland and Delaware. Due north from a point midway between Cape Henlopen and Chesapeake Bay was the acknowledged boundary; but when surveyed (1760) it was started from a point midway between 'False Cape,' 23 miles south of the real Cape Henlopen, thus despoiling Maryland.

Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two eminent English mathematicians and astronomers, were got out by Maryland and the 'Proprietors' of Pennsylvania to run the line between these colonies westward from a point 15 miles south of Philadelphia, which they did for 240 miles. It was at first intended to run the line to the Mississippi river, but the Indians becoming threatening and dangerous, the survey was dropped. This was 1763 to 1767.

In 1876 I was in Philadelphia at the Centennial Exhibition for a fortnight, writing up the Exhibition for an Edinburgh newspaper. In the Nova Scotia exhibit I saw, as a 'curiosity' under a glass cover, the original 'Field Notes' of Mason and Dixon's survey. It was a substantial, strongly bound volume, 4-to., and open where an astronomical observation had been taken to determine the latitude. I at once searched out the United States Commissioner and told him of the discovery I had made, and strongly pointed out that these precious historical documents ought to be the property of the United States. I said I had no business interest in the matter; told him who I was—merely a correspondent of a Scotch newspaper reporting the Exhibition; that was all. He was very much interested, thanked me warmly, and said he 'would see into it.' I heard no more for six months; then I saw in the papers that Secretary of State Fish had 'purchased the original Field Notes of Mason and Dixon from parties in Nova Scotia for $500.'

THE FIRST GOOD FRIDAY.

Researches conducted by Prof. Hans Achelis, of Konigsberg, on the basis of a series of most exact calculations made by the Royal Astronomical Institute in Berlin, have established with what seems to be a high degree of historical accuracy the fact that the date of the crucifixion was April 6, in the year 30. How Prof. Achelis arrived at this result he explains in a paper published in the proceedings of the Royal Scientific Society of Gottingen. The four Evangelists, it is pointed out, agree that our Lord died on Friday, and according to St. John the day was the fourteenth of the month Nisan, when the Passover lamb was being prepared; but according to the three other Evangelists Christ had already partaken of the Passover meal, and was crucified on the first day of the Passover, that is, the fifteenth of the month Nisan. The year is nowhere mentioned, but it was during the governorship of Pontius Pilate, who was appointed in the year 26 and removed just before Easter in the year 36. From the material supplied to him by the Astronomical Institute, Prof. Achelis found that during these ten years the fifteenth of Nisan never fell on a Friday, but that the fourteenth of Nisan fell on a Friday twice, namely, according to our reckoning on April 6, in the year 30, on April 3 in the year 33. The precise data given in Luke iii., and the fact that the statement in John ii., 20, could only have been made in the year 27-28 prove that our Lord's ministry ended in the year 30.

From this agreement of astronomical calculations with the Bible record we have, concludes Prof. Achelis, good grounds for accepting April 6 of the year 30 of our era as the date of the first Good Friday.—London 'Daily Chronicle.'

MIXED CLASSES IN ANATOMY.

Prof. Ludwig Stieda, probably the most famous anatomist in Germany, recently published a powerful protest against the movement among the professors of medical faculties in German universities for permitting women to attend medical lectures in the same classroom with men. He expresses the opinion that the presence of women must have an injurious effect both on the professors and on the women themselves. Prof. Stieda will not exclude women from medical study, but it is absolutely necessary, he says, that they be instructed in anatomy in separate classrooms.

Advertisements.

Could Not Sleep At Night.

Was All Run Down.

Had No Appetite.

FOOD WOULD NOT DIGEST.

Mrs. I. W. Warner, Riverdale, N.S., is glad there is such a remedy as

Burdock Blood Bitters.

IT CURED HER AND WILL CURE YOU.

She says: "I wish to add my testimony to the many others who have spoken so highly as to the unfailing virtues of Burdock Blood Bitters. I was all run down, had no appetite, lost all ambition, could not sleep much and had terrible headache and backache, and my food did not digest properly. I saw B.B.B. advertised, so concluded to give it a trial, thinking if it did no good it could do no harm. But after using one bottle I began to feel better, and by the time I had used three bottles I was feeling like a new person. I am so glad there is such a remedy provided for suffering humanity, and cannot praise it enough for I think there is no medicine like it on the market."

A WONDERFUL DIOCESE

IT IS 450,000 SQUARE MILES IN EXTENT.

Bishop Lofthouse has just returned from England, where he has been presenting the claims of his wonderful diocese of Keewatin, wonderful for several features, but chiefly wonderful for its extent. His lordship, who is in the city to-day, said that he would not like to say it was actually the largest in the world, for Moosonee was probably a little larger than his own, but it comprised 450,000 square miles, which was a considerable territory. In fact, in one direction it ran from the boundary line of the United States to the North Pole.

The bishop is still a young man, but he has spent twenty-one years of his life working among the Indians and the Esquimos of that vast region. And happy years, too, for he said on Thursday to a 'Witness' reporter that he did not consider he had in the least degree missed his way in life by undertaking the work to which he had given himself. He was happy in the northland—at Churchill—one thousand miles north of Winnipeg. He tried to bring Christianity to the Indians there. He and his wife lived happily there; his young daughter (now with him) was born a thousand miles from a post office out there; but he felt he had nothing to regret.

His lordship had wanted to obtain five thousand pounds for the endowment and sustentation funds. He had obtained, as a matter of fact, four thousand, and he considered that his mission was a success.

Of course, the diocese now came under the jurisdiction of the General Synod of the Church of England in Canada, but it had many needs, and he was afraid that probably it would not get all the support which it needed, at the moment at any rate, from the general missionary society.

The Esquimos were really not Indjans at all; they were, in fact, as ethnologists had shown, Asiatics, who had been driven out by stronger peoples. The Indians were all taught in their own tongue. His Lordship had never attempted to teach them English, or take them out of their habitat. Thus, while he Christianized, he did not civilize them in the ordinary sense. They subsisted upon the fruits of the chase. Bring them into contact with civilization and the Indians, as a rule, perished. They acquire white vices; they had not sufficient will power to resist; and they were lost. The Indian was a child of nature. He had brains, to be sure, but he had not developed any great degree of will power, and, in consequence, just as he gorged himself after a period of enforced starvation, so, if you brought him to civilization, he would destroy himself with whiskey. And so the Indians, of whom there were probably five thousand in all, remained in a state of nature, living as he always lived, wearing his primitive clothing, and yet he was made over in the new in another sense. He was made a Christian. And a good Christian, too, the Indian made. He would travel twenty-five miles in snow to attend divine service. As His Lordship told them in England, Christian people would not do that. They were too highly favored. They took their privileges as a matter of course. The Indian lived an exemplary Christian life. He gave of his means to the support of the work, but his means were small.

Asked if it seemed worth while himself and his twelve clergy to prosecute a work which had not apparently visible effects in the material improvement of the Indian who might, perhaps, be expected to render back something for that which had been bestowed upon him, His Lordship smilingly said that we must not always be thinking of commercial values. He did not go out there for the purpose of realizing a material success. His life had been full and happy; he believed he had been doing the will of God in bringing the message of his Son to the children of nature. They did not make any stir in the world; they lived their simple lives, but was it nothing that they had been brought into intelligent contact with what was spiritual, and that they were able to worship the true God in an intelligent manner? He had been abundantly rewarded for all his work. But, then, there was a white population, too, coming into the diocese, and for this he had to cater. He had twelve clergy, but he really needed fourteen. The C. M. S. of England was reducing its grant for Indian work by one-twelfth every year. In twelve years it would be withdrawn altogether. The S. P. G. and the S. P. C. K. still continued to offer aid to work among the whites in distant fields, but gave nothing for Indian work. His headquarters were at Rat Portage.

'I suppose there will be a cathedral there one day?'

'We cannot afford such luxuries there,' was the smiling answer. 'We have a substantial church there, and this is the only parish which is self-supporting in the diocese. However, with the introduction of railways the white population will increase, and apart from the Indian work, there will be a future for the diocese.'

THE EARLY MORNING AIR.

Chemists have long ago told us not only what is the exact composition of the air, but also that this composition is practically constant, whether the air be that near the mountain top or the sea, or from the country, or of the town. So far, then, chemistry would not appear to offer any explanation of the benefit gained from 'a change of air.' Similarly, every one knows the sweetness and freshness of the early morning air, attractive properties which disappear as the day advances; but so far as analysis goes the composition of the early morning air is not different from that of air at any other time.

It is well to remember, however, that during the passing of night to day and of day to night several physical changes take place. There is a fall in temperature at sunset, and a rise again at dawn, and consequently moisture is alternately being thrown out and taken up again, and it is well known that change of state is accompanied by electrical phenomena and certain chemical manifestations also. The formation of dew has probably, therefore, far more of dew effects than merely the moistening of objects with water. Dew is vitalizing, not entirely because it is water, but because it possesses an invigorating action due partly, at any rate, to the fact that it is saturated with oxygen, and it has been stated that during its formation peroxide of hydrogen and some ozone are developed.

It is not improbable that the peculiarly attractive and refreshing quality which marks the early morning air has its origin in this way. Certain it is that the bracing property of the early morning air wears off as the day advances, and it is easy to conceive that the loss of freshness is due to the oxygen, ozone, or peroxide of hydrogen (whichever it may be) being used up. The difficulty of inducing grass to flourish under a tree in full leaf is well known, and is generally explained by saying that the tree absorbs the nourishing constituents of the soil or that it keeps the sunlight away from the grass, and protects it from rain. It is doubtful whether any of these explanations are true, the real reason most probably being that the vitalizing dew cannot form upon the grass under a tree, whereas as a rule both rain and light can reach it. Dew is probably essential to the well-being of both plant and animal to a greater extent than is known, and the beautiful expression in the Prayer Book, 'Pour upon them the continual dew of Thy blessing,' may be remembered in this connection.—'The Lancet.'

Twitching Nerves And Aching Head.

When Doctors Failed, a Cure was Found in Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Mrs. Hurd, 9 Torrance Street, Montreal, Que., states: 'My daughter was troubled for a long time with twitching nerves, nervous headache and frequent attacks of dizziness. Her heart also bothered her and although she had doctored for her troubles and taken a great deal of medicine she derived very little, if any, benefit. I heard of the good results obtained from Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and got her a box. Since then she has taken several boxes of this preparation and is now quite well again. I am more than pleased with the results and can recommend this medicine very highly.'

From girlhood to the change in life, for the nursing mother, and at every trying time in woman's life, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is of inestimable value, because it forms new, red blood, insures good circulation, and revitalizes the wasted and depleted nerve cells. It gives health, strength, and buoyancy, rounds out the form, increases flesh and weight, and builds up the system.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is composed of nature's most powerful restoratives, and cannot fail to benefit you. 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

THE HEALTHY JEW.

The Jews in the United States have increased three hundred and fifty per cent since 1880 against 50.67 percent for the population as a whole. Commenting upon this fact, Mr. Frederick Hoffman, statistician of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, says:—

It is the law of human existence that right conduct and long life go invariably together. If we contrast a short-lived people, like the negro, with the long-lived, like the Jew or Quaker, we have the ready explanation that the least moral perish early, while the most moral live to old age. The spirit of Judaism, from its inception, has emphasized the supreme importance of right conduct in social relations, and it is to this law of right living that the people of Israel are indebted for "their indestructible and irrepressible life power," in spite of a generally frail body and weak constitution. The whole history of the Jewish people proves the fallacy of the modern doctrine that better material conditions of life are a prerequisite to better moral and spiritual traits, and, as it has so well been said by Herbert Spencer, "No favoring conditions will give the laborer power to pile cannon shot into a vertical wall, no favoring conditions will make it possible for common salt to crystalize like sulphate of soda." It is just so with races and peoples, and no sophistry can explain away the facts of human existence that lives are long or short in proportion as the fundamental laws of right and moral living are. There is no more instructive chapter in science or morals than the vital statistics of the people of Israel.'

The first woman to be admitted to the practice of law by the Dutch bar is Mrs. Adolphine Kok, of Amsterdam. She and her husband passed the necessary examinations at the same time.

Advertisements.

THERE IS NOTHING LIKE **K.D.C.** FOR NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA HEADACHE, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, Etc. FREE SAMPLES K.D.C. AND PILLS. Write for them. K.D.C. CO. Ltd., Boston, U.S., and New Glasgow, Can.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

'This author doesn't seem to have made his mark as yet.'

'What makes you think that?'

'The picture doesn't show him with an elbow on his desk, and resting his brow upon his hand, with a far-away, thoughtful look in his eyes.

In Fields Far Off.—Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is known in Australia, South and Central America as well as in Canada and the United States, and its consumption increases each year. It has made its own way and all that needs to be done is to keep its name before the public. Everyone knows that it is to be had at any store, for all merchants keep it.

Cholly—'What do you think, deah boy? That beastly tailor sent me a bill to-day, and it is a week until the first of the month.'

Freddie—'I suppose he was sending early to avoid the rush.'

Do Not Delay.—When, through debilitated digestive organs, poison finds its way into the blood, the prime consideration is to get the poison out as rapidly and as thoroughly as possible. Delay may mean disaster. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will be found a most valuable and effective medicine to assail the intruder with. They never fail. They go at once to the seat of the trouble and work a permanent cure.

A Scotchman thus defines metaphysics:—'When a mon wha' kens naething aboot any subject takes a subject that nae mon kens anything aboot and explains it to anither mon still more ignorant than himself—that's metaphysics.'

Prevent Disorders.—At the first symptoms of internal disorder, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills should be resorted to immediately. Two or three of these salutary pellets, taken before going to bed, followed by doses of one or two pills for two or three nights in succession, will serve as a preventive of attacks of dyspepsia and all the discomforts which follow in the train of that fell disorder. The means are simple when the way is known.

Little Boy—'Well, that's the queerest thing I ever saw.'

Mother—'What is?'

Little Boy—'I just saw our school teacher at the corner of the street a-laughin' just like other people!'

Where can I get some of Holloway's Corn Cure? I was entirely cured of my corns by this remedy and I wish some more of it for my friends. So writes Mr. J. W. Brown, Chicago.

'Is there any real advantage in being a millionnaire?' asked the philosopher. 'There is,' answered Mr. Dustin Stax. 'You can wear your old clothes without exciting comment, which is a great economy.'—Washington 'Star.'

Parents buy Mother Graves's Worm Exterminator because they know it is a safe medicine for their children and an effectual expeller of worms.

Teacher—'Which letter is the next one to the letter "H"?'

Boy—'Dunno, ma'am.'

Teacher—'What have I on both sides of my nose?'

Boy—'Freckles, ma'am.

There is danger of neglecting a cold. Many who have died of consumption dated their troubles from exposure, followed by a cold which settled on their lungs, and in a short time they were beyond the skill of the best physician. Had they used Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. This medicine has no equal for curing coughs, colds, and all affections of the throat and lungs.

Hollis—'Is he easily rattled?' Hall—'Don't know. I've never been able to shake him.'—Harvard 'Lampoon.'

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other powders, as it is both soap and disinfectant.

'What does the expert mean when he says, "there is no character" in Clark's handwriting?' inquired the seeker after knowledge. 'He means,' replied the man who knew, 'that every character is legibly formed.'—Philadelphia 'Press.'

Genuine Castoria always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Miss Ann Teak—'Yes, Henry has my wedding ring all ready, and it has "Kismet" engraved inside of it.' Miss Speits—'Kismet?' Miss Ann Teak—'Yes, don't you know what that means?' Miss Speits—'Why—er—is it Latin for "Better late than never"?'—Philadelphia 'Press.'

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

The Boys' Page.

How to Make a Simple Tent.

PRINTED BY REQUEST.

Make up your mind about what size you want your tent to be, and then calculate how much canvas it would take. This calculation may be done either by arithmetic or by chalking out on a pavement or representing with a string on the floor the lines of the tent that are necessary for your measurements. For instance, to find by arithmetic the amount of canvas necessary for a 'wedge tent,' square the number representing the required height of the tent; square also the number representing one-half of the required width of the tent; add these two results and find the square root of the whole; the final result will give you the measurement of the slanting line from the top of one of the upright poles to the ground. Twice this measurement, besides about four inches more for the hems and two or three inches to spare for the rounding of the canvas over the top pole, will give the length of one of the long strips of canvas. To find out how many of these strips you will want is easily done by dividing the required length of your tent from front to back by the width of the canvas, which for this purpose may be considered to be 28 inches (its real width is 29 inches, but one inch must be allowed for the seam). The amount of canvas necessary for the front and back of the tent is not so easily determined, but it may readily be figured out closely enough for you to make a good estimate of how much canvas will be required altogether, remembering that where the door is to be the canvas should lap over as shown in the picture of the 'wedge tent.'

But the other method of calculation is probably much the more simple one of the two, especially for tents that have walls. When you have chalked out a line to show the required height of the tent, one for the length of it, two for the roof and one for the wall (if there is to be a wall) your calculations may be all readily made with a tape measure, remembering, as before, to allow about two inches for each hem and a few inches to spare, some of which may be taken up in the stitching.

Now for the sewing. This will have to be done by machine, unless you have an unlimited amount of time or a lot of friends to help you. The seams should be double seams, and are made by lapping the edges of canvas over each other about an inch, or as far as the margin marked on the canvas by a blue line, and stitching on each edge of cloth, making two rows of stitching to each seam.

The only difficulty in cutting the canvas is to cut the slanting lines of the back and front widths at the proper angle. This may, perhaps, be most easily done by laying the canvas down on a plan of the end of your tent chalked on the floor according to required measurements and cutting according to the chalked lines.

When the tent is all put together, holes should be made in the lower hem, in pairs, and fitted out with brass rings, and through each pair of rings a bit of rope should be passed and knotted at both ends to form a loop. These loops are to be caught down by tent pegs to hold the tent in position.

In deciding what size you would like your tent to be, it would be well to take into consideration the width of the canvas; for instance, in a tent 7 x 7, which is a common size for a small tent, the width of the canvas goes on an exact number of times into the length and width of the tent. The canvas comes in two weights. The lighter weight is about 15 cents a yard, and the heavier about 20 cents.

Only Rocks and Stones

(C. H. Birney, in the 'Examiner.')

The chance for the ride? Yes indeed, that was it that made Robbie's glad heart jump right into his eyes when his brother proposed the errand to him. The ravine over the ridge between the two chestnut trees was at least three miles away, and to that spot Robbie had wandered one day months before, and made a discovery which he suspected was a most valuable one, but for want of time he had not been able to push his investigations as far as he wished. He had tried repeatedly since to get time to go back to it, but there was always too much for him to do around home, and he had begun almost to despair when this lucky chance was offered to him. What would his father have thought if, he had known how and why the boy's heart fairly throbbed with excitement? And what would his sisters have said, if they could have seen him an hour later down on his knees in the ravine digging away the earth with an old trowel he always carried in his pocket, now gathering up broken bits of stone to examine them, now a handful of earth, and then digging again with such a grave, earnest look on his face? He had found the ducks and fastened them to the saddle when he first reached the ravine—a wise precaution, as it turned out, for Robbie was soon exploring beyond the ravine, and crawling over the rough ground, apparently following a trail. Time passed unheeded by him and it was not until the gathering darkness made even the prairie grass indistinct that Robbie was recalled to place and circumstance, and looked up to find himself half a mile from the ravine, and the pony nowhere to be seen. Before he could quite realize the situation, however, he heard the neigh of a horse, and turned to see his brother Harry galloping towards him.

'Where have you been?' cried Harry, pulling up beside him; 'mother is frightened to death about you. When the pony came home on a tearing run, she felt sure you were stretched out stiff somewhere. What have you been doing? Hunting rocks, I'll bet!'

'I am very sorry I frightened mother,' said Robbie, 'and we will go right home. But oh, Harry, I have made such a discovery! I am sure it is important.'

'Important fiddlesticks!' replied Harry, 'here, climb up behind, and let's hurry home. Supper is ready.'

What did Robbie care for supper? His mind was in a whirl of excitement and as soon as he had comforted his mother and listened respectfully to his father's and sisters' scoldings, he contented himself with a glass of milk for supper, and then, for the first time in his life, sat down impatiently to pick the pile of ducks Ralph had shot, and about which no one thought of helping him—no one but his ever thoughtful mother, who came to him after a while, and seating herself beside him said: 'Now, Robbie, I have nothing to do, and I am going to pick ducks while you tell me just what kept you so long this afternoon.'

The indulgence and sympathy expressed in his mother's voice were very grateful to the boy, and he soon forgot his impatience while he described to her what he thought he had discovered, and the use he expected to make of it. Mrs. Ellis listened with amazement. She had had no idea of the real development going on so quietly in the mind of her so-called dull boy. The number of facts he had collected was in itself surprising, but his common-sense deductions from them were still more so, and when she dismissed him for the night she felt that now only had she begun to understand him and see the place reserved for him among the world's workers. She did not share his enthusiasm and confidence in the discovery he had told her of, but she could not cloud that bright, eager face by a word of discouragement. She only told him that nothing could be done about it without more money than they could command, but that she would see that he was allowed more time for the pursuit of his favorite study, and that she knew he would do them all honor some day.

Robbie was very tired, but he seemed to forget it when he reached his room, and emptied the contents of his pockets on the table. Over the table swung a shelf containing a few books, and a dozen or more numbers of a scientific journal to which Mr. Ellis subscribed. Taking down one of these, Robbie opened it to an article on the coal-fields of the west, and glanced over it.

'I thought that writer was wrong,' said he aloud; 'and now I am sure of it.'

A few moments later, and Robbie's pen was flying over sheet after sheet of paper, and the household below stairs had long been quietly slumbering ere he put the last touches to a map which was to properly end off the article he had written.

Three or four months passed, and nothing of importance occurred in the Ellis family. School had closed, harvesting had begun, and except that Harry was studying very hard to be all ready for his college examination, the family routine went on as usual.

'I do wonder,' said Lucy one day, 'what it is Robbie sends so mysteriously to the post-office every little while. I have seen him repeatedly slipping something into Mr. Moody's bag when he goes to town for the mail.'

'Perhaps his beauty has attracted the attention of some fair one, and they are corresponding?' suggested Harry.

Lucy laughed, and said: 'But the correspondence is all on one side; Rob. never received a letter in his life.'

'Well, respect his secret,' said Harry. 'I don't suppose it is of any importance. He is a queer chap, anyhow. He said the other evening that he would a great deal rather go out on some exploring expedition over the far western prairies and mountains than go to college or even to Europe. I don't know what father will ever be able to make of him. He says he don't care to make money, that he would rather follow his chosen pursuits, that is, I suppose crawling over the ground, dragging a pickaxe after him, and filling his pocket with stones—he would rather do that than make a fortune at anything else; I don't know what is to become of him. His rocks and stones are not going to give him an education or a living.'

A few evenings after this conversation, as the family were all seated together, Ralph, who was readin a newspaper published in a neighboring city, said:—'Here's that personal notice again; I wonder what it means, and why it is not answered. That is the fourth time it has appeared, and is double-leaded every time.'

'What is it?' asked his father, and Ralph read:

'Will the author of the series of articles upon the soil and mineral resources of Southern ——, recently published in the —— 'Scientific Journal,' send his name and address to the said journal, as an important communication for him is in the editor's hands.'

(To be Continued.)

How They Got to Japan.

OUR TRIP ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

Hiroshima, Japan, April 28, 1903.

I am about to tell you about our trip across the ocean from San Francisco to Honolulu, and then to Yokohama; but first I will give you a little account of my life.

My father came to Japan a little after he was married and was a missionary for eight years. In that time my brother was born, then myself, then another brother and then a sister. After the eight years were over my father had to go home because his health was failing and so we all went with him and lived in Manitoba for five years, after which my father got another call to Japan as a Higher Normal School teacher in Hiroshima. It is about this trip I am going to tell.

Well, we left San Francisco on Sept. 19, 1902. This day was about the roughest we had, but the second was a good deal better. This day we had a little bit of amusement as shuffle board, peg quoits and a punching bag were gotten out. After a few days ping-pong was one of the games, then as we neared Honolulu and the equator, they put up a canvas swimming tank. This was one of the most enjoyable things there for me. It was generally filled with five feet of water.

Of course, as soon as it was up we boys wanted to go in, but as we could only swim about five or six yards we found it a little deep, and so, after that, went in when it was being emptied or filled. Soon there were a good many coins in the bottom which the lookers on had thrown in to the swimmers and were left there, and my brother and I got so we could bring them up quite easily.

But the best time of all was when the officers got in. Three of them went in about every night. One would be standing still in the water and another would sneak up behind and duck him under and as soon as he came up would duck him again, and so on, until they reached the side. One time one of them was sitting in a life buoy (there were four of them in the tank) and a fellow came up behind and made him turn somersault after somersault in the water hardly letting him breathe.

At other times two of them would straddle a pole over the top of the tank, one at each end, and come forward until they met, then they would struggle, trying to knock each other into the water. It generally happened that both went off, either by one pulling the other in after him or else by the one left below pulling his legs.

By this time we had reached Honolulu, where we spent a happy day, and then sailed again. The tank was put up for a few days afterwards, but this did not amount to much.

Now came the tournaments—ping-pong, shuffle-board, peg quoits, deck quoits, potato races, egg and spoon race, ginger ale and cracker race, thread the needle, cock fight, mark the pigs, pig's eye, and driving race. This last is very interesting. There is made a winding path, at each side of which bottles are standing; along this path a lady must drive her horse (a blind-folded man) as fast as she can, knocking as few bottles over as possible. They are timed, each bottle counting thirty seconds more.

The prizes awarded were very fine, all being Honolulu souvenirs. My father got a pair of silver cuff links as a second prize for the egg and spoon race, with a ten-cent Hawaiian coin in each.

With all this amusement we reached Yokohama almost before we knew it, although it was sixteen days since we had left San Francisco. In all this time I had only been sick the first day.

After staying in Yokohama a day we sailed again, this time for Kobe. This little voyage of a day was very nice indeed. The islands scattered all around and away into the distance the white cap of 'Fuji San,' the green hills on the mainland, and the blue sea stretching out with its arms in between the islands, are all very fine.

Now I will leave you in the midst of this, while I float on, and soon land at Kobe, and then thunder off on the train to Hiroshima.

FLETCHER ELLIOTT, Aged 12.

[We have also received a description of this trip from Bertram Elliott, the older brother, who told us about the 'Life of a Gopher,' but we chose this one to print because it tells us why they went to Japan.

Are there any more of our boys in far countries who will write to us? We who stay at home always enjoy the far-away letters.—Ed. Boys' Page.]

Indian Arrow Maker.

There is a story to the effect that an Indian boy once went to visit an Indian who was a celebrated maker of arrows. The boy was greatly interested in the arrow maker's work and asked why he put two fine rows of little feathers near the end of each arrow. The man then explained that the lines of feathers, standing like little fins on each side of the arrow, served as guides or rudders to cause the arrow to fly straight through the air. The boy said he had seen arrows with three rows of feathering and asked if that would not be better than two. The arrow maker replied that three might be better, but that two would keep the arrow straight and a third would help only a little more and would add to the weight of the arrow and would offer more resistance to the air and thus retard its flight.

This answer of the arrow maker shows how very delicate is the construction of a fine Indian arrow, and also shows how much skill the old Indians once put into their work. The arrow is one of the oldest weapons in the world. The first boy mentioned in the Bible was trained to be an archer. Nearly all the tribes and peoples who used arrows placed these wings or featherings at the string end of the arrow and all plainly understood the effect of feathering upon the behavior of the arrow in its flight. Every boy and girl should learn to use a good bow and arrow, as it is a splendid way to train the eye and the hand. Archery is also a fine sport. There is no time just now to study archery. We can, however, at the Museum of Natural History look at arrows made by Indians and other people, and we can buy or make a bow and arrow and learn for ourselves how arrows fly. The hundreds of arrows in the museum are nearly all feathered, not one in twenty being plain or without these little rudders. In about half the arrows the feathers are straight. In the others the feathers are given a little spiral twist or turn. So many are made this way that we must think the old arrow makers made them in that way for a certain reason.

Get a bow and an arrow that has no feathering. Choose a day when the wind is light or use a large room for a little arrow practice. Fire the arrow a few times and you see that it does not fly very straight or not as straight as a feathered arrow. Cut out a square pieces of stiff cardboard, measuring two inches each way. Make a small hole in the middle and slip the arrow through this hole up to half its length and give the card a slight pitch forward.

Fire the arrow and you see it flies upward every time. Then turn the arrow half way round on its axis or cant the card the other way. When fired now it tends to fly downward. Turn the arrow quarter way round and when fired it turns off to the right or left, according to the position of the card. An arrow when fired tends to go straight, because that is the easiest path. Its point pushes the air apart in front and it slips through easily because of the least possible friction against the air. Try to throw it sideways and it quickly falls to the ground. An arrow without wings fails to go perfectly straight because every little irregularity in its surface catches the air and pushes it out of a straight line. Our card experiment clearly shows that an arrow can be steered in any direction by means of a rudder. The tilted card acts as a plane presented to the air and causes the arrow to slide or slip one side, because that is now the easiest direction. In other words, it steers the arrow. If we placed a strip of cardboard on each side of the arrow and parallel to its length we would have a true rudder set at 'straight ahead' and the arrow would go straight. Our experiment thus shows why the Indian feathered his arrows.

Cut out a piece of cardboard measuring 1½ inches each way. Make a hole in the centre and then cut slits at each corner. Then bend upward the right hand corner of each of the four wings. The card will then look like a little propeller wheel. Put this on the arrow at a right angle with its length. Then fire the arrow and you see that it revolves in its flight. The propeller wheel causes it to roll on its axis. It 'rifles' the arrow and causes it to bore its way through the air. The spiral twist given to the feathering of an Indian arrow acts precisely like our propeller wheel. A carved plane is presented to the air, and the arrow whirls in a spiral through the air, because that is now the easiest path to take, and the less resistance the arrow offers to the air the longer its flight. A rifled gun fires farther than a smooth bore.— Brooklyn 'Daily Eagle.'

OUTDOOR AND INDOOR DEPARTMENT.

May Flower Competition.

$10.00 IN PRIZES.

For the largest number of named wild flowers obtained and sent in during the month of May.

For those over 17 years of age:

First prize, of books on flowers, to the value of $3.00, awarded to Mrs. Hurd, of Sherbrooke, Que., for 130 specimens, 125 of which were correctly designated by their scientific names.

Second prize, in books about flowers, to the value of $2.00, awarded to F. C. Emberson, M.A., Montreal, for 75 specimens, all correctly designated.

For those under 17 years of age:

First prize, books on flowers to the value of $3.00, awarded to Alexander Braener, 13 years old, 38a Fullum street, Montreal, for 55 specimens with correct common names.

Second prize, books on flowers to the value of $2.00, awarded to James S. Parke, 10 years old, Chambly Canton, 53 specimens with correct common names.

This competition has been a source of very great pleasure to all who have taken part in it. Though the limited time given made it impossible for many to compete, we feel sure that a great many of our readers would like to have done so, and as that was impossible, will have been devoting their time to getting together a very fine collection for the Pressed Flower competition, which ends in October.

Our thanks are due to the Rev. Dr. Campbell, who so kindly examined all the specimens, and acted as judge.

The Canada Lily.

(Bessie L. Putnam, in 'American Inventor.')

To the flower lover one of the pangs inevitable as the mower fells the heavy timothy is that great flowering stalks of the Canadian or Meadow Lily must fall with it. It is then in the height of its glory, and fortunate is the small child who can follow along the swathe and pick up the severed beauties. Even the buds, often red rather than yellow and as clear a color as the perfected flower, are highly ornamental. They have the habit, too, as do the matured blossoms, of drooping in an exquisite grace not excelled by any of the family. In fact, the flowers, though smaller than many of the garden varieties, are as perfect in outline as the rarest exotic forms—much more graceful than some of them. The petals are strongly recurved, and the long, slender yet stout stems display them to the best possible advantage.

The plant grows from two to five feet in height, with the three or five nerved leaves arranged in whorls. Crowning this green pillar are the blossoms, sometimes borne singly, but oftener in large clusters which have been likened to an exquisite candelabrum. Briton gives the range 'In swamps, meadows and fields, Nova Scotia to Ontario and Minnesota, south to Georgia, Alabama and Missouri. Ascends to 6,000 feet in North Carolina.' Thus it is apparent that Nature is lavish with one of her choicest treasures.

'Fairy cap' it is sometimes called, perhaps in contrast to the stiff though larger flowered Turk's cap lily. Wild yellow lily is another common name, readily suggested in many instances by the color. The red form, or at least the red coloring on the outer side of the perianth, is not unusual, and in many instances the buds are glowing red. Sometimes, in the varietal form, this coloring covers the inner side of the perianth; or the latter may be more or less tinged with yellow, either shade forming a fine background for the brown spots which thickly dot its surface.

Even where red predominates in the fresh flower the yellow tones underneath were brought to my notice recently in an unexpected manner. Some of the red and brown flowers were accidentally left in water until thoroughly spoiled. Strange to say, some of the flowers not only retained their texture to a great extent, but the colors shown, orange spotted with brown, were really fine. I see no reason why they could not be nicely preserved by drying in sand. But the fact that the red turned to yellow in the process of drying is an interesting one, and may give a clue to the variety in coloring.

While some of the lilies, long, trumpet-shaped, sweet-scented and white are especially adapted to fertilization by night-flying insects, the meadow lily was evidently colored to attract the daylight visitors, and the pied colors no doubt have their part in the process.

As the flowers wither, long seed-pods, ornamental in themselves, replace the bright blossoms, and the plant is still interesting and comely.

Some plants do not take kindly to transplanting, but droop and die—or at least do not thrive. The meadow lily delights in the rich garden soil; and whether in sun or partial shade, the added fertility bears its impress upon enlarged stalks. It flowers as freely as in its native meadows, and the plant is remarkably free from insect pests.

From time to time cultivation bids fair to exterminate it from certain locations. Yet if new plants do not start up unexpectedly, a single root removed to the garden may be relied upon to preserve the species from local extinction.

SHOUTS WE CANNOT HEAR.

Most people, says 'Tid-Bits,' suppose a mole to be dumb, but it is not. A mole can give a sound so shrill that it has no effect on the human ear at all, and another sound so low and soft that no human being can hear it. Yet a weasel can hear both these sounds as plainly as you can the report of a gun, and a sound-registering machine—the phonautograph—will show them both, with scores of other sounds you are deaf to.

The usual note of the mole is a low purr, which it uses a good deal while at work underground; and it can also shout at the top of its voice if hurt or alarmed, but though it shouted and purred in your ear you would not hear it. The sound register, however, with its delicate pencil that marks the volume of sound on a paper, gives the quantity of both sounds.

A weasel, too, which is one of the mole's enemies, can hear these sounds through a couple of inches of earth, and often catches the mole when he throws up his hillocks of earth. The common field mouse, too, has a purr that is altogether beyond you, though if he is hurt you can hear him squeak plainly enough. A death's-head moth, too, can squeak, but that is done by rubbing his wings together, and is not a voice at all.

But the champion of all creatures for good hearing, and one that can hear a sound that is over a hundred degrees beyond your own limit, is the common thrush, and you may often amuse yourself by watching him at it. He can hear a lobworm moving underground, find him by the noise, and haul him out.

Often you may see a thrush stand perfectly still on your lawn, cock his ear and listen intently, then make a couple of steps and haul out a fat lobworm. Even the starling, which is about the size of a thrush, cannot do this, but he knows the thrush can, and, being a disreputable person, with no common honesty, he follows the young thrushes about on their worm hunts and steals the worms from them as soon as they are caught.

FOR THE STAY-AT-HOMES.

Summer travel, the sojourn by mountain or seaside, the happy month amid the homely loveliness of the farm—these are not within the reach of us all, but never before were so many of the best pleasures of the season attainable by the stay-at-homes. The trolley has brought even dwellers in the city within cheap and ready reach of flowers, fields and woods. The books of nature study issued in such abundance during the last few years suggest many and various ways of making the most of all that these contain. The camera renders possible delightful new forms of observation and record.

The summer need not be dull nor the suburb narrow nor the parks uninteresting to those who are noting in their journal the arrival and succession of the wild flowers, perhaps illustrating the pages with drawings, photographs or pressed flowers. The boy who studies the birds through his mother's opera-glass, or hunts them to their nests and shyest hiding-places, with camera in hand, need not miss the thrill of the hunter in forest wilds. The exploring adventurer who, after careful book study and discreet experiments upon the cat, is able to regale an appreciative family with the edible mushrooms of the vicinity, enjoys a greater reward than a mere savory addition to the bill of fare.

Then, too, there is the delight of establishing a wild-flower garden in the corner of a yard; of starting and maintaining an aquarium recruited from neighboring ponds; of seeking and photographing the finest views in the region round about, or the noblest trees, or the most beautiful old houses.

One young woman, a fine pedestrian, who has some skill in drawing, during last summer made a most interesting floral map of the neighborhood, showing roads, woods, meadow-land, streams and the different vegetation of each district.

Summer brings with it such a wealth of beauty, interest and charm that none can miss it all except those who do so wilfully. We cannot all have all of it we want; yet for all who will seek and see, and study and sympathize, there is treasure enough to rejoice in on every hand.

HOW THE WOODPECKER KNOWS.

How does he know where to dig his hole?
The woodpecker there on the elm-tree bole?
How does he know what kind of a limb
To use for a drum, or to burrow in?
How does he find where the young grubs grow—
I'd like to know?

The woodpecker flew to an empty limb,
And drummed a tattoo that was fun for him,
'No breakfast here! It's too hard for that,'
He said, as down on his tail he sat,
'Just listen to this:—rrrrr rat-tat-tat.'

Away to the pear-tree out of sight,
With a cheery call and a jumping flight!
He hopped around till he found a stub,
Ah, here's a place to look for a grub!
''Tis moist and dead—rrrrr rub-dub-dub.'

To a branch of the apple-tree Downy hied,
And hung by his toes on the under side,
''Twill be sunny here in this hollow trunk,
It's dry and soft, with a heart of punk,
Just the place for a nest!—rrrrr runk-tunk-tunk.'

'I see,' said the boy, 'just a tap or two,
Then listen, as any bright boy might do.
You can tell ripe melons and garden stuff
In the very same way—it's easy enough.'
—'Youth's Companion.'

FOR A LEISURE MOMENT.

And what is so rare as a day in June?
Then, if ever, come perfect days;
Then Heaven tries the earth if it be in tune,
And over it softly her warm ear lays.
—Lowell.

The family were discussing the high prices of provisions generally, when the small boy butted into the conversation.

'Jam has gone up, too,' he remarked. 'Ma keeps it on the top shelf now.'

And then it suddenly dawned on his youthful perceptions that he had injured his case by talking too much.

Yungpoppe—'You have just got to come out and take dinner with me to-morrow. I won't take "no" for an answer. Will you?'

Olebatch—'Certainly. Shall be delighted.'

'I thought you would. You see, I want you to come out and see baby. The little fellow is getting so strong. He throws his cup, saucer, and spoon clear across the table at every meal now.'

'My boy tells me you discharged him,' said the late office boy's mother. 'You advertised for a strong boy, and I certainly thought he was strong enough.' 'Madam,' replied the merchant, 'he was too strong He broke all the rules of the office and some of the furniture in the two days he was with us.—Philadelphia 'Press.'

A Dutchman was relating his marvellous escape from death, when thirteen of his companions were drowned by the upsetting of a boat and he alone was saved.

'And how did you escape their fate?' asked one of his hearers.

'I tid not go in te poat,' was the Dutchman's placid reply.

THE HARD PART.

'Thomas,' said the boy's father, 'you told me you had only one rule in grammar to learn this evening, and that you could learn it in three minutes.'

'Yes, sir, and I did,' said Thomas, stoutly.

'Then what are you studying now, at the end of an hour?' asked his father.

'I'm only half way through the exceptions,' said Thomas, dolefully. — 'Youth's Companion.'

'There is a tide in the affairs of men,' said the man who habitually quotes Shakespeare, 'which, taken at its flood, leads on to fortune.'

'Yes,' replied the man who had married an heiress. 'I remember the tide that led to my fortune well.'

'What tide was that?'

'It was eventide, and we were sitting in the garden.'

Angry Voice (from top of stairway)—'Verena, what did you let him in for? You know we don't allow canvassers here!' Strange Voice (in hallway below)—'I am getting names for the bluebook, ma'am.' Changed Voice—'Verena, show the gentleman into the parlor. I'll be down in a moment.'—Chicago 'Tribune.'

Salesman (recommending blue necktie, with large pink spots)—'But wouldn't you like one like that? I'm selling a lot of them this year.'

Sarcastic Customer—'Indeed! Very clever of you, I'm sure.'—'Harvard Lampoon.'

'How wasteful of that gardener!' murmured the star boarder as he bit savagely, but hopelessly at his asparagus.

'How is that?' asked the landlady.

'Why, if he had let these stalks grow one week longer he could have sold them for telegraph poles.'—Baltimore 'American.'

Builder—'Yes, sir; this house has just been finished, and is for rent at a very reasonable figure.' Housekeeper—'Will you give me a lease for five years?' Builder—'Five years? You must be daft. In half that time it will be dry enough for me to live in myself.'—'Pick-Me-Up.'

Tommy — 'To-morrow's your birthday, ain't it, Ma? I wish I had a dollar; I'd buy you a present.' Ma—'That's thoughtful of you, my dear. But why do you need a dollar?' Tommy—'Cause that's the price of it. It's the dandiest catcher's mask you ever saw.'—Philadelphia 'Press.'

'If I'm not home promptly for dinner, my dear,' said McDangle, you mustn't forget that our board of directors has decided to hold afternoon sessions until further notice.' And the wise woman smiled softly and pictured the board of directors up in the grand stand vigorously deriding umpire.—Cleveland 'Plain Dealer.'

'I see you have a new Easter bonnet,' said the president of the literary club to the secretary of the same. 'Yes,' cooed the secretary. 'Don't you think it is a poem?' 'Humph!' sniffed the president. 'If I am to judge by the materials used, and the general style of the plot, I should say it was a historical novel.' And then they glared and glared and glared.—'Judge.'

A small mite was with her parents at luncheon, her hands demurely under the table. Suddenly she said: 'Mother, you and father can't guess what I have under the table.'

Then, after the manner of parents who like to please their children, they guessed all kinds of things, but without success, so they said, 'Give it up; tell us.'

Then the mite, drawing her face up in a grimace, said, 'A stomach-ache.'—'Lippincott's Magazine.'

'I hear,' said the boss, 'that you've been kicking because you've got so much to do.'

'Well—er—yes,' replied the clerk. 'I did think—'

'Well, we'll have to give you so much more to do that you won't have time to kick.'—Philadelphia 'Press.'

'I am afraid the nobleman who is to become your son-in-law has not much talent for business.'

'I don't know,' answered Mr. Cumrox. 'If he can manage to get as good prices for other merchandise as he does for a title, I'll trust him to take his chances in business.'

Gardener (who has given notice to his master)—'The fact is, sir, I can't stand the way in which folks in the village talks about I.'

Employer—'But, my good man, you must not mind that; it's a way people have all the world over. Why, now, I dare say they talk about me, too.'

Gardener (hastily)—'Oh, sir, that they do; but I ain't as bad that, sir.'—'Tit Bits.'

Fashionable Mother (languidly)—'Well, Sarah, how is baby to-day?'

Nurse—'He cut two teeth this morning, ma'am.'

Fashionable Mother (still more languidly) 'That was careless of you, Sarah. You oughtn't to let baby play with knives.'

'I felt as if I was going to be sick this week, but now I find that I really cannot,' said Mrs. Torque.

'Why?'

'Well, the horrid dressmaker disappointed me in some perfectly heavenly invalid gowns, and now I simply can't get sick and let my friends see me in my old gowns.—Baltimore 'Herald.'

'Huh!' snorted Subbubs, over his evening paper, 'that proverb always makes me tired.'

'What's that, dear?' asked his wife.

'"Too many cooks spoil the broth." I don't believe there ever was a time when there were "too many cooks." '—Philadelphia 'Press.'

MOST SPOKEN LANGUAGES.

The most spoken language is Chinese; but as there are so many dialects in the language, and as these differ so greatly in the confines of Mongolia and Tibet from those around Pekin, it is scarcely correct to say that the 382,000,000 Celestials all speak one language. Putting, therefore, China aside, the most spoken languages in the world are as follows, in millions: English, 120; German, 70; Russian, 68; Spanish, 44; Portuguese, 32. If we were to measure these in ratio on a two-foot rule, we should get the following results: Portuguese, 4 inches; Spanish, 5¼ inches; Russian, 8½ inches; German, 8¾ inches; English, 1 foot 3 inches.—Exchange.

DYNAMITE-KILLED BEEF.

'A new use has been found for dynamite,' said a butcher, 'and maybe, before long, we will be eating dynamite-killed beef. At the weekly meeting of my society a member told of some experiments with dynamite that he had seen in a western slaughter house. These experiments and been successful, and had proved that a thimbleful of dynamite exploded on a steer's or cow's forehead would kill it more quickly than the usual "knocking in the head" method.

'Our brother said that three steers had been placed side by side and about two feet apart. On the forehead of each a primer of dynamite with an electrical fuse had been fastened, and these primers had been connected with a common battery. A touch of a stud on the battery had set off the dynamite, and the steers—without a struggle, without a groan, without a violent movement—had fallen back, stone dead. It was an impressive sight, the speaker said, and he hoped to see the day when all the meat of the world would be dynamite-killed.'—Philadelphia 'Record.'

HERKOMER'S STRUGGLE.

Prof. von Herkomer, the painter, had such a struggle to gain a living in his early days that, had it not been for his inexhaustible stock of patience and self-confidence, he would probably have abandoned art entirely. He sold his first picture for two guineas, and later on earned for a short time a couple of pounds weekly for a woodcut which he supplied to a comic paper. This modest salary coming to a stop, he was at his wits' ends to know what to do. He applied to a troupe of minstrels for an engagement as zither player, but in vain, and then took to designing carpets. For some years he battled with poverty, achieving no success until he obtained employment on a weekly illustrated journal.—London 'Tit-Bits.'

'THE CARRIER PIGEON.'

The First Congregational Church, of Victoria, B.C., will open its door to the public this month. Friends of the denomination in the east are receiving a neat little communication called 'The Carrier Pigeon,' which promises to take back faithfully to the Pacific coast all contributions entrusted to its care. 'The Pigeon' shows how all may contribute to help the new cause by sending the price of a few bricks, a window, or paying for a 'sitting.' The pastor of this young church is the Rev. R. B. Blyth, who, as a student in the Congregational College, in his graduating year, left before the close of the session to do his share in the South African war and returned home invalided. On reaching Victoria he was, by virtue of his clerical khaki, asked to offer the prayer at the opening of the British Columbia Legislature.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS IN AUSTRALIA.

Australia, and especially New South Wales, is becoming heartily sick of the old-age pension law, which is now regarded as an almost intolerable financial burden. The payments amount to five percent of the entire revenue. In New Zealand last year it amounted to 3½ percent and in Victoria to 4 percent. In New South Wales this year the payments will amount to $2,750,000. The colonial treasurer in his last statement said that the result was little less than appalling. While the pension list is steadily mounting higher, and the cost of administration increasing proportionately, the saving on subsidized institutions is almost nil and the government asylums have not been affected in the least. In effect the law has created a new class of state dependents at an enormous additional expenditure.

WAR VETERANS.

It is not always true that war shortens life. The sole survivor of the Greek War of Independence, who was brought to the notice of King George the other day, is said to be 105 years old, and the last survivors of our wars have often reached a much greater age. Sir Joseph Fayrer, one of the King's physicians, has spoken to a man who fought in the battle of Buxar, which took place in 1764. William Gillespie, who saved the colors at Prestonpans, and is on the roll of Chelsea pensioners, died in Dumfries at 102, and the last survivor of the capture of Gibraltar lived to be 115. Thomas Wimms, who died in 1791, near Tuam, in Ireland, had fought in the battle of Londonderry in 1701, and Phoebe Hessel, the Amazon, who received a bayonet wound at Fontenoy in 1745, lived to be 108, receiving a pension from the private purse of George IV. until her death. A veteran of Culloden drew a pension for sixty years, and died aged 106, and a man, whose horse was shot under him, at Edge hill in 1642, died, ninety-four years later, aged 113. There is now no survivor of Waterloo, but Madame Givron, of Viesville, Hainault, who saw the ground drenched with blood, and Napoleon riding 'as if in a dream.'—London 'Chronicle.'

SOAPSUDS FOR SNAKES.

There was considerable excitement in the south part of town last Thursday afternoon over the discovery of a den of snakes in Miss Ella Beckleen's yard. For several days previous Miss Beckleen had seen a number of snakes near her house, some of which she killed. Upon the afternoon she discovered a snake emerging from a hole near the slough in the rear of the yard. Thinking perhaps there might be more reptiles burrowed in the ground, she called to her sister-in-law, Mrs. Olof Beckleen, and other near-by neighbor women to come to her assistance. Together with various weapons of destruction they started out to wage war upon the snakes. They carried a tub of hot soapsuds, which they poured into the hole, and the excitement commenced sooner than the women anticipated. The hot water had done its work well, and the snakes fairly crawled over each other as they emerged from the hole. The way those women flourished their hoes and clubs, with which they were well armed, as they chased the reptiles about the yard, caused passers-by to stop and wonder what was going on. But the ladies were brave, and when the conflict ceased and an inventory was taken they found they had killed ten snakes.—Avon (Ill.) 'Sentinel.'

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

The town of Ham, in France, possesses an old lady of seventy who has just learned to read and write. Ashamed at her advanced age of her complete ignorance, she went to the village schoolmaster and asked him to teach her. A few weeks enabled her to master the drudgery, and she can now read the newspapers and write an ordinary letter.

[For the 'Witness.'

WOMAN.

(A Sonnet.)

O, what were man without his crown of love
In that fair creature taken from his side,
To be again united as his bride,
And with him dwell in bliss, like to the dove,
True emblem of that spirit from above,
Which came to man, sent from the Lamb who died
To give good gifts, to bruise the Serpent's pride,
And from man's heart all baseness to remove!

O, render to that fair and graceful soul
The sympathy and love which she requires,
And nothing in the world so much desires
As to be loved, and held in love's control;
Behold her; listen to her loving voice,
And in her soul's rare gifts thine heart rejoice!

CANDELUX.

Advertisements.

Could Not Lie On Her Left Side.

[WAS TROUBLED WITH PAIN IN HER HEART FOR SIX YEARS.

Expected Her Friends Would Find Her Dead.

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She tells of her experience in the following letter: "I was troubled with a pain in my heart and weakness for six years. Most of the time I could not lie on my left side. I consulted a doctor but got no relief and was completely discouraged. I did not think I would live long and expected my friends would find me dead. A friend brought me a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and I took them to please her, not thinking they would do me any good. I had not used half the box when I commenced to feel myself getting better and by the time I had taken two boxes I was completely cured and can recommend them to all sufferers from heart trouble."

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'NORTHERN MESSENGER' Also published once a week 30c.

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

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INDIGESTION CONQUERED BY K.D.C.
IT RESTORES THE STOMACH TO HEALTHY ACTION AND TONES WHOLE SYSTEM.

Advertisements.

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A reliable and handsome Fountain Pen, made in four styles, Fine, Medium, Coarse and Stub. The pen is guaranteed by manufacturers, Messrs. Sandford & Bennett, New York, to be 14k., well hammered, insuring elasticity and easy writing. Filler accompanies each pen. Send sample of nib generally used when ordering. This pen is usually sold at $2.00. Our price to subscribers, post paid, $1.50, This is by far the best fountain pen we have ever handled.

The People's Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine Doctor.

This book continues to grow in popularity. Have you got it? It contains 33 pages, in four parts, giving descriptions of diseases of the Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine, with exact doses of medicine for each. It has saved the life of many a valuable beast in addition to giving practical advice and useful information. No farmer or stock breeder should be without this valuable book.
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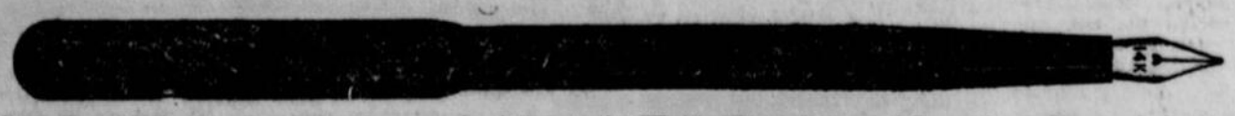

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The sooner our friends offer these fifty-cent trial subscriptions to their friends the better the offer they can make. Eight months for fifty cents is certainly a splendid offer.

Home Department.

Economizing a Wife

(By Miss Elizabeth Robbins, in New York 'Observer.')

(Concluded.)

'Well, what does that "but" mean?'

'But suppose she has a stupid, though well meaning husband, who, instead of looking out for her, and holding her back, and putting himself out a trifle to save her unnecessary steps and needless worry—economizing her, in short—suppose instead of a husband of that kind she has one who brings in mud for her to sweep up because it is too much trouble for him to just give his feet a wipe on the mat as he comes in; who throws his clothes down wherever he happens to take them off, for her to pick up; who leaves newspapers and books scattered about for her to carry away; who scorns to bother to put on overalls when there is any dirty work to do, and makes her ten times as much bother to clean his clothes afterward; who insists on her living in an inconvenient tenement because he likes the location; who, when she says she is tired—and not being one of the complaining kind she isn't likely to admit it till she is about ready to drop—poohpoohs at the idea of her 'being tired, and insists on dragging her to some entertainment or on some excursion, heedless of the fact that she doesn't enjoy it, and longs only for rest and bed; and then, to cap all, as if she didn't have enough to do, urges friends and relatives and acquaintances to visit him, and when they come, is so very hospitable that the company musn't help about the work, oh, no! and his wife must wait on them, and go to this and that place with them, and entertain them, and cook this and that dainty to tempt their appetite, and if she ventures the least little complaint or remonstrance is reminded how much more some other woman does, and made to feel that she is incapable and inhospitable, if not actually lazy, the extra work seeming so insignificant to him, that he thinks her foolish and selfish to mind it—not understanding that when a woman is working beyond her limit, even so slight a thing as walking across a room to close a door after some careless person, is a task and costs an effort?'

Mrs. Gregg paused and cast a glance at the man beside her. He looked so unhappy that she relented a little.

'I know you meant all right, as thousands of husbands do, but you haven't realized. I thought it was high time somebody did some plain speaking. A siege like this Emily has been through, doesn't come without a good cause for it. I don't suppose, with your health and energy, it is possible for you to know the weariness of mind and body she must have felt day after day, for weeks and months, before she finally broke down. Because she was up and about, you couldn't see any reason why she shouldn't be busy every minute, and you didn't spare her. It's all very well for a man to be waited on, and picked up after, and humored, and for him to entertain, and all that, provided he has the means; otherwise it is hardly fair for him to expect his wife to take the whole brunt of it. If he hasn't the ability or the training to earn money enough to hire this extra work done, he ought to be willing to bear his share in the self-denial and economizing and taking pains. Women like Emily need not be restrained, nor urged They can stand a great deal, but there is a limit beyond which it is not safe for them to go; every time that limit is passed, whether it be once a week or a dozen times a day, it hastens some kind of a breaking down—it may be a dangerous illness, chronic invalidism, or death. There are little signs that tell when she is getting near this limit—a tired look about the eyes, a languid step, a touch of despondency or of irritableness. If a man has a good wife, and really cares something for her, he will be on the watch for these signs, and when they appear will exert himself to lighten her burden—even to the extent of hiring help for a while, or of setting himself like a flint against the imposing on her of outside work by unthinking—or unfeeling—church or society people.

'There! I have said. And here we are at the place where you want to get out,' Mrs. Gregg concluded, as she stopped the horse.

'I thank you, more than I can tell, for your plain speaking,' Ira said, when he had stepped from the buggy. 'And I think I will venture to ask you to come and see Emily by and by. I remember her saying what she never sa'd of anybody else, that you were so helpful that she always felt more rested when you went away than when you came.'

'Well, I do intend to be a blessing, and not the other thing, to the people I visit,' laughed Mrs. Gregg, and then they parted.

When Ira reached home that afternoon, somewhat later than usual, Emily was sitting up again for a little while. As he seated himself beside her and took her thin, blue veined hand in his strong one, and looked in her dear face, he could not speak for a moment.

'Emily,' he began at last, 'you said I could never understand, but I think I do, now.'

She had forgotten the conversation of the morning, and looked at him inquiringly.

'I found a letter from sister Maria at the post-office as I came along,' he said, changing the subject. 'She thinks of coming here with Flossie, and making us a long visit.' He watched her keenly and felt a pang as he saw a sudden added hopelessness in her expression.

'Do you know what I am going to write back? I am going to tell her to postpone her visit indefinitely, for it will be a long, long time before you will be able to entertain her or anyone else.'

He could see that it gave her a sense of reprieve.

'You know I would like to have her here if I were only strong,' she said, a little wistfully.

'Even when you are strong, I rather think there will be enough to occupy you without having company—at least while my income remains as it is.'

Again she looked at him inquiringly.

'You remember that house you always liked so well, and wanted to live in, when we were first married—the cottage with the big yard, and vines and flower garden?' he asked, with another change of subject.

'Yes.'

'I went around to look at it to-day, and hired it for a year, conditionally, on your liking it, of course. It is so far out that when our friends come we shall know it is to see us, and not for the convenience of a meal or night's lodging when they come in to the city to do their shopping.'

'And, my dear,' he went on, hurriedly, 'in the future the washing is all going out of the house, and I am going to try to be less careless, and when I help you I will do it your way, and I won't urge you to go pleasuring when you don't feel like it, and when you are overworked—if I am too big a blockhead to see it myself—you must tell me.'

'Ira, what has happened? Whom have you been talking with?'

'Mrs. Gregg.'

She gazed thoughtfully out of the window for several seconds, when she turned toward him again there was a brightness in her eyes that had not been there for many months, and her lips were smiling.

'I've changed my mind, Ira,' she said, 'I'm glad—not sorry—that I lived, and now I'm going to get well fast. How roon do you think we might send for the boys?'

THINK OF THIS GIRL.

She is fifteen years old, and is earning four dollars a week. That's very good, you say, and ought comfortably to support a careful girl. But wait a little. This girl was supporting not only herself, but her invalid mother and three younger children! Her four dollars paid for their rent and bought their coal and clothes and food. Every apple and potato—but it is not often they saw anything beside bread—absolutely everything they ate must in some way come out of the four dollars a week. How much money do you think this girl could spend on her own clothes? And how neat and nice she could keep herself? Remember, she has to work early and late, and there is no bath tub, hardly a hand basin, in the little cluttered-up room where they live. What chance did she have? How much of the natural pleasure of girlhood was coming to the poor, dirty drudge, gentle and affectionate though she was?

But there came a change. The mother grew worse and was taken to a hospital. The three younger children were placed in a temporary refuge, and the home was broken up. Then Annie, the bread-winner, came to our Home for Working Girls. Very moderately furnished are our clean, bright rooms, but they seemed like a palace to the thin-faced, grimy, big eyed girl. All the clothes she had in the world were in a little hand satchel.

'Now, my dear, you want a bath, I know,' said the kind, sisterly deaconess, the first evening. 'I'll go with you and show you how to turn on the warm water and such things. Now soap the washcloth well—so—till it's all covered with lather. And here's a nice clean nightgown for you. And in the morning you must put on these other clothes and leave your own for the wash.' Quite as if these were little attentions customarily shown to new boarders.

What a revelation that first bath of her life was to this girl! What a luxury of cleanliness she found in the clean gown, and fresh, white underclothes! With how little sacrifice of her self-respect she had been initiated into the ways of decent living! How much these few short weeks will mean to her! And how much more the finding of friends—loving, wise, helpful friends—in these deaconesses who will not lose sight of her even after she leaves them and takes up again the heavy, even if sweet, burden of the support of her family.

Is it not worth while to reach out a hand of loving help to these struggling girls? Does it not truly illustrate the real spirit of Christianity? Is it not what Jesus would have us do?—'Christian City,' New York.

Home Thoughts.

THE MERRY FACE.

The dearest boon one can bestow upon this world is to present to it always a merry face. It will thank you and bless you forevermore, for it has such trouble of its own.

A young lady often goes down town in the morning when I do. She is perhaps a stenographer—I don't know—but she has the same merry, radiant face as the poster maid, except that her face, being that of a real girl, is far more beautiful. There is the same lightening, merry look the same arch, happy smile. The line of humor about her mouth is decided, the softly closed lips tell of sweet temper, the lustrous eyes shine with merry thoughts.

I always watch her as long as I can without making her think I am staring at her. I never see her that I do not say to her mentally: 'Bless you for keeping a merry face, my girl!' I never think of her either that I don't relax my face, eyes and forehead and try to have them assume the bright, sunny, merry look this sister of benediction always wears.

But one can't do it continually, you say. The pain and botheration of life are too much. Well, I don't know. That girl manages it somehow, and she has to get up very early and go to the office when the thermometer is at zero and has to work all day, I am sure. The merry face is much more within our control than we imagine it to be. Then, too, it is certain if we make ourselves wear this bright, hopeful expression, rain or shine, that our troubles will not strike in so deep and that they will be over sooner, so that by and by they will hardly touch us at all.—Brooklyn 'Standard-Union.'

LIFE'S SUNNY SIDE.

(Brooklyn 'Daily Eagle.')

Why do not people get more rest and pleasure out of music? This isn't a plea for soon songs, nor for the strenuous declamations which the vaudeville vocalists call music. They don't need any pleas save what they make for themselves. But there is real music that rests one like the sough of the winds through the pines on a summer night, and that turns the thoughts toward better things, as do church bells heard across miles of sunny mountainside in July. It is not everybody who can play Greig or Chopin, so that the effect is either restful or uplifting, to be sure. That sort of musical accomplishment means years of hard work, but more girls would learn to make their pianos voice real music than do so now if their friends did not ask them for rag-time and the latest tunes from the comic operas. But there is easier music of quiet beauty which falls in the twilight like the touch of a tender hand on a tired brow; things which are not beyond the reach of very ordinary technic if the pianist have sensitive musical feeling. And for the married women, who dropped their music when the babies came, there are the good old hymns; not revivalist ditties, which were intended to attract people away from the variety shows and to make them understand that religion had some spunk in it, but the old, old hymns, with good, solid harmony and airs that are associated with all the most sacred memories of the race. People neglect good music, just as they ignore the sky, the trees, the gleam of sunshine on the sea, or the shimmer of a wind over a forest, because they do not try to realize its beauty. There is a type of intelligence which thinks that it is smart to proclaim ignorance of the classics. They are proud of their ignorance on this point, when, if you told them that they could not add their grocery bill, they would be insulted. And they shut out a great field of simple, helpful, restful pleasure, just because they are too proud or too lazy to listen to what they do not understand the first time they hear it.

With the Children.

MY LITTLE GIRL.

Where has my little daughter gone?
The one who had those golden curls,
Those sparkling eyes; who talked so much
Just like all other little girls.

I almost hear her little feet,
I almost hear her speak to me;
Oh, will she never come again,
And sit upon her father's knee?

When will those little arms again,
Around my neck so slyly steal?
When will I on my cheeks again,
Those sweetest of all kisses feel?

There surely was a little girl,
Who did those very things. How queer!
Where is she now? I'd like to know;
I really wish that she was here.

Oh, let me think! That little girl,
Of whom I speak lived long ago,
Before these wrinkles marked my brow,
Before this hair was white as snow.

She is a little girl no more,
But has into a woman grown;
And still I often think of her,
As I sit dreaming here alone.

LINDEN CARTER.

LESSONS IN CLEANLINESS.

(By Katherine Roiston Fisher, in 'Congregationalist.')

A baby in a bathtub is about the last sight one would expect to encounter in a public school classroom, yet it was recently to be seen at Public School No. 1 just east of the Bowery in New York city. In this vacation school a novel course of instruction, known as 'home nursing' is being given this summer. Under the direction of a woman physician I found a thirteen-year-old-girl giving an East side baby perhaps the first tub bath it had ever had, while her class-mates crowded with interest around the table on which the tub was placed. The temperature of the water had been tested with a thermometer, which every girl had in turn, been taught to read. The note-books lying on the desks contained directions for every stage of the bathing and dressing, dictated to the class before the practical work began, and as it proceeded the teacher gave supplementary hints.

'Support his head with your left hand. Wash the eyes carefully and take care that no crust is allowed to form on the head. Now lift him out—with his head on your left arm, so—and pat him gently with the towel; don't rub him. Is this his band? It's altogether too thick. One of you cut it right down the middle, so there will be only one thickness. And, girls, these shoes are too stiff for a little baby; he should have soft shoes until he begins to walk.'

The girls looked and listened in no little wonder that there should be so much to learn about so common a thing as a baby. So uncommon in their experience is the 'tubbing' of a baby that in spite of preliminary cautions the first pupil to be appointed mistress of the bath plumped the ten weeks' old subject, head and all, into the water as if it had been a dish to be washed. His toilet having been completed with no other mishap, he went placidly to sleep in a doll's bed. Another class took the place of the first, a second baby was procured and the lesson repeated.

Throughout the whole course the same method of practical demonstration is employed. The first lesson treated of the hygiene of the sickroom and particularly of the care of the nurse's own person. To show that perfect cleanliness was possible, even in a crowded tenement, two girls in turn, protected by a loose wrapper, actually took a sponge bath, without exposure, in the presence of the class—an experiment so successful that several of the pupils immediately tried it at home.

They were next taught how to keep the sickroom, the bed and the patient clean. Then came the lessons on the care of babies, including the preparation of milk, and other foods and the cleaning in class of nursing bottles brought from home. Instruction in first aid to the injured, the treatment of burns and cuts, general care of the sick and several lessons in cooking for invalids complete the five weeks' course. This instruction forms a third part of the industrial work for girls in this school. The children receiving it have daily lessons in cookery and housekeeping besides.

Although it is too early to foretell the results of this educational experiment, it can hardly fail of immediate good effect. The hospital physician, who knows how large a proportion of the diseases common among the children of the poor are infectious ones caused by unclean conditions, the missionary and the district nurse, who find ignorance a more formidable enemy than disease itself, will be among the first to recognize the value of such teaching.

A BOY'S TRAINING.

'It is a curious fact,' commented a man recently, 'that almost no mother realises the importance of bringing her son up to orderly habits. She impresses upon her daughters from the time they are old enough to recognize any responsibility the necessity to keep their rooms tidy, put away articles after use, and care for their belongings at all times. The boy, however, is exempt from any similar requirement not only in his own room, but throughout the house. He reads papers and throws them on the floor, gets up from a divan leaving the cushions packed and shapeless, without the slightest reproof, the only notice taken of the occurrence, indeed, being to ask a sister, if he has one, to pick up the one and straighten the other. The women of the family follow in his footsteps all day long, removing whatever disorder he creates. Yet there is no business occupation upon which that boy will presently enter in which order is not a fundamental necessity. Girls, on the other hand, do not, as a rule, suffer so seriously from a lack of order, or at least consequences are not so continually disagreeable and costly as is the case with boys.'—New York 'Post.'

Toilet Hints.

PREPARING FOR THE COLLARLESS FROCK OF SUMMER.

Now that the collarless garments of our grandmothers are really coming back into fashion, every woman who cares for the beauty of her neck and throat is eagerly seeking means to remove the wrinkles and flabby skin caused by the tight collar.

It is good to know that, no matter how the throat has been spoiled, there is hope for it. True, it may never be restored to the pristine loveliness of the throat of a girl of sixteen, but it can be made white and smooth; and the woman of forty may own a throat that looks as though it belonged to a woman not over twenty-five.

The cause of the double chin is lack of exercise. A woman, when she finds her chin increasing, ties it up, trying to hide it, or to make the tight stock do the work of reducing the neck.

When the throat is tied up in this manner it is difficult to move the head, and a woman gradually gets out of the habit of making neck motions. She turns her head very slowly and very seldom; and when she does turn it she does not move it more than half-way round.

The first rule is to uncover the throat, or to dress it loosely. The second one is to massage the double chin away. Take it as it is, and stroke it with the right hand.

Let the hand be rubbed with three drops of almond oil to keep it from irritating the flesh. But do not use more than the three drops, as the object is to reduce, not to develop. Stroke the chin very firmly, and remember that in so doing you are really exercising it.

With a little exercise the chin will grow slender again, and the neck will lose its folds. Stroke it night and morning seventy-five times each. Exercise is the secret of reducing the double chin. But it is possible that it can be treated too vigorously. It must not be stroked so hard that the skin comes off, nor must it be worked upon so roughly that the neck is made stiff.

Should the neck be sore and strained after stroking the chin, then it is a sign that it is time to stop. Wait three days and then try it again. But if discretion is used instead of too much vigor, and if enthusiasm can be tempered with common sense, the result will be a nice, firm, round throat, with a chin that is just the right size, neither too double nor too thin.

For the scraggy neck when massaging a good skin food should be used. Either of the two following prescriptions is excellent:

White wax, 1 ounce; spermaceti, lanoline, 2 ounces; sweet almond oil, 4 ounces; cocoanut oil, 2 ounces; tincture of benzoin, 30 drops; orange flower water, 2 ounces.

Melt the first five ingredients together. Take off the fire and beat until near cold, adding little by little the benzoin, and lastly the orange flower water.

One ounce each of white wax and spermaceti, ¼ pint of oil of almonds.

Melt; pour into a mortar which has been heated by being immersed some time in boiling water. Very gradually add three ounces of rose water and one ounce of witch hazel, and assiduously stir the mixture until an emulsion is formed, and afterward until the mixture is nearly cold.

Selected Recipes.

STRAWBERRIES.

Strawberry Charlotte.—Line individual glasses with strips of sponge cake. Soak until soft one-fourth box of gelatine, in as little water as possible. Add one-half pint of fresh strawberry juice and sweeten to taste. Heat in a double boiler, not tin, until gelatine is dissolved. When cold and beginning to jell, stir in one-half pint stiff whipped cream. Stir on ice until thick, and fill glasses. This will serve about six people. Measure cream before whipping.

Strawberry Salad.—Cream one-half a neufchatel cheese with the blade of a silver fork; add a tablespoonful of thick cream, a saltspoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of sugar, a teaspoonful of lemon juice, and half a cup of fresh strawberry juice; arrange the crisp inner leaves of lettuce on a platter in nests, and pour over the cream. Be sure it is beaten until perfectly smooth.

Strawberry Sherbet.—One quart of berries, mashed; sprinkle over with one pint of sugar; add the juice of one lemon, and a half pint of water, in which has been dissolved a teaspoonful of gelatine, freeze as you would ice cream.

Strawberry Jelly—One quart strawberries, one large cup sugar, juice of one lemon, two-thirds of a package of gelatine soaked in one cup cold water, one pint boiling water, mash the berries and strain through a coarse muslin; mix sugar and lemon juice with the soaked gelatine; pour over the boiling water; stir until clear; strain through a flannel bag; add the strawberry juice; strain again without squeezing the bag; wet a mould with a cylinder in the centre; pour in the jelly and set on ice to form. When serving fill the centre with sweetened whipped cream.

Canned Strawberries—Do only a few berries at a time; hull, wash and discard all under or overripe berries; weigh your fruit, and to every pound add a quarter of a pound of white sugar, and place in a vessel of cold water; put over the fire and let it come to the boiling point; as the juice is exhausted and the fruit settles, fill with berries in other jars, until part of the jars are full to the brim; do not stir or mash, but pour one jar into another carefully; seal before removing from the fire; take the kettle off, and when the water has cooled remove sealed jars of fruit. If jars are perfectly sealed the fruit will keep perfectly.

Strawberry Preserves.—Allow three-quarters of a pound of sugar to every pound of strawberries, put them in a kettle in layers of fruit and sugar and set the kettle on the back of the stove until a syrup is formed. Now allow it to come to a boil, stirring occasionally from the bottom of the kettle. Spread thinly on platters and set in the sun to dry.

Fruit Punch.—Crush one cup of ripe strawberries and mix with one-half cup of water; powdered sugar is better than granulated. Add half a pint of cold water and let it strain through a fine wire strainer until clear; add the strained juice of one lemon and one and one-half pint of cold water; mix and set in the refrigerator until needed.

Strawberry Ice Cups.—For these pretty cups make a syrup of strawberries, cool, fill tumblers half full, sink in a dish of finely chopped ice and salt, cover with a thick cloth, at the end of half an hour turn off all the liquid that remains in the middle of the cups. Before placing on the table remove from the tumblers, stand on small plates garnished with whole strawberries coated with sugar, then pour in the centre of the cups whipped cream sweetened and flavored with lemon.

GOOD CHEER.

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

WESTMOUNT BRANCH.

The secretary acknowledges with thanks, magazines from Mrs. Shewan, Metcalfe avenue, Westmount.

Mrs. Horton, St. Luke street, sends magazines, pictures, and pieces for quilts and comforts for a sick room.

A package of used stamps, from 'L.M.' is to be sent to an invalid, in Switzerland, who makes fancy articles for sale from stamps.

Miss Anna L. Stevenson, Danville, Que., writes for the address of the farmer's family in Parry Sound wanting school books.

Advertisements.

THE AVERAGE BABY.

The average baby is a good baby—cheerful, smiling and bright. When he is cross and fretful it is because he is unwell and he is taking the only means he has to let everybody know he does not feel right. When baby is cross, restless and sleepless, don't dose him with 'soothing' stuffs, which always contain poisons. Baby's Own Tablets are what is needed to put the little one right. Give a cross baby an occasional Tablet and see how quickly he will be transformed into a bright, smiling, cooing, happy child. He will sleep at night and the mother will get her rest too. You have a guarantee that Baby's Own Tablets contain not one particle of opiate or harmful drug. In all the minor ailments from birth up to ten or twelve years there is nothing to equal the Tablets. Mrs. W. B. Anderson, Goulais River, Ont., says:—'My little boy was very cross and fretful and we got no rest with him until we began using Baby's Own Tablets. Since then baby rests well and he is now a fat, healthy boy.'

You can get the Tablets from any druggist, or they will be sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Mrs. E. N. Spence will send regularly a magazine to a family in Manitoba.

Miss Chapman, Mineral Springs, Ont., will send regularly a magazine to another family in Parry Sound.

Mrs. Ranson, Melbourne avenue, Westmount, gives a sewing machine, which will be a boon to a tired mother, who is not fortunate enough to possess one.

Mrs. Marson sends illustrated papers with stamps for 'passing on.'

A Sunshine member sends the following request, copied from the 'Canadian Baptist':—'If any one has reading matter, such as Sunday-school papers, magazines, or wholesome books, with which they would like to help the boys in the bush, I would be glad to assist them in the distribution. Our camps seem to be beyond the reach of the movement for supplying reading matter to the camps in the East.'

Literature has been sent to the Summer Creche, Outremont, to the Sailors' Institute, and to the firemen of No. 10 station.

MONTREAL BRANCH.

The president, Mrs. H. M. Boyd, wishes to acknowledge the receipt of $1 for sunshine work, from a Friend, Levis, Que.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PERIODICALS.

Mr. R. Cudmore, 1090 Brooklyn avenue, Detroit, writes to the Sunshine editor, asking for the address of some organization which would make use of Sunday school papers, some of which are several months old. In the 'Witness' recently Mr. W. H. Walker, of Fort Francis, Ont., stated that he would be glad if such were sent to him. They must be clean and postage prepaid. Perhaps other readers would like to accept Mr. Cudmore's offer.

SUNSHINE BAPTISTS.

As a result of deep interest taken by two members of the Young People's Union of the First Baptist Church, a 'Sunshine committee' was organized some little time ago. Evening after evening they have met at each other's homes, and have prepared some very pretty scrap-books for a little French mission school unable this year to buy prizes for the scholars.

The committee is quietly spreading sunshine by providing food, clothing, etc., to those in less favorable circumstances than themselves.

HALIFAX.

Sunshine has made great strides in this place. The Halifax branch recently secured money to send a consumptive to a sanitarium near Toronto for treatment, and fitted him out with clothes. Stockings and mittens were distributed among school children who needed them during the cold weather, and several boxes of biscuits, cheese, and cocoa were sent to schools in districts near factories which have been working only half time all winter. The children often went to school in the morning after a scanty breakfast. This is sunshine work that Canada is full of.

CHATHAM.

Mrs. T. Richardson reports that the workers at Chatham retain their enthusiasm, and that during the winter substantial sunshine was scattered by all. Fuel, groceries, etc., were supplied to many needy families. The Golden Sunshine Circle, Mrs. R. V. Bray, president, held a paper sale at Easter time for its international day. Two workers visit the different hospitals regularly, carrying with them delicacies, flowers, books, etc.

The Junior Circle have passed a busy winter, meeting regularly, sewing garments for worthy people in need, making quilts and visiting the destitute. Two Sunshine boys paid their dues by reading the Bible to patients in the hospitals, and two little girls visit homes and hospitals regularly, carrying good cheer wherever they go. The Juniors held a home-made cake and candy sale for their international day.

A Sunshine Home and Day Nursery has been established at 1437 North Tenth street, where children of all ages are cared for all day for five cents. The following classes are free and well attended The Boys' and Girls' Literary Club meets every Monday evening. A Mothers' Sewing Club, with a dressmaker in charge, meets once a week. Boys' classes once a week.

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

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

A NEW BOOK IN CHINA.

MEMORIALS OF THE MARTYRS.

'Fire and Sword in Shansi,' by E. H. Edwards, M.B., C.M. (Edin.), for twenty years a medical missionary in China, tells the story of the martyrdom of foreigners and Chinese Christians, and is written by one who was providentially saved from the same fate only by the fact that he was on furlough during the fateful months of 1900. It is interesting to learn from a note by Dr. Alexander Maclaren, of Manchester, that the mission in Shansi, which was carried on by Dr. and Mrs. Edwards and by their relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Pigott, was largely supported by their own money, and further that Dr. Edwards is now on the eve of returning to the city where his co-laborers were martyred. Dr. Edwards places the immediate responsibility for the atrocities on the Manchu governor, Yii Hsien, the Chinese 'Nero,' but says that the ambassadors knew the governor's character well when he was appointed to that post. He quotes from a letter of the late Mr. Pigott, written in 1895, speaking of a previous murder, 'No strong hand of English justice appeared to avenge an Englishman's blood, and the astonished Chinese learned how cheaply foreign lives might be tampered with and how easy it was to check the foreigner and to terrorize by deeds of violence, and yet secure retreat under cover of endless verbiage and profuse professions of friendly zeal.' Dr. Edwards speaks with satisfaction of the firm attitude assumed recently by the British ambassador and its results, especially as regards the decree of Nov. 2, and he quotes the 'North China Herald' as saying: 'It is not much credit to Sir Ernest Satow's predecessors at Pekin, that, after a long series of massacres, it is only at this late date that such a decree has been forced from the throne.'

Of Shansi we learn that the province is noted for its abounding mineral wealth. Its area is about equal to that of England and Wales, and its population is estimated at 14,000,000. It may be regarded as the cradle of the Chinese nation. Its inhabitants were until three years ago regarded as the most peaceful and law-abiding people of the whole empire. The climate resembles to a great extent that of eastern Canada, and there is abundance of good fuel, though the supply of water is limited and variable. After the massacre Dr. Edwards returned to China, and, opening communications with the scattered survivors among the Chinese Christians, he came into possession of many of the blood-stained letters and diaries, which he has used in this book, which is one long testimony to the faithful self-sacrifice of the missionaries and the reality of the Christianity of the converts. Sketches and portraits are given of the martyred missionaries and their families, and many a pathetic story of the sufferings and faith of both foreigners and natives.

In a final chapter Dr. Edwards makes some interesting points with regard to the present needs and future prospects of China. He speaks of the importance of opening Christian schools and colleges, not to oppose, but to supplement those of the government, for ignorance and superstition go hand in hand. He speaks of the need of medical missionaries and of men with educational and journalistic ability to aid the Christian Literature Society, but he adds the following suggestion:

> At the same time, it were to be desired that the portals of some of our missionary societies were more widely opened, and not so closely guarded by the bugbears of 'education' and 'culture.' The sending out of men tested in Christian work at home, but with little or no 'college training,' is no longer an experiment, and speaking for North China—with which the writer has been acquainted for the last twenty years, some of the best and most successful missionaries come within that category. The failures have been comparatively few, and where in other parts of China the plan has not succeeded, it appears to have been due to the fact that the older missionaries—representatives, too, of nonconformist bodies in England—laid so much stress on the distinction between 'lay' and 'clerical.'

A sound business training is no doubt of great advantage to the missionary, and men capable of superintending schools, hospitals, etc., have proved of inestimable value to several societies in saving both time and money.

While the industrial missions will probably never occupy in China the place they do in Africa, still—to mention only one department—a knowledge of agriculture on the part of the missionary, and a model farm, especially in Shansi, would enable him to give much information to the people that would be invaluable. The potato (probably introduced by the Roman Catholics), has for many years been cultivated in many parts of China, but has become greatly deteriorated. A missionary in Shansi, who in his early days had had to do with agriculture, introduced among other things, to the people of this district a new variety. At first none but the Christians would grow it; but when it became known how valuable it was on the market, those who before would have nothing to do with it went to their neighbor's patches and stole what they wanted. So well does this variety thrive, that it has almost wholly displaced the growth of opium in that particular district; and thus has not only added to the food supply of the people but also given them a new source of revenue.

(Revell Co., Toronto, $1.50.)

WESLEY BICENTENARY.

The 'Methodist Magazine and Review' for June has a most interesting and beautifully illustrated account of the Wesley family, in honor of the approaching bi-centenary of the birth of John Wesley, the founder of Methodism. From this source the following extract is taken:—

Wesley entered Christ Church College, Oxford, where he continued his classical studies. He became Greek lecturer at the university when a little more than twenty-three years old. In Hebrew, too, he was one of the best scholars of the age. About this time he was joined by his younger brother, Charles. When John was twenty-eight and Charles was twenty-three the famous 'Holy Club' was formed. It consisted of a little group of students who met together for the study of the Greek Testament, for self-examination and prayer. Their methodical lives led to their receiving the epithet of 'Methodists,' a name of contempt which was destined to become one of highest honor.

In due course John Wesley was ordained a minister of the Established Church, and for a time aided his father, then sinking under the weight of years, at Epworth.

On his father's death John Wesley was invited to succeed him as rector of Epworth. He was also requested to go with his brother as a missionary to Georgia. The decision rested upon the consent of his venerable mother. 'I can be,' he said, 'the staff of her age, her chief support and comfort.' But the heroic soul, notwithstanding her lonely widowhood, replied, 'Had I twenty sons I should rejoice that they were all so employed, though I should never see them again.'

In Georgia the Wesleys devoted themselves with ascetic zeal to missionary toil. They slept on the ground rather than on beds, they refused all food but bread and water, and John went barefooted that he might encourage the boys of his school—a condescension better in its motive than in its example.' The matter-of-fact colonists did not appreciate such ascetic piety, and the Wesleys soon found it expedient to return to England.

Deeply impressed with the piety of the Moravians, Wesley determined to visit their chief settlement at Herrnhut, in Bohemia. His soul was strengthened by their devout companionship.

A new note was now heard in his sermons. To the condemned felons of Newgate, as well as to the decorous congregations in the churches, he preached repentance, the remission of sins, and free salvation.

In 1739 John Wesley dedicated the first place of worship for the people called Methodists, and organized the first Methodist society.

The 'irregularities' of the new apostles soon caused the closure of many churches against them. John Wesley was soon called to sanction a new departure, namely, that of lay preaching. Thomas Maxfield, one of his gifted helpers, during Wesley's absence from the Foundry in London, occupied the pulpit—to the great benefit of the large congregations. Wesley, hearing of this new irregularity, and strong in his sentiments of churchly order, hastened to London to put a stop to the innovation. His wise mother, however, read the signs of the times with a profounder sagacity than her learned son.

'Take care what you do to that young man,' she said: 'he is as surely called of God to preach as you are,' and she counselled him to hear and judge for himself.

'It is the Lord. Let him do what seemeth to him good,' the staunch churchman remarked, and another of his old prejudices was swept away.

Shut out almost entirely from the pulpits of the Church established by law, and Methodist classes and societies springing up in all directions, John Wesley framed the General Rules of the United Societies, which have become part of the constitution of the Methodist churches throughout the world. This is one of the most simple and catholic formulae of faith recorded in the annals of Christendom. As John Wesley remarks in his journal, 'Oh, that we may never make anything more or less the term of union with us, but the having the mind that was in Christ, and the walking as he walked.'

The persecutions of the early Methodists were akin to those of the primitive Christians.

In Wednesbury the mob ruled for a week. The houses of the Methodists were pillaged and plundered as in a sack of a foreign town. Yet would the persecuted Methodists not surrender their religious convictions. Though a mob broke into the house in which he was preaching, yet the brave little man was unafraid.

He in a remarkable degree anticipated many of the philanthropic institutions of later times. He was the pioneer in supplying cheap literature for the people. He organized the first dispensaries and first benevolent loan societies for the poor.

Up to his sixty-ninth year John Wesley kept up his round of travel, amounting to five thousand miles a year, on horseback. After this his friends provided him with a carriage. 'He paid more tolls,' says Southey, 'than any other man in England.' The grand old man ascribed his health and strength to his out-of-door life, to his constant rising at four o'clock, to the fact that he never lost a night's sleep in his life, to his constant preaching, particularly at five o'clock in the morning for fifty years, and, last, to his contentment of mind. 'By the grace of God,' he says, 'I fret at nothing.'

He knew every one best worth knowing in the United Kingdom. At Lincoln he called on his old friend, Dr. Samuel Johnson, who highly appreciated his visit and regretted only Wesley's economy of time. 'He talks well on any subject,' said the great moralist. 'I could converse with him all night.'

From being one of the worst hated he became one of the best loved men in the kingdom. At Cork, where he had been mobbed and burned in effigy, he was met by a cortège of mounted horsemen.

In his last letter to America, he writes with a sense of the essential unity of Methodism the wide world over, 'Lose no opportunity of declaring to all men, that the Methodists are one people in all the world, and that it is their full determination so to continue.'

On Feb. 22, 1791, he preached his last sermon in City Road Chapel, and the following day his last sermon on earth.

The Wesleyan revival found its most potent ally in the hymns of Charles Wesley.

Charles Wesley was almost as great a marvel as his venerable brother.

Henry Ward Beecher said, 'I would rather have written that hymn of Wesley's, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," than have the fame of all the kings that ever sat on the earth. It is more glorious. It has more power. I would rather be the author of that hymn than hold the wealth of the richest man in New York. He will die. He will pass after a little while out of men's thoughts. But that hymn will go on singing until the last trump brings forth the angel band; and then, I think, it will mount up on some lip to the throne of God.' It is the hymn probably more used than any other in the English language.

The beautiful mural monument of John and Charles Wesley was unveiled by Dean Stanley on March 30, 1876.

Dean Stanley, in unveiling the monument, expressed the obligation which the Church of England, which England itself, and which the Church of Christ owed to the labors of John and Charles Wesley.

Immediately beneath the sculptured picture of the scene in the churchyard is John Wesley's great philanthropic declaration:

'I look upon all the world as my parish.'

And under this, on the sloping line at the bottom, is graven Charles Wesley's exultant exclamation:

'God buries his workmen, but carries on his work.'

OPEN-AIR GOSPEL WORK.

(John H. Converse, LL.D.)

The approach of summer suggests the opportunity and the need of arranging for evangelistic work during that season.

In some agricultural sections the late spring season is especially favorable. From the close of the seed-sowing to the opening of the hay harvest more leisure is afforded in some portions of the west.

We do not desire to urge any one form of work more than another, realizing that conditions differ in different localities. Open-air work in church yards, parks, public squares, and on streets, is with many a favorite method. The use of halls, armories and other available buildings has also much to recommend it. It is believed, however, that the general preference would be for tent work.

It is suggested that the money necessary for such evangelistic services be secured by contributions from those willing to aid in the work, and not from church collections. It is also suggested that, if possible, no collections be taken in the tents. Committees should be organized of ministers and laymen from the churches in the vicinity of the proposed work, and the selection of preachers, the location of tents, and the management of the work generally, should be committed to the charge of such committees.

(By Allan Sutherland.)

It is expected that tent work during the summer of 1903 will be greatly extended. In New York and in Philadelphia the movement is already under way. The Brooklyn (New York) Young Men's Christian Association proposes to establish a tent, seating one thousand people, for aggressive Christian work, on Coney Island. Pittsburg Christian workers have reappointed their committee on summer tent work, and are arranging to engage someone for the general direction of the work, as suggested by the Philadelphia modus operandi. St. Louis is preparing for large work in this direction. The Milwaukee (Wisconsin) Bureau of Bible Teaching is corresponding in regard to conferences there and in other parts of the state, for the introduction of summer tent work. Cleveland, Ohio, laymen are investigating the plan to see what can be done there. And further, as an indication of the general movement in this direction, Mr. William Phillips Hall, of New York, head of the Twentieth Century Gospel Campaign, has undertaken to place in the hands of every evangelical minister in the United States a copy of the history of the whole work in Philadelphia and elsewhere.

Some of Saint Paul's greatest successes were had in open-air meetings. Peter preached to vast crowds during his journeys after the first persecution in Jerusalem. Philip, the deacon, at Samaria, won great victories in his out-of-door preaching to the Samaritans. It is very fitting that the church should be moved to meet the needs of the people at all seasons of the year. There is something inspiring in the great out-of-doors.

As permanent results of the last two years' work in Philadelphia, three new church organizations have been established. At a recent communion service, held at Grace Baptist Temple, of those who were received into membership, five were directly influenced in accepting Christ through the tent services. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Russell H. Conwell, stated that he firmly believed that every denomination of Philadelphia had been directly benefited by the tent movement.

(Rev. John Balcom Shaw, N. Y. City.)

The five churches of a village I knew hired the fair ground last summer and held union services there Sunday evenings. The result was that, whereas before the aggregate Sunday evening's congregations in all of them was less than a hundred, the new plan brought out a full thousand the first night, and this was more than doubled before the summer closed. Let no one say this is forsaking the church; it is simply changing our methods, that is all. What is the church? Not a construction, surely, but a communion. Not a locus, but an institution. If we leave our old buildings and move uptown, why can't we occasionally close our new buildings and work down town? No principle is violated in the one case any more than in the other.

But wherever you hold your services, in the church or elsewhere, aim for results. Draw the net on the spot, though you may do it in different ways. When the Lord called us to be fishers of men, He sent us out not to get nibbles, but to catch souls. Commitment is half the battle; I sometimes think it is the whole battle.—'Ram's Horn.'

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON

June 21.

PAUL'S CHARGE TO TIMOTHY.

II. Tim. iii., 14, to iv., 8.

(Read the Epistle.)

Golden Text.—There is laid up for me a crown of righteousness.—II. Tim. iv., 8.

Suggestions.—This epistle is Paul's last message to the church; his last letter before martyrdom; the fruit of his entire Christian experience, as it would throw light upon a young Christian's life in the responsibilities of work, while developing other Christians and their usefulness, while opposing error and sin; rapidly developing Christian churches; exhorting him to maintain himself in a manner to be an example to others, and inspiring in him the courage of the heroic author of the letter. Timothy was all that Paul could wish in early teaching, righteous living and fitness to be set over several churches so far as the outline of his character and present conduct had shown, but with the instinct of a father and the experience and inspiration of a larger and deeper inward and outward spiritual life, Paul now gives some last words which are needed by every Christian lest they mar their heavenly inheritance or should be responsible for the springing of a leak by ignorant or careless steering of the ship's crew of souls now left in their charge. The epistles to Timothy have always been loved by those who longed to understand how to please God. Luke may have written while Paul dictated in his last imprisonment these glorious words, which have been handed to us with the other letters the apostle left for the guidance of Christians. The two epistles to Timothy and one to Titus are called pastoral letters, as they were written to young pastors.

COMMENTARY.

Chapter I.—Subjects very worthy of being brought into notice are the Spirit which God gives us (verse 7). Witnessing for Christ (verses 8 and 12). Another needful sort of Christian service (verses 16-18).

Chapter II.—In verse 1 the Christian's secret of a happy life. Strength all things to do or bear wells up from Christ's own grace in our hearts. Strength comes from love to God and man. Tender, faithful, true hearts are strong to endure hard things for a long time, and allow no entanglement to hinder lest they fail in pleasing their beloved leader or in saving any of the beloved people.

A farm hand feeds upon the result of his labor; he will enjoy the harvest. You also must put in what is precious of life and possessions. It may be lost to your sight, but remember the resurrection power. It is worth while to endure, for if we die with Christ we shall reign with him. He always remains true to his revealed nature. Our opinion of him does not make him different. Give study to improve and excel as a Christian worker, turning away from strife. The Lord knows who are really his. Any one bearing his name should depart from sin. A higher service may be obtained by avoiding what is unprofitable to a Christian. Flee from every evil wish and run after what is indisputably good. Be gentle, patient, considerate and respectful (meek). Sweetness is necessary (verse 25) if we want to instruct others.

Chapter III. describes evil workers. See Jude on mockers, murmurers, and those who allowed sinful imaginations and rebel against Christian rule. II. Pet. on covetousness, presumption, vanity; those who promise liberty, while enticing out of the narrow way. Those who use the cloak of religion. Never able to come to a knowledge of truth because really not loving it.

Verse 12.—Persecution follows faithful preaching and godly living.

Verse 14.—Do not be moved from the old Bible. It is able to make you wise. God inspired men to write his own wishes, plans, thoughts and reasons; it is for reproof, correction, instruction, etc., and it can furnish a man of God. I charge you to preach the truth; convince of sin, urge people to attend to God's invitations and commands. Hardness of heart comes quickly. Work while souls are within reach. When they turn from the gospel, superstitions rush in to take its place. So Christian Science, Hindu ideas and many strange errors of our own day, graft themselves on communities, which had denied the power of gospel truth.

TWELVE PROOFS OF THE INSPIRATION OF THE BIBLE.

(1) The fact that Christ taught the doctrine. (2) The belief in their own inspiration held by the Bible-writers—such noble men as David, Isaiah, John and Paul. (3) The marvellous spiritual power of the Bible. (4) The fact that the Bible is essentially different from all other books in its character and effects. (5) The wonderful accuracy of the Bible, though fully tested by modern science. (6) The impossibility that the Bible could have been written by the men who wrote it unless they were inspired. (7) The fact of miracles. (8) The long course of fulfilled prophecy. (9) The unity of the Bible, though written in three languages, by at least 36 different persons, during 1,500 years. (10) The fact that the Bible exactly meets the needs of all nations and races and all conditions and ranks of men. (11) The mighty effects of the Bible in the history of the world and the progress of civilization. (12) The experience of every Christian, who proves its supernatural power in his life.

Illustrations. 'A learned infidel who examined the Bible for himself, and came to the irresistible conclusion of its divine authorship, said: "It would have been as easy for a mole to have written Sir Isaac Newton's treatise on optics as for uninspired men to have written the Bible."'—Barlow.

Andrew Jackson, on his death-bed, pointed to the family Bible, lying on the table. 'That book, sir,' said he, 'is the rock on which our republic rests.'

'Bring me the book,' said Sir Walter Scott to Lockhart on his death-bed. 'What book?' asked Lockhart. 'There is only one book,' said Sir Walter; 'bring me the Bible.'—'Peloubet's Notes.'

FOR LITTLE SEARCHERS (in 'Junior Quarterly.')

What is promised as the reward of faithful pastors? I. Pet. v., 2-4.

To whom does Jesus promise a crown of life? Rev. ii., 10.

What has the Lord promised to them that love him? Jas. i., 12.

When the Epistle was written to Timothy 'Paul was a lonely prisoner awaiting a malefactor's trial,' about A.D. 66. To the faith of Christ he saw that the world was utterly hostile. 'It was arraying against the cross all its intellect and power. The very name of Christian had now come to be regarded as synonymous with criminal. Jew and pagan were united in hostility to the truths he preached. His churches were already being undermined by heretical teachers.' Very few were brave enough to remain true under the ill-fame and persecution of the time. Faith was being sorely tried. A dark prison, a cruel death, the obloquy of a criminal did not quench the grace that was in Paul. 'Does he complain of hardship? Does he damp the courage of Timothy? Does he regret his life? Not so. For himself the battle is over, the race run, the treasure safely guarded. His letter to Timothy is all encouragement. Timothy may forget that the spirit God gave was not one of fear but of power, of love and of a sound mind. Be strong in the grace of Jesus Christ. Be a good soldier, a true athlete, a diligent toiler. Be brave, be not ashamed. We are weak, but God's foundation stone stands sure. Be strong and faithful even unto death.' Farrar's 'Life and Works of St. Paul.'

Remember, says Paul, Christ's resurrection. We also must allow ourselves and our service to sink knowing that God brings about the resurrection of what appears to be lost. What is sown in weakness he suggests will spring up again in power. His faith sees the crown of righteousness beyond the shedding of his blood, presently to be publicly given as a sacred privilege upon God's altar. I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, unfading and awarded by a just judge in lofty and harmonious surroundings. Earthly injustice, cruelty, hatred and calumny, can never dim the Christian's heaven or separate him from the elder brother and captain of his salvation, nor can it spoil the work which God's Spirit enabled him to do. Yea, saith the Spirit, their works follow them. God may give his Spirit in as great power now.

Make full proof of your ministry. Divine energy, guidance, strength to endure and loveliness of life is the unction needed for service. Make full proof of God's power to supply your own needs by waiting upon him for a fully ministry. Yield to his indwelling that you may prove his will in you in all its power, love and health.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, June 15.—II. Tim. iii., 14; iv., 8.
Tuesday, June 16.—I. Pet. i., 1-16.
Wednesday, June 17.—Deut. xxxi., 1-13.
Thursday, June 18.—Josh. xxiii., 1-11.
Friday, June 19.—I. John ii., 18-27.
Saturday, June 20.—Rev. ii., 1-10.
Sunday, June 21.—Jas. i., 12-20.

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Many of the prominent writers of fiction are represented in the collection, which is quite extensive. The books are bound in cloth, rendering them suitable for gift purposes, or would make valuable acquisitions to any home or public library.

These hints of the values and the authors in greatest evidence—there are not sufficient quantities of any one title to render full details advisable.

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45c for 60c to $1.50 Books, by J. M. Barrie, Mrs. T. Hodgson Burnett, Rolf Rolderwood, Joseph Hocking, Fergus Hume and Hall Caine.

69c for Books that have sold at from 75c to $1.50. Longman's Colonial Library, Bell's Colonial Library, Hutchison's Colonial Library, McMillen's Colonial Library, etc.

80c for $1.00 to $2.00 Books by such writers as Rose Nouchette Carey, Dr. Wen. Mitchell, W. W. Jacobs, Sarah Grand, Richard Harding Davis, Miss Braddon, etc.

98c for odd works from the pens of Robert Nelson, Stephens, Edna Lyall, Paul Bouget, Richard Whiting, etc.

To facilitate choosing the different lots will be grouped upon separate tables. Let it be well understood that the complete works of every writer mentioned are not included, but only odd titles.

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THE AUTOMOBILE IN PALESTINE.

'It may sound strange to talk about going "from Dan to Beersheba" by automobile,' said a traveller the other day, 'but that is exactly what I did a few weeks ago. It is difficult to associate that little strip of territory, so full of historic interest, with anything that is modern, for it appears to belong solely to "B.C." and a very few years following that era, but the twentieth century "A. D." has invaded it, and now the voice of the automobile is heard in the land. "Jordan is no longer a hard road to travel" if you are in an automobile, with a stock of fuel on hand, but if you happen to go down from Jerusalem to Jericho and run out of fuel, or suffer a breakdown, you are still likely to fall among thieves. There are now in Beirut about five hundred automobiles, and the modern road has been improved for their reception, much to the delight of the traveller. I had a most enjoyable ride down the coast from Beirut, through Sidon, Tyre, Joppa, and literally as far as Beersheba. A magnificent new highway—a perfect model—is being constructed between ancient Sidon and Beirut, and there is a good road from Haifa, on the coast, to inland Jerusalem, over which I went in a two-seated automobile of American manufacture.'—'Jewish Chronicle.'

BIBLE SOCIETY

The attendance at the monthly meeting of the Montreal Auxiliary, held on Thursday, was not so large as usual. This was doubtless due to the fact that members are absent from the city attending the various church courts. The Rev. Thomas Harris presided, and the Rev. Dr. Tory offered the opening prayer. Correspondence from the parent society was read. It stated that the deputation that would visit Canada this autumn would be Sir Algernon Coote, the Rev. Mr. Bondfield, and a clergyman of the Church of England yet to be chosen. These gentlemen, chosen because of their special fitness for this work, will spend about three months in Canada, visiting all the important centres from the Atlantic to the Pacific in the interests of the British and Foreign Bible Society. It is expected that they will devote at least ten days to the Montreal Auxiliary. They will occupy leading pulpits in the city on two Sabbaths and conduct a convention of two days on Bible Society work. To this convention, delegates will be sent from many of the branches outside of the city, and a very profitable and stimulating time is expected. It is also intended to divide them into three deputations, and, with the aid of local brethren, they will hold meetings in several districts included in the territory of the Montreal Auxiliary. Mr. Samuel Finley has been appointed treasurer of the special centenary fund for the whole Dominion, and all contributions intended for that fund will be sent through him to the parent society.

The report of the general agent showed a large increase in the sales of entire Bibles for the past month, but a decrease in portions; the revenue was also largely in excess of the corresponding month of last year. The report of the travelling secretary showed an excellent month's work, and an increase, both in proceeds from sales and in free contributions.

Upon application large grants of Bibles and portions in French, English and Chinese were made to the Board of French Evangelization, and to the Chinese Mission of the Presbyterian Church. An application from Mr. J. A. Kneeland for a grant of one thousand portions for the use of city mission work was referred to the general agent and corresponding secretary. The colporteurs' reports were quite encouraging, as they showed that the sales and loans were above the average.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
ALL IN ADVANCE.

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

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

Postal Union Countries other than Great Britain: 'Daily Witness' $6.50; 'Weekly Witness' $2.00 'World Wide' $1.00; Northern Messenger' 50 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements 10c per line per insertion, "Farms to Rent,' Farms for Sale," can be inserted for 1c a word per insertion from subscribers. The lowest rate for non-subscribers is two cents per word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the "Witness" Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents 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., 1c 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, 10c. (These must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender.) Inserted without charge for subscribers. All obituaries with poetry, 10c a line, agate measure. Money to accompany notice

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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Express Money Orders are issued up to $2.00 for 5c; $3 to $5, 4c; $5 to $10, 6c.

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

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

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

Address all business communications,
JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
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SAMPLE COPIES.

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

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.

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

'Daily Witness,' to Jan. 1, 1904 .. .. .. $3.00
'Weekly Witness,' to Jan. 1, 1904 .. .. 1.00
'World Wide, to Jan. 1, 1904 .. .. 1.00
'Northern Messenger,' to Jan. 1, 1904. .30

One old and two new subscriptions to the 'Weekly Witness' and $3.00 will entitle the sender to 'World Wide,' to Jan. 1, 1904.

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 renewal subscriptions at $1.00 each, two of which must be new, or a list of five renewal subscriptions at $1.00 each, or ten subscriptions at 80 cents each. For sale to 'Witness' subscribers, $1.50.

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

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

JUNE, 1903

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.

A SEWING MACHINE FREE.

Is there an up-to-date sewing machine in your home? If not, do you want one? The publishers of the 'Witness' will give one as a premium for forty dollars worth of subscriptions, at full rates, to any of the 'Witness' publications. It has given splendid satisfaction wherever used and will be a boon to any over-worked housewife.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1903.

As we write, and where we write, though the sky is overcast, and there is now good promise, there has not been for almost, if not quite, two months enough of rain to wet the dust, and this just at a season when rain is much counted on. People assume that it will come, but it may have been waiting till it was asked for. Science has not really abolished providence, though it may in a measure have occulted faith. Time was when everything in nature was looked upon as done directly by God, as being the work of a wise and beneficent but arbitrary will, and when men wanted anything they went to God for it as a matter of course. In these days we have learned that every effect has its cause, and that causes cannot but produce effects, and the first effect of this knowledge on man's mind is to eliminate the reference of anything to God. To this extreme swing of the pendulum of thought in the material direction is doubtless due the fact that in the midst of what has become a great calamity we hear very little of prayers for rain. There has yet to be a return to more spiritual views of nature, and men will not less cry to God for help because they know that He works through laws. To the drought has been added its natural sequel of fire, devastating our forests in all directions, threatening scattered homes and even breaking in devouringly on villages and towns. It would not be unseemly at such a time that God's relation to events should be publicly acknowledged by prayers for the rain that is so cryingly needed.

A number of wealthy men, represented by Mr. Jermyn, of New York, want to buy from our province twenty thousand acres of land as a game preserve. That, of course, is impossible. We are not going to renew the mistake of Europe, where properties reserved when comparatively valueless for the use of deer and wild boars, became, as population increased, a cause of dispute between a hungry people and a tenacious nobility. We have no end of wild land just now, and much of it northern highlands, quite unfit for settlement so long as there are prairie lands to be had; but it is already coming to have a value, and the time must come when its possession in vast blocks in private hands would be a very serious injury to the people. On the other hand, probably the highest use to which much of this land can at present be put is the preservation of wild animals and plants under nature's conditions. The United States and Canada have both begun to see the need of reserving national parks against the time when the increase of population will render these a necessity. The more of this sort of thing we do the better. We cannot very well afford too many of these just now, as the cost of maintaining them would probably be greater than the value of any use we could put them to. But if certain gentlemen want to undertake the game preserving work at their own cost, there seems no reason why their desires and the public interests should not both be secured by granting them a lease which would cover the term of their natural lives, and any interest they could have in their enterprise, say, for forty years. A sale for forty years would be worth within a fraction as much money as a sale in perpetuity, and when these chieftains of the wild had passed away the land would revert to the people for such use as might at the end of the lease appear good.

Once more the government has received tenders for a fast Atlantic mail service and once more the specifications of the tendering firms do not quite meet the views of the government and may not be accepted. It was very generally believed that the Canadian Pacific was to tender for the fast mail service, indeed, at one time, it was said that the contract had actually been signed with the railway company. Like the majority of 'early information,' however, this has proved to be 'not so,' and the Canadian Pacific Company for some reason or other does not even appear among the tenderers. The Dominion Line tenders, as representing the 'British and North Atlantic Steamship Company,' which is part of the Morgans merger. We should of course expect the country in general to entertain decided objections to having our mails carried by a foreign organization. The government calls for a service by two vessels of twenty-one knots, and two of sixteen knots, the fast and the 'moderately fast' to run alternately. In these days of increasing speed of steamships sixteen knots is indeed only 'moderately fast,' and there is no reason at all for the country to subsidize or encourage such a slow rate of speed on its mail service. Twenty-two knots an hour is the speed that many desire, but twenty knots ought to be the minimum. If even the moderate request of the government has not been satisfactorily offered we shall have to wait yet awhile for the fulfilment of Lord Strathcona's recent prophecy that before long travellers would save a day by taking the St. Lawrence route. Meantime there is much to be done in the way of lighting and wiring our channels as far as Belle Isle.

By their attack on the Governor of Algiers, the Moorish tribesmen have given the French the opportunity for which they were apparently diligently seeking. For some time past, a French army, with all necessary material for a campaign, has been collected on the Morocco frontier of Algeria. This was viewed as necessary, both as a measure of defence of Algerine territory and in view of the rebellion of the tribesmen of Morocco against the Sultan. It was natural, however, that the local Moors thus menaced should put themselves on the defensive and salute the French Governor with musketry. Frontiers and overlordship are both, in that region, but ill-defined, and it is said that the French have been encroaching on Moroccan territory. However that may be, the Figuig ambush has given the French a sufficient excuse for attacking the tribesmen and extending French authority over the country where the ambush took place. The fact that the Sultan of Morocco is unable to establish his authority over the rebellious tribesmen at his own doors has of course left these ultimate parts of his country without a ruler or any national protection behind them, and gives the French the coveted chance to quarrel with them and subdue them in detail. This is not altogether a contemptible task as these tribesmen are among the most warlike and fanatical of Arabs, but it is one with which the French are familiar, and does not differ essentially from their chronic task in Algeria. The Moorish tribes might have some strength if they could be held together by some mahdi proclaiming a holy war. Otherwise their mutual animosities render them powerless. In their African wars the French have shown their capacity for dealing with the Arab tribes, both in fighting and diplomacy. The region to be attacked is the remotest part of Morocco from any British, German or Spanish interest, and is within France's natural sphere of influence, being contiguous to the territory which she is doing much to civilize. Other powers will therefore have nothing to say unless France should assail the Government of Morocco.

Professor Leong Kai Chen, vice-president of the Chinese Empire Reform Association, arrived in New York from Japan the other day, and his first public act was to arrange for a performance in the Chinese theatre of that city in aid of the Kishineff sufferers. The event was a pronounced success. The Chinamen turned out in great numbers to show their sympathy for the Jews, or possibly their hatred of Russia. The Chinese of New York are well informed concerning the progress of events in their native land, and of the atrocities perpetrated by the Russians in their occupation of Manchuria, and it was quite in keeping that they should show their feeling of abhorrence for Russian methods in the way suggested by their reform leader. All Chinamen in the United States and Canada are members of the Reform Association or sympathizers with it. When the Dowager Empress effected her reactionary coup d'etat, deposed the Emperor, and banished or beheaded all the reform leaders she could lay hands on, Professor Leong fled to Japan, where he maintained an active propaganda, and succeeded in establishing the Chinese Empire Reform Association in China, and throughout the United States, Canada and other countries where Chinamen are domiciled. As he has stated, the reformers do not seek to make any radical change in the customs or traditions of China. They desire to cultivate more friendly and sympathetic relations with outside nations, to borrow and adapt what is best in western methods, and to give to the Chinese people a direct voice in the government. A party organized for these objects would naturally sympathize with the persecuted members of another race. But what is specially noteworthy is the fact that they have begun to relax their exclusiveness and take an intelligent interest in the affairs of the peoples by whom they are surrounded. It is known that the moral effect of the influence of American Chinamen on their countrymen at home is a constantly increasing force, and the leaders of the reform movement believe that with the passing of the Dowager Empress, an event which in the course of nature cannot be long delayed, will come the dawning of a new era for the people of China.

Why provincial governments should want increased subsidies from the national purse is easily enough understood, but why they should have from the tax-payers any support in demanding them is not so plain. The tax-payer who joins in this demand labors under two illusions. He imagines that the money so obtained comes down from heaven and not out of the tax-payer's pocket, and he imagines he gets more good out of it when spent by the province, which is an obvious blunder. If only one province was wanting money from the national treasury there might be a certain selfish sense about it, but when it comes to a combination of the provinces to extract each its share, there is no sense about it at all, that is, from the tax-payers' point of view. Every one knows why the politicians want it. But, if the people's money has to be spent, by all means let those spend it who have to raise it, and not those who only demand it for the sake of wielding patronage, which is only another word for using it corruptly and not in the people's interest. The word patronage should always be spoken with shame as it never means anything else than the use of power in other than the public interest. All references to the power of spending as a desideratum are necessarily confessions of the betrayal of public trust. When this matter of the provincial subsidies came up in the Senate the entirely right position of the government on the matter was stated with singular frankness by Mr. Scott, the Secretary of State. He plainly told the provinces making the demand that they had or had had assets which were by nature enhancing in value, but that they had squandered their assets, and had done so on matters which they had no call to enter upon. They had gone into the business of bonusing railways and iron and steel concerns, matters which belong to the national government to deal with. In protecting the public interest with regard to claims of this dangerous sort the central government had no need of the intermediation of the provincial ones, nor would the public money be safe in their hands. Even now they were wasting what they had. This is not what Mr. Scott said, but it is about the meaning of it.

The Omaha employers, exasperated by the demands of the unions, formed a union of their own, and adopted the methods employed by organized labor to fight the labor unions. They did not resort to violence but are by implication accused of some other reprehensible practices. They refused employment to union mechanics and laborers and threatened them with black-listing. They arranged to fine anyone among themselves who should break the agreement to employ free labor only. They created a fund wherewith to fight the trades unions, sent abroad for other workers, and took out injunctions against the unions when such interfered in any way with their business. It seems, however, that these means for enforcing their rights, although similar to those employed by labor unions, are not permissible to employers, for a judge granted the unions an injunction forbidding employers to threaten, boycott, discriminate against, force, or refuse to recoguize the unions, or impose fines on each other, or pay money to break up the unions, bribe walking delegates, or import, or engage others to import, servants or laborers from other states, or to begin injunctions to prevent interferences by the unions. Some of these forbidden things are obviously reprehensible and illegal, others are of a sort to forbid which would break up all unions, and some of the vetoes seem to abrogate the primary rights of the citizen. That all judges do not think alike appears from the fact that both combinations have obtained injunctions against each other, with the result that the industries of Omaha are paralyzed. The employers say that since the unions will have it so, they will have to accept a long period of rest, and industrial stagnation; if the men can manage to exist without employment they, too, can get along without working. This last is a sorely costly bluff. To stop working a plant can seldom be resorted to without great loss and such as will only be faced in desperation. It is very doubtful whether the judicial ruling, which denies to employers rights conceded to the employed, and which discriminates against citizens who assert their right to freedom in labor, will stand in appeal to a higher tribunal.

It is almost incredible that any civilized community would permit conditions to exist such as are reported from Breathitt county, Kentucky. It is stated that the people there have been given over to the rule, not of the courageous bully, as was the case in the western camps of early days, but to that of cowardly, secret assassins. Those who in any way may have incurred the enmity of parties to the existing feuds and factions, run constant risk of being murdered from behind by an unknown and hidden enemy, or, more often, apparently, by a hired cut-throat from a distant part of the state. As a result of this state of affairs, there is a veritable reign of terror, which has not been lessened by the presence of troops, called out by the authorities to preserve law and order. The culmination of the situation was reached a short time ago, when J. B. Marcum was shot down in the county court house. For weeks he had been under constant guard. He never ventured out of his house at night, or in daytime unless accompanied by his wife and carrying his child in his arms. When at last he fell, with a bullet in his brain, a friend who stood by his side saw and recognized the assassin, yet dared not disclose his name, and the arrest was made on other evidence. This friend was besieged in his home, and had to be escorted by a guard of soldiers when he went before the grand jury to give his evidence. The judge, the grand jury, and all other witnesses have to be guarded in like manner, although the murderer is in jail, but so numerous and reckless are his partisans that it is believed they would not hesitate to kill the judge, the jury and the witnesses were it not for the presence of the troops. The worst of it is that the assassin is known to have been merely a tool in the hands of prominent men, who are the real principals in the crime, but who go about unindicted and unmolested. Kentucky, which used to boast its chivalry, seems to be little above savagery. The difficulty of bringing about better conditions lies in the fact that the deadly personal rancor that seeks satisfaction in murder is the result of political animosities, and as the parties seem bound to stand by each other, convictions are almost impossible on account of the terror they inspire. But the state must redeem its reputation, if it is not to remain a blot on the principle of democracy.

Last week the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths suspended four hundred of its Chicago members for breaking contracts made with employers, and the Teamsters' National Union suspended three hundred St. Louis members for the same reason. This action by these unions is one of the best indications of an approach to industrial peace that has occurred for a long time. There can be no peace so long as agreements cannot be counted on. If labor unions want recognition they must not be abettors of broken contracts. There are still, however, some unionists in Chicago rollicking in the enjoyment of their despotic power. There has never been anything to hinder labor combinations keeping their employers dancing, as trainers used to do dogs, by nipping them with a whip, except that, as a rule, good-will exists, and no good can come of the diversion. It must have afforded the restaurant waiters of Chicago some curious satisfaction to see their employers helpless and nonplussed, with meals untouched and their customers slinking out unfed, but, whatever momentary good or harm their strike may do them, one result is certain: it has substituted mutual hatred for whatever goodwill may have existed between the parties. It is certain, too, that the restaurant keepers could have done nothing to keep the wages below the rates at which waiters were willing to accept service. It is further certain that except by some form of terrorism the strike cannot change the rate of wages for any length of time. The substitution of hatred and terrorism for good-will and personal liberty is a very poor gain. Lastly, it is certain that the people of the United States do not like their part in the play, and that they will find some way of tying up that whip.

THE GAMEY REPORT.

The judges of the royal commission appointed to pronounce upon the Gamey charges have exonerated the government. They have divested Mr. Gamey of any little shred of reputation he may have had left after his flight to Buffalo. But they will seem to many to have been less successful in clothing the government in white. Mr. Gamey's character speaks for itself, but where did he get the three thousand dollars from? The commissioners say: 'The evidence on the other side 'precludes the conclusion that this three 'thousand dollars was received by Mr. 'Gamey from the Provincial Secretary 'on or about Sept. 11, and if that be so, 'its true source is not yet disclosed.' But the money must have come from somewhere, and it cannot be denied that the Sullivans were hand and glove with the Liberal organization. The other day it was found by the Public Accounts Committee that 'Cap.' Sullivan, as he seems to be generally called, had purchased a timber limit for hundreds and sold it for thousands, and he himself has stated that he divided the proceeds with Mr. T. C. Taylor, of the Crown Lands Department, who has been suspended on that account. It is publicly charged, too, that part of this money went to the party funds, and that it is possible the Gamey bribery money may have come out of those funds. 'Cap.' Sullivan's evidence on this point would have been interesting. Mr. Hammond's testimony that Mr. Stratton asked him, 'Cannot you forget some things?' does not seem to have impressed the commissioners, who presumably did not regard the remark as serious. The commissioners say it was a proper thing to take steps to advertise the change in the public attitude of Mr. Gamey,—but the steps taken would appear to be very questionable. On the evidence of the 'Globe' reporter and others it is clear that Gamey's public renunciation of the Conservative professions upon which he had been elected was ready-made for him by the government or some one connected or interested in it. The Commissioners do not seem to have thought it within the scope of their duty to refer to the known bribery, the saw-offs, the payments to withdraw petitions, and so forth, which have been so rife. At all events the electors of the province who are the court of final review are now as fully possessed of the case as it is possible they should be, and it is they who will pass final judgment.

THE OTTAWA PRINTERS.

The printers of Ottawa made a demand for increased wages. They already had all that heart could wish. They were getting more pay than those of either Montreal or Toronto, and their unions were dealt with exclusively, so that the latter had absolute sway over the men in the craft, and for the time being ruled the businesses which they served. Their stronghold was the government printing office. No government wants to have a quarrel with trades unionism, and so they were there dealt with liberally and as a body. The other printing establishments in the city chafed very much under this condition of things. They said that they had no objection to a printers' union of the city printers; but one that could fire at them from behind government breastworks was in a position to be despotic. The crisis came when the printers took it into their heads to exercise this obvious power by formally announcing that after the first of June the rates would be considerably advanced. The result is known. Though it surprised the country that the government should rebel against any possible demand of unionism, it was impossible for it to do otherwise. The announcement of the union simply meant that the government printing office and all the other offices of the city which, with it, had been guided by union rules, were under the dictation of the union. From one point of view there is nothing more natural than this act of these printers or that of the street railway men here ten days ago, or those which the 'longshoremen were concurrently contemplating. They had got what they asked; why not ask more? If the question was one simply of unthinking power it was an infallible necessity that, having got what they asked, they should repeat the process. It was exactly what was to be looked for from 'longshoremen, and even from carmen. But we should have given printers the credit of being able to see, or at least to feel, that there must be some limit to surrender. No business will stand an unlimited burden, nor can those who have the responsibilities and the risks of businesses hand over the control of those businesses to those who have not. The government office was thought to be a safe place from which to make this attack on private business, but the unfairness of the position was so obvious that there arose an immediate cry from all the printers affected, demanding that the government should either protect them from interference by government printers or shut up its bureau. The government printers, they declared, were civil servants, and should be counted out of the commercial department of the trade. It was bad enough, some of these printers further grumbled, to be deprived of the fat of government patronage, without having the government establishing artificial wage rates against them. These results of their demand should have been foreseen by these printers. Their national organizer rebuked them for their blunder. The government could do nothing but release itself from bondage and declare the government bureau an 'open' office, which would enlist men at the wages it might choose to pay, without any reference to any union. Such has been the natural and necessary result of using too freely the power which combination seems to confer. We say seems, for we have considerable doubts if union demands, though they may equalize wages and may exclude from the trade those who cannot earn the average rates, ever greatly change the rates of pay from what they would have to be as the result of the market conditions.

THE PANIC IN STOCKS.

The suspension of the banking and brokerage firm of A. E. Ames & Co. in Toronto last week was the result of over-ambition. When stocks were inflated the firm, as we learn, carried accounts to the extent of ten million dollars, and when the depression came they had to pawn more and more securities to the banks for loans, until the supply was exhausted. Their friends were called upon for assistance, and stocks had to be sacrificed, but nothing could save the firm when once its weakness was discovered and deposits began to be rapidly withdrawn. In inside circles this weakness has been known for some time past, and New York brokers only precipitated the crisis the other day when they made another determined attack upon Canadian securities. The firm of Ames & Co. was simply gorged with Twin City, Cana-

dian Pacific, Dominion Coal, Dominion Steel, and other securities, which were artificially worked up by a strong combination last year, and which have been steadily declining for some time past, and which, being pledged with the banks, necessitated the provision of more and more cash for margins. The stocks that the Messrs. Ames held in superfluity were purchased on a rising market, and we find last year a variation between the low and high price of Dominion Iron common shown by the figures 79⅝ and 25; Dominion Iron preferential, 103½ and 80¼; Twin City, 129 and 107½; Dominion Coal, 148 and 54, and Canadian Pacific, 145¼ and 112½. If the average only of these two prices is taken, the shrinkage on the exchange will be seen to be enormous, especially in the case of Dominion Iron common, which sold on June 2 as low as 11, or fourteen points under the lowest last year, and Dominion Iron preferential, which sold as low as 38½ on June 2, compared with 80¼, the lowest last year. The lowest that Canadian Pacific touched on June 2 was 117⅝, which was still about five points higher than the lowest last year, and it recovered at the close on the afternoon of June 2 to 121¼, or three and a half points from the opening. Twin City on June 2 sold as low as 89, or nearly twenty points below the lowest last year, and forty points under the highest, but it recovered at the closing of the session on June 2 to 93. The banks which have carried and have had to take over the bulk of the Ames's stock will naturally not sacrifice it at the present panicky prices, and the very fact that strong hands are now in possession of it must shortly have a bullish effect. Whatever follows, however, in the immediate future, it is certain that such good dividend payers as Canadian Pacific, Twin City and a dozen other miscellaneous stocks listed on this market are a good purchase at present figures for those who can afford to buy outright. Indeed, the recovery already has been appreciable, as Canadian Pacific sold up to 122¼ on Saturday, and closed at 121½; Dominion Iron common sold up to 15, and closed at 14; the highest for Iron preferred was 40, and the closing 38⅝. Twins sold on Saturday as high as 95, and closed at 94⅝, and Dominion Coal common sold high at 79½, and closed at 78¼. Mr. Walker, general manager of the Bank of Commerce, has announced that so far as the banks are concerned, there will be little or no loss, as the Ames securities are heavily margined. Perhaps the worst feature of the failure of Messrs. Ames & Co. is found in the fact that the firm were bankers as well as brokers. It is said that they had two thousand deposit accounts, involving a sum of about a quarter of a million dollars, upon which they paid interest of four percent. It will be wonderful if any large proportion of this money has escaped the speculative whirlpool and is returned to depositors. Of course, depositors themselves ought to see the danger of risking their savings with firms that deal in stocks, but the various laws that are enacted from time to time are recurring reminders that a large part of the public needs the straight waistcoat of legislation. The law ought certainly to be invoked to prevent banking and brokerage from being carried on by the same firm, for nothing can be more incompatible than for the speculator in millions to be allowed to control the destiny of the saving man's 'nickels,' 'dimes' and dollars.

PACIFICATION OF MACEDONIA.

The villanous attack of Bashi-bazouks on Smerdesh, near Monastir, in Macedonia, seems to have been a sort of penalty laid on the place for an uprising a week or two ago of Bulgarian insurgents which at that place came into conflict with the Turkish troops and was annihilated by them. The Bashi-bazouks are a sort of Turkish irregulars made up of the riff raff of the many savage tribes of the empire who support the government in war for the privilege of living by plunder. To these vile ruffians Smerdesh seems to have been handed over for the crime of having been the scene of a revolt. Such are the fiendish methods taught by the prophet as the right ones for dealing with unbelievers. On the whole the Sultan's government has proved equal to the occasion of suppressing the threatened revolt of the oppressed Christians of Macedonia. There have been dynamite explosions in Salonica and occasional conflicts between small bodies of revolutionists and Turkish troops in scattered places, but nothing like the widespread uprising, which the Macedonians and their Bulgarian sympathizers predicted has taken place. This is owing to the presence of a hundred and twenty thousand Turkish regular troops, against which no insurrection, however well organized, could stand for a day. The avowed object of the revolutionists was to provoke Turkish reprisals, like the massacres of 1896, in order to compel interference by Russia or Austria, or both, the ultimate object being the erection of Macedonia into an independent state, and the liberation of Bulgaria from Turkish suzerainty. Instead, however, of responding to their turbulence with outrage and slaughter, such as the revolutionists hoped would summon other powers to interference, the Turkish authorities arrested three thousand Bulgarians suspected of participation in the revolutionary scheme. The revolutionists would appear to have been disconcerted by this course and demoralized by their own unconscionable methods. They are said to be muttering threats of dynamiting the offices and homes of the westerners or their cities and of introducing the bubonic plague. But because they are in desperation we need not imagine them to be fools. The plague does not know Christian from Moslem, unless where the one lives more cleanly than the other and does not share his food with the rats. The only effect would be to horrify Europe at least as much as could the Turkish atrocities complained of. But though the revolutionists are reduced to despair the elements of revolution are not diminished. The only way to bring about that result is for the Turks to introduce real reforms and a more benign government than the discordant races can hope for otherwise.

RUSSIA IN HIDING.

Remarkably little has been said about the expulsion of the 'Times' correspondent from St. Petersburg, and that of the New York 'Herald' from Berlin. So large a place does the Emperor of Germany occupy in the passing news of his country and so much do his varying phases lend themselves to humor that it is not hard to imagine 'lèse majesté' on the part of any one who should attempt to picture German events for United States readers. With the most serious sense of international responsibility—a quality for which the writers who purvey to the American palate are not specially noted—it would be extremely difficult to avoid that snag. The writers for the London 'Times,' on the other hand, take themselves seriously. They speak with the greatest circumspection and their position, as in some sort intermediaries between the nations, has come to have some of the sacredness in the eyes of the public which attaches to that of an ambassador. We should expect the British people to have resented this application of the despotic powers of the Russian bureaucracy as a national slap in the face. In the press of a country each newspaper has to be its own champion and the nation is probably waiting to hear what the 'Times' has to say and the 'Times' to hear what its correspondent has to say. There may possibly be some personal reason different from what has been either alleged or hinted at, but certainly the expulsion appears the reverse of wise on the part of a government which, though heartless and bankrupt in honor, has still a character for astuteness. The Russian Government certainly could not hope by this means to prevent discreditable news from leaking out or to prevent an unfriendly construction being put upon events. Indeed, if their desire had been that the outer world should regard every Russian act with extreme suspicion; if they had wanted to have themselves put down in the popular mind as having much to conceal they could not have taken a better method of bringing about this result. If they had wished to add to the universal reprobation aroused by their duplicity and shameless falsehood in the Manchurian affair, and by their participation in the Kishineff horrors, this suppression of news was just the way to do it. It was the very worst way, however, to suppress information. When the world is ignorant of what is going on in Russia it is not because news from Russia cannot be got, but because the world is indifferent. It is quite a mistake to draw keen and angry attention to the fact that there is so much to hide. The explanation given by the authorities to the banished man far from lessening the insult to the British people greatly enhances it. They said, so far as he could understand them, that it was not on account of anything he had written but because of the unfriendly attitude of his paper. This is the contemptible way in which business corporations act towards newspapers which dare to take the people's side with regard to them and their ways, but these do not either proclaim it or want it proclaimed.

THE PROBLEMS OF EMPIRE.

Mr. Chamberlain requested consideration and discussion for his food-taxing scheme and he cannot complain that he has not been taken at his word. Not only the Empire, but every foreign country, especially Germany and the United States, seem to have discussed little else since Mr. Chamberlain made his now famous speech at Birmingham, and since Mr. Balfour gave a general adhesion in the House of Commons to the policy then enunciated. The United States press is aglow with pride at what they treat as a final vindication of the principle of protectionism. The 'Times' complains that even while the echoes of Mr. Chamberlain's speech are rolling around the world some of them are returning distorted beyond recognition. That is not so very much to be wondered at considering that the speech contained two or three apparently incompatible propositions which have confused the 'Times' itself. The 'Times' admits that, 'We have derived great advantages 'from free trade, and we shall in any 'case continue to do so; but they have 'not been unaccompanied by drawbacks 'which events are forcing into increasing 'prominence.' By means of free trade, great markets have been gained for British manufacturers, but, says the 'Times,' 'In gaining these markets we have practically sacrificed an enormously valuable asset—the agricultural land of the 'country.' This is, of course, a plea for protection, pure and simple, a plea for a tax on foodstuffs sufficiently high so that they may be grown at home.

The 'Times' says that among the 'penalties' Great Britain pays for her present commercial policy the greatest 'danger is that which besets a nation 'almost completely dependent upon outside supplies of food. We are all aware 'of it, at least all of us who think, but 'we shrink from discussing it because 'there is no complete or satisfactory remedy unless we can again bring the land 'into cultivation.' There is no mistaking the meaning of the language. It means a restoration of the corn laws. 'Free trade,' says the 'Times,' 'is a 'good thing just so far as it pays, and 'so far as can be seen at present it will 'always pay us to adhere to it in a 'reasonable and business-like way. But 'Mr. Chamberlain thinks it time for the 'country to consider whether it pays to 'push any theory to the point at which it throws our land out of cultivation, 'depopulates our country districts, places 'our daily bread at the mercy of foreign 'governments and capitalists, exposes us 'to external interference with our domestic affairs, and after all does not succeed too well in maintaining our command of foreign markets.' Surely this again is solely a plea for home grown agricultural products, and not for inter-Imperial trade at all, and ought to be discussed on its merits and not mixed up with another great and grave question.

The 'Times' itself, great as is its approval of Mr. Chamberlain seems to be among those who have failed to fathom his imperial mind. Since casting his glance over the wide horizon of South Africa he told the Birmingham people that he could not very well readapt his eyes to the local matters that influence by-elections. The 'Times' itself tells us that Mr. Chamberlain 'sees an empire whose consolidation is the paramount condition 'of England's safety, in presence of 'other consolidations and combinations 'now being effected.' He sees that, in fact, it is bound together at present only by 'a sentiment fortunately as strong as 'it is beautiful,' but 'he knows very well 'that other bonds must be devised if the 'work of consolidation is to go on, or if 'the sentiment itself is to escape disastrous enfeeblement.' Of course, free trade within the empire would be the natural and right solution. And Mr. Chamberlain's large aim is to take steps which, however costly at present, may eventuate in some approach to that. It is indeed unprecedented in the world's history, and has aroused the amazement of all foreign critics, that the centre of an empire from which everything has originated, and which is looked to for protection, should ever have allowed its outlying parts, which never could have existed except for it, to tax its goods as if they had originated in a foreign country. It was the courage and enterprise and wealth of the Mother Country which not only founded the over-seas empire, but which have since maintained it, and which—such a thing seems almost too impossible to be true—even now protects and makes possible our export trade, which is a rival in the foreign markets to her own. Not only that, but Great Britain buys the bulk of what we have to sell. If her market were shut to us we should be ruined, and it is quite in her power to say to us: 'You must let the manufactures of Great Britain into your markets free, otherwise we shall so arrange 'our tariffs as to exclude your goods.' That is probably the sort of thing we Canadians would do under the circumstances.

According to Mr. Chamberlain and those who think with him it is not intended to tax raw materials (although surely foodstuffs are the rawest of raw materials) it is not proposed to tax the few imported manufactures, and only flour and grain are left. Recently, the Balfour Government took off what was called the 'registration tax' on grain, which was imposed for war purposes and amounted to twenty-five cents on a quarter, or eight bushels. Mr. Chamberlain would now like to reimpose this tax and expect it to accomplish three or four things—to enable the agricultural land of England to be cultivated again; to provide old age pensions for the aged poor and assist in 'other reforms'; and, also to give Canada a drawback of the shilling duty. The 'Times' says that if Canada is given this shilling drawback she 'offers to increase her gifts'—meaning that we offer to increase our rebate of thirty-three and a third percent on our imports from Great Britain. If our government has made any such offer we are glad to learn it. Our manufacturers will certainly do their utmost to prevent it. What have such good sentimental Imperialists as the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Montreal Board of Trade to say to such an assertion? It is to the credit of the Board of Trade that it has advocated a contribution to the defence fund of the Empire, otherwise, the 'Witness' has been the only voice consistently raised in advocacy of Canada doing her simple duty in this regard. But if the Board of Trade has given its support to our doing our plain duty in the case of Imperial defence, it has been an extreme supporter of the theory of 'Canada for the Canadians,' which is a phrase that means put plainly, 'A tariff high enough to exclude everything made outside Canada, 'whether British or otherwise.' It is this attitude of our manufacturing interests that really threatens the disintegration of the Empire in whose fall we should be the worst losers unless we should be content to become a mere appanage of the United States.

UNIVERSITY CHANGES.

Trinity College, Dublin, is one of the most conservative seats of learning in the world. It is therefore the more significant of the strength of present currents that its council should have concluded to recommend the senate to admit women and to make Greek optional. As to the former of these innovations time will probably vindicate it. The separation of the sexes in superior education cannot very easily be disassociated from the unwholesome old conventual conditions in which our university system originated. As for the Greek option it should be extended also to Latin, which would be a far more serious departure. This is not for the reason usually given, namely, that preparing men for the practical duties of life should be the aim of education. Technical training and education are two different things. The one makes a specialist and the other makes a scholar. One of the most unfortunate effects of the utilitarian tendencies of modern university courses is that scholarship is but rarely produced. Idle men look upon their college course as a period of athletic club life, while serious ones regard it as a barrier that stands between them and some way of making money. Some of these make the most of the opportunity, more pass the barrier in the easiest way they can. That detached life during certain formative years in which mental gymnastics taken in the form of Latin, Greek and mathematics used to be blended with broadening reading and intercourse has given place to a rough and tumble in which gate money and newspaper prominence won by muscular feats form leading features. It is not for this result that we welcome the change announced at Dublin, but because better Latin and Greek scholars will issue from an eclectic course than from one in which the many follow those subjects with contempt. Something, no doubt, is lost when the old uniformity of college work gives way to diversity. No longer will every college man belong to the same intellectual guild with the same ear marks as every other college man. But, by permitting selection, more intense application is rendered possible. In acquiring the mental capacity which it is the function of university training to confer it really matters little what form of mental application be used as a mental gymnastic, so that it be genuine, self-denying and methodical application, and so that it is not subservient to the man's specialty. The trouble is that in these days the intellectual gymnastic is too often lacking altogether, or, if it is found, it is all consecrated to forcing the man into the narrow groove in which he proposes to pass the remainder of his days.

A STAB.

The proposal of our iron men to exclude British iron is one that stabs the mother who protects us to the heart. What is it that makes Britain great? She has the highest farming in the world; but her farms do not feed her own population. She is the world's manufacturing centre. Free trade alone has made her that. The only country that can compete with her in manufactures is the country that has more free trade than she has. The untrammelled trade between the United States is greater by far than Britain's foreign trade, and it is untrammelled at both ends. If free trade has not been the condition which produced Britain's manufacturing supremacy, what has been? Some say her abundant coal. Her coal could not do it. Her coal costs her a good deal more to mine than the coal of the United States does. Moreover there is no reason to think that cheapness of power is the determining factor in locating manufactures. Power is responsible on the average for perhaps five percent of the cost of manufacturing. It can therefore be only one and a comparatively small factor in the determination of where a factory shall be. Many factories indeed haul their coal a very long way.

There is only one material advantage which Great Britain possesses and probably apart from moral, geographical, and possibly climatic causes, that is the central factor of Britain's pre-eminence in commerce, in manufacture and in power. That advantage is, or rather was, her iron. It was in Britain first that coal and iron were found lying abundantly beside each other in the earth so that neither the coal needed for smelting had to be carried far to the ore nor had the ore to be carried far to the coal. This juxtaposition gave Britain the chance which she proved herself so wise to profit by. It is already seen that this advantage cannot remain with her. There are large regions in the United States that have coal and iron ore even more handy to each other, if not, also, to the sea, and we in Canada have all three elements together at Sydney. At least practically so, as the ore is hauled entirely by water. If ever there was a plant which should be able to run alone it is the Sydney steel plant. Its securities have run down calamitously, but the fault is not with the material situation. The real fault is that in those securities there is too much water and too little money. With a sufficiency of money and less water the thing would go all right. It will be a serious day for Britain when our superior advantages rob her of her supremacy in iron. It will be the most cruel and vicious act that we can commit against her when we exclude her iron, especially when we do it to endow enterprises for which nature has done everything except supply dividends on water. The hope of Britain now is in the consolidation of her empire. We veto that. Indeed, we plot and plan to forbid her to sell to us. We are interested in the perpetuation of the empire yet all our councils are to kill it. The chorus of opposition which Mr. Chamberlain's imperial trade propositions have called up are based on truth. Nothing is more obvious than that the weary titan cannot safely assume new burdens for our sake or sacrifice for us her commerce which is her life blood. If Mr. Chamberlain counsels this it is because he is looking further than the rest and sees that if the empire is to be saved something must be done to bring its various parts commercially closer together. Yet we are asked to build our commercial wall against her higher than ever and all to help some of our people to pay dividends upon water! Moreover, it is little short of suicide for a country which is a heavy importer of iron, and needs it as much as we do, to put a tax on that iron to pay profits on water.

THE NEW IRELAND.

A notable indication of the change in Irish sentiment in the United States, in accord with what has taken place in Ireland since the conference of landlords and tenants for the settlement of the land question, has been the organization in New York of the Irish Industrial League of America. It has been a standing puzzle to observers why industries should have been so slow of development in Ireland, Belfast being, with the exception of Dublin, with its beer, almost the only centre in which industries have really flourished. Some put this down to the advantage which Great Britain has in having iron and coal in close proximity to each other over large areas. Some accredit it to unthrift and lack of initiative in a Celtic people whose religion keeps them in a state of tutelage; these make comparisons with Roman Catholic populations the world over. Others, again, find the cause in the unrest which pervades Irish conditions and the lack of the sense of security. The fear of home rule was reason enough for some to keep from investing in the distressful island. However that may be the minds of all the friends of Ireland are turning just now towards the development of industries. Of this new Irish Industrial League it is announced that it will not collect funds for the benefit of agitators and demagogues, nor will it waste its energies in endeavoring to force political concessions which Irish statesmen know are impossible at this time. Its objects, as laid down in its published constitution, will be to aid in the promotion of voluntary pecuniary aid or otherwise of industrial, commercial, agricultural, technical and artistic pursuits in Ireland; to promote and develop the economic and material resources of Ireland, and in general to aid in the development and advancement of Irish industries; to acquire, improve, or develop, and otherwise deal in real and personal property, in the city of New York and elsewhere, for the purpose of carrying out the benevolent objects of the League, which has become a regularly incorporated company under the laws of the state. As a practical business proposition, we must leave it to those who have studied the scheme and know the capacity and honesty of its promoters to judge. Those who place their hopes in it expect it to do a great deal to promote Irish trade, extend the sale of Irish fabrics and products in the United States, and thus help to bring about a new industrial era in Ireland. Anything that can be accomplished in this way will confer more enduring benefits on Ireland than the fruits of all the millions that have been contributed by the Irish in America for a century past, for purposes of political agitation. With the settlement of the land question it is absolutely necessary that there should come an industrial revival if we are not to see the people still deserting the moors and the rocks and the bogs for countries where they can earn more.

OPEN AIR PREACHING.

A correspondent advocates open air preaching as a duty of the churches and alludes to interruptions that have occurred. The object of open air preaching is not to reach the churchgoers, but those who are indifferent to the salvation which the Gospel offers them. It need therefore offend no one. We do not remember any very flagrant instance of street preaching being interfered with in Montreal. We have no doubt seen extreme discrimination against it, the advocates of religion being arrested for doing what any mountebank street hawker could do without interruption. Policemen have seemed to be governed by bigotry. But they have been always in the attitude of preserving public highways from sectional use. We do not think it right that public property should be used for religious teaching, unless such be authorized by the authorities, and that with the strictest impartiality. We can see no offence against liberty in such a regulation as prevails on Boston Common, where preachers of all stripes are assigned places by the police, just out of cry of each other, and where within three or four hundred yards one may hear a vegetarian, an Adventist, an evangelist, a single-taxer, a Salvationist, a socialist and a temperance orator, and can generally, by listening five minutes to each, inform himself as to the general tenor of the teaching, so expert do such preachers become in so repeating themselves as to commend their theme to the most casual member of their rapidly-shifting audience. In this happy family babel there is absolute impartiality. Public places, however, belong to all, and only under some such understanding of mutual concession can they rightly be used for the promulgation of views offensive to any portion of the people. Not that evangelistic preaching, if listened to, contains anything that could offend anybody. Most of the sorts of preaching that we have described are more or less controversial, but least of all so is the teaching of the evangelist, whose only object is to bring his hearers to their Saviour. If the splenetic policeman who approaches an evangelical preaching station happened to understand the language in which the preaching was, and if he should listen by the hour, it is very unlikely that he would ever hear a word to hurt anybody, least of all any Christian. He might be greatly surprised to learn that what was being proclaimed was the very Gospel which he had himself been taught. There is no need, however, to offend anybody in carrying out the work advocated by our correspondent, 'W.' For sixty years back at least open-air preaching has been tried from time to time in Montreal and generally without interruption. Just about that length of time ago that gentle evangelist, William C. Burns, preached in the Place d'Armes, which was then an open unoccupied space, and was assaulted, having his coat torn, but with no worse result. After that he preached, like his master, from the decks of ships, without interference. All that has been generally necessary for perfect immunity has been to get upon private ground, where nobody could imagine his rights to be trodden on. This arrangement, as 'W.' points out, is abundantly possible.

'WORLD WIDE.'

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

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.

Views on Mr. Chamberlain's Speech—'The Morning Post,' London; 'The Daily News,' London.
Mr. Asquith on Preferential Tariffs—The Manchester 'Guardian.'
Mr. Chamberlain and National Prosperity.
Mr. Chamberlain's South African Statement—'The Spectator,' London.
The Restless American—Ian Maclaren, in 'Our Neighbors.'
The Protector of Kings — 'Household Words,' London.
The Zionist Movement—The Manchester 'Guardian.'
Interview with Mr. Carnegie—'Daily News,' London.
Railway Horrors vs. the 'Horrors of War'—'The Scientific American.'
Canning's Rhyming Despatch to Sir C. Bagot—'The Spectator,' London.
On Travel—H. Belloc, in the 'Daily News,' London.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARTS.

J. M. W. Turner—Stopford Brooke, in the 'Pilot,' London.
Mosaic Marvels at Westminster—The 'Westminster Budget.'

CONCERNING THINGS LITERARY.

A Mile With Me—Poem, by Henry van Dyke, in the 'Outlook,' New York.
Annabel Lee—Poem, by Edgar Allan Poe.
Poe's Life and Letters—By Charles Leonard Moore, in the New York 'Times Saturday Review.'
Charles Lamb—'The Speaker,' London.
Life's Sunny Side—The Brooklyn 'Daily Eagle.'
An Old Humorist—'The Athenæum,' London.
Thinking and Talking—By Claudius Clear, in the 'British Weekly,' London.
Self Advertising—The New York 'Evening Post.'
George Herbert—By A. G. Gardiner, in the 'Daily News,' London.

HINTS OF THE PROGRESS OF KNOWLEDGE.

John Dalton—Manchester 'Guardian.'
Paul du Chaillu's Age—New York 'Times Saturday Review.'
Dr. Stanton Coit—'The Morning Leader,' London.
Creative Purpose — Lord Kelvin, Sir O. Lodge and the Rev. R. J. Campbell.
The Heavens in June—Henry Norris Russell, Ph.D., in the 'Scientific American.'

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

ARCHBISHOP MACHRAY

THE VENERABLE PRIMATE OF ALL CANADA RETURNS IMPROVED IN HEALTH.

His Grace the Primate of all Canada, Archbishop Machray, has been, as is well known, seriously ill in England for the last year or so. Indeed, it was, at one time, thought that his friends would have to give up hope of his recovery. By dint, however, of the best care, His Grace is able to return to Winnipeg, and to the ecclesiastical headship of the whole church in Canada, restored, in great measure, to health.

The venerable Archbishop arrived in Montreal last Tuesday, and is stopping at the Windsor Hotel. It may be remembered that while he was ill in England, the General Synod met at Montreal, and to this august body

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF RUPERT'S LAND.

he addressed a most touching greeting, in the course of which he outlined, in large characters, the policy which, in his opinion, both the General Synod and the General Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada should pursue. The General Synod was much affected by the address and not a little helped and guided in the legislation which followed,—legislation which, for the first time in the history of the church in this country, comprehended the remotest parts in the whole Dominion.

His Grace, when talking to a 'Witness' representative, said that he was very glad, indeed, to be able to get back to his own home in Winnipeg. He had been very ill; God had been pleased to spare him a little longer, for which he was thankful. He had had the best of care while in England.

For the most part, His Grace had been laid aside, but he took a deep interest in the Education Bill,—opposition to which, on the part of the Nonconformists, he thought to be inconsiderate, for more than half the nation, which paid the largest taxes, desired religious instruction in the schools, and the Nonconformists objected—that is, they did not object to religious instruction, per se, but they did object to it according to the terms of the Church of England, which was represented by more than half the nation.

Asked as to the idea of the Nonconformists becoming, sooner or later, merged in the Church of England—a possibility which has been voiced by more than one clergyman recently from England—His Grace said that he did not see any sign of such a thing. At the same time, if certain difficulties, which need not be insisted on, were removed, the possibility of such merging might not seem so much out of reason.

His Grace said he was glad to find that the church had been formally and legally consolidated in Canada, and that the General Missionary Society of the church had got into working order. He hoped for great things from recent action, in which he had been unable to participate, but with which he sympathized.

DIOCESE OF ONTARIO

Bishop Mills Delivers His Annual Charge to the Synod at Kingston

Kingston, Ont., June 2.—At the opening of the Synod of the Diocese of Ontario Bishop Mills delivered his annual charge. It was a lengthy document and dwelt in no tender terms on church and state evils. He warmly assailed the lack of interest in missions by the clergy and the scant spirituality of the people as evidenced by thinly attended churches. He spoke of the blessings given to Canadians. Our lot has been cast in a fair place, and ours is a goodly heritage. Surely God, even our own God, has wonderfully blessed us. But all this has been given us in trust. All this involves responsibility. The gifts of God are for trial, as well as for use. He who gave can take away. The wealth and prosperity which the people of this land possess have not been gotten by their own hand, or by the strength of their own arm, but have been given them of God. How are they using it all, for self, or for God? Are they walking in the fear of the Lord?

Is spirituality a distinguishing characteristic of the religious life of our people? The less than half-filled churches, which ones sees everywhere throughout the land; the meagre offerings which are made for the carrying on of God's work, in contrast with the amounts spent on worldly purposes, on self, and self-indulgence; the absolute deafness of professing Christians to appeals in behalf of that work, would hardly justify one in thinking so.

Are truth and righteousness features of our political life? Alas, who can say so! Patriotism with too many, is a forgotten virtue, and an unmeaning word. Bribery and corruption are features of our political life. I am speaking not as a politician, I am speaking neither as a Liberal, nor as a Conservative, but as a Canadian, and a churchman, who has more than once blushed as Englishmen and Americans have referred to our political life.

I tell you that honest men of all parties should join hands to put an end to the methods which disgrace our land, and especially this fair province of Ontario, the brightest gem of the whole confederation which makes up this grand Dominion of Canada.

The question with many a man entering politics now, is not, 'What can I do for my country?' but, 'What can I do for myself?' and there is a contagion in it which is more dangerous to the country than smallpox, and equally radical measures should be taken with it, as with smallpox, to stamp it out.

The very life blood of the country is being polluted by corruption. Men are beginning to think nothing of selling their votes. It is only a question as to who will pay the most for them, and the man who buys them, is ready to sell himself to the highest bidder. The abominable partisanship which divides, and blinds our people, is responsible for much of this evil doing. Anything to serve the party; and yet, as a matter of fact, the difference in the policy of the two parties is infinitesimally small. It consists largely of words and stock phrases, which the leaders voice, and which the rank and file take up and re-echo.

Some time ago, just before an election, I was talking with an elector, who said that the man whom his party had brought out was a bad man, in every sense, an immoral man, but he had a pull, as they term it, on the party, and so was put forward as their candidate, and, therefore, he said: 'Of course I must vote for him, for he represents the party'; but his opponent, he admitted, was a good man, and withal a personal friend of his, and he would like to support him; but he could not! Goodness, morality, honesty, must stand to one side for party purposes!

Men and brethren, that sort of thing should end. See that the men you vote for are good and true men. Men above reproach, men who can neither be bought nor sold, men who love their country, men who love their God, who has given it to us; whether they be Liberals or whether they be Conservatives, let them be a secondary consideration, and then you will soon find that in both parties good men will come to the front; because, for one thing, it will be found by those who are influenced, chiefly by pecuniary considerations,, (and there are always such), that it pays to be honest, and truthful and good.

And then the political jackals, which so often make day and night hideous with their cries, and which have been feeding on whatever they could pick up, will slink away into the obscurity from which they came, and from which they never should have been allowed to emerge. And the confused mass of mean, selfish, unscrupulous rivalries of party conflict, which has become a disgrace to our country and its legislative halls, shall come to an end.

THE CHINESE TAX.

Chinese Gratitude—Mrs. Loo Lin.

With regard to the memorial of the Presbyterian Church against the Chinese exclusion tax, and the government's attitude thereto, Dr. Thompson, of the Chinese Mission, has this to say:—

The declaration that British Columbians 'unanimously' desire an increase in the Chinese tax can be shown to be quite incorrect, in view of the demand for them in certain industries there. They are also in demand in Eastern Canada. Just now a French-Canadian judge and a prominent banker are earnestly seeking such as domestic servants, like many an other one frequently. Many who know them come to respect them and like them, and, therefore, seek to free them from unjust discrimination.

During the late fire in Ottawa it came to the knowledge of a Chinaman that his Sunday-school teacher's house was endangered. He hurriedly found ten other Chinese, who by hard work carried the household effects to their laundries, thus saving most of them. So much for their gratitude, a prominent trait. And here is an illustration of one of many hardships. A prominent Chinese merchant in New York city thinking everything arranged, sent for his cultured Christian wife to come to him. Reaching San Francisco she was confined in the wharf shed a month or more, pending a decision at Washington whether she should be admitted on her own status as a journalist and teacher, which occupations she has pursued in China since the absence of her husband, or on the status of her husband, who is a merchant of standing. These red tape delays have resulted in the decision that she must be deported back to China, on the score that her husband, while a merchant in one store, is also the keeper of a large restaurant, which classes him as a 'laborer.' The distressed husband writes asking if she can be accommodated in Montreal till he can bring the matter to final decision. Mrs. Loo has been a teacher in a Canton mission about a dozen years, a reformer associate editor of the first woman's newspaper in China, and a Chinese school and other duties await her in New York. Under any circumstances the rightcousness of a law separating man and wife is questionable. Many will recall a similar case of two students lately exiled in Toronto, about whom a volume has been written.

PROTEST AGAINST CHINESE EMBARGO.

The following is the memorial of the Presbyterian Synod of Montreal and Ottawa against the proposed Chinese exclusion tax with the acknowledgment of the Hon. the Secretary of State:

To the Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada; to the Members of the House of Commons in Parliament assembled; and to the Canadian Senate:

The memorial of the Synod of Montreal and Ottawa of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, humbly showeth:

That there is at present before the Dominion Parliament a bill which proposes the imposition of a tax of five hundred dollars ($500.00) upon every Chinaman entering Canada, with few exceptions;

That in the opinion of your memorialists such legislation would not be wise, or in the best interests of our Dominion, for the following reasons:

First—The reason given for the proposed legislation, viz., that the presence of so many Chinamen disturbs the economic relations of our country, does not seem to be sufficiently established to justify the imposition of a tax which will practically exclude subjects of the Chinese Empire from our shores.

Second.—Such legislation will be an insult offered to the Chinese Empire, and will be sowing seed, the harvest of which may not be agreeable to Canada in future generations.

Third—Canada has at present very important commercial relations with China, which are deemed so valuable that efforts are continually made to increase the volume of trade with that country. If we are anxious to do business with China, why should we close our doors to the entry of the Chinese into Canada?

Fourth.—The Presbyterian Church in Canada has large and important missions in China, and while we claim the right to enter that country with our civilization, and education and religion, and claim the protection of the Chinese Government for our missionaries and property, how can we, a Christian nation, so forget the spirit of the Golden Rule as to refuse to the Chinese like privileges?

Fifth.—The presence of the Chinese in the older provinces of Canada has not disturbed the economic relations to any appreciable extent. They are an industrious, well-behaved, law-abiding class of men, and are meeting a felt need in the domestic life of our people.

They are anxious to learn our language, our manners and our religion, and their influence, when they return to China, will tell in favor of better relations between the two nations.

Therefore, your memorialists humbly pray:

1. That the present tax imposed on the Chinese entering Canada be not increased; or,

2. That if restrictive legislation be necessary it be brought about by diplomatic negotiations and mutual concessions without the disturbance of existing peaceful relations, or doing violence to any imperial treaty obligations; it would thus have the weight of international authority in conformity with the inherent principles of British justice, and the universally accepted teaching of the Golden Rule.

Signed in the name, and by the authority of the Synod of Montreal and Ottawa, by

GEORGE D. BAYNE, Ph.D.,
Moderator of Synod.
J. R. MACLEOD,
Clerk of Synod.

Department of the Secretary of State, Minister's Office, Ottawa, 22nd May, 1903.

Reverend and Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 10th May, transmitting the memorial of the Synod of Montreal and Ottawa of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, praying that the present tax imposed on the Chinese entering Canada be not increased; and also, that if restrictive legislation be necessary it should be brought about by diplomatic negotiations.

The memorial will be presented to the Senate. The subject, however, is a very embarrassing one, as the Province of British Columbia has unanimously demanded an increase in the tax, and in addition year after year the Legislature of that Province passes legislation discriminating against the Chinese, which legislation the Federal Government has persistently disallowed.

Yours respectfully,
R. W. SCOTT.

The Rev. J. R. MacLeod, Synod Clerk, Three Rivers, P.Q.

MRS. LOO LIN.

A CHRISTIAN CHINESE LADY TEACHER COMING TO MONTREAL.

San Francisco, June 2.—After five weeks of captivity in the Pacific Mail shed, Mrs. Loo Lin, the Chinese Christian teacher and editor whose plight aroused a storm of protest in New York, whither she was going to rejoin her husband and open a school for Chinese children, is to be released on bond and permitted to travel to Montreal, where she will remain pending the receipt of a certificate from China establishing her right of entry as a student.

Concentrated milk is a product peculiar to Australia. It differs from condensed milk in being pasteurized instead of sterilized. It has no sugar added and is sold in bulk in vessels from which air is not excluded. The customer dilutes it with water as required. Boric acid is, in all cases, added to preserve it. The result of analysis by the officers of the Board of Health shows that it is difficult to get any article of food that is not adulterated or preserved with some chemical of a more or less deleterious character.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

A LITTLE BIRD TELLS.

('Reformed Church Messenger.')

It's strange how little boys' mothers
Can find it all out as they do,
If a fellow does anything naughty,
Or says anything that's not true!
They'll look at you just for a moment,
Till your heart in your bosom swells,
And then they know all about it—
For a little bird tells!

Now, where the little bird comes from,
Or where the little bird goes,
If he's covered with beautiful plumage,
Or black as the king of crows;
If his voice is as hoarse as a raven's,
Or clear as the ringing bells,
I know not; but this I am sure of—
A little bird tells.

The moment you think a thing wicked,
The moment you do a thing bad,
Or angry, or sullen, or hateful,
Get ugly, or stupid, or mad,
Or tease a dear brother or sister—
That instant your sentence he knells,
And the whole to mamma in a minute
That little bird tells.

You may be in the depths of the closet,
Where nobody sees but a mouse;
You may be all alone in the cellar,
You may be on top of the house;
You may be in the dark and in silence,
Or out in the wods and the dells—
No matter! Wherever it happens,
The little bird tells!

And the only contrivance to stop him
Is just to be sure what you say—
Sure of your facts and your fancies,
Sure of your work and your play;
Be honest, be brave, and be kindly,
Be gentle and loving as well,
And then you can laugh at the stories
The little bird tells.

WELL EARNED POPULARITY

J. J. Burns says Dodd's Kidney Pills Saved His Life.

Could Scarcely Sit, Sleep or Walk when He Started to use Them—His Trouble Gone for Good.

Darnley, P.E.I., June 5 (Special).—The popularity of Dodd's Kidney Pills in Prince Edward Island has been earned by cures complete and permanent. John J. Burns, Lot 18, Darnley, is one of the cured, and his story is a splendid example of the work Dodd's Kidney Pills are doing.

'For over eight years,' says Mr. Burns, 'I suffered from what the doctors pronounced Chronic Inflammation of the Loins and Kidneys. In the year 1896 it got so bad that I could scarcely walk, sit or sleep. I was about to give up when an advertisement led me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills, and they did a wonderful work for me.

'Dodd's Kidney Pills saved my life, and though years have elapsed since my cure I have had no trouble since I used them.

'I belong to the I. O. F., and any member can vouch for my condition, and that Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me.'

Dodd's Kidney Pills never fail to cure any form of Kidney Disease once and for all.

PERMANENT WORK
—AT—
GOOD WAGES.

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

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IS NO EXPERIMENT
—BUT—
A Positive Cure.

That you may be assured of the merits of this wonderful medical triumph, I will send ten days' trial treatment free

Address, with stamp, MRS. F. D. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education, to work in an office; $60 a month, with advancement; steady employment must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each State. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, London, Canada.

TAKE MY ADVICE

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt Made a Man of Me.

Dr. McLaughlin: Dear Sir,—It has done wonderful work. You can't tell how pleased I feel, for I can now work my ten hours a day, and never feel any pain. I am stronger now than I ever was, and I have gone up in weight from 150 to 195 pounds. My health is something wonderful. I can truthfully say that I am a new man. I don't think I shall ever be tired of telling everybody what the Belt has done for me. I feel it a favor, and consider it my duty to do so. Hoping that you will have great demand for your wonderful Belt (I might say, your health-restoring, man-building Belt), I remain, yours truly,
JAMES CHAPMAN, 1205 Seymour street, Vancouver, B.C.

This is what Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt will do for you It awakens new life and makes you feel young again. It does wonders in a few applications. It arouses all the dormant energies, develops muscular and nerve life, and restores the feeling of youth, courage and vigor. It makes men over again. It makes perfect men of the puniest, weakest specimens of "half-men."

I can take a man who is thin, puny and unnourished in appearance and pour this electric life into his body every night for a few months, with the proper exercise to draw it into the muscles and tissues, and I can add twenty-five pounds to his weight, double his strength and vitality, and restore him to health and strength, as I have often done. Look at the men who have worn my belt and you will see men of force, men of power and confidence, men who respect themselves and are respected and admired by their fellow-men.

Dr. McLaughlin: Dear Sir,—About a year ago I got one of your best Belts, and up to this day I have never regretted it, as I think you have solved the great problem; this is the cure for almost all the ills which flesh is heir to. Since using the Belt I have been free from my old complaint, pains in the back, and above all, from varicocele, from which I was a terrible sufferer. Now I can say that I am almost, if not entirely, cured. I have told a great many about your Belt, and what it has done for me, and you can refer any one to me in or near this city, and I will tell them truly and freely what I know about it. I know what a Godsend your Belt has been to me, and so talk from experience. Yours, very truly, J. G. PRITCHETT, 254 Wharncliffe Road, London, Ont.

My immense business is due to my knowledge of the effect of electricity upon the ailments treated, and the best way to obtain that effect. I take every case that comes to me as an individual, and direct the application of my Belt to suit the demands of each particular case. When you consider the fact that the electricity which I supply is life to the organs into which I send it, you can see how I get my results. My success comes from my cures. If I did not cure, my business would have been worn out long ago, as has the business of every other maker of electric belts. A great many schemers and frauds have gone into the electric belt business because they fancied it was an easy way to make money, and have resorted to very questionable methods at times.

Dr. McLaughlin: Dear Sir,—It is with pleasure I write you, thanking you for the good your Electric Belt has done me. I suffered greatly before I used it. Now I do not suffer any pain at all, and can highly recommend the Belt to any person suffering from stomach trouble. I want you to write to my brother, as I have advised him to get one of your high-grade Belts at once. I remain, yours truly. J. McKENZIE, St. Thomas, Ont.

The human body is just like an engine. It breaks down when the physical energy is overtaxed. That energy is electricity. I have here a means of replenishing the electricity of the body, and that is the basis of my treatment.

Decay in old men is similar to general debility in younger men. Years have nothing to do with it. In each case it is the failure of the stomach to generate sufficient energy to supply the demands made by the vital organs.

How quickly we fail when the stomach fails to digest the food! That shuts off the supply of energy.

I have on record hundreds of instances where men of 75 to 90 have returned to the hard labor of their youth with a vim, after having worn my appliance three months.

Tell me where you live and I will send the name of a man in your own town I have cured.

If you are suffering from Rheumatism, Varicocele, Stomach, Back or Kidney Trouble, Pains in the Back, Drain of Vital Weakness, call at once. I will cure you.

The reason so many neglect to use my Belt is that they are afraid it will fail like other things they have tried. To you I say: Offer me reasonable security that I will get my pay after you are cured and I will at once arrange a Belt with all necessary attachments to suit your case, and you

PAY WHEN CURED

FREE BOOK.—If you cannot call, write for my beautiful descriptive book, showing how my Belt is used. It explains how my Belt cures weakness in men and women, and gives prices. Send for it to-day.

I HAVE A BOOK ESPECIALLY FOR WOMEN. Address

DR. M. K. McLAUGHLIN, 214 St. James St., MONTREAL.

OFFICE HOURS—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday evenings till 9; Sundays 10 to 1.

SQUATTERS WARNED.

Undeveloped Desert Land in California Open to Settlement.

HORRIBLE REGION FOR SETTLERS

It is officially announced by the United States Land Office that on and after June 15, 1903, a certain portion of California hitherto unsettled and undeveloped will be thrown open to entry and reclamation. This strip, which stretches from Mojave on the west to the Colorado River on the east, comprises about a million acres, and may be taken up either under the desert land act or as homesteads in 40 to 160 acre lots.

Now is as good a time as any to warn prospective squatters not to come west and take up any of this desert acreage with the expectation of settling in a 'promised land.' Irrigation or no irrigation, the vast sizzling stretches of desert lands to be thrown open to settlement will never repay any one the trouble and expense of making the run, unless, indeed, he should chance to discover oil or mineral wealth.

While it is true the government is making extensive preparations to irrigate certain portions of the desert contiguous to the Colorado River, both in California and Arizona, only a comparatively small area will be available under the desert land act, for the reason that no lofty dams are to be constructed such as will irrigate millions of acres of land. It is the intention simply to divert the river waters at certain points, allowing them to fertilize, through the medium of canals, considerable land lying below the point of such divergence.

When one stops to consider that, proportionate to the whole amount to be laid open to entry, that portion of the land which can be so irrigated is not of vast extent, it is not difficult to perceive the fallacy of tenderfeet rushing in where forty-niners would fear to tread.

As for those who persist, despite this warning, in entering upon claims of a homestead nature in any of the townships outside the territory to be influenced by the proposed national irrigation system, they will have to depend entirely upon the accident of striking artesian water or of finding water in wells of considerable depth. There is little rainfall in this arid region, and much of the land is so full of gravel, sand and stone that it would be of little value even if water were turned upon it.

Making the desert bloom as the rose (so far as it pertains to this unwatered section) is a mere figure of speech, trumped up by certain boomers, who, for various reasons, are anxious to bring large numbers of suckers to this part of the state. Those lands lying close to the Colorado River, between Needles and Yoma, particularly in the extreme south, are being reclaimed with a considerable degree of success, because the soil down there is fairly well adapted to agricultural enterprises. The same cannot be said of the vast areas of sand and waste stretching almost entirely across the state further north; most of this land is notoriously worthless.

Prospectors, government surveyors, railway builders and others who have had occasion to travel over the very country that is to be subject to entry, condemn it from east to west and from A to Z.

'It would be a kind, Christian act,' remarked J. B. Lippincot, resident hydrographer of the United States survey, who has been all over the region, 'if some one were to warn eastern people of the actual conditions prevailing out there—of the real barrenness and utter worthlessness of that particular portion of the state. It is not now and never can be made of any value as farming land. However, it may be rich in mineral wealth; I don't know as to that; I believe it has been thoroughly prospected. But I would most certainly warn prospective settlers against taking up any land with the expectation of establishing homes.'

Picture, if you can, an illimitable expanse of brown, barren, sloping, brush-covered, cactus-grown landscape, with dim mountain ranges peeking above the horizon the whole scene sweltering under a bronze sky, in which the sun, a dazzling ball of fire, swings pitilessly from east to west. Under foot coarse, pebbly, gritty sand and gravel and rocks; on all sides giant, gaunt, oddly shaped cactus growths that seem to thrive upon the ozone of the atmosphere rather than on anything in the pumice-dry, sterile soil. Little bunch-like growths, never green, stunted bushes of a strange desert species, afford the only shade to the timid rabbits and squirming, ugly toads, lizards, Gila monsters and venomous snakes that crawl over this dimal plain. The slightest wind stirs up a fine, pulverized dust that percolates, like a whitish powder, into everything not air tight, while an occasional norther, or 'Santa Ana,' as it is called, brings with it a stifling, overwhelming sandstorm that blinds, kills, buries and sweeps on its way like an oriental typhoon.

This is not a description of some one bad section, but of the whole monotonous expanse of country stretching for scores of weary miles in an endless succession of reaches, hogbacks, arroyas, dry lakes and rugged, forbidding mountain ranges.

Here, then, are to be situated the 'homesteads' of prospective settlers. Not one in fifty of those who make the run in June, it is prophesied, will draw aught but bitter disappointment, coupled with hardship untold and unimaginable. Indeed, it is asserted that many of the most venturesome may leave their dried and withered carcasses bleaching upon the inhospitable sands.—Chicago 'Record-Herald.'

PECULIARITIES OF THE PILOT FISH.

In one of the tanks of the lower tier at the left side of the Aquarium as one enters are a number of shimmering fish which remind one of certain birds in the persistence with which they swim in circles and follow their leader. Whenever their leader turns they wheel behind him like a company of militia behind its captain. The label beneath the tank informs the public that these are yellow mackerel. There is another label under the tank. It reads: 'Pilot fish.' As all but one of the fish in the tank are wheeling about after the leader, it is evident that the fish resting close down to the bottom is the pilot fish. There is nothing remarkable about the appearance of the pilot fish, and one wonders how it came by its name. Formerly there were two of them, but one has died since they came to live at the Aquarium a number of years ago. Sometimes the pilot fish is called the shark pilot fish. That helps to explain the name. The shark and his pilot are by no means friends, or even on an amicable basis in their relations. The shark would as soon devour his companion as not. The pilot fish has to take care that he shall not be swallowed. He never swims in front of his big neighbor, but goes alongside or beneath. From this point he picks up what he may from his big companion—or, at least, it is surmised that he accompanies the shark for this purpose. It is to be supposed that the shark in his voraciousness does not swallow all that he captures. Remnants float back to the waiting companion's maw. It is also surmised that the pilot fish likes to scratch his back on the sandpapery skin of the shark.—New York 'World.'

THE MAD MULLAH

HOW THE FIGHTING IS DONE BY THE BRITISH FORCES—TOLD BY DR. DONALDSON.

Mrs. Herb. Simpson has just received the following interesting letter from her brother, Dr. Anson Donaldson, with the British forces fighting the Mad Mullah in Somaliland, and which was published in the Brockville 'Recorder' of May 27:—

Galadi, April 21.

Received your letter dated March 15 yesterday, on arrival here, but did not have time to read it until this morning while out on patrol.

Well, I have so far kept clear of the war implements of the Mullah's force with which, take my word for it, I have no desire to make closer acquaintance.

We arrived at Galadi on March 30. Somalis were in possession of the wells, but cleared when we made at them at full gallop. We chased them about six miles, killing about a dozen. I captured one. He made no resistance, although he was armed with two spears. We also captured quite a large number of camels and cattle. There are some hundreds of wells here, most of them impregnated strongly with hydrogen suphide gas. On April 1, Captain Bonham, myself and 30 men went as guard on five hundred camels, looking for grazing ground, but succeeded in losing ourselves. One man got separated from us, and has never turned up since. We were nine hours in the saddle before getting back to Galadi. Country is heavy brush and it is very easy to get lost in it. On April 2 we moved out about six miles from Galadi to some good grazing ground. This place is the prettiest spot I have been in yet, with some fine large trees for shade and good well water. We have named it the Boer Wells. We stayed at Boer Wells doing a few patrols, captured some camels, goats, etc., and doing some hunting, as there was abundance of game, small deer, grouse, partridges, etc., in the neighborhood, and the game was an enjoyable addition to our usual bill of fare, and many a good dish of venison and partridge I had. On April 10, Captain Foster, with twenty-four Boers, went with Col. Cobbe in a westerly direction, about sixty miles from Galadi. This was a reconnaissance. I did not form one of the party. Our rather tame existence was abruptly ended by the news that Col. Cobbe's force had been cut up by the Mullah's troops, and we were ordered to go to his relief. On April 17 we marched into Galadi, where we halted until 11 p.m., when we were marched off by moonlight. Our force consisted of a hundred mounted troops under Major Kenna. We marched all night at a fast walk and when day broke we increased our pace to a trot. This pace was kept up until 1 p.m., only off-saddling once for twenty minutes. At 1 p.m. we came to the zareba where Col. Cobbe's force was entrenched. They were mightily pleased at our arrival, as they did not think we could get through. Here we found that on the 14th the convoy was attacked, but the attack was driven off without any casualties. On the 16th Captain Foster, with thirteen burgners, four King's Royal Rifles, Captain Chichester and six Somali levies, while out patrolling two miles from the zareba, were surrounded by three hundred of the enemy. They kept the enemy off until the infantry came to their relief, when they fell back to the zareba with the loss of Captain Chichester killed, one Boer wounded and several horses killed. On the 17th two hundred King's African Rifles and forty Sikhs, who were sent out from the zareba, were cut up to a man. Col. Plunkett was killed. Total killed, 192, including nine officers and one doctor. Their bodies were left on the field. The wounded numbered about fifty, most of whom walked into camp.

The Mullah is supposed to have suffered to the extent of two thousand men in killed and wounded. We lost two Maxim guns and one mountain gun. Our force not being thought strong enough, we stopped in the zareba the night of the 18th and at daybreak started retiring to Galadi, where we arrived on the evening of the 20th without any further mishaps. We were all thoroughly worn out, both horses and men.

A staff officer told me we were lucky to have gotten out so easily as the Mullah could have wiped out every man of us if he had followed up.

This morning I had to do a patrol of fifteen miles, with ten men with me. We saw no signs of the enemy, however. As our force is not considered strong enough to tackle the Mullah, there is a rumor that we will now proceed to Berbera.

I have been putting in the day getting cleaned up. I have only an old shirt left and have to wear my tunic while it is being washed. We were all fed up with Somaliland. South Africa campaigning was like a picnic compared with this. Tell Verner and Muriel I will try to bring them their parrot and monkey and some other curios if I can.

With love to all. Mail leaves at 5 p.m.; now 4.45, so have to hurry.

ANSON.

PRESBYTERIANS PROPOSE UNION WITH METHODISTS.

('Christian Guardian.')

Not yet in Canada have things gone so far as that, though indications of a greater accord and more perfect understanding between the two churches augur well for such a consummation as organic union in the not distant future. But in New Zealand, where, in things ecclesiastical as in things political, there is far less conservatism and far more disposition to consider, not what has been, but what should be, matters have advanced to the point indicated by the heading of this article. Here is the full text of an overture passed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of New Zealand, and presented by a special deputation to the annual conference of the Methodist Church of Australasia in New Zealand, on March 4 last, during its sessions in the city of Christchurch:—

'Having in view the waste of men and means occasioned by the separate existence of churches between whom stand no insuperable barriers, and the hindrance to the acceptance of the Gospel found by many in the spectacle of Christian men occupying different and sometimes hostile camps, and recognizing the pressing need, in the present circumstances, of the Evangelical Churches drawing closer together than heretofore, and being convinced that the spirit of God is the source of the desire of union which, during recent years, has been much in evidence among the followers of Christ, this Assembly is of opinion that the time has now come to consider seriously whether a union of these churches may not be accomplished, and appoints the following committee . . . and instructs them to communicate this resolution to the next annual session of the Methodist Conference and the Congregational Union, and, in the event of the proposal receiving a favorable reception at the hands of these brethren, further instructs the committee to bring up a report to next Assembly indicating the main lines of doctrine and policy on which negotiations for a union of the churches with our own may possibly proceed.'

The deputation which conveyed this proposal to the Conference was as influential as the Presbyterian Church could make it, and consisted of its ex-Moderator, the Rev. Dr. Gibbs, and two other distinguished ministers. Dr. Gibbs's address, in presenting it, was most felicitous, cogent, and eloquent. He did not blink the difficulties in the way, he did not suggest undue haste in the negotiations—indeed, he thought they might take ten years—he did not fail to recognize the obstacles growing out of denominational love and loyalty, as well as out of the differences in creed and polity. But he believed, and he argued strongly for his conviction, that these difficulties might be, and in view of the enormous advantage to the cause of God which union would bring, ought to be, overcome. They were not insuperable, any of them. Methodists could not pray without being Calvinists, and Presbyterians could not preach without being Arminians. It was not beyond their combined intelligence to devise a creed that should meet their practical needs, and show that what they wanted men to learn was that 'God was in Christ reconciling the world to himself, not imputing their trespasses unto them.' Division did harm, it had an evil effect on the world, which did not see the spiritual accord really existing; it produced waste of men and of means; it deprived the church of the power of combination, solidarity, and the influence of numbers. A united church would produce a finer type of Christian, and be in more harmony with the mind of Christ. Concluding, Dr. Gibbs said:—

'Who is there among us that does not long and pray for the coming of this united church which shall be inspired by the deathless passion of the Son of Man, filled with the spirit of God, before whose onset the strongholds of sin and Satan will totter and fall, and through whom the will of God shall be done in this part of the earth as it is done in heaven. Ah! who does not long and pray for such a church? May it come! May it come soon! God speed the day.'

The overture and the address of Dr. Gibbs produced great enthusiasm among the members of the Conference. Applause was frequent, and interest marked and general. Best of all, as evidence of the heartiness with which the proposals were received, the following resolution, which was passed unanimously by a standing vote, commits the Conference to the practical consideration of them:

'That this Conference has received with much satisfaction the resolution of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of New Zealand on the grand subject of the union of the Evangelical Church, and has also listened with pleasure to the fraternal sentiments expressed by the deputation which presented the resolution. The Conference gladly recognizes the fading of mere sectarian differences, and the growth of interdenominational amenities and co-operation. Believing that movements along these lines will be accelerated year by year, it appoints a central committee in Christchurch, with corresponding committees in the other districts, to sit during the year and consult with the committees of the other churches as to the basis upon which a comprehensive federation may be carried out.'

An interesting fact in illustration of the harmony existing between the different branches of the Church in New Zealand was that on the day following the reception of the Presbyterian delegation, an Anglican deputation visited the Conference, headed by Dean Harper, the son of the Primate who succeeded Dr. Selwyn, who presented an address conveying the fraternal greetings of their church, and praying for God's blessing upon the deliberations of the Conference. The address closed with these words:

'We pray God that the bonds of Christian love and sympathy may be drawn ever closer together, until a day shall come when our spiritual accord shall be manifested in an organic, as well as a vital, unity, and when our Lord's great prayer for his disciples, "that they may be one even as we are one," shall receive its complete earthly fulfilment. There are not a few signs in our day pointing onward to such a consummation. May God hasten it in his time.'

CHILDREN AND THE YELLOW PRESS.

There are lessons and lessons! Lessons of good and lessons of evil; lessons that instruct and lessons that efface true knowledge; lessons that elevate and amuse, lessons that debase without contributing to enjoyment. Of this latter class are the illustrated lessons which the majority of present-day great dailies fling out weekly in their colored supplements. As a French writer once said of an anti-patriotic farce, so might we say of these pictures, 'they would be very amusing if their effects were not so deplorable.'

Here we have entire pages consecrated to these serial pictures showing in various stages, stories of young lads playing all kinds of practical jokes; robbing cupboards, choking dogs, hanging cats, breaking furniture, setting traps for their parents, and performing the most mischievous acts imaginable. What is the natural result of all this? Decidedly the parents give these supplements to the children to read and play with. The young ones laugh over the fun depicted, and have a real good time. If it were to end there the matter might not be half so bad; but, then a child is imitative, a child always wants to 'play' the story that has been told, and the children get to work to do exactly, in reality, what they have seen in the pictures. They get down to the practice of the precepts inculcated by these colored and comic supplements, and the consequences are deplorable in many homes.

Now, we have not so much sympathy for the parents whose children become practical jokers of the most destructive kind, because they took the trouble to give the children the lessons necessary to start them on that evil track. But we feel for the children. The worst result is not the mere breaking of things in the house and the carrying on of all kinds of dangerous and mischief-making games, but it is the spirit of destructiveness that the children acquire and which frequently follows them on through life.

There is nothing elevating, nothing refined, nothing good in these caricatures, these vulgar colored supplements. They are calculated to produce untold harm in the world, and the moral wrong they do can never justify the men who gain a few dollars for their papers at the expense of the training and natures of the children of a rising generation. We have no hesitation in saying that these colored supplements work as much moral havoc, of a kind, amongst children, as immoral pictures work amongst grown-up people. In fact, more; for the older people have powers of resisting the suggestions and temptations that are set in their way, while the children are instinctively impelled to imitate that which they find so amusingly placed under their eyes. This is but one phase of a yellow and debasing journalism that must eventually be frowned down by society—or it will crush society in its most tender members.—The Montreal 'True Witness.'

NATAL'S NATIVE LABOR QUESTION.

That nightmare, the native question, affects Natal and Durban more particularly to a most alarming extent. It is estimated that 10,000 natives left the town at the scare of the plague, and up to the present only about half that number have returned. Trade has suffered severely in consequence of this sudden shortage of labor, goods cannot be unloaded in the harbor, building and other kindred trades are practically at a standstill, and the commercial and domestic inconvenience is very great. But the worst part of it is that the native, already inflated with an overweening impudence and sense of his own importance, owing to our criminally absurd treatment of him during the Boer war, has now become absolutely unbearable. The Kaffir question is one with many subtle ramifications, and it hangs like a dark cloud looming ominously and threateningly on the horizon of South African politics. None but old colonials, men who have fought the Zulus, together and even allied with the Boers against them, can appreciate the gravity of it, and they do not speak very hopefully on this subject. —Natal Correspondence of the London 'Chronicle.'

BEGINNINGS OF NOBLE HOUSES

DRAPERS, DRUGGISTS, AND BOOKSELLERS WHO HAVE REPRESENTATIVES IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

(London 'Tit-Bits.')

There are few romances more picturesque and striking than the stories of some of our noble familes. Those who were early awake one spring morning in the year 1560 might have seen a small, roughly-clad boy waiting anxiously by a Yorkshire roadside for the carrier's cart that was to take him the first stage on his way to London, that great unknown world where, at this early age, he had made up his mind that fortune was awaiting him. The lad was known well in the district as 'Willie Craven,' son of a small Burnsall farmer, and grandson of old John Craven, of Appletreewick. But none anticipated that just forty years after that adventurous boy would be Sheriff, and eleven years later Lord Mayor of London; that his son would win an earl's coronet and wed the sister of a Stuart king; and that he would found a family of great nobles who, as Earls of his native Craven, would mate with the bluest blood in all the land.

A few years before 'Willie Craven' fared forth into the world of adventure a well-to-do farmer of the name of John Spencer was breeding and selling cattle in comfortable obscurity at Wormleighton, Hampshire. In a petition to King Henry VIII., in 1519, he is described as a grazier who made his 'lyving by the brede of cattell in his pastures, and selling it when it was fatt to the Citie of London and other places.'

This good grazier, happy in his pastures and counting with pride the well-won gold of the cattle-markets, never surely dreamt that from him would spring a great line of belted earls to shed lasting lustre on the name he bore so humbly.

When William Craven was fighting his way from a draper's counter to the chief magistracy of the City of London another William (Robinson) was serving his apprenticeship in the northern City of York and winning golden opinions by his industry and modesty. It was only fitting that in later years he should be Lord Mayor of the city which had rewarded his zeal by a fortune, but we may be sure it would have astonished him to learn that from him would spring a line of great statesmen, including a prime minister (Lord Goderich), and that to-day a Marquis (of Ripon) would be proud to call him ancestor.

In the latter years of Queen Elizabeth's reign William Ward, who had served his apprenticeship to a jeweller at Heal, in Staffordshire, took his courage in his hands and ventured to London, where he opened a shop of his own, and prospered so well that he found the Queen's favor and was made her own jeweller. From this worthy Heal apprentice springs the present Earl Dudley, Viceroy of Ireland; and the jeweller's relatively modest income now runs high among the five figures.

Late in the fourteenth century a William Greville was learning the mysteries of wool-stapling in London and enjoying the unfettered, if riotous, freedom of an apprentice's life. He was a son of William Greville, of Campden, who must have been a man of some small substance, for he was able to oblige his sovereign with a loan of 300 marks. William Greville, the light-hearted apprentice, was the founder of the noble and exalted house of the Earls of Warwick.

The family name of the Marquises of Bath barely conceals the origin of the Thynnes. When John Botfelde, whose ancestor in the seventh degree was an under-forester in Shropshire, married and made his home at Church Stretton, he became host of the principal inn of that town and was known throughout the district as 'John o' th' Inne,' a name which more exalted and refined generations have modified into 'Thynne.' This is a most interesting example of the history which lurks, often unseen, in many surnames.

The progenitor of the Earls Cowper was a John Le Cooper, who followed the useful trade his name indicates at Strode, in the parish of Slinfold, Sussex. It was John's great-great-grandson, William, who cut himself adrift from ancestral pursuits and made his way to London, where, with characteristic energy, he turned his 'prentice days to such profit that he became an alderman, and, with the favor of Charles I., won a title.

The ancestral Paget, founder of the noble house of Anglesey, was Sergeant-at-Mace to the City of London; but history has nothing whatever to say of his father. His son, however, was the cleverest boy of his day at St. Paul's School, and by sheer ability and hard work fought his way to a seat in the House of Lords as Baron Paget.

The father of the first Lord Kensington was content with the useful, if unremunerative, rôle of a purser. Hugh Smithson, on whom the great ducal house of Northumberland rests in the male line, began his London life as an apothecary's apprentice; Mr. Luke White, from whom the Barons Annaly come, was a Dublin bookseller when fortune, in the form of a lottery prize, first smiled on him; and the ancestor of the Lords Carrington was a Mr. Smith, a Nottingham draper of repute.

Vice-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford is quoted as saying:—'As a British subject I do not want to see an acre more added to the British Empire, as our Imperial responsibilities are enormously in excess of our organization for defence.'

STONY WOLD SANATORIUM.

A very excellent charity is the Stony Wold Sanatorium, at Lake Kushaqua, in the Adirondacks, a non-sectarian charity designed for working women, young girls and children suffering from incipient tuberculosis, who cannot receive proper care at their own homes. The institution is situated nine miles above Paul Smith's station, on the Mohawk and Malone division of the New York Central Railway. Twelve thousand acres of land and lake have been purchased at a cost of $20,000. A central building and a dormitory are approaching completion, and the foundation for a second dormitory is also finished. To complete the central building and to provide fire protection, $60,000 is needed, and to complete the entire plant, including three dormitories, power house, water and sewage disposal, clearing of land, and starting of farm, $200,000 is asked for. The promoters of the charity hold that tuberculosis is curable and preventable. A patient returning from a sanatorium, cured or improved, brings home the hygienic and sanitary education received in the institution, and becomes a distinct factor in the further prevention of the disease. There are at present in New York city alone at least 30,000 consumptives. To accommodate them with hospital care there are less than 1,000 beds. There are at least 5,000 patients of the class for which Stony Wold is designed.

Experience shows that with proper sanatorium care, from seventy-five to eighty-five percent of these cases can be cured, or so improved that they can again become working members of the community. The present plan of the board of directors is to open Stony Wold Sanatorium in August next. It is earnestly hoped that all who are interested in developing and maintaining work of this character will respond generously to the appeal now made. The assistant treasurer of the fund is Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, 80 Madison avenue, New York city.—New York 'Observer.'

DEFORESTING IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

(Brooklyn, (N.Y.) Daily 'Eagle.')

It seems an ungracious thing to warn aliens against our own people, and in a strict sense we are not going to do that; but the government of Newfoundland is advised to exercise proper restraint over the operations of the American lumber companies that have acquired or are acquiring property rights in the woods of that island. These companies, or the like of them, have done immense damage to our own woods, and therein to our agriculture, to our water supply, to our navigation, and they will do the same in Newfoundland and Canada. The supply of spruce for pulp wood is fast disappearing in our country, and Canada is now providing a good deal of it. In a few years it will supply most of it. The pulp companies do not replace. They strip away. A consideration for their own future needs would dictate the planting of either seeds or saplings; but so far as is known, none of the mill owners have gone to the pains or expense of doing this, slight as the work and small as the cost would be.

Naturally, it does not greatly matter to us as a people whether Newfoundland loses its woods or keeps them; but in so far as the wood supply of the world is menaced by these new-come industries, it is the part of common sense to exact an enforcement of the forestry laws now operative in Europe, tentatively begun in our own country and needed everywhere. The timber of Newfoundland, though abundant, is not large. It will not make the best of planks or beams, but any spruce is good enough for pulp, and there will be a waste of miles unless some provision is made for cutting only the ripe trees.

We should be sorry if Newfoundland were deforested, as parts of this country have been. The removal of the woods would affect the salubrity of its climate and the permanence of its springs and streams. We should be glad of the co-operation of the province in a general plan for more careful cutting, for reforesting, for the avoidance of fatal and wasteful fires. If the American forests, which are our noblest possession, are to be maintained, common cause must be made against those who commercialize our sacred holdings, and trade on the hopes and rights of posterity. To keep our woods, with all that the keeping implies, we must curb the recklessness of ignorance and check the greed of gain—gain that achieves its end only at the cost of the public welfare.

THE JENNINGS MILLIONS.

According to 'To-day,' of London, England, Mr. David Jennnings, the Montreal claimant to the Jennings estate, which had accumulated in the Court of Chancery to the fabulous sum of £36,000,000 twenty years ago, and now variously estimated at from forty to sixty millions, has again arrived in London to prosecute his claim. In an interview Mr. Jennings says that there will be no need of his returning again to Canada without obtaining material satisfaction from the courts.

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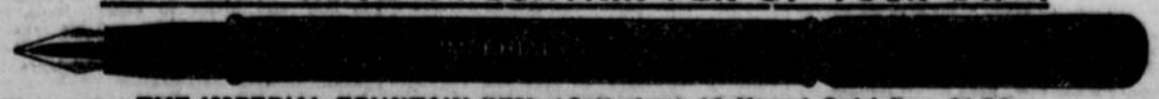

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BLOODHOUNDS AND CRIMINALS.

'MAN-CHASING' NOT UNCOMMON IN THE SOUTH—TRAITS OF THE BLOODHOUND.

(New York 'Commercial Advertiser.')

The use of what are called bloodhounds in the southern part of the United States for catching criminals is a common practice. For over fifty years dogs have been trained in the south for this purpose. Before the Civil War nearly all of the larger plantations had one or more pure bloodhounds, trained to pursue runaway slaves. In some cases the plantation owners would club together and purchase a pack, each having the use of it when needed to catch the fleeing negro. In those days some white men in the South made it a business to train dogs especially for the purpose, and accompanied them when they were needed for a 'chase,' as it was termed. Very few were ever used for bird or animal hunting, as it affected their scent for men. The planters fond of hunting kept other breeds of dogs, almost entirely for sport. Since the war the value of the hound is so well known in following escaped criminals that to-day the half-breeds are almost as numerous as the others were thirty years ago, although many were killed by the Union soldiers and the negroes themselves during the wr.

Dog fanciers say that there are probably not twenty-five pure blooded dogs of this breed in the United States at present. The first of the kind came from the north of England, near the Scotch boundary line. When not in service they are often kept about the house, more as pets, probably because of their courage and docility, for the real bloodhound is anything but the savage and vicious brute depicted by artists and described by novelists, in his ordinary condition. When not aroused he is as gentle and as tractable as any lap dog. Let him be provoked, however, and he will attack man or beast with a ferocity which is equalled by no other breed of dogs. He never gives up as long as life lasts, and it is death to either himself or the object of his attack. The savage side of the dog is aroused by resistance, and he will seldom bite any one who does not offer it, unless influenced by the scent of blood. This trait is proved by numerous illustrations where the animal has been used in the Southern States. The negroes in the slave days were well aware of it, and frequently when run down a 'darkey' would throw himself at full length upon the ground and remain motionless. The dogs coming up would stand around baying until the pursuing party reached the fugitive. Many a runaway, however, met his death in endeavoring to strangle the dogs or beat them off with a club.

The hounds of the pure species have an unusually long and narrow forehead, with eyes very large and soft, while in color they are dark tan or fawn. They stand about two feet above the ground. Their legs are short but powerful, and they are not swift running dogs, although they have as much endurance as any of the hunting breed. Their scent, however, is something wonderful and probably surpasses that of any other variety. This is shown after they are 'broken in' to hunt criminals. The manner of breaking them in in the Southern States is to select a stretch of country about a mile long with one or two small thickets on the 'course,' as it is termed. The ground may be a pasture or perhaps an old cotton field where the earth is loose. A negro boy who is a good runner, is hired or induced in some way to take the part of the runaway. He puts on a pair of shoes, or 'brogans,' the soles of which are rubbed with blood from some animal or chicken, and is given a start of about twenty minutes. This will enable him easily to cover the course, at the end of which is a tree or some other refuge into which he can climb and thus avoid any possibility of being injured by the dog. When the animal is loosed, the trainer puts his nose to the spot where the negro started, and as a rule he is 'on the scent' in a second, going at full speed across the stretch of country. In the thicket he may be puzzled a few moments, but generally he strikes the trail again and in a few moments is baying, which indicates that he has found the place where the fugitive is located. The scent is best early in the morning before the sun has dried the dew on the ground, as the moisture seems to hold the odor.

After a few trials the dog follows the negro simply by the odor of his feet—at least, this is the supposition of the trainers. Then a course is laid out which is more difficult. Several streams of water are crossed and a start is taken during a hot day four or five hours after the supposed fugitive has gone over the ground. From one mile the course is lengthened to five or more. Sometimes the dog may take a half day to complete it, as when he reaches a waterway he has to run up and down each bank until he finds where the negro entered the water and emerged. But his wonderful nose constantly moving over the ground usually proves an unerring guide and seldom is he 'thrown off,' as the saying goes, more than half an hour. A few months of this coursing and the bloodhound is ready to act as a detective—one which cannot be bribed and is 'faithful unto death.'

As already stated, very few of the dogs now used are even half-bloodhound. It is found that a mixture of the setter, pointer or some other breed of hunting dog with the bloodhound type answers the purpose about as well, and the dogs thus obtained are much cheaper, the pure breed being sold at very high prices. Many of the packs owned by county sheriffs and carefully guarded, as the criminal element, whether black or white, well know their qualities and do not hesitate to use poison or other means to kill them whenever possible.

Here is an illustration of the method of using them: A crime has been committed in one of the smaller towns, and there is no trace of the perpetrator. The nearest dogs are sent for with their owner. As soon as they reach the spot he turns them loose and the animals beat around the premises where the crime has been committed like a 'pointer' hunting for birds. If any person in the neighborhod is suspected, they are led to his home and endeavor to take up the scent there. Should they follow it to the place where the murder or robbery has occurred, this is considered one of the most convincing proofs against the man. Sometimes four or five hours elapse before the dogs take the trail and they may work around in a constantly widening circle until they find it. Outlaws in the southern states, of whom many are to be found in the rural districts, are well aware of the keenness of the pursuers and take every opportunity to put them off their trail if possible. They swim or wade across creeks, go through marshes, sometimes up to the waist in water, run on stones as much is possible, for the hardness of their surfaces causes them to retain but a slight odor, unless wet. The pursuit generally goes through the most difficult portion of the country and a man hunt in the Carolinas or Georgia is no child's play. The courts are few and far between and many days elapse before justice is meted out by the law. Consequently capture frequently means a swift punishment and the fugitive thinks little of taking the life of dog or man if there is a possibility of escape. If he is armed, it usually means that one or more of the dogs will be killed before he is captured, for he knows that to get rid of these may mean safety after all. Many a tragedy has been enacted in the forests and morasses of this part of the country, which resulted in the death of several of the pursuers, both brute and human, before the fleeing murderer or robber was caught or shot down.

Old dogs which haae been used for man hunting for a term of years are not easily thrown off the trai, however. When the pursuit reaches the banks of a stream they jump in and swim over, running up and down the opposite side of the bank, as already intimated, until they have found the spot where the fugitive has come out of the water. When off the trail they maintain silence, and this is a signal to the pursuers as well as to the criminal. As soon as the scent is again found, however, they give a cry resembling very much that of an ordinary rabbit dog, except that it is longer and louder. When four or five dogs are in pursuit and the scent is lost, instinctively each takes up a certain area and covers it thoroughly until the odor is again detected, when the pack start away together. They can follow it through swamp where the water is two or three feet deep by sniffing the marsh grass and the trunks of the trees which they pass. The most difficult obstacle is dry sand. If the man can find a stretch of this a quarter or half a mile in width he is in a fair way to escape, for as the impressions of his footsteps are left in the soft material they are immediately filled up with fresh sand, and much, if not all, of the scent is obliterated. Even to this day the odor by which the dog follows a man is a subject of discussion among the veteran trainers. Some argue that it comes from the soles of the feet and some say it is the natural odor of the body. Others claim, however, that the leather is especially adhesive and attempt to prove this theory by showing that where a fugitive has taken off his shoes the dogs have frequently been delayed considerably in tracing. As under such conditions the man is liable to bruise his feet and as his blood offers the best scent, it is merely choosing the worse of two evils in most instances to follow this plan.

Occasionally hounds are used to trace criminals in the western states, but the practice is confined almost exclusively to the south. Efforts have been made to train ordinary breeds of dogs, such as setters for this purpose, but, as far as known, the plan has been a failure. While a mixed breed of dog can be used satisfactorily for sriminal hunting, a strain of the bloodhound seems to be absolutely necessary to give the requisite accuracy of scent and the courage necessary to follow such criminals as the sheriffs and constables in the southern states have to contend with

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MR. CLEVELAND ON RUSSIA

A COUNSEL OF MODERATION—SPEECHES AT CARNEGIE HALL, NEW YORK.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland was received with ringing applause at the meeting which was held at Carnegie Hall, New York, to protest against the spirit which led to the massacre of Jews at Kishineff. The periodic ovations which he received in the course of the evening seemed as much due to his popularity as to the strong speech which he delivered. Mayor Low's introductory address was interrupted by one of these outbursts when Mr. Cleveland entered. The ex-President's speech was as follows:

I have only a word to say; but I wish to be counted among those who are in hearty sympathy with the purposes of this meeting. The influences which have called us together to-night grow out of our recognition of the promptings of Christian civilization, and our dutiful devotion to the best and deepest of our national characteristics. This demonstration furnishes cheering and reassuring evidence that our American sympathy for the oppressed and abused, wherever they may be; our American love of humanity, and our attachment to justice and right, are still active and unimpaired. There is another American trait, interwoven, warp and woof, of our national character, which is here exhibited in most gratifying freshness and strength. Our people, when their sympathies are touched, when their humane instincts are challenged, and when their hatred of oppression is aroused, are not afraid to speak; and in such circumstances it is not their habit to smother or cautiously soften their words.

Every American humane sentiment has been shocked by a late attack on the Jews in Russia—an attack murderous, atrocious, and in every way revolting. As members of the family of mankind, and as citizens of a free nation, we are here to give voice to the feeling that should stir every true man and every true American worthy of the name. There is something intensely horrible in the wholesale murder of unoffending, defenceless men, women, and children who have been tacitly, if not expressly, assured of safety under the protection of a professedly civilized government. Such things give rise to a distressing fear that even the enlightenment of the twentieth century has neither destroyed nor subdued the barbarity of human nature nor wholly redeemed the civilized world from 'man's inhumanity to man.'

We and all our countrymen protest in the strongest language at our command, and with all the moral force which our American citizenship gives to us, against those murders and outrages, and we insist that swift and condign punishment ought to be visited upon their barbarous perpetrators.

Nor is this all. We will, in a fashion quite American, and with an open-handedness always displayed when human distress appeals to us, assist the families made headless and robbed of support by murder, and those who, wounded and terrorized, and in hunger and want, have been driven from their homes.

I know how easily our indignation prompts us to the use of strong language; and I know how naturally we are tempted to indulge in overdrawn statements and extravagant demands on such occasions as this; but I am sure that in our characterization of the crimes we here contemplate, and in expressing our detestation of the criminals, we cannot go too far.

I desire to avoid sounding a discordant note; but yet I cannot refrain from the suggestion that the moral effect of our protest and the usefulness of this demonstration will not be lessened if we require indubitable proof before we accuse the government of Russia of guilty complicity on the crimes committed within her borders; and it seems to me we may well consider the proper relationship between nations before we demand too pronounced interference on the part of our own government.

I do not say that the Russian Government may not, by sins of omission or commission, be justly deserving of our condemnation; but we should not be swift to assume this, when we remember that we ourselves have found it impossible to prevent mob violence and murderous assaults upon the Chinese in Wyoming and the Italians in Louisiana. I am distinctly unequivocally in favor of informing our government in unmistakable terms of our indignant and deep condenmation of the late outrages upon the Jews in Russia; but I hope that, in obedience to the dictates of American conservatism and moderation, which are never long obscured, we may be even now just and fair, and that we will be content to forego perplexing and extreme demands upon our government for violent action.

Our public servants should hear us speak, but we certainly ought to be justified in trusting the care of our national honor and duty in the premises, and the enforcement of the humane instincts of our people, so far as this may be within governmental action, to those charged with the responsibilities of managing our public affairs.

In the meantime let the people of the United States, gathered together in such assemblages as this, in every part of the land, fearlessly speak to the civilized world, protesting against every pretence of civilization that permits mediaeval persecution, against every bigoted creed that forbids religious toleration and freedom of conscience, against all false enlightenment that excuses hatred and cruelty toward any race of men, and against all spurious forms of government protection that withhold from any human being the right to live in safety and toil in peace.

After Mr. Cleveland had finished President Schurman, of Cornell, spoke. He said among other things:

I see it stated in high quarters that the Jews of Russia are idlers and exploit the Russian peasantry. If this be true, I have yet to learn that it is justification of pillage and massacre. Our neighbor is lazy and given to usury; shall we, therefore, kill him—him and his family? This diabolical reasoning adds insult to faluse. But the premises themselves are false. Jewish exploitation of Russians, forsooth! Why, under the laws of Russia, Jews are not permitted to buy, lease or rent real estate, whether rural or urban; they dare not do business with the peasants or lend them money; they are disabled from engaging in agriculture or (except under onerous restrictions) in mechanical pursuits, and the education of Jewish youth is rendered extremely difficult and often impossible. And a population thus legally cribbed, colonised, and confined, is accused of idleness and usury! Murder is hard enough; but what shall we say of this palliation of murder by lying and hypocrisy?

The trouble is in the Russian official attitude toward the Jew. He is not treated as a fellow man; he is denied the rights of a citizen. Official Russia giving the tone, individual Russians—undoubtedly of the baser sort—carry it to the extreme of insult, cruelty, pillage, and murder. Would Russia protect the Jew? Then emancipate him from galling restrictions and unjust disabilities and enfranchise him as he is enfranchised in the United States. I see no adequate and permanent security for the Russian Jew, except the opportunity, now denied him, of being a man and a citizen. And, even in the midst of the present gloom and horror, I am not without hope that the Czar, who, I believe, is animated by a noble idealism, may yet confer the full rights and privileges of Russians on his now oppressed and suffering Jewish subjects. If not, America is still another name for opportunity, and a race of such capacity and endurance as the Jews is not only assured of triumphant survival, but, by virtue of its contributions to our highest civilization, is entitled to universal welcome.

Other speakers were Edward M. Shepard and the Rev. Robert S. MacArthur. Resolutions proposed by William H. Baldwin, jr., deploring the massacre and sympathizing with the Russian Jews, were adopted at the close of the meeting.

INTELLIGENT RE-NAMING OF INDIANS.

Judging by the comments of the press, considerable misapprehension exists as to this movement on the part of the government, and it has been somewhat censured, but there are good reasons for asking the Indian people to conform to our system of naming. They are beginning to own land and cattle, and the matter of inheritance is as important to them as it is to the white people. As most of our readers are aware, there has been hitherto no system of family names on the issue and allotment rolls of the Indian agencies.

Mr. Hamlin Garland, at a recent meeting of the Sequoya League, gave an illustration of the Indians' feelings in regard to this matter. He says: 'Mr. James Mooney, who is working at present among the Kiowas and Comanches, was approached one day by an intelligent Kiowa, who said, "My friend, I want you to do something for me; I want you to ask the agent to let my children who are at school bear the names my wife and I have given them. I do not like the names the white teachers have given to my children." Mr. Mooney promised to help in the matter. On investigation he found that the children had been named "Betsy Kuhn," "Burt Heidsick," "Labonia Bentley," and the like, without any regard to their wishes or their relationship. The agent readily gave the order to have the real names substituted, and this is the pleasant result. The father's name was Gunavi, the mother's name was Daon Gunavi, the daughters were Halli, Tsuma and Imguna Gunavi, and the sons Inalli and Zepko Gunavi. Here we have a Kiowa family treated properly and a group of really beautiful names is the result. Our language is enriched by so many new sounds, and lastly and of more importance, the requirements of our laws are met and the family relationship is established.'—'Southern Workman.'

SUICIDE IN UNITED STATES ARMY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A melancholy result of our military operations in the Philippines has been the occurrence of a relatively large number of cases of insanity among our troops. Some months ago we published an interesting paper on this subject by Dr. Richardson, of the Government Hospital for the Insane at Washington. The newspapers have just published an account of the suicide of a lieutenant-colonel while temporarily insane, and a statement that this is the tenth army officer who has killed himself in the Philippine Islands. Besides these ten, six are entered on the records as having met death by drowning. In several of these cases the drowning is believed to have been intentional.

It is part of the price we are paying for our 'world-empire' that a large mortality should occur in the tropics among our soldiers; but to have any of this mortality take this grievous form is most disheartening. The causes are not difficult to trace. The exposure to tropical heat, the fatigues, the poor food, the excesses and the long absence from home, are the patent reasons for this unfortunate showing. Forms of insanity, such as melancholia and nostalgia, are not uncommon among soldiers of all countries, and suicide is one of their untoward results; but it does seem that something might be done to counteract this devastation.—Philadelphia 'Medical Journal.'

A DEARTH OF POETS AT OXFORD.

This year the Newdigate prize for English verse was not awarded—an event which has not happened for fifty-four years. In 1849, the subject was 'Caesar's Invasion of Britain,' a theme which beggared the poetic talent of an entire university, though many copies of verses were sent in. This year the subject was 'Charles I. at Oxford,' a subject which, one would think, was well adapted to poetical treatment, and moreover, especially suited to the genius of the spot. The English verse prizes at the universities have been awarded to an extraordinary number of men who afterwards attained distinction. The Newdigate prize, which was founded in 1806, has been won by John Ruskin, Matthew Arnold, Bishop Heber, Sir Edwin Arnold, Dean Milman, R. S. Hawker, John Addington Symonds, Mr. W. H. Mallock, and a number of other distinguished men.—'Westminster Gazette.'

WHEN TO BE BORN

PRECIOUS STONES ARE ASSOCIATED WITH THE SIGNS OF NATIVITY.

Old saws and superstitions associate precious stones with the signs of nativity. According to the old astrologers, the import of the different precious stones is altered somewhat when they are considered with reference to the planets, and only certain of the vast array of stones have potent influences. Thus classified, May, June and December are the months most lucky to be born in—lucky, that is, so far as material benefits are considered. But other months augur good character influences, and no month of the twelve but offers some inducement to the mortal born within its orbit. Even October, with whose governing influences the opal is interwoven, endows her children with hope and strong optimistic leanings.

Birthday stones are fashionable just now. January's child has the garnet for a birthstone. With it go the attributes of integrity, generosity, and the power to attract many friends. February's nestlings must wear amethysts. The birth augury is a mild, pacific disposition, refined tastes and a smoothly, uneventful course through life. The bloodstone is identified with the career of the person born in March. It signifies wisdom, courage, self-control—all the dominating qualities.

April's child has for birthstone the diamond, typical of innocence and high-mindedness. The emerald has to do with the child born in May. It is a most favorable natal stone, signifying a future abounding in love and happiness. June has the agate as keystone to long life, wealth and felicity, with no modifying auguries to cloud the horoscope. July has for guiding star the ruby, imparting good temper, calmness, patience—the temperament that is content with a small share of life's vanities. August is coupled with the sardonyx and implies for that person born within its sphere strong love of family and many of the domestic virtues. Pride is indicated, but not arrogance. The sapphire, for September, ensures its bairn a fine sense of justice and a philosophic temperament.

October has the opal for a birthstone. Its wards are born optimists, looking ever on the bright side and comfortable companions to live with. It is believed that most of the indomitable enthusiasts and visionaries come into the world in October. The child born in November is by nature loyal. The topaz is his ruling influence, signifying warm-heartedness and a proneness to put sentiment before business. December has the turquoise for a talisman. Children born within these thirty-one days are endowed with ability for getting on in the world. Success is their manifest destiny, not to be avoided. The old treatises on birthstones and their meanings are set forth in the involved, old-fashioned language that has gathered ceremony as it has changed tongues in many translations.—London 'Tit-Bits.'

COUNTRY AND CITY BOYS CHANGING PLACES.

For years the country boys have been deserting the farms for the village, the town boys have been winning success in the cities, and the city boys have been making their mark in the metropolis. The process, however, threatens to leave the farm without its workmen. As the urban population which must be fed from the farms increases, the tillers of the soil become fewer in number and poorer in quality. Those who remain to care for the crops have one fault which the city dweller is quick to notice. The worker somehow does not put the spirit into his tasks that the eight-hour-day man in town exhibits. The city boy grows up in an atmosphere of hustle. With his ability to make every moment count, the city-bred man may get out of a farm immeasurably more than the average rural resident. Agricultural schools and a business instinct and training are not bad substitutes for farm breeding; and it will not be surprising if the next few years witness an exodus of city-bred workmen, filled with spirit and speed, to the districts which produce the original matter for all the breakfast foods.—Roy E. Downer, in 'Book-lovers' Magazine.'

THE PATHOLOGY OF MONOTONY.

Perhaps the most common ailments in the layman's list of diseases is 'run down.' If it is not first in the list it certainly follows closely after malaria and biliousness. The man feels used up and sluggish, his food does not taste good, possibly he has a dull headache, or a backache; in any of these events he speaks of himself as being 'run down.' The term is vague enough to be a safe one, in nearly every case of on-coming disease, and hence, is frequently used by the puzzled physician. Except in the case of acute fever, in which the patient might perhaps more properly be said to be 'run up,' disease is preceded by a state of lowered vitality; indeed, the modern tendency is to attribute the fruitfulness of disease largely to this impoverished state of the system, which leaves the latter open to the attacks of the various microbes which are hovering about everywhere. There is unquestionably, however, apart from these prodromal, or preliminary, symptoms by which many diseases are preceded, a peculiar condition of the system, of which lassitude, headache, loss of appetite and a general mental blueness are the characteristic symptoms, which in its origin is associated with no specific disease or germ. The bacterium of laziness, which some enterprising scientist recently discovered in the southern Cracker, would be a very appropriate causa causans, for this complaint, but, unfortunately, subsequent researches have favored the obviously probable theory—that no one material microbe can be held responsible for the many varieties of loafers and laziness.

The London 'Lancet,' which discusses being 'run down' in its usual learned and technical way, is inclined to attribute it chiefly to monotony; the unvarying daily round of duties and pleasures. This means that primarily it is a mental rather than a physical affection. The continued hammering of this series of monotonous mental images, gradually batters down the door which the naturally cheerful body opposes to its attacks, and then the physiological processes themselves 'run down,' and the series of symptoms above described are the results. 'Man is not meant for monotony,' says the 'Lancet.' 'A constant recurrence of the same activities, the same thoughts and the same associations appears to produce a dead level of mere weariness; even though the daily round itself is made up of varying details,' and contains operations which are commonly considered as recreative, such as billiard playing, bowling, etc.

The treatment, or, still better, the preventive, is obvious, and is comprised in the single word, 'change.' Change of scene, change of habits, change of work, if possible, and a constant effort to avoid getting into ruts of any sort.

A ROBIN IN EXTREMIS.

Do birds commit suicide? It would seem from circumstantial evidence that they do. This morning while passing a large sycamore tree in the State University grounds, I happened by some chance to look up into the tree, and there I saw a robin about twenty feet from the ground hanging to a string by the neck. Each end of the string was wrapped around limbs about eighteen inches apart, and the middle was wound around the robin's neck, so that it was hanging about midway between the two limbs. I at first thought it was dead, but while looking at it, I saw its wings move, when I rushed into one of the buildings, got a ladder, and soon had it rescued.

Its life was nearly gone, but after a little while it revived and flew away. A partly built nest in the tree would indicate that it was carrying a string to put in with its building material, and in some way became entangled in the string with the above result.—'Forest and Stream.'

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SAW A PYTHON KILL

SWIFT WORK OF THE BIG REPTILE AND HIS ODD CONDUCT.

'Only twenty miles distant from the Liberian capital, I found myself about as remote from civilization as one could well desire,' said Mr. Ellis, secretary of the United States legation at Monrovia, Liberia, in telling of a hunting trip up the Montserrat river with several native guides and hunters. 'It was darkest Africa, without a doubt, with nothing but jungle on every hand, with native villages scattered at wide intervals throughout the forest. About noon on the third day out my attention was attracted by what I at first supposed was an animal of some kind, possibly an eland, eating the leaves of a tall bush growing by the side of a larger tree, about 200 feet distant. I could see the upper branches and leaves of the bush shaking and could also hear the noise of something agitating them, the animal, whatever it was, keeping up a most persistent rattling and racket by shaking the topmost branches, limbs and foliage of the shrub.

'I stopped, cocked my Winchester and was preparing to await developments when my native hunter tapped me on the shoulder and directed me to look upward into the limbs of the big 'greasy-peach" tree instead of at the bush. As I did so I beheld a sight that almost took my breath. There, on a large limb that grew outward almost at right angles to the main trunk, lay a huge python, the largest snake I ever laid my eyes upon. He lay coiled lazily around the limb, with his tail hanging down and touching the bush below. With his tail he was vigorously stirring and lashing the shrub in imitation of the noise and movement of some ruminant eating there.

'We were then on the outskirt of a native village. The python had evidently failed to notice our approach, and, following my hunter's advice and example, I stepped behind a convenient tree to await developments. While watching the reptile my native hunter told me this was a favorite trick of the python to lure goats, antelope and other small animals within his reach, and that if we waited it would not be long, perhaps, before some inquisitive goat of a herd belonging to the villagers and grazing some distance to our right would come within sight and investigate the noise.

'Well, it was not long before a young female goat came in view, and, hearing the noise, pricked up its ears and for some few minutes trotted rapidly about the bush, eyeing it from all sides, as though trying hard to catch a glimpse of what evidently it mistook for another goat. Each time it drew a little nearer, until finally it made bold to proceed directly up to the bush and under the python, which was on the goat like a flash, seizing it by the neck and wrapping its mighty coils about the poor creature's body, crushing it out straight, flat and lifeless in the space of a few seconds. It was the quickest performance I ever witnessed in my life. Looking at the python a moment before I would never have suspected it of being endowed with such activity. But when finally it went into action it did so with a lightning-like rapidity that was awe inspiring.

'But the performance was not yet over. My African hunter begged me to remain silent and not be impatient, saying that something more was to follow. This I was quite willing to do. Sure enough, in the next few minutes the serpent released its folds from about the lifeless corpse of the goat and crawled off through the bushes. We followed it as best we could through the dense verdure. It remained absent nearly thirty minutes, making a wide circuit or detour before returning to the goat. When it came back it licked the animal over from head to feet and commenced the swallowing process. At this juncture my hunter sent a bullet through the monster's head, putting an end to its further depredations.

'I had read enough to know something of the habits of pythons, but failed to see why it did not begin swallowing the goat at once instead of spending a half hour crawling aimlessly about through the jungle, and so I asked my hunter for an explanation. He replied that the python was 'heap smart;' smarter than a witch doctor even, and that knowing from experience that goats are sometimes in charge of shepherds and being frequently robbed of their prey by pilfering leopards and other carnivores, the python, after killing the animal, makes a habit of going on a tour of reconnoissance through the forest to ascertain whether or not there are any men or leopards about before swallowing its prey, a process that occupies considerable time. Unlike the four-legged beasts of prey, the python cannot drag its victim off to its lair to be eaten in peace and at leisure, but must devour it on the spot, and, according to my hunter, it takes this precaution in order to avoid being killed by men or mauled, scratched, bitten, played with, and often slain outright by leopards. He stated that if a leopard or man appeared on the scene while thus out skirmishing the python would either leave its prey or hide about in the bushes until its enemies left the scene before making a meal of what it had killed. In this case it appears not to have noticed us. This was a new and extraordinary story, which I had never heard before, and, for aught I know, it may be true.

The African python is the largest member of the snake kind. I met natives who said they had seen and killed pythons thirty and thirty-one feet in length, but never saw any that long myself. The python in question measured about seventeen feet in length. I considered it a very large reptile.'—Washington 'Post.'

Could scarcely get up or down without help.

Had a severe pain in the small of the back.

Was treated in the Hotel Dieu, Kingston, but not cured.

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RUSSIAN RULE IN MANCHURIA.

It is not necessary to repeat here the tale of the horrors of Blagovestchensk, but a personal friend of mine is a witness to their reality. On his way to that city while two days' journey down the river he saw floating on the water the corpse of a Chinaman. Then he passed another and another; then two together tied by their pigtails; then more, until as he drew near the city the drowned bodies lay so thickly together that the whole broad sweep of the river was one dark mass of floating dead. Tied together by their pigtails, and many of them horribly mutilated, the dead Chinese in their hundreds, in their thousands, stretched from bank to bank, a moving river of the dead. In the spring of 1901 another friend of mine was travelling in Manchuria. He was accompanied by his Chinese 'comprador.' When they left the railway line and struck across country in carts, the land became suddenly dead, each village as they entered it was deserted. Signs of life, recent life, were there in plenty, loaves of bread in the ovens, pigs in the yards, fires in the houses, but no people, not a sign of man, woman or child. He had come on business, to buy pigs' bristles, and in order to buy it was necessary to find some one to sell, but no one was there. The first day they wondered, the second they consulted, and then the 'comprador' said he had a plan. Would the master stay a long way outside the next village quite hidden, and let him go on alone? The master could and did. The 'comprador' went on by himself. After a while he returned smiling,' and they drove into a populated village in triumph. The explanation was simple, but sufficient. The Russians had occupied Manchuria for a year, and the Chinese were acquainted with their rule. Seeing a white man coming toward the village, they naturally mistook him for a Russian, and fled, man, woman and child, leaving all their earthly possesisons behind them, hoping perhaps that he would be content with loot, and leave life alone.—London 'Daily Chronicle.'

AUSTRIA'S STATE SECRETS.

(From the London 'Telegraph.')

The Austrian imperial archives have been lately conveyed from the Hofburg to the great house built for them adjoining the Foreign Office. They will later on be opened for public inspection, from the most ancient documents down to those of 1840. The room containing the secret archives are of ironwork, each story being completely separated from the next one so that neither fire nor water can penetrate. Hose supplying abundance of water is fixed in every direction, the windows can neither be melted by fire nor destroyed by blows, and the ornamental ironwork before each window can be unlocked in case of emergency.

It is remembered when Napoleon Bonaparte invaded Austria and established himself at Schonbrunn, with what terrible haste the secret archives were carried off to Budapest, to the Ofen stronghold, these being the first things secured when all else was left. Among the iron cases stands a plain brown wooden box, which will not be opened for fifty years.

It contains the letters and papers of the late Crown Prince Rudolph, hurriedly collected at Mayerling on the day of the disaster, and placed in a box bought in the adjoining village.

BOTHERSOME ADIPOSE

HUMOROUS INCONVENIENCES OF BEING TOO FAT.

Dr. Simonton is very keen on advancing in his profession; the healing art has no more zealous devotee. Alas for his ambition, he quite neglected the regimen of the late Mr. Banting, so that when he applied for the post of assistant surgeon on board one of the ships of the United States navy the committee of selection politely rejected him on the ground that he was too stout to get through the hatchways.

Two years since the guardians of Petworth, near Ashford, were obliged to refuse admittance to a female pauper in consequence of her excessive corpulence. Firstly, because they had no clothes large enough to fit her massive person; secondly, because she could not walk upstairs, and by reason of her abnormal avoirdupois the workhouse officials were unable to lift her from the ground.

At the time when an Ohio damsel became engaged to the man of her choice she weighed but 10 stone—a moderate weight that reached the alarming figure of 22 stone. This was too much for her fiance, who promptly cried off, only to find himself sued for breach of promise, the deserted lady declaring that, as her excessive weight—an insuperable bar to other offers— had accumulated during their engagement, her lover had, by unduly prolonging his courtship, been guilty of contributory negligence.

While strolling through a French fair Lablache, the celebrated singer, a man of enormous proportions, was accosted by an irate showman, who, with much indignant gesticulation, inquired what was the use of his exhibiting a 'fat man' when the public could see one much bigger for nothing. It was taking the bread out of an honest man's mouth—that it was! Tickled with the humor of the situation Lablache gave the man a handsome gratuity, and laughingly promised to quit the fair-ground forthwith.

On another occasion, when leaving Covent Garden Theatre after rehearsal, the same singer found that his carriage had not arrived. A fourwheeler was therefore hailed, into which, with some difficulty, Lablache hoisted himself poised on the edge of the smaller seat. To change his position was necessary, but as he rose to do so the floor of the vehicle, constructed only to bear normal weight, gave way with a crash, and the celebrated artist found himself standing in the road. From this awkward position he was, amid the laughter of the onlookers and the objurgations of cabby, extricated with no little difficulty.—London 'Tit-Bits.'

THE BOUNTY OF A BARREN SHORE.

In bygone times it was the practice of the Newfoundland coast folk to appropriate everything they secured, but this lawlessness had to be sternly repressed. Now the unwritten rule is that they get 'half their hand,' or 50 percent, as salvage. In portable and valuable articles, such as silverware, there is still a strong temptation to keep the whole, but the punishment is severe. Champagne, liquors, cabin stores, and the like have also a trick of disappearing, and in the poorest fisher's cottage you will come upon rare china, dainty napery, silverware of price, and wines to tempt an epicure. The salvors are reckless and unthinking, and as they gather in hundreds every man pre-empts what he can. In the rush there is much destroyed. When the 'Herder' was lost in 1882, they burnt whalebone worth $15,000 a ton to have leather costing twenty cents a pound. In the 'Emmeline' wreck of 1900 they trampled crates of costly glassware to get at four cases of French prayer-books valued at twenty-five cents apiece. On one occasion two salvors had got ashore a piano, and were adopting the Solomon-like expedient of sawing it in half, when a surewder chum bought it from them for a bottle of whiskey looted from the captain's cabin. When the 'Grasbrook' went ashore in 1890 every man on the shore provided himself with a German concertina, of which instruments of torture she had a large consignment, and to secure them packages of much more costly freight were thrown overboard. When the 'Orion,' from Baltimore for Copenhagen, struck the back of Cape Race and went to pieces, she had a large consignment of bicycles on board, and they were auctioned in St. John's and disposed of all over the island. The 'Abbeymore's' lading in 1898 included some cases of splendid English rifles for Canada, and these are now to be seen adorning every fisher's cottage along the shore.—P. T. McGrath, in 'McClure's.'

CATS TO KILL PRAIRIE DOGS.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

Reminiscences of Dick Whittington are awakened by the news that Montana is to import cats to rid the land of prairie dogs. To be exact, this is not a state enterprise, but an experiment of the owners of a sheep ranch so large as to partake of a public character. The trouble on this and other ranches is that the prairie dogs eat up the green shoots so fast that there is not enough food left for the sheep. The products of the soil are applied partly to the maintenance of sheep, but chiefly to the sustenance of prairie dogs. The situation is like that of the hen in the old song who

'Used to lay eggs for the three hired men
And some for the weasel, too.'

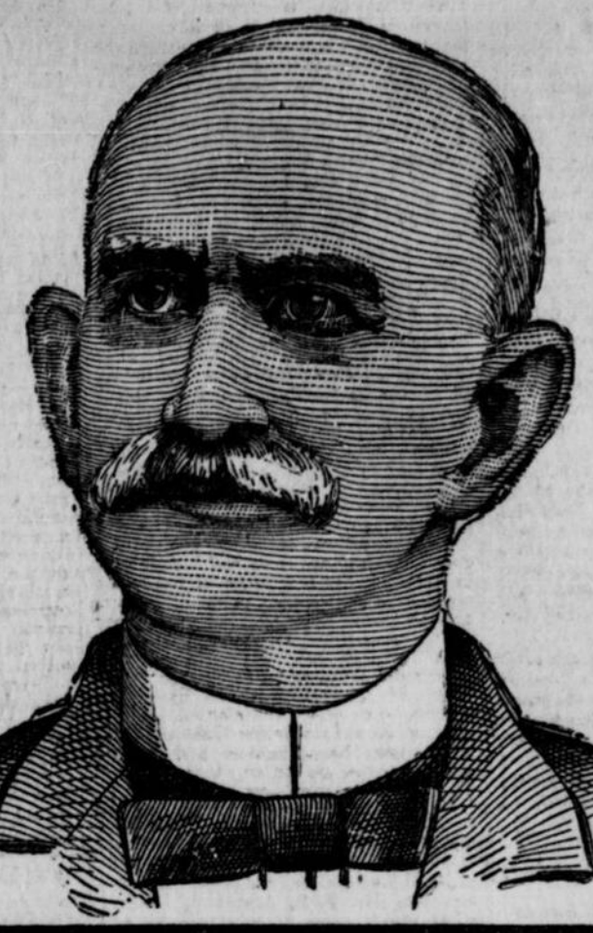
Now it is asserted that cats will pursue and kill prairie dogs. The cats should take a savage delight in settling ancestral scores with creatures which at the least go by the name of dog. Suppose, then, that the cats do what is expected of them and that the prairie dog becomes only a memory. What will become of the cats? Will they die off quietly after their earthly mission is accomplished? Will they continue hungrily to prowl about like city cats in summer without visible means of support? Or will the primeval instinct of the chase become overpowering, either making the range cats cannibals or leading them to prey on other creatures than the proscribed prairie dogs? A western newspaper advances the suggestion that they will eventually, through survival of the fittest, become big enough and fierce enough to make the sheep their quarry. A naturalist has recently described the colonies of wild cats in the Nantucket swamps, descendants of domestic pussies left on the inhospitable island by thoughtless owners after vacation was over and forced to shift for themselves. Cats have a hard time in many respects. The caravan of a hundred now being assembled at St. Paul for the journey to Montana may well have misgivings. If they do not kill off the prairie dogs, they will be, of course, failures and will not deserve good treatment. If, on the other hand, they do kill the prairie dogs, they will have their choice for the future of starvation, cannibalism, or brigandage.

A MONUMENT TO WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

A monument is to be erected in London to the war correspondents of British and colonial papers who lose their lives in the South African war. This will be the first of its kind in the world. Twelve names will be inscribed on it: George Warrrington Steevens, of the 'Daily Mail'; George Alfred Farrand, of the 'Morning Post'; Albert Adams, of the Exchange Telegraph Company; Lamb, of the Melbourne 'Age'; Mitchell, of the 'Standard'; Ernest Parslow, of the 'Daily Chronicle'; H. H. Spooner, of the Sydney 'Evening News'; J. S. Smith, of the Central News; Mary Kingsley, of the 'Morning Post'; I. Slaten Collet, of the 'Daily Mail'; E. D. Scott, of the Manchester 'Courier,' and M. T. Mackenzie, of Reuter's Agency. Five of these were killed in battle. Fever accounts for the rest.

Advertisements.

A Consul General's Letter.



PERRY M. DeLEON.

PE-RU-NA IS THE BEST OF TONICS FOR SUMMER ILLS.

FOR SUMMER COLDS PE-RU-NA IS A PROMPT SPECIFIC.

Mr. Perry M. DeLeon, Consul-General from the United States to Guayaquil, Ecuador, writes:

"I cheerfully join with my friend Congressman Livingston, in recommending Peruna as an effective remedy for catarrh, colds and coughs." Perry M. DeLeon.

THE SECRET.

How Doctors Protect Themselves From Contagious Diseases.

Doctors rarely catch contagious diseases. Almost everybody knows this, but few know how they escape. Many believe that the doctor has some charm or antiseptic which protects him. Dr. Hartman lately made the truth of this matter public, that all might realize its benefit. Contagious diseases are conveyed by minute organisms known as disease germs. These germs find their entrance into the system through the mucous membrane. If the mucous membrane is healthy, they cannot get into the system. If the mucous membrane is affected by catarrh the germs find easy access. Catarrhal secretions furnish exactly the material upon which they thrive and multiply. To get rid of the catarrh and thus preserve the mucous membrane healthy, is the only way to be safe from contagious diseases. This explains why it is that some people catch diseases easier than others.

Every one is exposed just the same. Not every one, however, falls a victim to contagious diseases. A disease germ cannot enter the system through a perfectly healthy mucous membrane. Doctors know this and therefore guard against it. This is all the secret there is about it.

Catarrh of the Stomach Most Common in Summer.

Mr. Virgil Rowelee, Fulton, Oswego, County, N.Y., writes:

'I am a well man. I had stomach trouble for three years, tried several doctors and got no help; then tried your Peruna, and now feel like a new man. Would recommend it to anybody with catarrh of the stomach. I have gained forty pounds and can eat most anything. I cannot say too much for your medicine. People tell me I look like a new man. I tell them that I am, and that it is Peruna that did it. I had doctored with five different doctors, but did not get any help, but when I began to take your Peruna it began to help me. I now feel like a well man.'—Virgil Rowelee.

Mr. D. B. Van Huffle, Highland Park College, 3600 Third street, Des Moines, Iowa, writes:

'For many months I have been annoyed with stomach troubles. I tried all kinds of medicines but they did not do me much good. I heard so much of Peruna that I finally came to the conclusion to try it. I used one bottle and commenced to feel some better. I used two bottles more of it, and felt rid of my stomach trouble. I think it my duty to recommend Peruna to all who are suffering from stomach troubles, and I am sure they will find Peruna an excellent remedy.'—D. B. Van Huffle.

The best cure or preventive known to the medical profession up to date for catarrh in all its conditions is Peruna. During the uncertain weather of springtime it is an unnecessary hazard for any one to neglect to guard himself from taking disease, by taking Peruna. Send for free catarrh book. Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

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

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

MEN IN THE NORTH-WEST.

The Young Men's Christian Association in Winnipeg, Man., is overwhelmed in its efforts to care for the influx of young men who are coming into the city in great numbers. Many of them carry letters of introduction from Associations in Great Britain, and avail themselves of the special attentions shown to them by the Association during the few days they spend in Winnipeg on their way west. The pressure has become so great that the Association has been obliged to set up a tent adjoining the C. P. R. station, with a man in charge to furnish the new arrivals with such information as they may need during their stay in the city and to secure for them rooms (a task in itself owing to the congested condition of the city). The tent is 20 x 30, lighted by electricity, and kept open from 8.30 in the morning until ten or later in the evening. Here are furnished conveniences for writing and stationery free of cost. Hand-baggage is cared for and information is given concerning the exchange of money and how to take care of it, and they are told as well where not to go in the city. Since it has opened, a force of secretaries have been kept extremely busy there. In several cases the tent has been the means of getting young men in line with the helpful influences of the Association as soon as they step from the trains. This touch has meant a great deal to them. The tent will be kept in operation as long as the present rush continues, and it now looks as though that would be the entire summer.

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

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

ROOT CROP SEEDS

(Department of Agriculture Bulletin.)

Every careful stockman recognizes the fact that flush pasture is the ideal feed for keeping all classes of live stock in a hearty thriving condition, but in most parts of this country it is necessary to provide large stores of succulent feed for the long winter months when pastures are not available. The various sorts of roots go a long way toward supplying a cheap and satisfactory substitute for grass, and in consequence many million bushels are grown annually. Large quantities of seed of turnips, swedes, mangels and carrots are used each year on Canadian farms, but the crops produced are frequently disappointing. As a rule our farmers have hitherto been entirely in the dark regarding the sources of supply of such seeds, and the methods of growing them. The seed division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has been investigating these questions, and is able to offer suggestions that cannot fail to be of value to growers of root crops. According to Chief G. H. Clark, of the Seed Division, a few farmers in Canada make a specialty of growing root crop seed, but practically the whole amount of such seed offered in the trade is imported from Europe and is grown in France, Germany and England. A favorable climate and cheap labor have made these countries the seed gardens of the world. A few notes on the way in which seeds are grown there, will help to explain why farmers often fail to get roots showing good type and uniform excellence all over a field.

Turnips, swedes, mangels and carrots are all biennial plants, that is, they store up nourishment in the root during the whole of the first year, and use that store of food for the production of seed during the second and final year of their life. Most of our domesticated plants have been evolved from wild types through years of selection, cultivation and cross-fertilization. The original wild types were usually annuals, producing seed the first year, and there is a tendency among all improved plants to revert rapidly to the old unimproved types whenever they are deprived of that careful attention to selection and cultivation which has brought them up to their present high standing.

Canadian farmers have not fully recognized that the value of root crop seed is far from depending on their vitality alone. It is even more important that they be taken from carefully grown and selected stocks. We seldom see a field of roots that are uniformly true to type and free from abnormal growth of top large necks and ill-shapel prongy roots. This undesirable state of affairs is largely due to the sowing of seeds taken from stocks of a similar quality and character.

The best quality of seed is produced from selected and transplanted roots. Seed of turnips and swedes is produced in quantity in this manner in the north of Scotland. The climate of Scotland, like that of Canada, is such that root crop seeds can only be successfully produced by harvesting the roots before winter and transplanting them the following spring. The bulk of the seed of these crops, which is imported for the Canadian trade, is grown in France and the south of England, where the climate is such that the roots may remain unharvested through the winter and produce seed the following year. Some of the more reliable seed growers in these countries exercise a great deal of care in the production of their stocks. They supply seed from their own selected stocks to small farmers, who grow quantities of seed for them under contract. The best quality of seed offered in the Canadian trade is grown in this way. There is, however, evidence to show that a great deal of the seed of these crops offered in Canada is of much inferior quality. The increased labor required to grow seed from selected and transplanted roots, raises their price above the range of American seed firms. For this the seedsman is not to blame. Our farmers have demanded cheap seeds, without any guarantee as to quality, and the seedsmen have simply tried to meet the demand. A great deal of the root crop seed used in Canada is grown by small, irresponsible European farmers, whose chief object is to obtain a maximum yield of seed, independent of its quality. In the growing of these stocks it is a common practice to sow late in the season after an early crop has been harvested from the land. Young plants thus produced are in many cases not thinned, and do not grow to a reasonable size during the first season. From a crop of this sort a very large amount of top is produced, and a large quantity of seed obtained per acre at a minimum cost.

It would be unreasonable to expect our farmers to grow root crop seeds for the Canadian trade and compete in the matter of price with the seeds produced by the above methods in countries where labor is so cheap and climatic conditions so favorable. Until the consumers of these seeds learn that it pays to use only seed that is taken from selected and transplanted roots, grown in a climate similar to that where the seed is wanted for use, the quantity of home-grown stock offered in the trade will be extremely limited. It therefore appears that growers of root crops will find it to their advantage to purchase only seeds from extra selected stocks, no matter what the price may be, or, better still, grow their own seed from the best and most typical roots raised on their own farms.

AGRICULTURAL GRADUATES

The 'profession' of agriculture is offering many good openings for graduates of the Ontario Agricultural College. They are in increasing demand for educational purposes both in the States and in Canada, and are rapidly being picked up to manage large firms for joint stock companies or land capitalists. The following list of positions, secured by graduates of the O. A. C. this year is in itself a testimony to the efficiency of the work done at the college: —

Mr. A. S. Pipes, who has just finished his third year at the Agricultural College, has gone to Spencer, Indiana, as manager of a large stock farm. He begins with a salary of $720 a year and the usual perquisites. Mr. Pipes is a native of Nova Scotia.

Mr. W. J. Rutherford, who is finishing the four years' course, has been appointed Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry of the Iowa State Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa, in succession to Mr. F. R. Marshall, B.S.A. Mr. Marshall came from Kingston to the Guelph institution, where he took the full course, and after spending two or three years at Ames, has been given charge of one of the largest stock farms in Iowa. Live stock instruction in Iowa has for many years been under the fostering care of Ontario men. Professor John A. Craig was for many years in charge. He was followed by Professor Kennedy, then came Professor Marshall as assistant, and now Assistant Professor Rutherford keeps up the succession. All four are graduates of the Ontario Agricultural College. The salary for the first year is $1,200, with $1,500 for the second.

Mr. A. P. Kitchen, from Bruce County, who graduates this year, goes to Ottawa as assistant to Mr. F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, while Mr. D. T. Elderkin, of the same class comes to the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, as assistant to Mr. A. P. Westervelt, Secretary of the Live Stock Association.

POTATO CULTURE

There is no best method for growing potatoes more than for any other crop, said Mr. C. D. Woods, director of the Maine Experiment Station, to the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture. The following are the general points to be observed in successful potato culture: The soil must be thoroughly prepared and fined. Wherever possible there should be both fall and spring ploughing. The potato crop seems to demand a complete fertilizer for its best growth. Farm manures are best applied broadcast and either ploughed in or worked in with a suitable harrow. For most localities in New England flat culture is to be recommended. If the seed is to be dropped by hand the furrow should be opened with a shovel plough; if the planting is done by machinery it should be set so as to place the seed two to four inches below the surface. The rows should be thirty to thirty-six inches apart and the seed dropped twelve to sixteen inches apart in the row. The light application of commercial fertilizers (500 to 1,000 lbs. to the acre) for starting the crop, will, in most cases, prove remunerative. This should be applied in the drill, care being taken that the fertilizer does not come in contact with the seed.

The seed should be well grown, of medium size, and carefully kept in the dark and in the cold until time for planting. The seed should be soaked for two hours before cutting in a solution of corrosive sublimate or formalin; because of its less poisonous qualities formalin is to be preferred. After being treated the seed should be spread out and carefully dried and not allowed to come in contact with anything that has been used as a receptacle for scabby potatoes. This will prevent inoculating the soil with the fungus which produces scab, but will not kill the fungus already present in the soil. The seeds should be cut into as large pieces as practicable, with not less than two eyes to each piece.

A few days after planting the field should be harrowed with a fine-tooth harrow. This is the beginning of the soil mulch which it is important to keep over the land during the growing season so as to conserve the moisture. Furthermore, this first harrowing will kill the weeds which are beginning to germinate. It sometimes is practicable to harrow a second time before the potatoes are up. After the potatoes are through the ground the horse weeder can be used at once to advantage. A fine-tooth cultivator should be used between the rows throughout the growing season until the vines practically cover the ground. This can ordinarily be used to advantage as frequently as once in ten days, and should always be used after a rain of sufficient amount to compact the surface soil. It will, of course, be necessary to narrow up the cultivator as the vines begin to spread.

JUDGING.

Humanity is prone to judgment without knowledge, and especially is this so where prejudice or bias of mind induces condemnation. By passing unfavorable judgment a man not only does harm to the person or article condemned, but he narrows his own mind and scope of vision by looking at only one side of the question, and thus fostering prejudice. The prejudiced mind is incapable of fair judgment.

It is a common thing for men who are not open minded enough to test the matter, to condemn Herbageum as expensive, but the fair minded man who has tested it before passing judgment always gives a favorable verdict, and when the economical value of Herbageum is fairly considered and proven by actual test to be true, a verdict other than favorable is impossible.

GROOMING THE HORSE

The average stable attendant, to be gentleman's groom or farmer's carter, looks upon grooming as an expenditure of so much labor and perspiration in the interests of appearance, and most owners take the same view. The shining coat is the principal object sought to be attained, but, fortunately for the working horse, this is inseparably associated with the clean skin so essential to the preservation of health and condition in the stabled animal. Grooming has an importance apart from appearances—in fact, it has a distinct bearing on the maintenance of health of the highly-fed working horse kept always under cover. To appreciate properly the importance of grooming, and acquaintance with the structure and functions of the skin and its glands is essential. If we know something of this it is easier to understand how the work and the nature of the food make a difference in the requirements of animals in the matter of grooming, as between the stabled horse and the animal running at grass, for example. The horse that is turned out, living as nearly as may be in a state of nature, takes only the exercise necessary for gathering his food, and, this being of a laxative nature, its debris, and the excretions of the system, are carried off mainly by the action of the bowels and kidneys. On the other hand, work, and especially fast work, enormously increases the secretion of the glands of the skin, and, as the horse that is worked hard must be fed on highly nutritious food, this also causes a large increase in the secretions of the skin. Hence the necessity for assisting nature by artificial means to get rid of these increased secretions, so as to prevent clogging of the pores of the skin and consequent deterioration in health and condition.

Viewed in this light, we understand why the cart-horse, less highly fed and moving at a slow pace, needs less grooming than the carriage horse, the hunter, or the racer. Writing of the functions of the glands of the skin, and their secretions of perspiration and grease, Fitzwygram says that their full development is only produced by hard work, high feeding, and efficient grooming. 'They are then excited to a greater degree of energy than exists or is required in a state of nature. Hence, artificial means, or, in other words, means greater than those supplied by nature, must be put into action by man in order to maintain the health of the skin. The healthy or unhealthy condition of the skin is very readily shown by the appearance of the hair, commonly called the coat. Again, if the skin is not properly cleansed, dirt remains, not merely in the coat, as many think, but in the system.'

The idea that sick horses and horses that are resting do not need grooming because no one sees them is a mistake, and it should always be kept in mind that the object with which horses are generally groomed—for the sake of appearance—is merely one of the subsidiary uses of the operation, and that the principal objects should be removed from the skin of those particles of dried perspiration, dust and dirt which would otherwise impede and clog the free action of the sweat and oil glands, and also removal of the scurf or worn out cells that are no longer required on the surface of the skin, and would, especially when cemented together by perspiration, add to the obstruction of the glands. As the glossiness of the coat, which all horsemen love to see, is partly due to the absence of dirt and skin debris among the hair, partly to the mechanical friction in polishing the coat, and, still more, to the increased secretion produced from the oil glands of the skin by this friction, it follows that different tools are necessary for the proper performance of the work. —London 'Farm and Home.'

CLOVER ON SANDY LAND

A Michigan subscriber kindly writes us how he succeeds in growing clover on sandy land, says the 'Prairie Farmer.' The soil is very sandy in that part of Michigan, with no clay hard-pan under it. Unless one can grow clover on such soil it is hard to keep up the fertility. Our friend writes that he has no difficulty at all in getting good crops of clover, says 'Practical Farmer.' He sows on corn stubble without any nurse crop. He goes over the land twice with a spring-tooth harrow, when it gets dry enough to work nicely in the spring. Then the clover seed is put on with a seeder and covered with a fine-tooth harrow. When the weeds get well started, along in June, he mows them off and leaves them on the field, of course being careful not to bunch them up so any clover plants will be smothered. This is the whole story in a few words; but it is a story of great value to farmers living on sandy land or where it is difficult to get a good stand of clover on account of a lack of rain. It is substantially what the writer has advised at institutes all over the state of Minnesota, where there is difficulty in making clover grow. Some of the soil is sandy; some prairie. The plan is equally good for both kinds. Lack of moisture is one great trouble there. The crop starts and then is injured by dry weather before it gets rooted deeply enough to reach permanent moisture. Now, how does sowing on corn stubble help the matter? Well, one makes a nice seed bed on the surface two or three inches deep and puts the seeds in it. They sprout and the roots start downward. Almost at once they get into solid earth, the lower part of the soil that was turned over for corn. In this solid ground capillary action can take place. Water is creeping up slowly from below as long as any is left. Water will rise through this solid soil. Supposing you sow on sandy, or prairie, soil that was ploughed and left rather loose to the depth of the furrow. The plants start; then a dry, windy time comes. The moisture dries out of the loose soil down under the roots and around them. Then they die. When the seed is within an inch or so of solid ground such a result can hardly take place. The roots will get into the solid ground and find moisture. It will be well to add that on sandy and loose prairie soils the seed should be put down about two inches deep, some say even deeper than that. And it should be harrowed over once as soon as dry enough to work in the spring, to check the evaporation of water. Then later, put on the rest of the tillage. Make the surface very fine and nice. Mr. Wade sows no nurse crop and mows off the weeds when they get well started, say, about eight or ten inches high. This is a great point on land where there is a lack of moisture, or in dry regions, and also where the soil is not very rich. A nurse crop takes plant food and water out of the soil, just what the young clover plants need. If there is enough for grain crop and clover, too, all right. Often there is not. Then the clover has a better chance sown alone, provided one does not let the weeds grow. In round numbers it takes from three hundred to five hundred tons of water out of the soil to grow a ton of dried oats, or wheat (grain and straw together), or weeds. In a dry section, or a dry soil, clover needs this water. Leaving out the so-called nurse crop and mowing off the weeds early in their growth saves it for the clover. It does more. The clippings of the weeds make a fine mulch on the surface, which tends to check the evaporation of water from the soil. It also increases the available fertility somewhat. In a slight degree it is following out nature's way of increasing fertility. Grass grows up and dies down. Leaves fall from the trees. Thus nature slowly made prairie and upland fertile, saving the moisture at the same time with the mulch. These principles are as old as the hills, but in our haste we sometimes lose sight of them. Sometimes it might be best to mow the weeds off twice, clipping the clover a little also. It will tend to increase its root growth. In some parts of the north it is not too late to sow clover alone now. And these same principles can be applied in other ways. If you sowed clover seed with oats this spring, mowing them as soon as they head, for hay, will save water for the clover, and perhaps save a seeding that otherwise would fail. If clover was sown on your rye, or winter wheat, don't let weeds grow up in the stubble. This is a point I was always very particular about. If the weather is dry in July and August this year many thousands of acres of young clover will fail simply because a heavy crop of weeds is allowed to grow up and take the plant food and water. Many people, however now mow their stubbles. Study over these matters, my good friends. Profits in farming do not come from hit or miss work, as a rule. Learn the very best ways; then do them, and promptly on time. If other methods fail this year, perhaps it will be best to arrange to sow clover alone on corn stubble next spring.

POWER SPRAYERS

Mr. W. A. Mackinnon, chief of the fruit division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, recently attended the large meeting held at South Onondaga, N.Y., in the Hitchings orchard, which has become quite famous on account of the unusual methods of management prevailing there. About three hundred people were present at the meeting, to witness the spraying demonstrations, to examine the orchard, and to study the system of cultivation which has made it such a success. The consensus of opinion among these practical orchardists was that power spraying was the only method suitable for large orchards, and that while individual fruit growers with small orchards might not find it profitable to purchase power outfits, yet by combining in the purchase and operation of the sprayer they could spray all their orchards much more economically than they could do it by hand. In Delaware a few orchardists started to use gasolene as a power, with the idea that one outfit would be sufficient for several farms, but they have such large orchards that they have found it profitable to purchase a power outfit for each. Fruit growers from that state seem to be delighted with the new method. When told that the Dominion Fruit Division was giving orchard demonstrations to show our farmers the value of power sprayers, they were lavish in their complimentary references to the practical educational methods of the Dominion department. It is quite practicable for a group of farmers owning 3,000 or 4,000 trees among them to co-operate so as to have all their spraying done with a power outfit costing from $250 to $300.

MILK AND BUTTER RECORDS

Some are disposed to question the practical bearing of large records. These records are the milestones that mark the pathway and show the breeder when and how fast he is making progress. The establishment of a new world's record pushes one notch farther forward the goal of the progressive breeder. In the past, and it will doubtless be the same in the future a world's record was a temporary thing. It matters not that at the time the limit of possibility has been apparently reached, it is but a question of time when the skill and ingenuity of man will produce an individual capable of a still better performance. The efforts of our breeders of dairy cattle have been rewarded with many magnificent milkers, and the world's record has been mounting gradually upward. The 'Holstein Register' for April announces that it has recently been moved up another notch by the performance of 'Sadie Vale Concordia.' We quote therefrom as follows:

'The "thirty-pounds-of-butter-a-week cow" has arrived. She is "Sadie Vale Concordia," a Holstein-Friesian' pure-blood. Now the two-minute trotter, the egg-a-day hen, and the 2,000-pound hog are awaited and expected. "Sadie Vale Concordia" now holds the seven-day record as butter maker, and the record will be accepted the world over, because it is not a private record, but is a record made under the vigilant supervision of a representative of Cornell University. Last year the Holstein-Friesian cow "Mercedes Julip's Pietertje," then owned in Minnesota, and now owned by the owners of the new champion, "Sadie Vale Concordia," made a new world's butter record for a week under the care of representatives of the Minnesota Experiment Station.'

The recent death of 'Lilith Pauline de Kol' took from the ranks a cow that was at one time credited with the best record. Her record was twenty-eight pounds 3.8 ounces of butter in seven consecutive days. This was made from 653.4 pounds of milk at the age of four years and three months. In thirty-five consecutive days she produced 3,248.7 pounds of milk that yielded 127 pounds 9.8 ounces of butter. The record recently made by 'Sadie Vale Concordia' is 694.3 pounds of milk, making thirty pounds 10.2 ounces of butter in seven days and 2,565.6 pounds of milk, yielding 115 pounds 6.5 ounces of butter in twenty-eight consecutive days. Valuable as these records are, they could be rendered of inmitely greater value if they could be made to cover longer periods. What a cow may be made to do for seven or thirty days under stress of the most intensive feeding is not a true measure of her abilities, or of what may be expected of her at the end of a year. Many cows milk very heavily for a short time after calving, and then shrink rapidly. Ability to maintain the flow is of equal importance with the size thereof. The fable of the hare and the tortoise could hardly be more applicable than in this instance. We have known cows in a certain herd that when fresh would start off in the race, one very moderately and the other at almost double the rate, but at the end of the year the modest, steady-going one would be far ahead in point of yield.

CELERY IN THE GARDEN

For years the writer has grown an abundance of celery inside of the garden patch, and any one having a low place where the water runs for a short time after it rains can raise all he can eat of this healthy, toothsome stalk, says a writer in the 'Dakota Farmer.' Sow the seed in boxes or hot-beds the same time tomatoes are sown. Cover lightly and keep wet until the plants are up. Use early self-bleaching and some large, late sort. The self-bleaching is best for fall use, but will not keep well. As soon as plants are large enough to handle, transplant to one inch apart each way. About June 20 set in the garden, cutting off most of the leaves. Set in rows six feet apart and six inches apart in rows. Cultivate once a week with a fivetooth cultivator until plants are well grown. About Sept. 15 bank up as high as possible, taking care to hold the stalks up close together. Then fill the ditch with fine manure if it needs more banking. Later on, set up boards on each side and dig about Nov. 1. Be careful to leave some earth on the roots. Set in small boxes about like soap boxes. Put one inch of earth in the bottom and pack in closely as possible, taking care that the roots rest on the bottom of the cellar, and pour in four quarts of water every two weeks, or when it seems to wilt. Use a funnel for this purpose so as not to wet the stalks. The greenest should be placed together, and will keep best and bleach in the cellar so it will be fine later on.

THE ANNUAL GROWTH OF TREES.

In planting trees for forestry purposes, it is well to consider the average annual growth which they make. The majority of trees will have room to develop into good timber if allowed to stand 16 by 16 feet, or 170 to the acre. The Catalpa speciosa, which increases one inch in thickness every year, if reasonably cared for, will by the end of twenty-four years measure 24 inches in diameter, with a uniform taper to the top. Such a tree would contain 150 feet of lumber, or about 25,000 feet to the acre. They may be set 8 feet apart each way.

Careful measurements made by John F. Brown, of Illinois, during the last thirty years, and observations in nearly all parts of the United States, show that young and thrifty trees develop very rapidly. Many species enlarge their trunk diameter one inch per year up to the twentieth year. After this, owing to the exhaustion of plant food within reach, the growth is somewhat diminished. The following figures, showing the average annual increase in girth in inches after planting, were published by him in a recent issue of 'Aboriculture':

Ash 2.8, birch 4.4, buckeye 2.1, chestnut 2.9, catalpa 3.4, cottonwood, 5, American elm 3.2, hemlock 1.7, hickory 2.4, honey locust 3, Kentucky coffee 2.6, larch 3, locust 4, Lombardy poplar 5.5, linden 3.3, white maple 5.8, Norway maple 2, sugar maple 2.1, mulberry 4, red oak 3.3, black oak 2.3, burr oak 2.5, willow oak 2.5, white pine 2.2, sweet gum 2.6, sycamore 3.9, Norway spruce 2.4, tulip tree 2.7, weeping willow 7, wild cherry 1.8.—'New England Homstead.'

HOW FARM BELLS ARE MADE.

Cow bells that chime on the Western plains, sheep bells that tinkle on the big American sheep ranches, bells for grazing horses and mules and, according to 'Popular Mechanics,' all kinds of bells for the farm and ranch are made in one factory, which stands on a hillside street in a little town in Connecticut.

The metal for the bells is received at the factory in large, flat sheets of thin iron direct from the rolling mill, and is passed under a steam-driven cutter, which turns out the properly shaped pieces like patterns for a double-bladed axe. Then a ring for a clapper is fastened into the centre of each piece, and it is spanned with a little iron strap for a handle. Finally the piece is bent down into the familiar bell shape, and its sides riveted together on the anvil.

The bell is now in shape, but it still lacks tone and color. These are gained by a coating of brass and a bath in a fiery furnace. In nests of four or five the bells, ranging in size from the little three-inch sheep bells to the seven-inch cow bells, are placed, with a mixture of charcoal and brass filings between them, in plumbago crucibles, the lids of which are held in place by a plastering of wet clay. These are then immersed in the fire. Within the crucible the brass spreads itself in a thin coating over the imprisoned bells, and the bell obtains its clear note. All that needs be done afterward is to burnish the bells, which is done by throwing them, with a few leather scraps, into a big revolving cylinder, in which they polish themselves

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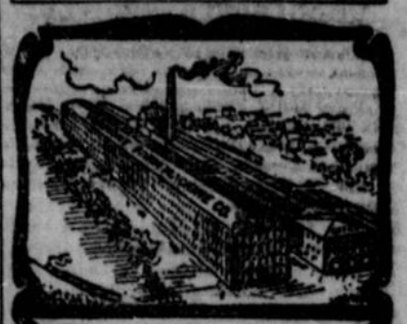

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CROPS IN QUEBEC.

There is positive danger of a crop failure in the Eastern Townships owing to the lack of rain, says the Sherbrooke 'Record.' Reports from all sections tell of the same discouraging conditions.

Farmers found the soil in an excellent condition early in the spring and made preparations for rich crops, but early in May discouraging conditions confronted them. Practically no rain has fallen since April 15, even the winds became unusually dry. The temperature has fluctuated between two extremes, fresh sprouts being killed either by the cold at night or intense heat of the day. Finally the ground became so dry that the planting of corn especially has been deferred by many farmers, and where seeding was done early the growth has been badly retarded.

To make matters worse, on the nights of May 22 and May 23 severe frosts occurred. A Megantic correspondent says that ice formed on still water. Reports from all directions tell of serious damage to young plants, particularly in gardens, and it is feared that the apple crop has been ruined. Again last night a slight frost occurred. Reports thus far received do not indicate that it was as severe as those of last week.

The dry spell is seriously affecting the dairy industry. The grass in pastures is not growing and cows can scarcely obtain enough to keep them. The flow of milk is below the usual at this season of the year. In the fields the grass is not advancing and a light hay crop must certainly result. Grain, under the heat of the sun, is turning yellow, and if the present conditions continue will practically be burned up in the parched soil where it finds no nourishment.

Compton township had a heavy shower last Tuesday, which did much good.

THE DRY WEATHER

Kingston, Ont., June 4.—The farmers are alarmed at the dry weather. Their crops are dying for lack of moisture, pastures are burned over and cattle are now eating in the meadows. Hay will be a short crop. The stock, too, is thirsty, for wells are drying up. Farmers are drawing water or else driving cattle to river or canal to refresh themselves. The city this morning is filled with pungent smoke from bush fires. It has been driven on by a north-east breeze.

A CANADIAN'S SUCCESS.

Mr. W. A. Paterson, a merchant and manufacturer of Flint, Michigan, has just been honored by the leading men of Flint, Mich., with a banquet that was held in the Assembly Hall of the Dryden, on May 26. Mr. Paterson, who is a Canadian, originally a resident of Fergus, Ont., is building a new business block in Flint, which he named the 'Inglis Block,' after his mother. The foundation stone had been laid during the afternoon by his granddaughter, two years old, Mary Hubbard, and the Rev. Charles A. Lippincott read original verses written to the Inglis block by Mr. J. I. Paterson, brother of the owner of the buildings. Just a year previously Mr. Paterson had laid the foundation of the new Dryden block, also six stories in height. Mr. Paterson was warmly congratulated on his great success, sentiments his Canadian friends will re-echo heartily.

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.

VERSES WANTED.

A.M.R.—Can any reader tell me what the following lines are from and supply the missing verses, if any:

Tell Him about the heartache,
And tell Him the longings, too;
And tell Him the baffled purpose
When you scarce knew what to do.
Then, leaving all your burdens
With the One divine and strong,
Forget that you carried a burden
And carry away a song.

INVESTORS' PERIODICALS.

Newfoundlander.—Please mention half a dozen periodicals published in the United States or Canada in the interests of investors. Ans.—In Montreal, 'The Insurance and Finance Chronicle,' and 'The Shareholder'; in New York, 'Financial Record and Investors' Manual,' 'Commercial and Financial World,' 'The Financier,' 'Wall Street Journal' and 'Evening Post'; in Boston, 'The United States Investor'; and in Chicago, 'The Financial Review' and 'The National Investor.'

NEWSTEAD ABBEY.

Blue Nose.—Please tell me something about Newstead Abbey. Ans.—Newstead Abbey, ten miles from Nottingham, on the border of Sherwood Forest, was founded for Augustinian canons by Henry II. in atonement for Becket's murder (1170), and in 1540, after the dissolution, the abbey was given to 'Sir John Byron the Little, with the great beard.' Among his descendants was the poet Byron, who made the half ruinous old place his home in 1808, but sold it in 1818, since which time about £100,000 has been spent on its restoration. For a full account see Washington Irving's 'Abbotsford and Newstead.'

MIDAS.

Ignorant Reader.—Who was Midas? Ans.—Midas is one of the half-legendary heroes. He is said to have been one of the ancient Phrygian kings, who for his kindness to Silenus, was promised by Dionysus whatever he should ask, and in his folly he asked that everything he touched should become gold; but as the very food he tasted was at once turned into gold he was fain to implore the god to take back his fatal gift. He was told to bathe in the source of the Pactolus and from that day to this (says the story) its sands have yielded grains of gold. Once when Apollo and Pan were engaged in a musical competition he gave the palm to Pan, whereupon Apollo changed his ears into those of an ass. He concealed his deformity under his Phrygian cap, but could not hide it from his barber, who felt so heavily the burden of a secret he dared not reveal that he dug a hole in the ground and whispered into it, 'King Midas has ass's ears.' He filled up the hole and his heart was lightened, but out of the ground sprang up a reed that ever after whispered the shameful secret to the breeze.

TO MAKE BOOTS WATERPROOF.

Farmer's Son.—How can I make leather boots waterproof without injuring them? Ans.—The following method recently published in an exchange was strongly recommended: Heat in an iron vessel either ash oil, castor oil or tallow to about 250 degrees Fahrenheit. Then add vulcanized or raw India rubber, about one-fifth of the weight of the oil, cut into small pieces. Stir gradually with a wooden spoon until the rubber is completely dissolved in the oil. Add a small amount of printers' ink to give it the right color. Pour it into an earthen receptacle and leave it to cool. One or two applications of this dressing are sufficient to render a pair of boots thoroughly waterproof for the season; and they will take on a 'shine' more easily afterward than before.

SWIMMING.

Subscriber.—How much assistance to a man swimming across the St. Lawrence should a fair wind be? Ans.—The top of a wave moves with the wind, but the bottom moves the other way, so that the water really moves back and forth, up and down, with a circular motion. When the waves are really large, a swimmer will be thrown forward when he is on the crest of a wave, further than he will be drawn back when in the trough, so that the waves will be some help. On the other hand, it is a good deal easier to swim in smooth water than in rough. Except by making waves, the wind would not be of any appreciable help to a swimmer.

NUMISMATIC.

J.H.Y., Erin, Ont.—What is the value of a silver coin, size of a fifty cent piece; obv., head of Queen Victoria, 'Victoria Queen'; rev., 'Straits Settlements,' 50 cents 1898.' Ans.—As the currency of the Straits Settlements was under a silver standard, and as the coins are quite common, the piece described is worth little more than twenty-five cents.

W.P., Morrisburg.—What penny of the Bank of Montreal is so valuable? Can you tell me where I can find one? Ans.—The pennies dated 1838 and 1839, showing both the front and side views of the Bank are equally rare. Write to John Dow, 513 Cadieux street, Montreal, asking him to secure one for you, but you will have to pay from twenty to twenty-five dollars for it.

W.C.N.—I have the London 'Gazette' dated Feb. 15, 1684, containing principally news of the death of Charles II., and the accession of James VII., is it rare or valuable? It is in good preservation. Ans.—Likely your newspaper is a reprint, in which case it is worth very little. If genuine it is valuable. Show it at the Chateau de Ramesay for verification.

T.F., Woodbridge, Ont.—What is the value of the following United States stamps: (1) Profile of Washington, two cents, brown; (2) similar profile, two cents, green; (3) a five-cent, blue; whose portrait is it? (4) A Canadian stamp, larger than the common issue? Ans.—Nos 1 and 2. These are quoted at one cent each in dealers' catalogues, from which price they usually allow a commission of fifty percent; (3) quoted at three cents, worth from one to two; a portrait of Garfield; (4) you do not give the denomination or color; if five cent green it is quoted at one cent, but there are rare varieties of all these that are worth much more. These rarities are so slight that they can only be distinguished by advanced collectors.

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

A FIVE-YEARS' LEASE.

H.B., Aylmer, Ont.—I rented a farm of V. W. for five years; can I leave at four? 2. What notice would I have to give? 3. Would V. W. have to be willing to let me off? Ans.—1. No. At least not without V. W.'s consent. 2. It is not a case for notice. 3. Yes.

GUARDIANSHIP.

U., Assa.—A's wife dies, and he put his two-year-old girl in charge of B for $70 a year. B keeps the child for three years, but received only one year's payment, and then by written agreement hands over the custodianship to C on the same condition. Recently A died penniless and without a will. Who is the rightful guardian of the little girl? Is it the grandfather, who is desirous to have her, or is it B, who is grand-uncle, and now claims to be sole guardian. C kept her for the last three years without receiving any payment. Is he justified in keeping her until his claim is paid, or until some compensation is given him? Ans.—An application to the proper court would be necessary in order to determine who is legally entitled to the custody of the child. It is the child's interest that must be considered, rather than that of her relatives.

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.]

VARICOSE VEINS.

Buttonville.—A woman, fifty-four years of age, has had little lumps on the veins of the legs, so that the leg is greatly swollen. Ans.—You are most likely suffering from varicose veins. The best thing to do for them is, if possible, to rest for about a month. By this I mean rest in a reclining position on a sofa, and of course avoiding walking. If you cannot do this, the next best thing is to bandage the limbs carefully from the ankles to the knees with a flannel bandage three inches wide, or even better, get an elastic bandage or elastic stocking. Besides this, you should rest as much as possible during the day, and keep the limbs elevated on a chair. You will have to be specially careful that you do not irritate the limb, or abrade the skin, or you may develop troublesome ulcers. Should such form, at the first intimation you will have to lie up.

CATARRH.

'Susan' is a young man aged twenty-seven. At present is engaged in hard study preparing for examinations. During the summer months is in the country. Is greatly distressed by an almost constant discharge from the nose, and occasionally from the throat. The discharge is not offensive. Has noticed that he is better in the country than when engaged in study. **'Elizabeth'** is a girl of twenty, who has for the last five years been distressed by a full feeling in the head with a very offensive discharge from the nose. Is in good health otherwise. Ans.—There is no home cure for catarrh that is at all likely to be satisfactory. It often depends upon a diseased condition of the mucous membrane of the nose, and throat, or on enlargements of the various bones, necessitating local applications that can only be made by a doctor. In all troublesome cases it is well to consult a specialist. Of course, much can be done to alleviate the condition. You should be careful to preserve the health in as good and robust a state as possible. Bathe the head, neck and throat, night and morning, with cold water, as well as the front of the chest. Have all sleeping rooms as well ventilated as possible, and avoid sitting in crowded assemblies. You had better get a spray-atomizer and spray the throat and nose three or four times a day. In spraying the nostrils, incline the head backwards, so that the fluid flows back into the throat. As a lotion use one of Seller's tablets dissolved in a cupful of water.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J.M.Y. asks the following questions: 1, What is the proper way to take Epsom salts, and when? 2. Should a person with a weak stomach eat two kinds of fruit at a meal? 3. Would a mixture of castor oil or vaseline, with liquor or water, be of use as a dressing for the hair, once or twice a week, when the hair is dry, or would it tend to cause the hair to become grey prematurely? 4. Should a person who is dull of hearing ever wet the hair? Ans.—The best time to take Epsom salts is in the morning before breakfast, as they then act more quickly. The dose will differ according as you are easily moved or not. Some take as much as a tablespoonful. It is advised not to dilute them too much because when concentrated they act more quickly, and the dose is not so nauseous as a long drink. Salts should not be taken for a long time, every day, except when ordered by a doctor, as they deplete the system, and may cause weakness. As to eating fruit, much must depend on individual taste and habit. In general terms, any person with a weak stomach, would be badly advised who overloaded the stomach with any kind of food. Under ordinary circumstances one fruit at dinner is enough. As an application for the hair, those you mention cannot be said to promote greyness. Castor oil with a little spirit is often used as a dressing; vaseline would not be nearly so good. There is nothing in the statement that a person who is hard of hearing should not wet the head. The prohibition probably was uttered in connection with bathing. It is never wise to allow water to enter the ears as this may do harm, but if this be avoided, wetting the head is all right.

VETERINARY.

(Conducted by M. C. Baker, D. V. S.)

THRUSH.

Enquirer.—1. What will cure thrush in a horse's foot? 2. What will grow a new frog when it has rotted away? Ans.—1. As a rule, thrush is due to filth, allowing a horse to stand in a dirty stable, and never cleaning his feet. Treatment, remove all the diseased frog very carefully with a shoeing knife, then apply once daily a little calomel, and to retain the dressing, press in a small plug of tow or oakum. 2. If the frog is badly wasted, it may be necessary to slightly lower the bars on each side of the commissures to allow the frog room to grow. After the thrush is dried up, dress the frogs with pine tar to promote a new growth. Be sure and keep the feet clean.

COW WITHOUT A TAIL.

R.M.—Last fall one of our best milch cows lost her tail completely. What would you advise us to do with her? Would it not be cruel to keep her during the fly season? Ans.—It will be undoubtedly cruel to let the cow out when the flies are bad, unless you provide her fly net. A light blanket, made of burlap or light racking, will protect her from the flies, and I think could be easily kept in place, unless she is pastured in the bush. A light daily spraying with soap suds in which a small quantity of coal oil is mixed, sometimes keeps off the flies. If the fly net or blanket do not work, try the spray. A small cupful of oil to the bucket of suds will be a good proportion. There is always the alternative of keeping her in a darkened fly-proof airy stable, but this is troublesome and expensive.

DISEASED JAW IN A CAT.

E.A.L.—A valuable cat apparently has a diseased jaw; her face, under eye, keeps swelling up and bleeds when it breaks through the skin and out of the eye, followed by matter through the skin and little out of that side of nose. She caught cold about three months ago and the teeth ulcerated. We had them removed, but the jaw still bleeds and festers. I have helped it with myrrh. Can you tell me if she can be cured? Ans.—The only remedy is the removal of all diseased bone; establish a good drainage and dress with some antiseptic. I would advise either to have her operated upon or to have her chloroformed, as it is highly objectionable and may even be dangerous to have an animal about the house with a chronic discharge of pus and blood.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

STANDARD DEFINITIONS ESTABLISHED—BAD BOXES.

Some sixty creamery men, cheese makers, buyers and exporters of dairy produce, met in the council room of the Montreal Board of Trade on Tuesday to establish standard definitions for butter and cheese.

Professor Ruddick presided owing to Professor Robertson's illness. After explaining the need for such standards, he called on Mr. Lawrence, of the Eastern Townships Dairymen's Association, for his views.

Mr. Lawrence explained the loss to which butter and cheese makers were put by the lack of good definitions. The '3 percent of salt' allowed in butter was indefinite, as salt added at different stages produced very different effects. He recommended standard samples of salted water, by comparison with which the saltiness of butter could be easily determined. These, as well as sample cards for the colors of butter, were successfully used in his own factory.

Mr. A. A. Ayer, on behalf of the Produce Merchants' Association, explained that '3 percent salt' meant that the 3 percent of salt was added after the butter was worked thoroughly dry. This gave a distinctive taste of salt, as required. The color did not matter much, so long as it was light.

BAD PACKING.

A most important thing, Mr. Ayer said, was the packing of butter. Many creameries made good butter, but few packed it properly. He showed a number of boxes, and declared them all unsatisfactory; the wood was too thin, the sides not properly fastened together, and the cover hooks not good enough. The paraffining was also bad. The boxes should be ⅝ inch thick, free from knots, and nailed instead of dovetailed. Heavy parchment should be used to give good appearance, and should be chemically treated to prevent mould. Also, to keep the boxes clean, they should be put in coarse bags before shipping. These bags only cost a few cents, and would be returned from the warehouse. In reply to questions from Mr. H. A. Hodgson, Mr. Ayer said that mould-proof parchment paper could be obtained, but other parchment should be soaked in brine, and then allowed to drip till almost dry, before packing.

Mr. H. S. Foster thought that buyers could effect a great reform by discriminating in price in favor of well packed butter.

Mr. Byers, of Vankleek Hill, said it would be easy to get spruce big enough for good boxes, and Mr. Ayer said that much Argentine butter was shipped to England in boxes made of Canadian wood.

Mr. Dalrymple made the following suggestions on butter packing:

Fodder butter should be salted 4 percent, clean made, straw color, fresh or new-made, not kept till stale before shipping, but should be in consumers' hands ten to fifteen days after it is made. Neat and clean 30 lb. tubs and 56 lb. boxes only should be used, as the appearance adds much to the value of butter. It will be well to bear in mind that the home trade have got to know the value of the 56 lb. boxes, finding the same more profitable, enabling the retailer to cut his butter much more neatly.

Gathered cream butter or western Ontario should be shipped often, and given to the consumer when fresh; three or four days makes a great difference to the quality. Parchment paper should be the best, and free from any inclination to mould. Grading of butter is not desirable, as what is No. 1 to-day will be No. 2 next week.

Mr. Lawrence pointed out the completeness of the New York system of scoring butter as to class and grade, and thought that something of the kind should be adopted here. Mr. Ayer replied that this had been considered, but conditions here were entirely different, as butter here was made, not for immediate consumption as in New York, and the grade might vary a good deal before it was eaten.

The following definition of 'finest' butter, approved by the Montreal Produce Merchants' Association was adopted, on the motion of Mr. McKergow, seconded by Mr. H. A. Hodgson:

Finest creamery butter shall be butter made in a creamery under the system known as the centrifugal or separator process; flavor, sweet, clean and fresh; body, good and uniform and not loose made or watery; must contain less than 16 percent moisture to conform to the law in England; with proper care none of our Canadian butter should contain more than 13 percent moisture; color, even and uniform; should be straw colored or pale, but not white or lardy; salt, must not be over three percent unless by special arrangement; boxes must be strong, well made, of well seasoned wood, properly paraffined; of the uniform capacity of 56 lbs., clean and in good condition for shiping. When hooks are used, four hooks in each box. Tubs must be strong, neat, and of uniform size. Pure vegetable parchment paper of not less than forty pounds to the ream must be used for lining all packages.

CHEESE.

The meeting then proceeded to cheese. Mr. Ballantyne said that the most important thing about cheese was the flavor. The bad flavors, that grow worse and worse as the cheese gets older, are due to bacteria, which flourish in warm and damp places. The way to prevent this was curing in cool places. Cheese should be turned in the press and the top trimmed; gang presses should be used; cheese should not be too large, a 14-inch hoop being big enough. Boxes were getting worse each year; they were made of thin wood that broke in transit, or green wood that rotted the cheese. No fancy boxes were needed, but good, stout ones of the present type, ¼ inch thick. The tops should not be nailed on. Makers should weigh their curds, so as to get cheese of an even size.

Prof. Ruddick said he had used thicker boxes with very good results. They cost 2 cents each more than the ordinary kind.

Mr. A. J. Hodgson emphasized the necessity for good boxes. Thousands of cheese were landed in England without a vestige of a box on them, and this naturally made them hard to sell. He spoke against the shipping of cheese green. It should be at the very least a week old, and for preference eight or ten days.

The following definition of finest cheese was adopted, on motion of Mr. Ballantyne, seconded by Mr. A. J. Hodgson.: Flavor, clean and pure; body, close, good and well cured; texture, silky, solid and meaty; color, good and uniform; finish, of good shape and fairly uniform in size, neat in finish, with good rinds and clean surfaces; boxes, must be strong and close fitting.

In the discussion on the motion, Mr. Hodge spoke against shipping cheese too high for the boxes.

Mr. Puhlow, Ontario Government dairy instructor, said that these requirements were practically the same as those in the instructions to government inspectors. He asked the buyers to complain to factorymen whenever the cheese was bad, as the passing of imperfect cheese as 'finest' did not encourage reforms.

Acid in cheese was usually due to imperfect cooking in the whey, which was due to a desire to cure the cheese quickly; cheese cured in less than a week retained too much acid, bleached in color, and got a bad taste.

Mr. Bourbon, Mr. Ball and Mr. Leclaire also spoke, and finally the definition was adopted.

PRESERVATIVE.

Mr. A. A. Ayer moved, seconded by Mr. H. A. Hodgson, 'That this meeting recommend the use of at least a quarter of a pound and not more than a half pound to 100 lbs. of butter, of the best preservative, especially prepared for use in butter, and that the preservative should be thoroughly mixed with the butter.' This motion was passed.

The meeting then adjourned with votes of thanks to the Government and Prof. Ruddick.

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.'

'How glad we are when the whirl is ended
For the toil of pleasure is more than its fun,
And what is it all, when all is done
But a rocket that has ascended.'

The stranger leaned upon the fence with a big green watering can in his hand. He was trying to keep alive a few cabbage and tomato plants in his little garden, all the time declaring that it was 'No use watering, and did more harm than good.' He mopped his brow, and threw me a bit of moralizing that was very amusing.

'Why can't women be serious?' he said. 'I have been reading in my St. John newspaper about a gathering of your clever women lately, and the reports are all about Mrs. So and So's tea, and Mrs. Somebody else's luncheon, and very short paragraphs about any work done.'

'That's the fault of the reporter,' I answered, severely: 'he (it generally is a man) probably wrote about what interested him most, and catered to his appetite.'

'No doubt,' he assented, 'but if the work impressed him as much as the play, he would be constrained to publish the one as well as the other. Now, when men get up a convention they may possibly have one big dinner at the end of the sessions, but the time is given up to business. You women are so frivolous.'

(The stranger sometimes tramps heavily where angels dare not tread).

'I don't believe there's much difference,' I ventured to remark, 'if you count the cigars against the tea, only women are straightforward, and their teas are in the daytime and known; they do not sit up late at night at smoking parties, as they are called, that are some men's recreation after business hours so often.'

He seemed to meditate a minute, and then said: 'I remember once reading of some ladies who met at a house to organize a reading club, and just as they were about to begin some Paris hats came in, and the time was all taken up trying them on, till it was time for tea to be brought in. Then they had to leave, but it had been a 'lovely time.'

Before the last sentence was finished, he was on his way to the pump, and it is always useless to argue with a man who is wise in his own conceit.

The truth is that women are only just awaking to a knowledge of their powers and privileges, after centuries of oppression, and it is marvellous the influence for good that the awaking has brought to the world.

There are cases where a woman is best at home, and can do more good by her influence in the family circle, teaching her sons and daughters to become good citizens, but there are many others who are free to lend a helping hand in this great cause.

For, if in 'a multitude of counsellors there is wisdom,' it is well that they should meet, and uphold each the other in the grand work that must be done for God and humanity.

THE GARDEN'S RHAPSODY.

The concerts of May are over; it is June, and the birds are busy, while through the brains of those who listened to entrancing music, strange snatches are left that the birds cannot imitate. To those who feel music, and hear it only at rare intervals, there must always be something akin to pain, as well as pleasure. There is a thrill of divine interpretation that saddens while it delights, and it is quite a step from that enchanted realm to the prosaic everyday world.

Just now the charm of the garden fits into this mood for its symphony is the pink and the white hawthorn, dear to all English hearts that remember the hedgerows in the home land. It was the place of tryst for lovers, and the saying goes that whoever failed to keep a promised tryst at the pink thorn bush was at heart unfaithful, whatever the lips might say.

It is the music, the melody of color, of beauty, and of association, that gives it such a witchery, and it well deserves a nocturne all its own. It is fading now, but all through these weeks of weary thirst for rain that never came, it has given this garden its greatest charm, and has no successor.

FLORICULTURE FOR WOMEN.

'Miss W.' is anxious to engage in the culture of flowers, with a view to a remunerative living, and seeks advice. In reply, would say that no work can be well done without previous training for it, and that the advantages of education are not sufficient for the practical work of flower culture. A year at least should be given in some horticultural school, and if a post graduate course can be taken by giving a few months to work with a commercial florist, it will be of great advantage. It is best to decide what branch is best suited to your locality, if it is settled, or what to your taste.

In Europe flower selling is chiefly by women, but we have been slow to adopt this ideal method of money making, though our sex have credit for a talent for floral decoration.

There is a great deal of hard work until the investment pays, and it means lifting pots, working early and late dragging about heavy hose, and often drenching one's self as well as the flowers.

A woman, expecting to open a flower-shop, must consider the question seriously; there is rent and locality to be thought of, and the daily loss from unsold flowers. But there is no reason why women should not fit themselves for this work, and do it successfully.

The danger of failure is not in over-production, but in inferior production. A first class article always sells, and intelligence and attention to details always meets its reward. The physical labor is not heavy, and so fitted for those who are not robust, but there must be a knowledge of the system, as well as if it was a study of mathematics.

Plants are subject to all sorts of insidious enemies, above ground and under it; therefore, it requires very particular care and attention to produce perfect flowers. When the study is made and knowledge acquired, it will need a few hundred dollars' capital to start business, and it must be near enough a city market to make rapid transit possible.

If not daunted by the hill 'difficulty,' there is every chance of success with intelligent work.

PRIMULAS FROM CUTTINGS.

'E.S.'—The time to make cuttings of primroses is in March, when, if they are surrounded by heavy moss, and kept damp, they will send out rootlets, and can be severed from the parent plant, and potted. But at no time must they become dry, and it is as well to watch them closely while rooting.

Plants that have blossomed all winter are better set out of doors in a cool, moist place, and all flowers picked off as soon as formed. With care and moisture, if kept from direct sunlight, they should be ready to re-pot in September.

TIPS OF PALMS.

'Alice.'—Look at the back of each leaf to see if there is any scale lodged along the ribs, for that in itself will cause the leaves to become brown. My own palm has begun to suffer, and the tips of leaves are touched, as with frost. But it is from being root-dry, the pot being so full of earth and roots, that the water has no chance to soak through. If removed to a larger pot, not too large, but enough for a little fresh earth around the sides, the trouble will disappear from new leaves, though old ones may be permanently damaged.

PLANTS IN THE HOUSE.

Westmount.—It is better to leave such plants in the pots this hot weather and give them a sprinkling every day, leaves and stems, and plenty of water with good drainage to carry it away. Of course, if they have been exposed to the strong sunshine it is no wonder they are faded, and if allowed to be short of water no amount of care will restore them. A shaded north corner is best for such plants, and they must have moisture artificially, and coolness, in order to be anything like their natural element.

PATIENT TRANSPLANTING.

The last month has been so dry that every one is facing the problem of how to get plants set out that must be transplanted. It is a lesson in patience to see one wise woman who sets out a few at a time, covering them in the daytime and watering just before dark, leaving the cover off to give them air and dew. After a week of this treatment they were pronounced 'settled,' and given a dust mulch, which is simply a fine hoeing, and since then have been quite chipper, while the covers are taken for another lot of plants set out at nightfall, with a little water in each hole, and covered during strong sunshine.

TILLING BEDS IN A DRY SEASON.

Mrs. L. G.—In a dry season like this it is, as you say, very discouraging to set out plants and see them wither and die. You ask for the three best kinds to withstand the drought, and it is generally allowed that coleus, geraniums and nasturtiums will endure dry weather and heat better than any other. If you are purchasing plants and cannot water them daily, they are the best for your purpose, and if well rooted before setting in the ground will manage to thrive with ordinary care.

HIBISCUS.

Mrs. J. R.—It is not advisable to recommend the Hibiscus for hardiness in this climate, though some winters it lives and blossoms well. But like the Weigelia there will come a season when it is killed to the ground. A new variety called 'peach blow' has been wintered indoors here and made good growth and blooming, but it is a little doubtful if it will live when set out of doors. Covering with a small box will be a protection, and help to acclimatize it. The flowers are handsome and showy with the recommendation of blooming late in the season.

CUTWORMS.

A gardener has suffered from the depredations of the above and asks a remedy. There is really none but to catch the enemy. It is a black grey slug and feeds on soft young plants in early spring, cutting them off just below the surface of the ground. It is the larvae of a fly, not unlike a mosquito in shape, but with a body about an inch in length and having long awkward looking legs.

These worms can be trapped by placing grass sods turned downward, near the plants, for they delight to creep under such covers. In setting out plants pieces of coarse cardboard, bent into a cylinder, and embedded about an inch in the soil to encircle the stem of the plant constitutes a serviceable protection. They are generally worse on new land that has lately been in sod.

BLACK WALNUT.

A farmer wishes to know if this tree is of any value, and if it can be grown successfully in this province. Ans.—It seems to be hardy here when grown from the nut, and is in evidence from where I write with some of last year's nuts still clinging to the branches. The botannical name, Juglans, means Jove's acorn, and it is worthy of the distinction. The wood is extensively used in cabinet work and in building. It is close grained and heavy and takes on a fine polish. A plantation of them should be a good investment on suitable land.

POTATO BLIGHT.

Farmer's Son.—Some good results have been obtained from spraying for potato blight. The first is with Paris green, a pound to a hundred gallons of water, the second spraying is with the well-known Bordeaux mixture when the plants are six inches high, and the spraying is given a third and fourth time at intervals of ten or fifteen days. If faithfully attended to it will prevent the blighting of the plants and consequent rotting of the tubers. In this neighborhood last year the results of thorough work were quite satisfactory.

PLANT FOR NAME.

S. A.—The little plant was wilted but resembles the Palmerella which belongs to the Lobelia family. In this I may be mistaken and would advice sending a specimen to Dr. Fletcher at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa; wrap in damp paper, and put in a small box sending a postal with address to which the answer may be returned.

A lady in costly mourning attire was walking in a street in Vienna the other day when she saw a beggar woman with three children, one of them a girl of two, sitting at the foot of a monument. She sent a street porter to ask if she would give up the girl. The woman nodded, whereupon the lady in black walked up to her, gave her some bank notes, and took the child to a store. Half an hour later she emerged with the same child elegantly dressed, hailed a cab, and drove away.

ALMOST A DYING WOMAN.

Mrs Jassia L. Sellars Shouts Aloud Her Praises of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets—Brought Her Almost from Death to Life.

'I believe Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets have made a sound cure of me after being for seven years almost a dying woman. Now, thank God, I am able to do my daily work as usual.'

This is what Mrs. Jassia Louisa Sellars, of Western Bay, Newfoundland, writes, and she wants all the world to know it. She feels as all others do who have cast off the pains and despondency of Dyspepsia—who feel again that life is worth living.

'I cannot praise Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets too much,' continues Mrs. Sellars. 'They have brought me almost from death to life. You can use my name to recommend them. I am only too glad I can do so.'

It is cures like this that give Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets their popularity. They not only relieve but cure permanently Indigestion and Dyspepsia of all stages.

Advertisements.

GOOD HEALTH.

How It Can Be Obtained and How It Can Be Preserved.

The health of the whole body depends upon the blood and nerves. The blood must be rich and pure, and the nerves vigorous and strong. Therefore a medicine that makes new blood and strengthens the nerves reaches the root of many serious diseases. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will do this, and this is the secret of their wonderful power to conquer disease. Thousands of cases—many of them in your own neighborhood—have proved that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure rheumatism, sciatica, partial paralysis, St. Vitus's dance, nervous and bilious headache, heart trouble, indigestion, neuralgia and the ailments that render the lives of so many women a source of misery. Mr. Jas. Adames, Brandon, Man., says:—'Before I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills my health was much shattered with rheumatism, nervous depression and sleeplessness. For fully a year I rarely got a good night's sleep. I gave the pills a thorough trial and can now truthfully say I could not wish for better health.'

What Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for others they will surely do for you, but you should be careful to get the genuine with the full name, 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People,' on the wrapepr round each box. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 50c. per box or six boxes for $2.50, by writing to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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Also Ringbone, hard or soft enlargements, Sweeny, Knee-Sprung, Fistula and Poll Evil. Slight cost and certain cures. Two big booklets telling how to do it sent free. Write today.
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THE PEOPLE'S HORSE CATTLE SHEEP AND SWINE DOCTOR.

The demand continues for this book to such an extent that though we have been offering it for several years, we feel we must once more include it in our Premium List. It has saved the life of many a valuable beast, as well as giving those who have the care of live stock a great deal of practical advice and useful information.

This work contains in four parts clear and concise descriptions of diseases of the Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine, with the exact doses of medicine for each.

A book of 334 pages on diseases of domestic animals, which should present a description of each disease, and name the proper medicines for treatment in such condensed form as to be within the means of everybody, has long been recognized as a desideratum. This work appears to cover the ground completely. The book embodies the best practice of the ablest veterinarians in this country and Europe, and the information is arranged so as to be easily accessible—an important consideration. Each disease is first described, then follows the symptoms by which it may be recognized, and, lastly, is given the proper remedies. The different remedies employed in all diseases, are described, and the doses required are given. The book is copiously illustrated, including engravings showing the shapes of horses' teeth at different ages. An elaborate index is a valuable feature.

It is printed in clear, good type, on fine paper, and is handsomely bound in cloth, with ink side stamp and gold back, and is a book which every person ought to possess who has anything to do with the care of animals.

No farmer or breeder should be without this valuable book. Given only to 'Witness' subscribers for one new subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' at $1.00. For sale, postpaid, at 75 cents.

Advertisements.

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THOMAS, new, suitable for chapel or class room, 11 stops, 2 full sets of reeds, rich tone, price only **$65**

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LETTERS FROM READERS.

BRITISH FARMING AND FREE TRADE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your editorial of yesterday's issue you quote the London 'Times' as attributing the agricultural depression in England to the competition free trade induces. This is a grave error. The competition free trade induced in England reduced the price of the commodities the farmers are obliged to exchange their products for at a much greater ratio than the price of the farm products. Between 1842 and 1880 the products of agriculture in England fell about fifteen percent. During the same period the price of all the things the farmers of England are forced to exchange their surplus for, fell on the average about sixty percent. This left the farmers better off at the lower range of prices. The fact that rents rose about twenty-five percent between these dates is proof that the margin of profit from agriculture which is divided between the farmer and his landlord must have increased, for under the system of tenancy there, the tendency is for rents to always be at the rock point. Any increase in the margin of profits causes rent to rise, whilst a decrease in profits causes distress to the tenant and a drop in rent.

The real cause of the present drop in the rent of farm land in England arises in spite of the competition free trade induced. About the middle of last century the landlords, in order to save expense, and enable their tenants to profitably employ the farm machinery then being introduced, enlarged the area of the farms by throwing several farms into one. As this movement spread, the rural population were forced off the different estates, which in itself would lower the value of the land. This movement prevented agriculture adapting itself to the rapidly changing conditions of its market, which for its most profitable exploitation required a resort to intensive farming. The depopulation of the rural districts by the action of the landlords made this impossible, and the farmers are forced, owing to the size of their holdings and lack of a rural population, to raise crops that are not the most profitable to raise in a country so densely populated as England is to-day. A glance at the evidence given before the last Royal Commission which enquired into the cause of the depression revealed the fact that it was the farmers who had large holdings who were in distress. Those who had small holdings were making out all right. The action of the landlords more than nullified the benefit that should have accrued to agriculture in common with the other industries as a necessary result of the competition free trade induced. Those who fancy competition is an evil take a very narrow view of human nature. Competition is the natural antidote of selfishness, for it forces us all along the line to accord to others that which selfishness urges us to keep for ourselves. Get rid of competition and selfishness would reign supreme and cause civilization to decay.

H. WASHINGTON,
Secretary of the British Colonial Free Trade League.
Ottawa, June 4, 1903.

OPEN AIR PREACHING IN MONTREAL.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Some months ago, in a little paper called 'Sabbath Reading,' published in New York, but largely circulated in Canada, there was a letter from the pen of the Rev. E. P. Hammond, the evangelist, urging on Christians everywhere the use of open air services, in order to reach the multitude who will not attend any church, and he illustrated the fact that people will freely attend them by his own experience in Winnipeg, where for a month, even in cold weather, he had a congregation of several thousand at open air meetings, many of whom would doubtless have never gone to hear him in a church. It is a well known fact that in England all the churches make very large use of open air services in order to reach the non-churchgoing masses, and with very encouraging success. Mr. Hammond urged the thought that if they will not come to the churches the churches must go to them; in fact, that the churches cannot neglect them and be guiltless.

In Montreal we are very peculiarly situated. Our Roman Catholic fellow citizens are allowed almost unlimited use of the streets for processions, etc., while 75,000 to 100,000 Protestants must not venture to raise their voice on the streets or they are at once pounced upon by the police. But while we have thus to yield to civic authority, it ought also to be recognized that we have absolute right to hold meetings on private property, with the consent of the owners. Vacant lots anywhere may be used, and especially the vacant ground which surrounds each of one-half of our Protestant churches may rightfully be used, and the very utmost the police can do is keep the sidewalks clear. Beyond that, they not only may not interfere, but they are bound to protect from any who would disturb the meetings.

Here, then, is our opportunity. We Protestants have a duty to the community, and we are neglecting it. Why should not our Ministerial Association take up this question, asserting Protestant rights? Why should not our individual churches each in their own sphere do their own share of the work? The summer is just opening upon us. Why not immediately begin the work and continue it until unfavorable weather makes it advisable to close?

Before closing, permit one word of kind recognition of the efforts made in this direction by Mr. Kneeland. He may have failed to keep within the limits of our civic by-laws so far as the use of our streets are concerned, but at least he was striving to do a Christian work long neglected, and for doing it he has had the satisfaction of 'suffering for well-doing.' He deserves our cordial sympathy and approbation for attempting to do what we have neglected to do. Let us neglect it no longer. W.

TINKERING WITH THE CONFESSION OF FAITH.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It is to be hoped that the Presbyterian General Assembly, which is about to meet in the city of Vancouver, will not begin to 'tinker' the good old Westminster Confession of Faith to make it more in accord with unsettled modern ideas, as was done by the General Assembly of the American Presbyterian Church at its late meeting in Los Angeles. Some of the so-called amendments, although harmless in themselves, do not really improve the theology of the good old standards which have so materially helped to bring Scotsmen to the front in every good work in general and reverence for the Holy Scriptures in particular. The old Confession taught that 'elect infants were saved,' which is as much as could be asserted without running counter to the teachings of Scripture and the dictates of common sense and observation on the actual conditions of human society.

It does not require very keen observation or profound reasoning to prove that the children of evildoers are greatly handicapped in their race for the attainment of good either here or hereafter, and the Old Testament teachings are altogether along the same lines.

The fact that our Saviour said that the little children who came unto him—being brought by their parents or some other influence—were heirs of the kingdom of Heaven, is often perverted to mean that all persons dying in infancy are taken to heaven, whether they were ever brought to Jesus or not. If this were the case then the Hindoo mother who consigns her darling babe to the waters of the Ganges is to be compended for thus securing its eternal felicity, while if it were permitted to live the chances were ten to one that it would be eternally lost, and the good sisters who permitted the foundling babies to die through neglect, were wiser than the careful nurses who use every available means to help the youngsters to pull through the thorny paths of childhood, and thus take their chances with the vicissitudes of more mature existence. It is reasonable to suppose that the children brought into existence in violation of all laws human and divine and unlawfully hurried to the grave, have a better chance for heaven than have the children of wedded Christian parents, carefully nursed and trained amidst surroundings which are of the highest and noblest kind? A belief in such preposterous theology tends greatly to make parents remiss in the performance of the duties which they owe to their offspring from earliest existence until the age of personal responsibility, the period when the most effectual work can be done for the best good, both here and hereafter.

OLD PRESBYTERIAN.

MORE ABOUT WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Mackenzie professed to be a Presbyterian, but I think he never was a communicant. He had a pew in the first St. Andrew's Church in Toronto. My father was the first caretaker of it. One of his duties was to collect the pew rents. When Mackenzie paid, he often said to him: 'Well, John, there's no debt which I pay more cheerfully than I do my seat rent.'

After he was restored to his place as a British subject he stayed a while at his brother-in-law's — Mr. Macintosh's — on Yonge street, between Queen and Shuter streets. One day I heard that there was to be a 'shiveree' in his honor that night. I went to it. The attendance was large. Groans, hoots, and the like, were very numerous. For a good while, no one connected with the house was to be seen. By and by, a lady, I think it was, appeared before the curtain of an upper window, and showed those present a wee doll. The sight of it roused them, and, immediately there was a jingle, jangle on the windows. Nothing painful, however, happened, except what befel the window panes. T. FENWICK.

Woodbridge, Ont.

CHESS

Tuesday, June 9.

PROBLEM NO. 733.

Composed for the 'Witness' by Mr. C. H. Wheeler, Chicago, and inscribed to the 'Special Competition Solvers.'

Black 7 pieces.

White 6 pieces.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

PROBLEM NO. 734.

Composed for the 'Witness' by Mr. C. H. Wheeler, Chicago.

Black 7 pieces.

White 8 pieces.

White to play and mate in 2 moves.

Solutions June 27, much reach editor on June 20.

SOLUTIONS AND COMMENTS.

No. 727. Laws. Two moves. Key: R—K 3.

Correct from H. W. Barry, 'new feature or two in rendering of this old, old story'; E. W. Allen (also 725, 726); Pawn; G. Patterson, 'very good,' (also 725, 726); Mrs. F. J. Pentelow; Robinson; F. E. Stanbery (also 725, 726).

No. 728. Joseph. Two moves. Key: Q—B 8.

Correct from H. W. Barry, 'the idea of repeatedly defeating a double threat is masterfully rendered'; E. W. Allen, Pawn, Mrs. F. J. Pentelow, Robinson, G. Patterson, 'so obvious'; F. E. Stanberg.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. Patterson—No. 728 might not get a first prize or even second, but is a clever problem all the same. It is constructed to show a key move threatening two different mates (viz. by Q x B and Q—B 3). Each of Black's replies should leave only one of these possible, as in this example. It is true, as you remark, that the Black queen and knight cannot defeat the threat of Q x B, but they can, in more ways than one, prevent the mate Q—B 3. The Black R can stop either by R x P, or R x B, but not both. The Black Q B can prevent both with B x Q, only, however, to allow Kt x Kt, mate. The play is prettily varied and the absence of duals cleverly contrived. Try to construct a simple position illustrating this idea and you will better appreciate the difficulty. By the way, it is somewhat surprising that so good a solver as yourself has not yet been tempted to do a little composing. You will find the trial both edifying and entertaining, even if you do not discover that you are a hitherto neglected poet of the board. If it is true that a composer should solve everything in sight it is also true that every solver should try to compose. You may have noticed that even Dr. Emmanuel Lasker has recently attempted problem construction.

F. E. Stanbery—Yes, the column appears in the Saturday edition of the 'Daily,' which you can easily have instead of the 'Weekly' by dropping a line to the mailing department. You will get your column a day or so earlier, but you will not get so much interesting matter in the rest of the paper.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The South African championship tourney has been won, by a narrow majority, by Mr. F. J. Lee, to whose settlement in the country the recent enthusiasm is largely due.

Mr. R. P. Fleming, some time of Montreal, probably the strongest player who ever resided here, is playing with success, for Dundee, Scotland, his native place.

Leamington, Ont., is an enthusiastic chess centre and dauntlessly fronted the attack of Windsor and Walkerville combined. Presumably numbers, or feelings of hospitality, were too much even for Leamington fortitude, as the combined visiting clubs won the first match handsomely. The Leamington Club has for its secretary an old Montrealer, in the person of Mr. Eric Mackay, who is also the editor and publisher of the sturdy Leamington 'News.'

In the great correspondence match, North of England vs. South, the South continues to lead with the scores at 125½ to 110½.

The final scores in the Vienna tourney were: Tschigorin, 13; Marshall, 11½; Marco, 11; Pillsbury, 10; Maroczy, Mieses and Teichmann, 9 each; Swiderski, 8½; Schlechter, 7, and Gunsberg, 2. Each competitor had to play 18 games. These results are the best as yet obtained by the two leaders, and the worst for Pillsbury and Gunsberg. In fact, the performance of the last named player is just about equal to that of Col. Moreau at Monte Carlo. As far as the King's gambit is concerned, the players simply shirked, almost entirely, the hitherto recognized forms of the opening, playing, at Black's third move, either the Viennese counter gambit P—K B 4, or Kt—K B 3. There were a few Muzios, in which White had far from the worst of it, but the games on the whole proved far less interesting and brilliant than those produced by other tourneys.

The masters concerned, with, possibly, the exception of the two first prize winners (who always play 'bright' chess), do not seem to have entered into the spirit of the thing at all. They were not so much expected to contribute any startingly new lines of play in the opening as to play, and that for pretty decent remuneration, skittles of an order befitting their chess knowledge and abilities. This they failed to do. Looking over the bulk of the games so far published, one comes to the conclusion that being white, a player put up with the forced moves as best he could, and, being black, he mugged round to get a safe game (anything in the world but a real king's gambit), and improve his chance of good prize money, rather like a group of professional cricket players, who, finding themselves playing on rough ground at, say, a Sunday school treat, should set to work to stonewall for their averages. We are heartily glad to see Tschigorin and Marshall at the top, and only wish that Steinitz, Zukertort, Blackburne and Bird could have replaced some of the others.

'Checkmate' for June is, as usual, punctually out. An excellent number. Mr. Teed's chronology, always interesting, furnishes a curious coincidence for June 22, on which day, in 1837, Morphy was born; in 1871 Staunton died, and, in 1961 Steinitz died. There is some rare fun from Albin about some of his chess experiences, plenty of news from all over the world, and the game and problem departments are even above 'Checkmate's' usual standard, which is saying a very great deal.

GAME NO. 663.
(King's Knights Gambit.)

White. Mieses.	Black. Swiderski.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P x P
3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—K B 4
4 P x P	4 P—Q 4
5 P—Q 4	5 B—Q 3
6 B—Q 3	6 Kt—K R 3
7 Q—K 2, ch	7 Q—K 2
8 Q x Q, ch	8 K x Q
9 Kt—B 3	9 P—B 3
10 Kt—K R 4	10 R—B sq
11 Castles	11 Kt x P
12 B x P	12 B x B
13 R x B	13 P—K Kt 3
14 R—K sq, ch	14 K—Q 3
15 P—K Kt 4	15 Ktx Kt
16 R x R	16 B x P
17 R (K sq)xK8	17 K—B 2
18 K—B 2	18 P—K R 4
19 R—B 7, ch	19 B—Q 2
20 Kt—K 2	20 K—Q 3
21 R—Q 8	Resigns.

GAME NO. 664.
(King's Knight's Gambit.)

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

GAME NO. 665.
(Irregular King's Gambit.)
Mieses vs. Marshall.

White	Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P x P
3 K Kt—B 3	3 P—K B 4 (1)
4 P x P	4 P—Q 4
5 P—Q 4	5 P—Q 3
6 P—B 4	6 P—B 3
7 Kt— B 3	7 Kt—B 3
8 B—Q 3	8 Q—K 2 ch
9 K—B 1 (2)	9 Castles.
10 P x P	10 P x P
11 Q—Kt 3	11 Kt—B 3 (3)
12 Kt x P	12 Kt x Kt
13 Q x Kt ch	13 K—R 1
14 B—Q 2	14 Q—B 3
15 P—K Kt 4 (4)	15 P x P (e p)
16 B—K Kt 5	16 Kt—Kt 5 (5)
17 Q—K 4 (6)	17 Q x B P
18 Q x Q	18 B x Q
19 B x B	19 R x B
20 K—Kt 2	20 Q R—K B 1
21 Q R—K B 1	21 P x P
22 B—Q 2	22 Kt—Q 6
23 B— K3	23 Kt—K 8 ch (7)
24 R x Kt	24 R x Kt
25 R x P	25 B x R
26 K x B	26 R—K 1
Resigns.	

Notes from the 'Morning Chronicle':—

1. This move is now adopted by nearly all players.
2. There is no objection against 9 Q—K2.
3. The best. If Q—B 2 to save the Q P, 11, Kt x P, Kt x Kt; 12 B—B 4.
4. White sets a trap for Black, but the latter catches White in his own trap.
5. Black could not move his queen without losing a piece.
6. Black's clever counter thrust de troys White's game. If 17 Q—Kt 3, Black's reply would have been Q—B 2 with advantage.
7. A pretty finish. If 24 Kt x Kt, R x R, 25 R x R, R x R, 26 K x R P (Queens).

GAME NO. 666.
Marshall vs. Swiderski.

White.	Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P x P
3 K Kt—B 3	3 P—K B 4
4 P—Q 3	4 P—Q 4
5 P x Q P	5 B—Q 3
6 P—Q 4	6 Q—B 3
7 B—Kt 5 ch	7 B—Q 2
8 Q—K 2 ch	8 Kt—K 2
9 Castles	9 P—K Kt 4
10 Kt—B 3	10 P—Q R 3
11 B—Q 3	11 Castles
12 B—Q 2	12 P—R 3
13 Kt—K 5	13 B—K 1
14 QR—K 1	14 Kt—Q 2
15 P—K Kt 3	15 P x P
16 Kt—K 4	16 Q—Kt 2
17 Kt x B	17 P x Kt
18 Kt x Kt	18 B x Kt
19 Q x Kt	19 Q x P ch
20 Q—K 3	20 P x P ch
21 K x P	21 Q x Kt P
22 Q—Kt 3	22 Q—B 3
23 R—K 2	23 Q R—K 1
24 R (K 2)—B 2	24 Q—Kt 3
25 B—Kt 4	25 Q—R 4 ch
26 K—Kt 1	26 R—B 3
27 B—B 3	27 R—B 2
28 Q x Q P	28 R—K 6
29 R—R 2	29 Q—Kt 5 ch
30 K—R 1	30 R—R 6
31 Q—Kt 6 ch	31 K—B 1
32 B—Kt 4 ch	32 Resigns

When Renewing

Make an effort to send also the subscription of a friend or neighbor. By referring to the clubbing offers on Page 8 you will find that this will materially reduce

Your Subscription.

HABIT OF INTERRUPTION

A FOREIGNER'S COMMENT ON WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

A foreign author who speaks with enthusiastic appreciation of Americans in many ways, makes diffident comment on one thing that he did not find so praiseworthy.

'With many gracious qualities of American people in mind,' said he, 'you can picture my surprise when I found that in high society politeness as our grandmothers understood it is not so rigid, certainly in one respect, and that is that the people of acknowledged culture will so unceremoniously interrupt one's conversation. I have heard many of the cultured people apologize for the habit by saying: "We all do it," and this seems sufficient excuse to continue the practice.

'Far be it from me to criticise the Washington people. They are delightful, and nowhere have I received greater cordiality than in their homes. But I shall never forget the first dinner I attended here in Washington. The hostess, well known for her successful dinner parties, was good enough to ask me to dine. I was charmed, and said so. The night of the dinner I knew I would meet a number of distinguished people and perhaps be presented to them as an author that one heard of now and then, so naturally, being a stranger in a strange land, I felt a bit nervous.

'Everybody and everything was charming, and after dinner I drifted into a little corner with the young lady whom I had taken to dinner. She proved to be another interesting woman, and was kind enough to praise some of my books she had read. I certainly felt as if I were amid old friends, and was prepared, in fact, desired, to become better acquainted. We were very interested, and inspired by her earnestness, I was deep in the plot for a new story. "Now, how many pages do you think what is termed a short story, like the one you are telling me, should cover?" she asked. "I am thinking about writing one."

'"Well, for a story to catch the eye im——"

'"Oh, Mr. Blank," came from an unexpected direction, "what is the title of your last book?"

'I answered the question and turned to my companion.

'"I should say, when one does not really wish for a long tale, but wishes to be entertained for the mo——"

'Again some one sprang up.

'"How near completion is your book? I understand you are writing one on American women. It makes us a bit nervous, Mr. Blank; but I also hear you are very kind.'

'I assured the third interrupter that while I was not at present writing a book upon American women—that being their devoted admirer—I should consider it a pleasure to do so in the near future.

'"Well, my dear Miss Blank," I ventured again, "there are moments when we want, really need, something to engage our attention for the time, and it is this publishers watch out for. Now, I would suggest that you do not cover more than ——"

'"Oh, do let me shake hands with you, Mr. Blank. I've always wanted to shake the hand of a real, like author. Mother doesn't know I'm down. I'm supposed to be studying, you know. Good-night. And I'm awfully sorry I'm not grown," came from the lips of the hostess's youngest daughter.

'Then I turned to my fair charmer. "There is certainly something fatal about this corner," I said. "Come with the crowd, and I shall tell you something about your book," and, as Miss Blank had expressed her inexperience upon such matters, I ventured to ask permission to edit it, thus making a very pleasant acquaintance.

'While the custom is far from serious, the idea of everybody with something to say and nobody waiting until it is said is a little novel to me. However, this does not materially detract from the really charming American people.'—Washington 'Post.'

AN AUSTRALASIAN CONTRAST..

Mr. J. R. Mott, the superintendent of the Students' Christian Association in Australia, in his report says:—

'I am near the close of my campaign in the universities and colleges of Australia and New Zealand. Seven years ago it was my privilege to organize and set at work the Christian forces among the students in these distant lands. Returning after such an interval I am deeply impressed with the progress that has been made. It affords a good illustration of the work of God in this student movement that the seed then sown in a most difficult field should so soon yield such large results.

'When I came here in 1896, I found in all Australasia only five religious societies of students, and, with one exception, these were very weak. Now there are effective Christian organizations in forty-five institutions, including all the universities and university colleges save the one in Tasmania. At that time there were seventy members; now there are thirteen hundred and seventy. Then the religious work did not, as a rule, appeal to the strongest class of students; at present I find the leadership of nearly all the unions in the hands of the best men and the membership truly representative of all the interests and classes of college life. The men who won the most points in the intercollegiate athletic games in New Zealand a few days ago is the president of the Christian organization in his college. When I first came in contact with this field I found that the Christian students were isolated and were totally ignorant concerning religious life and work of the other student communities, and were out of touch with the Christian student movement of other nations. Now they are closely bound together in spirit and in effort through their national movement, which is one of the most efficient in the world, and through the World's Student Christian Federation they are keeping abreast of the most recent developments in the work of Christ among the students in all parts of the earth.

I well remember that seven years ago I discovered but one student Bible class in all Australasia, and it had only nine members. Last year there were eight hundred and forty-five students in Bible classes. They are following courses of study which are among the best prepared for the use of the student associations. In those days the Australasian universities were characterized by a spirit of indifference to the claims of Christ, and the spiritual life, and in not a few places I met with marked opposition. How different it has been this year! Wherever I have gone the doors have opened wide; the students have come in large numbers to hear the messages; and most important of all, the spirit of serious and earnest inquiry has been everywhere manifest.

An investigation which I made in 1896 showed that up to that time, of some three thousand graduates of the universities of Australia and New Zealand, less than a dozen had become foreign missionaries. That involved a period of over forty years. During the seven years that have elapsed, twenty-two students have been led to go out to the mission fields and scores of others have volunteered. An even larger number have been influenced to enter the Christian ministry.

In a country where secularism and materialism are so strong it means much that this movement is year by year sending out large numbers of men who, as Christian physicians, lawyers, teachers, editors, engineers, and business men, will greatly strengthen the lay force of the Church.

In view of substantial results like these is it strange that the movement has won the confidence of the men who have at heart the best interests of the country? On the occasion of my first visit I had to struggle for a hearing at nearly every place. This year the Governor of South Australia, where I began my tour, gave me a public reception. The Lord Mayor of Melbourne, in the state of Victoria, accorded me a similar official welcome, and the Governor of New South Wales wished to do likewise, but I could not arrange to be in Sydney on the date proposed. Sir Joseph Ward, Minister of Government Railways, has granted me complimentary passes on all the New Zealand lines. These marks of recognition of the student movement in themselves show the change in its position and influence.'

FRESH-WATER PEARLS.

A high-lustre white pearl worth $2,000 has been found in Iowa. Forty years ago a fresh-water pearl as large was found in New Jersey and was sold for $2,000 in Paris.

In 1893 fine pink pearls were found in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Texas, to the value of $10,000. In 1897 there was great excitement over the discovery of fine pearls in considerable numbers in the Saline, St. Francis, and White Rivers, in Arkansas.

A few weeks ago pearls were found in Wisconsin, the largest of which sold for $1,100. Fresh-water pearls have been found in other states, but if correctly described in the dispatches, the Iowa pearl is one of the most valuable white pearls produced in American rivers.

Since the button manufacturers began to use mussel and other shells in their work, a closer lookout for fresh-water pearls has been kept, and more have been found. But in no case has the finding justified the theory that the existence of one pearl in a river bed indicated that pearl fishing in that locality would be profitable.

There is, however, a fair supply of fresh-water pearls for the American market, coming mainly, in previous years, from the Southern States. It is now coming mainly from the Western States. —Chicago 'Inter-Ocean.'

PAPER CHRISTMAS TREES.

Another step in King Paper's march. It seems laughable, but is not so strange as it may seem. Wood-pulp forms paper, so why should not paper form trees? The great advantage of these paper trees —German, by the way—are their rigidity and the ease with which they can be taken to bits and kept till next year without their 'pine needles' suffering. The trunk only is wood, the branches of iron. (You will soon think, where does the paper come in?) The branches are covered with paper, and the 'needles' are paper. Each branch is easily separable from the main stem. Only one thing is wanting—the smell. The resinous odor is wanting, but that should be easily overcome next year.—The 'Caxton Magazine.'

SHALL WORK BE STOPPED.

Miners to Hold a Convention on June 15 to Decide

OPERATORS' REPRESENTATIVES OBJECT TO THE MINERS' REPRESENTATIVES APPOINTED ON THE BOARD OF CONCILIATION.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 3.—At the first session to-day of the three anthracite boards of the United Mine Workers, there was little done outside of outlining plans as to what course was best to pursue. In the afternoon they met again, when they decided to hold a joint convention of miners at Pottsville, on June 15, for the purpose of determining whether or not a general suspension of work shall be declared. No statement was made by them outside of the announcement of the decision to hold a joint convention.

Mr. Fahey, the district president, and the chairman of the miners' representatives on the conciliation board, made the following statement to the Associated Press:—

'There was no meeting of the stockholders of the coal companies called for the purpose of appointing the operators' side on the conciliation board, but the representatives of the stockholders, the officials of the company, met, and selected their representatives. The mine workers selected their members, not by calling a meeting of all their members or stockholders, but by their organization, through their representatives as empowered by the rules and regulations of their organization, which does not exist, and as provided by the award of the coal strike commission. We raise no question on the manner in which the operators selected their representatives, and we hoped for the same treatment at their hands. Our understanding is that miners and operators shall stand on equal footing every way on the board of conciliation.'

OPERATORS' STATEMENT.

The following signed statement was given to the Associated Press this evening as the operators' side of the controversy caused by the refusal of the operators' representatives on the conciliation board to accept the representatives of the United Mine Workers:

'Referring to the official announcement of the representatives of the United Mine Workers of America, as given in this morning's press, the contention of the operators' representatives elected to the Board of Conciliation, is that the recognition of the United Mine Workers of America was not one of the questions submitted to the commission for decision; that Mr. Mitchell admitted this by appearing before the commission simply as a representative of the anthracite mine workers; that the award of the commission specifically asserted that the recognition of the United Mine Workers of America, as at present constituted, was inadvisable, that award number four, provided for the Board of Conciliation laying down certain rules for the appointment of members of said board.

'The representatives of the operators have been appointed strictly within the terms of said award, and there is no objection on their part to cordially accepting Messrs. Nicholls, Dettrey and Fahey, as the representatives of the miners, providing they are elected by a majority of the mine workers as specified in the award of the commission. The objection is solely against their appearing as the official representatives of the United Mine Workers of America, appointed by an executive committee without authority for such appointment.

'The operators' representatives feel that it is highly important that the formation of the Board of Conciliation be accepted by both interested parties as strictly in accordance with the award of the commission in order that its rulings may be received without question, and not be open to the criticism of having been made by a board not fully qualified to act. Signed, W. L. Connell, R. C. Luther, S. D. Warriner.'

New York, June 3.—Mr. Truesdale, president of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway, made the following statement to-day:—

'Neither the tone of the proclamation of the district presidents of the Mine Workers' Union, as it appears in the papers this morning, nor the statement contained therein are in any measure justified by the facts of the situation as they exist in the anthracite regions, as I understand them.

'The operators, without a single exception, so far as I know, are not only entirely willing but extremely desirous of carrying out the terms of the award of the Anthracite Strike Commission, not only in spirit, but to the very letter.

'I believe that they have absolutely done this up to the present time and the only trouble is the representatives of the Miners Union, in appointing their representatives on the conciliation board, are seeking to avoid this in the manner which the Commission very plainly recommended.

'There is no occasion for making any threats of a strike or tie-up to settle the point at issue.

The commission's award provides for the appointment of an umpire by one of the Circuit judges of the third judicial circuit of the United States to decide just such points as the one which has now been raised, and I am sure all the operators will be entirely willing to have this question referred to such an umpire, or better still, they will be entirely willing to refer it to the chairman of the commission, Judge Gray, and let him decide it, and I have no doubt that Judge Gray would be entirely willing to do so.

'So far as the Lackawanna Company is concerned, there is not a single grievance or question of difference between the company and its employees.'

President Fowler, of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway, said: 'I think the situation is very much exaggerated.'

Indianapolis, June 3.—Mr. John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers', said to-day:—'The refusal to recognize these district presidents as members of the Board of Conciliation is in direct violation of the provisions made by the recent strike commission. The operators gave no reason for refusing to recognize these men who had been endorsed by the executive board of the miners, and said only that they did not bear the proper credentials.

'I cannot say what action will be taken if the recognition is still refused, and I do not care to say whether or not any other solution than a general suspension of work is feasible.'

HIGH JOINT COMMISSION

HOPE OF ITS REASSEMBLING AGAIN ABANDONED.

Washington, D.C., June 2.—Hope of the reassembling of the High Joint Commission has again been abandoned. A few months ago everything presaged a meeting of the Joint Commission in Canada—probably Toronto—just after the adjournment of the Canadian Parliament. Mr. Chamberlain's speech in the British Parliament, holding out hope for preferential treatment for British imports, is said to be largely responsible for the attitude of Canada, which now shows no desire to consider reciprocity with the United States.

Berlin, June 2.—A semi-official statement was published this afternoon of the history of the tariff relations between Germany, Great Britain and Canada. The object of the publication evidently is to show that Germany has not imposed any special punitive duties on Canadian imports and has simply acted in accordance with the provisions of the autonomous tariff law of 1879.

London, June 2.—It is stated here to-day that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the former Chancellor of the Exchequer, who left the present Conservative Cabinet when Mr. Balfour succeeded Lord Salisbury as Prime Minister, has decided to oppose Mr. Chamberlain's new scheme of a protective tariff; to become the leader of the ministerial free trade party.

A VILE SHEET

HOW IT INCITED THE MASSACRE OF JEWS AT KISHINEFF.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

St. Petersburg, May 23.—There is a virtual unanimity of opinion in the press, barring the anti-semitic papers, that the author of the strained relations and of the ritual murder calumnies was the newspaper 'Bessarabetz.' A petition of the Jewish community of Kishineff to the director of the Department of Police, Lopoukhim, in pointing this out, says:—

'In Bessarabia generally, and in Kishineff particularly, there were no strained relations between Jews and Christians until a very recent date. This is explained by the peaceful and orderly character of the local population and the comparative prosperity of the province. During twenty years or more there had been no conflict whatever between the two elements of the population, and when Jews were being pillaged all through south and south-west Russia, the ordinary peaceful life of Bessarabia remained undisturbed.'

The Jewish society named the 'Bessarabetz' as the direct instigator of the trouble. 'This newspaper was established five years ago,' the report stated. 'Until its appearance there was no local organ of the press. It, therefore, found virgin soil, and from the beginning had a tremendous influence. In its second year the 'Bessarabetz' began a regular and systematic baiting of the Jewish population. In fact, Jew baiting became its recognized specialty.'

The Jewish community went on to say that the local censorship, administered by the Vice-Governor, evidently approved the course of the 'Bessarabetz' and directed attention to the persistent refusal of the St. Petersburg press administration to permit the establishment of any other newspaper at Kishineff. The 'Bessarabetz' continued preaching 'death to the Jews' until the massacre.

CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS

THAT AT DONCASTER APPROVES THE NORTH WALES QUARRIES SCHEME.

London, June 2.—The Co-operative Congress held at Doncaster yesterday unanimously approved the formation of the company known as the North Wales Quarries, Limited, for the purpose of furnishing employment for the men formerly employed in Lord Penrhyn's quarries at Bethesda, who have been on strike for three years.

A report to the congress showed enormous growth in the co-operative movement in recent years. The expenditure on housing reached a total of £8,000,000. The profits on trading in 1902 were £9,500,000.

CONDEMN MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SCHEME.

A resolution was adopted to-day emphatically protesting against any 'tampering with the free trade policy of this country by preferential tariffs.' There were only three dissentients. The speakers vigorously condemned Mr. Chamberlain's preferential tariff proposals.

BASHI-BAZOUKS

Their Infamous Atrocities

WHOLE HOUSEHOLDS SLAIN AND PEOPLE FLED TO MOUNTAINS TO ESCAPE MONSTERS' WRATH.

Monastir, European Turkey, June 4.—Horrible details are arriving here of the slaughter of the inhabitants of the village of Smerdesh, south of Lake Preba, May 21, by Bashi-Bazouks.

It appears that on the arrival of the Bashi-Bazouks, Chakalaroff's band of insurgents withdrew to the mountains without sustaining any loss. As no rebels were left in the village, the inhabitants experienced no anxiety until, suddenly, at sunset, the Turks, who had completely surrounded the place, commenced a bombardment. Infantry also fired. Finally the village was set on fire, and the Turks began a general massacre. About three hundred houses were burned, and upwards of two hundred persons, mostly women and children, were killed. The women and girls were murdered while resisting outrage. Whole households were slain. One family of seven were slain, and their bodies were heaped on the hearth. Some of the villagers who sought escape in flight were captured and had their ears and noses cut off before they were butchered.

The report adds that 1,500 villagers were in the mountains without clothing or food. One band of these, consisting of forty women and children were caught by soldiers in a ravine, and were killed after horrible treatment.

A GREEK NOTABLE

FAILING TO PAY HIS RANSOM, HE WAS CRUCIFIED.

London, June 4.—According to despatches published in this morning's 'Times,' a serious situation exists in the vilayet of Adrianople, where the Turks are carrying out searches for arms and punitive measures among the refugees. Several fights have occurred between Bulgarian bands and Turks and bashi-bazouks, in which many were killed. A Greek notable who was kidnapped by a Bulgarian band near Sarakina, failed to pay his ransom, and was promptly crucified.

JOHN WILKES BOOTH

A FOOLISH STORY FROM OKLAHOMA.

St. Louis, June 2.—A 'Globe-Democrat' despatch from Enid, Oklahoma, says:—Junius Brutus Booth, the actor and nephew of John Wilkes Booth, assassin of President Lincoln, has fully identified the remains of a man known as David E. George as his uncle, George. Booth committed suicide here on Jan. 14 last, and in his effects was found a letter directed to K. L. Bates, of Memphis, Tenn. Mr. Bates came here at once and fully identified the body as John Wilkes Booth. He then went east and has obtained positive identification of the remains from the dead man's nephew and from Joseph Jefferson, Miss Clara Morris and a score of others who knew him in his early days.

According to Mr. Bates's story, he had acted as Booth's confidential agent and attorney for nearly forty years. After Lincoln was shot the assassin escaped to the Garrett plantation in Virginia. According to Mr. Bates the man who was killed was named Ruddy. Being warned, Booth left Garrett's and was taken care of by friends in Central Kentucky. He later settled at Glenrose Mills, Texas, where he conducted a store for several years as John St. Helen.

TEXTILE WORKERS' STRIKE

NEARLY 100,000 MEN GO OUT AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, June 1.—A general strike of textile workers, involving 90,000 operatives, was inaugurated here to-day. Of the six hundred firms engaged in the textile industry here, forty-seven have granted the demands of the union, and their plants, employing about 15,000 hands, are in operation. All of the sixty-three ingrain carpet mills are idle, affecting directly 13,000 hands. All of the dyers, who are said to control the situation, are on strike, with the exception of those of the Berkshire mills, which conceded the fifty-five-hour week and increased the wages of the men from $12 to $13 a week.

The ingrain carpet weavers are asking, besides the fifty-five-hour week, a 10 percent increase in wages.

The mill of John and James Dobson, employing 2,000 hands, was closed indefinitely to-day, the men being notified that the old scale of wages would not be changed.

Thirty-nine branches of the textile trade are affected by the strike and the capital invested in the mills affected is estimated at $100,000,000. The daily loss in wages will amount to $125,000. The manufacturers admit that the operatives are in a position to close all mills not granting their demands. This is due principally to the importance of the dyers's branch of the industry. Their work is of a character not generally understood, or readily learned, and while the dyers continue on strike the mills must remain idle, no matter what the other textile workers may do. A member of the manufacturers' executive committee said to-day:

'The large manufacturers are a unit, almost, in opposing these demands, to the extent of keeping their mills shut for a year if necessary, and as this is the decision, there is no particular need of making any move.'

GREAT ICE BARRIER

LIEUT. SHACKELTON SIGHTS ANTARCTIC LAND ACROSS IT.

New York, June 3.—On his way back to England, from 'farthest south,' Lieut. E. H. Shackelton, of the British Navy, is here awaiting the sailing of the 'Deutschland.' Lieut. Shackelton has come up from New Zealand, after leaving the Antarctic exploration ship, the 'Discovery,' at the foot of Mount Erebus, an active volcano far within the Antarctic belt.

'It will be remembered,' said Lieut. Shackelton, 'by those who have followed the fate of our expedition, that the 'Discovery' sailed from England on Aug. 6, 1901, with Commander Scott, Dr. Wilson, myself and forty-four men. Our ship was frozen in at latitude 77 deg. and 49 min., where it still remains, though we had hoped that it would float out last summer (Dec. and Jan). It may be floated next December, but that will not happen unless the season is much more mild than the last.

The 'Discovery' lies at the foot of Mount Erebus, which towers 12,500 feet above it, and which is an active volcano.

'Commander Scott, Dr. Wilson and myself, with 22 dogs, left the ship on sleds, on Nov. 2 of last year. Most of the time we had to drag one sled about five miles and then return for the other. In this manner we went 270 miles to the southward, reaching a latitude of 82 deg. 17 min.

'During the trip we had sunlight, but before starting we had experienced one sunless night lasting 121 days.

One by one our dogs died, and we returned to the ship on Feb. 3, after an absence of 90 days, without one of the animals that started out with us.

'Our material discoveries were not of great value, and were negative rather than positive. We found animal and bird life in plenty on the shore, but inland there was not a vestige of life of any kind. We carried a captive balloon, which was raised 750 feet on Feb. 4 of last year. We were then in an inlet of the great ice barrier, and far to the eastward, perhaps 500 miles, we could see new land. It is our desire to name this land in honor of King Edward, and it will be done if he gives his permission. The great ice barrier we found to be a terrible obstacle to exploration. It is from 50 to 280 feet in height, and stretches the entire length of the Antarctic as far as we could tell.'

THE 'HARRIS LIGHTS.'

A GROUP OF CAVALRYMEN OF THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

The 'Northern Budget,' of Troy, N.Y., has a picture this week of the late Capt. Robert Loudon, a brave, modest and skillful soldier of Britain first and afterwards of the United States, in the Union Army during the Civil War.

Captain Lonudon was in Montreal, a very pronounced loyalist in 1837; and he had as a child seen the great Napoleon at St. Helena previous to that year. His father was one of the Scotch carpenters sent to St. Helena to prepare the Emperor's quarters. Afterwards he and his family came to Canada, and young Loudon came in coatact with such spirits as the late Alfred Perry, Courtney and other spirits of that exciting period in 1838 and later. He was sergeant in the Royal Montreal Cavalry and did duty on the night the Parliament House was burned. He happened to be near to Courtney, in Mrs. Murphy's tavern, when Courtney was in mortal agony from the cholera, and ministered to him for the short time at his disposal before he had to report for duty. Courtney died a few hours later, and thus escaped arrest on a charge of burning the Parliament House.

Long after this Captain Loudon went to the United States and resided at Cohoes, N.Y. He was instrumental in raising the Harris Light Cavalry troop, assisted by another Scotchman named Jack Liddle, and Captain Clarence Buell. It became part of the 2nd New York Cavalry, and did splendid service during the war. One exciting adventure they had was charging the farm house in which the celebrated Moseby's Guerillas had taken refuge, down in Fredericksburg, Va., and although several of them were killed and others captured, Moseby escaped. Captain Loudon was greatly chagrined.

Captain Loudon often visited Montreal after he left the United States service, having taken up his residence at Malone. In 1900, when in his ninety-first year, he left his daughter's home in Elgin, visited his son James at Montreal, then his son Allen at Ottawa, Ont., and then came across Lake Ontario to Rochester to visit his daughters, Mrs. E. N. Eames and Mrs. O. Beman. While in Rochester he was stricken with pneumonia, which resulted in his death on Sept. 17, 1900. He was buried at Kelso, Que., on Sept. 20, 1900. He loved the United States, but he was a North Briton every inch. His Montreal friends revere his memory.

STORM IN CHILI

GREAT DAMAGE DONE TO SHIPPING.

Santiago, Chili, June 2.—A great storm occurred to-day at Valparaiso, and great damage was done to the floating docks. There are some fears regarding the safety of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer 'Arequipa,' which during a lull in the storm left port to pass the gale outside the harbor, and has not since been heard of.

London, June 3.—A despatch to Lloyd from Valparaiso, Chile, confirms the despatch of the Associated Press last night from Santiago de Chile, referring to the fears expressed there for the safety of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer 'Arequipa,' which, during a lull in yesterday's great storm at Valparaiso, left that port in an endeavor to ride out the gale at sea. The agent cables that the steamer, which had 80 persons on board, was probably lost. The bodies of some of the 'Arequipa's' crew, he adds, have been washed ashore.

London, June 3.—Later advices from Valparaiso say the 'Arequipa' foundered at her moorings, and that the captain, his wife and the majority of the crew were lost.

OUR GAME LAWS

A FAULTY SYSTEM IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC IS POORLY CARRIED OUT.

Some attention has been drawn to the operation of the game laws of this province through the recent application of an American gentleman who desired to purchase from the Quebec Government twenty thousand acres of land.

The public know very little about the laws in question, or how they are operated, and yet the public is really vitally interested in them, because they have to do with the limitation or otherwise of the public domain, which is a common heritage.

There are probably three hundred game wardens in this province. These men are paid at the rate of from $25 to $75 per annum, according to the territory to be covered, but more particularly according to the force of the 'political pull' they are able to exert. Many of them are old Conservatives appointed under a former regime. Conservatives transmogrified into Liberals with cheerful rapidity and completeness. They do nothing in particular. They allow the man next door to poach with impunity, for the reason that if they carried out the law, the game warden's barn might catch fire the next night in a mysterious manner. They are known to everybody. They draw their pittance and they do not trouble about what happens.

This system was tried in the state of Maine, but was speedily abolished, because it brought no results. Instead of an army of village politicians (Maine is the greatest political state in the union), they have now a small number of energetic men who are paid a reasonable salary for performing their duties. They know no person or club or organization. They are transferred from place to place. They have no affiliations. They administer the law impartially. This system has been recomemnded again and again to the Quebec Government by those who are interested in our fish and game, but nothing has been done. Our present system is really a legacy from the past, but the government, it is contended by those interested, should amend it, as Maine amended it, with profit to the treasury and advantage to the province.

But perhaps the most objectionable feature of the system is the game hunting leases which are granted by the government. If you looked carefully over the map of Quebec you would be surprised to see what large slices of the public domain have been roped in, as it were, under the lease system. The colors are green and yellow, showing hunting and fishing leases. The terms are something like three dollars per square mile. You will see hundreds of miles taken from the public and given to a small club, aggregating perhaps a dozen persons. You could lease to-day five hundred thousand square miles from the government. The effect of this encroachment upon the public domain is this—a small number of people keep out large numbers whose disbursements would be of benefit to the province. Fishing leases are not so objectionable, because more persons are concerned, but a small and exclusive club can own larger tracts of land which the citizens of the province dare not invade. In a short time, if the leasing privileges are extended, all the belt which is the habitat of the large game will be taken up. If the leases were abrogated, and the game were left to simple license in the open season, there would be an added revenue, there would be larger individual expenditures, and the moose, which the individual might pursue, would cost probably $150. That is to say, that to support one's self in the chase, to procure guides and boats, food and the like, there would need to be this outlay, which, repeated in hundreds of cases, would be of great benefit to the general public. This is what Maine has found. At meetings, and by private solicitation, the present government has been asked, first, to abolish hunting leases; second, to employ, not for political reasons, but for reasons of merit, a small number of efficient game wardens who would do their duty without favor or affection. Nothing has been done.

PEACE AND PROGRESS

OPENING OF CAPE COLONY PARLIAMENT.

Capetown, June 5.—Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson, Governor of Cape Colony, opened Parliament to-day. In his speech he said he hoped shortly to be able to relax the remaining restrictions on liberty in consequence of the success which had attended the policy of peace and reconciliation. All the races were settling down to ordinary life. The present session was called to ratify the customs convention drawn up at Bloemfontein, and to sanction the construction of several new railways. With the continuance of the present buoyancy of the revenue the increased expenditure would not involve additional taxation.

THE KISHINEFF HORROR

The Peasants in a State of Frenzy, Attacked the Jews

THE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

New York, June 5.—The 'Christian Herald,' in response to a cablegram sent to the Czar, asking for an official report of the occurrences at Kishineff, has received a reply from the director of the Russian Police Department. The reply follows:—

'St. Petersburg, June 5.

'The 'Christian Herald,' New York.

'Russia's agricultural and labor population is ill at ease, living the common life with Jewish inhabitants of widely developed commercial instinct, hence there is constant antagonism, the material differences in racial and religious character coming to the verge of frenzy at the least possible occasion.

'The strained relations existing between the Russians and Jews of Bessarabia were made worse by the fact of finding in an outlying village a murdered Christian boy. The murder was attributed by the population to the Jewish ritual habits.

'Official denials of the ritual murder were not given credit by the peasants, who attributed other murders of Christians in the towns of Kieff and Kishineff likewise to the Jews.

'On Easter Day, in the market place of Kishineff, the workers, while holiday making, saw the Jewish proprietor of a carousing machine strike a Christian woman, who fell to the ground, letting go her infant baby. This incident was the immediate cause of an outburst. The workers began breaking windows, and pulling down Jewish stores as a protest. The police, who always leave much to be desired in provincial towns, failed to make efficacious intervention, many thousands of the mass of onlookers and holiday makers approving the riot and hindering the policemen's actions.

'After demonstrators came plunderers, the outbreak lasting from five in the afternoon to ten in the evening, and leaving nine Jewish bodies in the place. Night brought the disturbances to an end.

'What goes far to prove the momentous character of the outbreak of letting loose the popular passions with the strength of natural forces, is that on Monday morning the Jews, wishing to intimidate and inflict punishment on the Christian workers, began assembling on the market place in groups, armed with sticks and other weapons. The Jews being the more numerous had the best of it in the first two encounters, and a Christian was seen to fall, receiving a bullet wound. This called forth the popular passion in all its abject force and abomination, the Russian peasants, when driven to frenzy, and excited by race and religious hatred, and under the influence of alcohol, being worse than the Americans who lynch negroes.

'Unfortunately, the Governor of Bessarabia did not make his appearance in person on Easter Sunday, and on Monday he gave over the command to a military man; which he had no right to do, as he, in consequence, laid the police aside, and on the other hand left the military forces without actual guidance. Troops can take towns by assault, but cannot carry out police duties without special instructions.

'In the end, the town having been divided into districts, with a special military command in each, the disturbances ceased on Monday evening. By this time the Minister of the Interior had ordered by wire the proclamation of martial law (an unprecedented fact), and had sent the director of the police department to investigate as to the responsibilities of the local officials. In consequence, the governor, the chief of police, and some other officials were dismissed outright, many hundreds of rioters are in prison, and hard work in the Siberian mines awaits them. The Minister of the Interior has issued a circular to governors all over Russia, authorizing them to make immediate use of firearms in case of anti-Jewish disturbances. The Russian Government is the first to disapprove of such horrid acts of violence, but it cannot, in compliance with the requests of a radical and revolutionary press, give the Jews new rights of citizenship, as this would be sure to drive the Russian population to new excesses against the Jews, who are hated by the peasants with such extraordinary force.

'(Signed),

'LOPOUKBINE,

'Director of Police Department.'

VON PLEHVE'S VILLANY

HOW HE DELAYED REPLIES TO GENERAL VON RAABE.

London, June 6.—The 'Times,' from its 'Russian correspondent' (the 'Times' St. Petersburg correspondent was expelled from Russia last week) ascertains that the statement is accurate that General von Raabe, Governor-General of Kishineff, telegraphed to von Plehve, the Minister of the Interior, three times for permission to forcibly suppress the anti-Jewish riots at Kishineff before he received an answer, which tends to show, says the 'Times,' in spite of official denials, that General von Raabe was forbidden to use firearms against the anti-Semites, Minister von Plehve is so greatly displeased at the criticisms in the French press of Russia's policy in Finland and Kishineff that a special Russian agent, residing in Paris, has been instructed to actively promote a counter propaganda.

LEAVES THE ALLIANCE.

Toronto, June 5.—Mr. John A. Paterson, K.C., a prominent member of the Ontario Alliance, has publicly withdrawn from the Alliance executive on account of the Alliance dropping Mr. Ross's name from the list of vice-presidents. Mr. Paterson makes a strong arraignment of the prohibition convention for its unanimous action, and calls the Alliance a 'gaseous molecule in the vast space of temperance opinion.' He calls the action of the Alliance 'ignoble vindictiveness.'

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT.

Several Amendments Suggested to the Fruit Marks Act.

A WARM DEBATE ON THE APPOINTMENT OF MR. JUSTICE BRITTON AS TREADGOLD COMMISSIONER.

Ottawa, June 2.—There was quite a variety of business before the House of Commons at yesterday's sitting. It included members' questions, the passage of a number of orders for returns, the killing of two private bills and some progress upon Mr. Blair's Railway Bill.

At the opening of the sitting the Minister of Militia withdrew his Militia Bill, which has been on the order paper for some time.

In reply to a question by Mr. Walter Scott, the acting Minister of the Interior stated that the Canadian Northern Railway has applied for 592,528 acres of land as earned by the construction of railways in Western Canada. There is 6,400,000 acres of an authorized grant which it may yet earn by the completion of its line to Hudson's Bay. Land grants, aggregating some thirteen million acres, have lapsed. There is some question whether the land grant of the Red Deer Valley Railway may yet be earned if the road is finished before July 1 of this year, and an unsurveyed area of about 322,500 acres is held in reserve on this account.

Under the customs law of Canada the government allows a rebate of duties on all imported material which enters into the manufacture of goods for export. The Minister of Customs stated yesterday in reply to a question by Dr. Roche, of Marquette, that a rebate of $49,781 was paid to the Massey, Harris Company, of Toronto, on exported agricultural implements in 1901, and of $89,696 in 1902, which shows the extent of this concern's foreign trade.

Mr. Smith, of Wentworth, asked the House to approve of an amendment to the Fruit Marks' Act, which specifies that 'whenever any person having at least a carload of fruit packed in close packages ready for shipment desires it, the Department of Agriculture shall send a qualified inspector as expeditiously as possible to examine the same and brand upon the packages the grade of the fruit therein.' At present the branding is done by the packers and many fruit men are afraid to mark their apples because the government inspectors may not agree with the grading and impose a fine. Many barrels were last year graded No. 2 by the fruit men that should have been sent out as No. 1. The present bill would transfer the responsibility of the grading from the fruit men to government officials.

The Minister of Agriculture could not accept Mr. Smith's bill because in his judgment the packer should have the onus thrown on him of packing his apples honestly. The present law is designed to protect the purchaser and it would take an army of government officials to inspect all the apples placed on the Canadian market in a season. Unless the government inspector opened every barrel his examination would not be effective, and the outlay involved in this work would be much too large. He had very satisfactory reports as to the success of the fruit inspection in Canada. The packer did his own grading, but this was subject to government inspection and the result was that the public was better protected than it used to be against fraud. There was no general demand from the packers or the fruit growers for the passage of Mr. Smith's bill and he therefore asked that it be not accepted.

Mr. Smith's bill was thrown out on division.

The next measure called was Mr. Henderson's bill to amend the Fruit Marks Act. This proposal is to continue inspection carried on under the existing law, but to do away with the obligations now laid on packages to brand all apples that they send out.

The Minister of Agriculture did not think this proposition any more meritorious than the bill promoted by Mr. Smith. The legislation sought would make the present fruit inspection law entirely ineffective.

The bill accordingly was rejected without a vote.

This is the last chance that private members' legislation is apt to have this session, as every working day in the week is now taken for government orders.

An order passed for a return showing the number of members of parliament and ex-members appointed to government offices since the Liberal party came to office in 1896, and the number of members who have been raised to the Senate in the same period.

Shortly before six o'clock the House resumed consideration of Mr. Blair's bill to consolidate the railway laws of Canada and to provide for the establishment of a railway commission. An amendment had been left over from last week proposing to extend the scope of the commission to the Intercolonial Railway. This was promptly killed without further debate.

A section of the consolidated bill gives parliament power by special act to override any section of the general railway law. The Opposition were not pleased with this provision, and thought it would be used perhaps later on to trim the wings of the railway commission. Mr. Lancaster proposed an amendment to strike the clause out, but this was rejected, Mr. Blair stating that parliament would have the authority to alter its own legislation later on, whether this law passed or not.

The minister filled in a gap in his bill by providing that the commission shall consist of three men. In the measure as drafted, it was provided that the commissioners could only be removed on an address from both houses of parliament. This was changed to provide for a removal of the Governor-in-Council (on cause). The minister explained that his intention was to appoint to the tribunal a lawyer, a railway man and a business man. Clause sixteen of the bill provides that the commissioners may sit in private when they so desire. The Hon. John Haggart objected to this as an unwise thing for a court of record, but the minister said he had copied the English law, and that there were many cases which could better be dealt with behind closed doors. Several members took the same view of the matter as Mr. Blair, and the clause passed. When the committee rose at eleven o'clock the first eighteen clauses of the bill had been passed.

The leader of the Opposition gave notice last evening that when the House is next moved into committee of supply he will propose an amendment declaring that the customs tariff of Canada should be readjusted so as to preserve the Canadian iron and steel market for our own manufacturers, and to give our manufacturers a chance of turning out the classes of goods that are now imported from the United States.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries received a letter yesterday from the manager of the Montreal Transportation Company, stating that the removal of the tolls from our canals has given a wonderful impetus to trade, so that his company has carried so far a million and a quarter more bushels of grain down to Montreal than in the corresponding portion of last season.

THE TREADGOLD COMMISSION.

Ottawa, June 3.—The House of Commons voted Mr. Paterson the million and a quarter dollars last night that he requires for the customs service of the country. Some progress was made upon the Railway Commission Bill, but the most interesting discussion of the day was one that sprang up before the serious business of the sitting was taken up. It referred to the commission of enquiry into the Treadgold Concession and hydraulic leases in the Yukon.

At the opening of the House Mr. Geo. Taylor introduced a bill to incorporate the Canadian Telephone and Telegraph Company, and Mr. Harty one respecting Queen's College.

Mr. T. Chase Casgrain complained of the fact that the government had appointed a commission of enquiry into the Treadgold concession and other hydraulic leases in the Yukon without even thinking it worth while to inform parliament of the action, though the matter of these concessions had been under discussion a few days ago. It was a grave breach of parliamentary usage to allow members to receive their views of these matters of policy from the newspapers.

Mr. Justice Britton, head of the Commission, was not a fit and proper person to conduct the enquiry. He comes red hot from the political hotbed. Though he might be perfectly just and fair, Judge Britton was but lately emerged from the parliamentary arena and must still have political leanings. He had been a devoted servant and partisan of the Liberal party. He had championed his party's case before the special committee of enquiry into the West Huron election case and the emergency rations charges and had spoken and taken part aginst Sir Hibbert Tupper's charge of Yukon maladministration a few sessions back. Mr. Casgrain would like to know whether counsel had been employed to conduct this enquiry. He would like to have seen its terms laid on the table before the Commission issued. Instead of a Commission of Enquiry up in Dawson there should have been an investigation by a parliamentary committee.

In conclusion Mr. Casgrain threw out the hint that ugly rumors were afloat on the street and in the corridors of parliament that large sums of money had ben paid to persons in authority in connection with some of these Yukon concessions. If these were untrue it was all the better that the government should have an opportunity of washing its hands of these accusations against members of the administration.

The Prime Minister replied that Mr. Casgrain should have bided a while to ascertain whether his information in this matter was correct. The only communication with Mr. Justice Britton was one to ascertain whether that gentleman would be willing to undertake the duty of this Yukon Commission. Mr. Casgrain spoke of ugly street rumors current in connection with these Yukon concessions. Let the member for Montmorency take the responsibility of making the charges and an investigation would promptly be granted. That was the constitutional usage. But otherwise Mr. Casgrain could not expect the House to take any notice of his suggestion. Perhaps these rumors were heard by those alone who were interested in hearing them.

Mr. Casgrain's remarks concerning Mr. Justice Britton were entirely uncalled for. If ever there was an honest man on the bench it is Mr. Britton. Shall it be said that because a man has been a political partisan that he cannot become an upright judge. That would be a reflection upon the honesty of the Canadian bench that was entirely unwarranted for a large proportion of its appointees were men who had taken part in politics. One reason why Mr. Justice Britton was chosen was because of his long experience on the Ontario Drainage Commission. It was quite true that Judge Britton, when in parliament, had voted against Sir Hibbert Tupper's Yukon charges. But he had no cause for shame on that account. Those charges were now shown to have been without foundation and certainly no man in parliament had any cause to apologise for his vote who held the view that Mr. Britton held.

Sir Wilfrid refused to consult parliament as to the terms of this Treadgold Commission. The Commission would be tabled very shortly and if the House wanted to make any changes in its terms it was then open to it to do so. The delay in bringing down the Commission was due to the refusal of one of the appointees to accept the duty.

The leader of the Opposition echoed what Mr. Casgrain had said about the unsuitability of Judge Britton for this work. He had nothing to say against him more than this that he was an intense partisan. He had taken a leading part on the Liberal side in several of the parliamentary enquiries, including that into the West Huron election, and had voted to keep witnesses waiting till the men charged with the crime had themselves been heard. The House might have more confidence in the Prime Minister's righteous air if it were not for a knowledge of these circumstances.

Mr. F. D. Monk said that all the Opposition asked was an observance of the ordinary rules of administrative decency in the appointment of this commission. It was beyond question that Judge Britton, when in parliament, had voted on the Tupper charges, a Yukon question akin to what the Treadgold commission is now called to pronounce upon. He hoped that on reflection Judge Britton would decline to act. It was perfectly true that street rumors were in circulation that certain of these hydraulic concessions were only obtained by the payment of large sums of money to men high in authority. It was even said that a document had been prepared and was now in existence in London connected with one of these transactions, and that the Prime Minister had been informed of the circumstances when he was over in London last year.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—I deny that absolutely.

Mr. Monk went on to say that it was not the Opposition's part in the House to prefer accusations against the ministry. But when these rumors came to their notice it was the part of members to bring them to the government's attention and when these accusations did come up it was the government's part to see that they were investigated. He denied that members must individually shoulder the responsibility for charges before enquiries were granted. In closing, Mr. Monk repeated the declaration that Judge Britton had been too recently removed from the political arena for his decision on this Yukon matter to give satisfaction.

The Minister of Railways was the last speaker of the debate. He scouted the idea of the government granting commissions of enquiry into every street rumor of fraud that oppositionists might choose to bring up. He could not believe that the Opposition would make itself the vehicle for spewing out this kind of garbage. The government would make itself a subject of ridicule and abuse by the public if it took notice of all current street charges. The Opposition had a wrong idea of the scope of this commission. It was not granted to ferret out the truth of any rumors such as those to which reference had been made. But it was entrusted with the duty of studying the question of hydraulics in the Yukon.

The balance of the sitting up till six o'clock was devoted to Mr. Blair's railway commission bill. The minister introduced an amendment extending the scope of the commission to electric railway companies which carry freight. The House discussed at considerable length the speed at which trains cross roadways. Mr. Blair's bill specified a maximum speed of six miles at these crossings, and gave the commission power to see that the law is observed. The minister himself amended the section so as to give the commission power to regulate the speed at crossings for the protection of the public, and in accordance with the facts of each case. His own idea was that trains should not be permitted to pass crossings at more than ten or twelve miles speed unless they are protected.

The evening sitting was devoted to the Customs Department estimates, and the Opposition used the first vote as a text to protest against the alleged fraudulent entry of German goods under the British preference. This is something of a stock grievance on the part of the Conservative party. They say that the preference makes these frauds easy, and that Germans ship their goods over to England, have them boxed up there, and shipped out to Canada just as though a substantial proportion of their value had been obtained in the United Kingdom.

The Minister of Customs replied that after a careful inquiry in the Old Country last summer he was satisfied that, though probably some German goods were smuggled into Canada fraudulently under the British preference, which British wares alone are supposed to enjoy, the quantity was not large. There was far more smuggling under the general than the preferential tariff. The government took all possible precautions against smuggling, and the risks were well known, but the fact remained that some attempts were made. No goods could enter Canada legally under the British preference unless they received one-fourth of their value in the British Isles. He promised that due precautions were being observed. But to put a stop to all smuggling would involve the employment of a perfect army of officials.

The Opposition was not satisfied with the minister's promise, but gave him the amounts he required to carry on the customs services of the country, $1,301,565.

CANADIAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Ottawa, June 3.—A bill was introduced in the House yesterday by Mr. George Taylor to incorporate the Canadian Telephone & Telegraph Company, with headquarters in Ottawa, and capital stock of one million dollars. The promoters are George J. Stegmater and Christopher J. Stegmater, of Wilkesbarre; Frederick Warnke, Jacob W. Warnke, Charles Robinson, John A. Mears, James R. Mears and Walter L. Schlager, of Scranton; Francis J. Leonard, of Philadelphia; J. Harry Bryden, of Pittson; William H. McCormick, of Orillia; John Culbert, M.P., Rufus H. Pope, M.P., W. F. McCreary, M.P., G. W. Fowler, M.P., F. A. Heney, George E. Kidd and John Thompson, of Ottawa.

The company asks power to construct or buy telephone and telegraph lines anywhere in Canada, by either overhead wires or cables underground, connecting its system with existing telephone, telegraph and cable lines. Provision is made for a government control of tolls. The company seeks power also to erect works for the generation of electric power and the authority to seek whatever subsidies governments or individuals may wish to grant.

A QUIET DAY.

Ottawa, June 4.—Yesterday was as quiet a day as the House of Commons has put in this session.

Good progress was made upon Mr. Blair's Railway Commission Bill, over one hundred clauses being passed, including the portion which deals with the establishment of a Railway Commission. The remaining portion of the measure is not of a contentious nature and will probably pass without much question. The section vesting power in the Commission to fix and award damages was struck out by the Minister. A clause was passed ordering railways to clean out all trees for 133 feet on either side of their track. The opposition protested that under the law as framed railway promoters are allowed to vote themselves large dividends before a cent has been actually earned. The Minister acknowledged that this was an abuse and promised to consider the point.

Mr. Sutherland introduced an amendment to the Public Works Act authorizing the Minister to have works up to five thousand dollars executed without calling for tenders.

Mr. Monk wanted to know if this bill would transfer certain of the functions of the Public Works Department to Mr. Prefontaine's control.

Mr. Sutherland replied that there was nothing of the kind in this bill.

HIDES AND SKINS.

A special committee of the Commons sat yesterday afternoon to consider a bill which Mr. Leighton McCarthy is promoting to provide for a compulsory inspection of hides and skins. Representatives were present of the cattle dealers, farmers, hide dealers and butchers from Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal and Quebec. The wishes of these parties in regard to the bill were found somewhat conflicting. The tanners alone approved of its enactment.

Mr. Price, of Montreal, was satisfied that the compulsory inspection would prevent dealers from disposing of hides to the best advantage. There was a very thorough inspection in Montreal now and the classification in Toronto is also satisfactory. The inspection, in Ottawa, he was sorry to say, was the worst in the country. But compulsory inspection would not improve matters and would work injustice to the farmers and dealers.

Mr. H. McDonald, representing the H. McLean Company, of Ottawa, said every butcher in the Capital would oppose the compulsory inspection. They were satisfied with the present arrangement, whereby inspection is optional. There was no call for a law that would prevent the sale of one hide out of every five. The present bill would only affect a few Canadian tanneries, while not interfering with the export trade, which the bigger tanneries do to the United States.

Mr. Debill, chairman of the Tanners' Association, endorsed the bill. Mr. Wicketts, of the Harris Abattoir Company, of Toronto, spoke against it, and the committee decided that instead of applying the bill to certain centres of population it would be better to apply its provisions to all places from which three hundred hides are shipped weekly.

It is evident that the bill will be stoutly opposed in the House.

The special committee on the redistribution bill has been making good progress in the consideration of that measure and according to one of the Opposition members there is no reason why the report should not be ready in another week's time. The Conservative representatives have been most agreeably surprised at the fairness and even generosity of the Liberals. It looks from this as though the redistribution arrangement, which members thought was going to be the most contentious feature of the session, is instead going to pass without any lengthy debate. If this turns out to be true it will shorten the session considerably.

MEMBERS WERE AT THE CIRCUS.

Ottawa, June 5.—Mr. Borden's resolution favoring an increase in the iron and steel duties would have come up in the Commons last night but for the absence of so many members at the circus. So it was arrranged for the matter to stand over till Monday.

The Minister of Marine had his first experience in trying to force estimates through parliament, and the lesson was far from pleasant.

Mr. Monk asked how many letter carriers in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and Quebec were deprived of their holidays in 1896, 1901 and 1902. The Postmaster-General replied:—'None, so far as the Department is aware!' Mr. Monk was further informed that holidays will be given to the Montreal Post-office employees this year.

Mr. Monk quoted the resolution of the Montreal City Council, requesting the government to bear the expense connected with calling out the militia in the recent strike in that city, and asked whether the government intended relieving the ratepayers of Montreal from the payment of this account, and treat Montreal as well as it did Valleyfield.

The Minister of Militia replied that the government was aware of the passage of this resolution, but it had no power to discriminate as between different communities. Under the provisions of the Militia Act the government could not bear this expense.

Mr. Frank Oliver asked whether Canadian Pacific Railway bonds in the North-West are now subject to school taxation, as a result of the recent legal decision of the Manitoba courts.

The Minister of Justice replied:—'The government is so advised.'

In response to questions put by Mr. Wilmot ,of Queen's-Sunbury, and by Mr. Hale, of Carlton, the Minister of Agriculture stated that errors had been discovered in the religious qualifications of the New Brunswick Baptists. The commissioners had been asked to revise their returns.

The House spent most of the afternoon on a feature of the amended customs act, which provides for the appointment of temporary customs officers in the outside service without the parties having passed the civil service examination. The Opposition thought that these appointees should be required to pass the examination within a year on penalty of dismissal, and Mr. Monk proposed an amendment to that effect.

The Minister replied that the government already had power to appoint preventive officers and other employees without requiring civil service examination certificates. The official should be familiar with matters of business, but many excellent men were not familiar enough with the school book course of history, geography, etc., to pass the examination.

The Opposition said that this was setting the civil service act entirely at defiance.

Nevertheless the clause passed, and the bill received its second reading.

The House went into supply on the marine votes shortly after eight o'clock. There was some debate with regard to the improvement of the St. Lawrence channel and ports, in which Mr. Prefontaine recognized that much more yet remains to be done to help trade.

A vote of $30,000 for the maintenance of government steamers led to a hot discussion. Mr. Pope asked whether the supplies for these vessels were bought by tender or in what manner.

Mr. Prefontaine could hardly say. Circulars were sent out to various firms, asking their prices and the lowest offer was taken. These purchases were made by the departmental agents at Quebec, Sydney, Halifax and elsewhere as required.

Mr. Pope followed with a denunciation of the Minister of Marine that led to trouble. If Mr. Prefontaine did not know how his supplies were bought Mr. Pope told him to make room for somebody else. The Opposition would give him till September to find out. There was no hurry for the passage of this supply. The truth was that the system by which these purchases are made is thoroughly corrupt. It was rotten. Supporters of the government were told to charge whatever they wanted.

This brought forth groans from the government side of the Chamber, but Mr. Pope said the hirelings back of the government benches would cheer any action of the administration, however discreditable.

The Liberals did not relish sitting under this term of hirelings and the Chair was asked to rule whether it was permissable to use such language.

Mr. Pope had to withdraw the word and did so very reluctantly.

Mr. Tarte thought it would be better to purchase these supplies by tender.

Mr. Fielding replied that the system was exactly the same as had existed in the department for years and in Public Works too.

Mr. Borden said the circular system was an old one, but the circulation was too limited under this government.

Mr. Monk said the calling of tenders would save the country fifty per cent.

The Opposition spent some time hunting up evidences of extravagance from the Auditor-General's report before the item passed.

Ottawa, June 5.—Yesterday's sitting of the House of Commons was spent partly on the Railway Bill, of which some twenty-five sections were passed, and on the votes for the Marine Department.

Mr. E. F. Clarke wanted to know what the Marine Department was doing to improve the St. Lawrence route for navigation. All Canada was interested in the safety of the route. The Minister replied that the government was pursuing a vigorous and progressive policy which was inspiring confidence in the minds of the underwriters, and the insurance rates this year would be lower than have prevailed for some seasons. Last year six wrecks had taken place in the St. Lawrence, but in every instance it was found that the fault lay, not with the lights and buoys, but the captains and pilots in charge.

Mr. Clarke asked that the reports of these enquiries be published. The present season was only beginning, though two accidents had occurred already.

The Minister of Justice made the statement that the mishaps on the St. Lawrence are due to inexperienced and inefficient masters being in charge of the vessels. Some lines employed only good sailors as masters, and who have traded to Montreal season after season without a single accident below Quebec. The bulk of the steamers are what are known as tramp vessels, often in charge of men not fitted to be masters.

Mr. Fitzpatrick threw it out as a hint that Lloyds should be asked to send a competent agent here at the expense of the Dominion to go over the St. Lawrence and make suggestions as to any defects. If any reasonable suggestions were followed up there could be no further warrant for discrimination against the route in the matter of insurance. At the same time the agent would see the work that has been and is being done by Canada in the improvement of the route.

Reference was made to the river pilots in the St. Lawrence, a close corporation, which Mr. Brock (Toronto) called the most tyrannical of trades unions. It seemed to be agreed on both sides that the pilots should be transferred to effective government control.

Mr. Fitzpatrick suggested adopting the system of control in force on the Mersey and in the English Channel.

Mr. Prefontaine promised that the suggestions would receive his best consideration.

A sub-committee of the Commons Private Bills Committee reached an understanding last night on the Ontario and Quebec Power Company's Bill. The power to build the dam in the Ottawa river at the Little Chaudiere Falls, one mile above Ottawa, was granted, with provisions specifying that the power interests above and below are to be amply protected.

Mr. Fielding has given notice of a resolution providing for a three million dollar loan to the Montreal Harbor Board to enable the construction of such further terminal facilities as are necessary properly to equip the port. The plans for works are to be submitted to the governor-in-council and the Board is to furnish the government with debentures repayable in twenty-five years and bearing interest at three percent.

Mr. Johnston, Conservative member for Caldwell, has given notice of a question to ascertain how many sons or relatives of Chief Justice Boyd, if any, are in the employ of the Government.

The Minister of Railways has given notice of a resolution providing that the government may aid the extension of the Canadian Northern Railway from Grand View, the point where what is known as the Gilbert Plains Branch of the said railway ends, to Edmonton, about six hundred and twenty miles, also of the Prince Albert branch of the same railway, one hundred miles to Prince Albert itself. The government proposes guaranteeing the principal and interest of the first mortgage bonds of the company to the extent of thirten thousand dollars a mile, interest on the bonds to be at the rate of three percent and the principal payable in fifty years. The bonds are to be secured by a first mortgage on the road and its revenues. Where charges already exist the government mortgage will rank next. The government in return is to have a control over freight and passenger rates and the right to grant running powers to the companies where this is desirable. The company is forbidden to sell or lease the road to the Canadian Pacific or to amalgamate or enter into any arrangement with that company for a pooling of rates. This provision will not apply to traffic made with the consent of the governor-in-council.

The Senate gave the third and final reading yesterday to the bills to put a stop to the production of obscene plays; respecting the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada; respecting the Bank of Montreal to incorporate the shipping federation of Canada, and respecting the Royal Trust Company. There was some criticism of the government bill to enable the settlement of railway disputes by arbitration or conciliation, but the measure passed the second reading.

Sir Mackenize Bowell thought the legislation useless and Senator Gibson quite concurred in this view. The bill will come up in the Senate Railway Committee on June 15, when those interested in it can submit their views.

THE SENATE

THE HON. MR. SCOTT EXPLAINS ACTION IN REGARD TO THE PRINTING BUREAU.

Ottawa, June 2—It was nearly midnight last night before the Senate finished their deliberations.

Mr. D. Ferguson asked Mr. Scott to take the Chamber into his confidence in regard to the difficulties respecting the Printing Bureau. He reviewed the demands of th emen, the government utimatum and the declaration that the Bureau was to be made an open office. The difference was more serious, as the government had a bureau of labor. It also, perhaps, threw some light on the statement made by the Premier in a recent interview that the government might close the Bureau. He thought that all the correspondence should be brought down, especially the ultimatum. He could hardly believe it possible that the government contemplated closing the Bureau as long as Sir Richard Cartwright remained a member. He hoped full information would be given.

Mr. Scott said that in March last the Ottawa Typographical Union decided that on and after June 1 the scale of wages would be according to a new schedule. The union included eighty-two percent of the Bureau employees. There had been no sign of trouble nor any demands. The men simply took their own view and decided their own rate of pay. A copy of the resolution was sent to him and he paid no attention to it. As the first of June drew nigh the men met him and the deputy head of the International Union, a gentleman from Toronto, came down. He saw him and heard what he had to say, but did not care to discuss matters with a gentleman who ought not to have intervened between them and the government. In 1895 an arrangement had been entered into as to the pay. An increase had been given since, making the wages rather more than at present, and decidedly more than at Montreal. The men had six hours a week less work and were paid for eight holidays. He was not present at the interview with the Premier and the men and did not know what took place. He thought it improbable that the Premier had stated that he was in favor of doing away with its present composition. On Saturday he had issued an ultimatum desiring to know what men were loyal to the Bureau. He had not said the Bureau would be an open office, but he had always felt that there should be room for free labor in Canada. He thought unionism had exceeded its legitimate limits of late and had become aggressive. He considered the men outside the union needed protection. Unionism had gone too far. Only recently men at the Bureau refused to make up a book because some sixteen pages of it had been printed by linotype. He had given the men to understand that henceforth he would not be restricted to union men in making appointments, that any man who could do expert work would be open to appointment. He was not condemning unions. He thought they were necessary, but they had become aggressive, as evidenced in Montreal. He thought that would result in a valuable object lesson. There were some excellent men in the Bureau, who had been there ever since it was started, but, unfortunately these men allowed the demagogues, the bold and impudent to come to the front and they became responsible for their actions. He did not think it was wise to bring down the correspondence now. The men were at work and it was as well that nothing should be done to cause irritation. The matter dropped.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

Clause by Clause the Bill is Reconstructed and Approved

THE COMPANY WILL BE EMPOWERED TO DEVELOP THE NATURAL RESOURCES ALONG ITS ROUTE.

Ottawa, June 2.—The House of Commons Railway Committee has passed the Grand Trunk Pacific charter, with the exception of the clauses laying down the route of the proposed line. The promoters have amended their bill to provide for an extension eastward from Quebec to Moncton, but a number of members thought it would be better to build direct to the nearest Maritime port, St. John, and other members think the eastern portion of the line would never be built at all.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Bill was taken up at once. Clause 26 is redrafted, which gives the company power to develop lands, water powers, to construct dams and buildings for electricity, and to acquire shares in mining companies passed without question.

Section 32 as redrafted, was approved. This gives the company power to promote settlement and cultivation of the districts it serves, and to aid settlers. On the suggestion of Mr. McCreary, the company was empowered to carry on a lumber business for the convenience of those along its line.

Clause 33 was adopted, giving the company power, with the consent of the Governor-in-Council, to lease or acquire other lines of railway.

The next clause gave power to sell out or lease the Grand Trunk Pacific to other corporations. The company submitted a new clause providing that if the construction of its line is not commenced and three million dollars is not expended thereon within two years after the passage of this act, and if the railway is not finished and in operation within seven years after the passing of this act, the powers conferred upon the company by Parliament shall cease as regards the portion remaining uncompleted. This was accepted, and the committee went on to consider the clause fixing the route of the proposed line across Canada from Moncton via Quebec, Lake Abittibi, Winnipeg, Battleford and Edmonton to Port Simpson.

Col. Tucker, of St. John, said it was shorter to build direct to St. John than to Moncton.

Mr. Logan, member for Cumberland, N.S., replied that if Moncton was preferred there would be an option of shipping either by St. John or Halifax. Moncton was a distributing point, and from that to the seaboard the Intercolonial would get a share of the trade.

Mr. Frank Oliver, of Alberta, said there were other interests to be considered besides those of the Maritime Provinces. From a strictly selfish point of view the west would prefer to see the Grand Trunk Pacific trade carried to Portland. Still, the whole country was interested in our own ports being developed, so the new line should be constructed to the nearest open Canadian port on the eastern coast, that is, St. John. There was some argument among the eastern members as to the relative merits of St. John and Halifax, when Mr. D. C. Fraser remarked that in Country Harbor, N.S., there was a harbor better situated than either, and as good as any in the world.

Mr. Oliver—Will it cost three millions to equip Country Harbor?

Mr. Fraser—Why, no, there is water enough for all the ships afloat, and all you need is a buffer to keep the ships from backing up against the rocks. Let the new line be built to Moncton, and then you can reach St. John, Halifax, Country Harbor and all the other ports on the Canadian seaboard.

Mr. T. Chase Casgrain asked the insertion of a stipulation that the section of the road from Winnipeg east should be built first. But he did not believe the Grand Trunk Pacific intended building this portion at all. Mr. Casgrain would oppose this road getting a subsidy at all unless it gave satisfactory assurances to protect eastern Canada. If necessary, he would move an amendment in the House.

There was a long debate whether it would not be better to build to St. John direct. In this discussion it was pointed out that the new road could have a second route to St. John by using the Central line from Chipman. This was almost as direct a route to St. John as could be had from Quebec. Nova Scotia members said that St. John would not be able to handle one-half of the trade offering.

The Minister of Finance said that the company had itself asked this power to run to Moncton, and that was the route which commended itself to most of the eastern members. When this was so, why not pass the clause? For his own part he did not believe a mile of the road would ever be built unless government aid was forthcoming, and when this question came before council he, for one, did not intend to be bound by the exact terms and route of the bill now being passed.

An amendment by Mr. Wade calling for the simultaneous construction of the sections east and west from Quebec was before the chair when one o'clock arrived. The bill accordingly goes over till to-morrow.

UNABLE TO AGREE AS TO ROUTE.

Ottawa, June 3.—The Railway Committee of the House of Commons has now devoted six successive meetings to the consideration of the Grand Trunk Pacific bill without disposing of the charter. To-day's sitting of two hours and a half was taken up with another wordy warfare over the route of the line, and in the division of the committee on three successive amendments.

The Commons Railway Committee at once took up Mr. Wade's amendment, that operations shall begin at Quebec, proceeding simultaneously eastward and westward.

Dr. Sproule proposed a further amendment, that construction of the sections east of Winnipeg shall begin together. The Minister of Railways was called on for his view, and replied that in his judgment more was being made out of this question of route than was necessary.

This road would never be built without government aid. The promoters could never finance their undertaking without generous government assistance. It was beyond the ability of the promoters to carry the thing through unless the government gave its aid. The government has not yet made up its mind whether the project would be assisted or not, and clearly the government when it does decide to grant aid, can direct where the line shall be laid down. The government would insist on that right to indicate the route, however small its aid.

Mr. Blair's opinion was that the Cabinet had a clear responsibility in that regard. As Minister of Railways he would be loath to see this eastern extension built from Quebec to Moncton. The company would never construct this line at all unless the government gave them enough money to lay it down. This road to Moncton would only compete with the Intercolonial. The proper idea was to build, instead, direct to the nearest Maritime seaport, without regard to any sectional interests.

Mr. Gallery—I would like as a member from Montreal, to know where Montreal comes in on this project. As far as I can see Montreal is not mentioned at all.

The Hon. Raymond Prefontaine—When the question of Montreal comes up later on I think that every one in Montreal will be thoroughly satisfied.

Mr. W. F. McCreary told the committee it was a huge blunder to tie the company down to a roundabout route across Canada to Moncton. This talk of an all-Canadian route, with all-Canadian trains, was nice sentiment, but it does not move wheat. The government should hesitate about guaranteeing bonds of this road, over such a route as proposed. Before pledging seventy-five or eighty millions of public money the government should satisfy itself whether a line over the northern section of Canada would pay. Archdeacon Vincent, who was thoroughly conversant with the conditions in Keewatin, said that country was very difficult for railway construction, according to the statements of others many portions were more difficult of construction than the Canadian Pacific. It was impossible to grow hard wheat in the northern districts of the Canadian west. The hard wheat belt was confined to Manitoba and some districts along the Saskatchewan. While wheat was grown in gardens around Norway House, it could not be cultivated in a commercial way, neither was the far north suited to grazing and lumbering. As a military route the location through northern Canada was not required, and from a commercial standpoint it was not feasible. The Grand Trunk should be bound merely to employ the shortest line. The region through which the C. P. R. passed east of Winnipeg was uninteresting enough. But what passenger would desire to run through the uninhabited country still further north? Not ten percent of the travel would use the road.

Mr. Tarte agreed with Mr. McCreary. Grain could not be carried so profitably over the proposed Grand Trunk Pacific line to the seaboard. Let the government come forward with a bold policy and equip the ports. Let it ask parliament for eighteen or twenty millions this session to improve Port Arthur, Fort William and other ports, so that grain can be carried by water as cheaply as possible from Superior east.

Mr. Puttee quite agreed with Mr. Blair that this bill should be dealt with irrespective of the subsidy. In reply to a question, the Minister of Railways said members could propose in the House whatever amendments they wished regarding the Grand Trunk Pacific route.

Mr. John Charlton urged the desirability of the Grand Trunk being given power to build by the shortest route. His idea was that you could make Quebec an all year round terminal.

Mr. Wilmot, of Queen's-Sunbury, then proposed that the eastern section be built to St. John in stead of Moncton. The Finance Minister tried to prevent this being forced to a division, but Mr. Wilmot insisted, and among those who voted in favor of St. John was the Hon. A. G. Blair. The amendment was defeated by 27 to 56, and it then being after one o'clock, the committee adjourned.

The committee will next consider an amendment proposed by the Minister of Marine, providing for the building of branches from the main line to a point on the Montreal and Western Railway, or to Montreal and to Nepigon.

Mr. Blair stated that the government would see that the lines were so situated west of Winnipeg as not to conflict with existing roads.

Dr. Sproule's amendment was then voted down by 26 to 89.

Mr. Wade wanted to withdraw his amendment, but Mr. Casgrain objected, so it also was put to a vote and was defeated by 18 to 87.

Mr. Fraser next moved that in the prairie section the line should not approach nearer than 30 miles of a constructed or projected line unless the Governor-in-Council considers it necessary. This was held over to allow of the various interests coming to an agreement.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

Ottawa, June 4.—The Commons railway committee to-day reported the bill regarding the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

Mr. Prefontaine presented an amendment to permit the Grand Trunk Pacific to build a branch from its main line to connect with the Montreal and Western Railway, which now extends to Labelle, and is being extended to Lake Nominingue, one hundred and fifty miles from Montreal. If the company was unable to deal with the Montreal and Western, he would ask that authority be conferred on the Grand Trunk Pacific to construct a line of its own into Montreal. This amendment passed without opposition.

Mr. Pringle, of Cornwall, moved to compel the company to use Canadian material, but Mr. Blair said this was more a matter for the subsidy contract. Mr. Smith, of Wentworth, declared that surveys are all being carried on by Americans, but this the promoter of the bill denied. The bill was reported without a division.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC AMENDMENTS.

Ottawa, June 5.—Notice is already given of two amendments which will be proposed in committee of the House of Commons on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Bill. One is by Mr. Pringle, of Cornwall, specifying that 'in the event of any subsidy or subsidies being granted to the said company they shall be subject to the condition that the company shall as far as practicable construct, equip and operate their line or lines of railway with railway supplies, structural iron and steel, rail fastenings and cement, and rolling stock of Canadian manufacture whenever such railway supplies and rolling stock can be procured as cheaply and upon as good terms in Canada as elsewhere, having regard to quality and price among other things, and unless the governor-in-council shall approve of the same being procured elsefhere.'

Another amendment is by Mr. T. Chase Casgrain providing 'that in the event of the company receiving from the Government of Canada any assistance, either by way of subsidies, moneys, land grants, guarantees, loans or in any other manner whatever, the work of construction on the Quebec section be commenced simultaneously with the work on the woodland and prairie sections and be completed and put in operation simultaneously therewith and before the company exercises any of the powers conferred upon it by section 33 of the present act in respect to lease and running powers over other railways.'

SENATOR LOUGHEED'S BILL.

Ottawa, June 4.—The Senate Banking Committee to-day listened to the views of capital and labor on Senator Lougheed's bill to prevent foreigners from inciting strikes in Canada. Mr. E. B. Eddy, of Hull; Mr. George E. Drummond, and the Hon. J. D. Rolland, of Montreal; Mr. William Stone and Mr. R. J. Younge, of Toronto, and others, with Mr. Charles Ritchie and Mr. George H. Watson as counsel, appeared to voice the employers sentiments. Some of the most prominent labor men of the country, Mr. Fleet, president, and Mr. Draper, secretary of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, and a half dozen others opposed the bill.

Mr. O'Donoghue, counsel for the laboring men, read a carefully prepared argument against the measure. Speaking on behalf of 135 international associations, representing a membership of a million and a half. They had the support of the railway conductors, engineers, trackmen and telegraphers' unions, with a membership of 200,000.

Mr. O'Donoghue denounced the bill as class legislation of the worst order. The cry was raised that Canadian strikes are being ordered from Washington by means of these international unions, but nothing could be more untrue. The local unions settled first whether a strike was necessary, and the whole influence of the international association was directed to secure a settlement without any appeal to force. The Canadian unions are supreme within their own jurisdiction. They never have had dictation from abroad, and would never listen to it. This bill, instead of improving, will only embitter the relations between capital and labor. If the United States wanted, it could retaliate on thousands of our own people now resident over there. There was no country in the world with legislation like this on its statute book. The unions thought as little as their employers did of irresponsible agitators, yet they were to be found in all walks of life. But to say that they are responsible for strikes is untrue. There was no call for this bill, and it should not pass.

Mr. Hall, representing the railway employees unions, asked what these organizations had done to invite legislation of this order. The railway unions were very strong bodies, managed on conservative lines, and one of the features is an insurance of forty-seven millions on its membership, two millions of which was in Canada. To prevent international organization would cause financial difficulties, therefore of a most serious nature.

Mr. Puttee, M.P., mentioned the fact that the head of the Printers Union, for five years back, had been a Canadian.

Mr. R. J. Younge, secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, said that the manufacturers from all over Canada were interested in this bill. The Montreal Board of Trade and Chambre de Commerce took a like view. They were not opposed to legitimate union labor, but to unionism run wild.

Mr. Charles Ritchie, counsel for the manufacturers, said that the walking delegate was too common a nuisance and should be shut out of the country. The present bill did not go far enough. That was their only complaint.

After listening to some further discussion, the committee adjourned for a week.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

Temperance Petitions Presented From Various Parts of the Province.

Toronto, June 2.—The agitation for the introduction this session by Mr. Ross of a prohibition bill was continued yesterday afternoon in the legislature. Three more petitions were presented, asking that at this present session the bill be brought down, and that it go as far as the powers of Ontario will allow. One was presented by Mr. J. P. Whitney from the municipal council of the united counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry; one presented by Mr. F. R. Latchford, Minister of Public Works, from Calabogie Council, No. 120, Royal Templars of Temperance; also one from Anchor Council, No. 237, Sault Ste. Marie, Royal Templars of Temperance, presented by Mr. Thomas Crawford, Conservative, Toronto. This was because Sault Ste. Marie is at present unrepresented in the legislature.

Toronto, June 3.—Mr. J. M. Gibson, Attorney-General, announced in the legislature yesterday afternoon that the select committee on assessment would not meet again until next autumn. This means that the Premier's assessment bill and other bills affecting the assessment law will not be finally disposed of until next session.

Mr Ross moved that on and after Wednesday of this week there shall be a sitting of the House at 11 o'clock in the morning, Mr. Speaker to leave the chair at one p.m. without the question being put. He said this would facilitate the disposal of the remaining business of the House, and boped the ywould prorogue by next week. He expected the report of the commissioners in regard to the Gamey charges would be presented before the House closed, although he had received no definite information in regard to this.

Mr. J. P. Whitney, leader of the Opposition, objected to the proposed morning sessions. It would inconvenience the members of the House. It would be very improper and inadvisable to rise before the report of the commissioners is given. To sit two weeks more in order to receive this report would only be in the best interests of the country. The course is to quietly await the judges' decision.

Mr. Ross said the morning sessions need not commence until Thursday.

Mr. F. R. Latchford, Minister of Public Works, moved that the House concur in the following resolutions in regard to the Temiscamingue and Northern Ontario Railway Act: To meet the cost of the construction, equipment and maintenance of the railway and of all extensions thereof, which shall hereafter be authorized by the Ontario Legislature. It may from time to time out of the ungranted lands set apart a tier of townships on each side of the said railway and extensions and other lands in Nipissing to the extent of 20,000 acres for each mile of the railway and extensions constructed and to be constructed.

'That bonds be issued instead of debentures for the purposes and objects intended to be secured by this act the commission may by the issue of bonds raise any sum or sums not exceeding $25,000 for each mile of the railway, including all extensions (which shall hereafter be authorized by the House), constructed or to be constructed, including branch lines as may be necessary to provide for the construction, maintenance and equipment of the railway, and all extensions. The appropriation and application of such money shall be assured to the satisfaction of the legislature.'

Mr. Powell, Conservative, Ottawa, asked why the debentures were changed to bonds.

Mr. Latchford replied that debentures were only in the form of a promissory note, while a bond is something more. It is an express charge on the property, and more in the nature of a mortgage. The advantage of bonds is that they can be more readily negotiated and bring a better price.

Mr. Hendrie, Conservative, Hamilton, said the C. P. R., when building that line of railway, sold the lands appropriated immediately, and thus paid off the bonds against it. If the government wished to build this road without cost to the people he thought that if, instead of acquiring land adjacent to the railway, it should set apart about three or four hundred thousand acres of pine lands in one block, and sell it immediately, it would be a better plan. Also, there would not be the danger from forest fires as there will be with the land close to the tracks.

Col. Matheson, Conservative, pointed out that the proposed grant meant land about a mile in depth for each mile of track.

Mr. Powell objected to $25,000 being voted for extensions, as well as the main line, claiming that extensions would only cost about $20,000 per mile.

In reply to these objections, Mr. Latchford stated that special care will be taken that no fires take place, and a special staff will be appointed for this purpose. The reason the land will not be immediately sold is because it will enhance in value in the years to come. That adjacent to track is being acquired because the rivers in that section are so small that a railway will have to transport the lumber.

Mr. Whitney asked if the $25,000 would cover the expense of putting the rolling stock on the road.

Mr. Latchford replied that it would not, as the road itself would be constructed of the best materials. The rails will be eighty pounds.

Mr. Whitney said he thought the government should for the first ten years operate the road to test the experiment of government ownership.

The resolutions were carried.

Mr. J. R. Stratton's bill providing that every county in the province not possessing a House of Refuge shall establish one before Jan. 1, 1906, came before the committee of the House.

The fact that it is not compulsory, Mr. Whitney argued, detracted from it usefulness.

Mr. Stratton said that counties nearly always acquiesce in the desires of the legislature. The counties needing such a house would, he assumed, take advantage of the act. If, when the specified time has elapsed, any counties have not then the house, the legislature can take any steps necessary to remedy the matter.

The House concurred in Mr. Gibson's resolutions amending the Ontario Insurance Bill.

These government bills were introduced: Mr. E. J. Davis, to amend the municipal Audit Act; Mr. R. Harcourt, to amend the Separate Schools Act.

Mr. Stratton presented the twenty-fourth annual report of the Ontario Experimenal and Agricultural Union.

SPEED OF AUTOMOBILES.

Toronto, June 4.—It has been agreed between the party leaders to defer morning sessions of the Legislature until after the Public Accounts Committee has completed its investigation of the Sullivan-Shannon timber transaction. The regular business before the House could now be completed in forty-eight hours, but the Legislature will remain in session until after the Bribery Commission report has been received and dealt with.

The rate of speed at which automobiles shall go was decided yesterday afternoon by the House after some argument, when the House went into committee on the bill of Mr. T. H. Preston, South Brant, to regulate the speed and operation of motor vehicles on highways.

Mr. Preston said that the municipal committee had advised a speed of seven miles an hour in cities and towns, and fifteen miles in the country districts. But since their report was presented, several members had changed their minds and were in favor now of the ten mile speed for cities. He moved that ten miles an hour be the rate fixed. If the seven mile rate is adopted the usefulness of the machines will be destroyed, and it will be a blow to automobile manufacturers. In Detroit the speed allowed is twelve miles per hour. In Cleveland and New York city it is fifteen miles an hour. It must be remembered that they are easily controlled, and if restrictions are to be made it should be to compel a higher degree of skill in operating them.

Dr. Willoughby, Conservative, East Northumberland, held that seven miles would be a sufficient rate of speed. He suggested that a certain street or portions of a city could be set aside where a higher speed could be allowed.

Mr. Gibson, Attorney-General, said that although in the municipal committee he had argued for the seven mile rate, since then, having some practical experience with automobiles, he was now in favor of the higher speed. When travelling at seven miles an hour it seemed extremely slow, and as the machines are so easily controlled he considered no harm would result from the ten mile rate.

Mr. Henry Carscallen, Conservative, Hamilton, reiterated Mr. Gibson's story, but thought at crossings the seven mile rate could be asked for.

Mr. J. P. Whitney favored the ten mile rate, but said to slow up at every street crossing would not be practicable.

The ten mile amendment was carried.

Dr. Jessop, Welland, asked for a return of copies of the regulations at present in force respecting the exportation of a natural gas into the United States. He said a very fine gas well had been discovered only recently in his county, and already Buffalo capitalists were endeavoring to control it. He pointed out that last winter in Buffalo, gas transmitted from Welland county was sold for 15 cents per thousand feet, while at St. Catharines right near the gas wells the people were charged from one dollar to one dollar and a half per thousand feet. He asked the government to see that this new well be utilized for the benefit of Welland county.

A heated and lengthy discussion resulted when the House went into committee on Mr. Tudhope's bill respecting the assessing of the property of Mr. James Playfair, in the town of Midland.

In 1894 the Midland Council agreed if Mr. Playfair, a lumberman, would purchase and operate the British Canadian Mill of that town, to its fullest capacity, that the property of the mill and all connected with it, would for the following ten years be assessed for only $10,000 each year. In 1902 the Council broke its agreement and assessed the property at $68,750, although Mr. Playfair lived up to his agreement. The matter went into court, but was referred from there to the Legislature for settlement.

The bill compels the Midland Council to live up to the arrangement of 1894.

The opposition claimed that Mr. Playfair promised the Council he would give $1,000 towards the town waterworks, which he did not do. Also, that the Council had no power to draw up any such agreement.

A vote was taken by the House on the bill, and it was sustained. The vote was: Liberal, 36; Conservative, 28.

The bill of Mr. Pettypiece, to amend the act to permit municipalities to use voting machines, providing that machines are to be locked and sealed for thirty days after an election, instead of six months, passed the committee stage.

Dr. Pyne's bill providing for the better inspection of foods and the inspection of lodging houses when crowded or filthy, passed its second reading.

A STORMY MEETING.

Toronto, June 4.—The Public Accounts Committee had a stormy session this morning over Col. Matheson's charge that the Hon. F. R. Latchford was making Sullivan's case his own, and being a defender of 'graft.'

Mr. James Conmee, M.P.P., made a sharp reply in sledge hammer style, and the committee was in a tumult. Mr. R. A. Grant gave similar evidence to what he gave at the bribery case, and Mr. P. McDermott gave details regarding some of his lumber transactions.

Frank Sullivan was discharged, as his evidence was not required.

It is reported at the Parliament Buildings that the commission's report is ready for the Lieutenant-Governor.

Toronto, June 6.—A large number of visitors were present at the Legislature yesterday, apparently expecting an exciting debate would take place regarding the bribery commission's report; also, on account of the new revelations in the Public Accounts Committee and the new ballot-box scandal.

Mr. Whitney asked the Premier if the commissioners' report would be printed?

Mr. Ross, in answer, said the report was a short one. He would advise Mr. Whitney later in regard to the matter.

The expectation that the government would announce its intension with regard to arresting Theodore C. Taylor, on a chiminal charge, for, while being a Crown Lands clerk, appropriating $5,900 paid to him by Captain Sullivan in connection with the Shannon and Capreol timber deals, and the attachment of his and Captain Sullivan's bank accounts, as publicly suggested by the Opposition, was deferred. It is understood that it will be made at the Public Accounts Committee on Tuesday morning.

The papers in the Frontenac ballot scandal are to be presented on Tuesday.

Mr. Gallagher charged that there had been grave irregularities in connection with the appointment of a returning officer, and the handling of ballot-boxes used at the last general election in that county. This returning officer, he alleged, issued fifty-two certificates to voters not entitled to vote. One of the voters, said Mr. Gallagher, had voted for the Liberal candidate both in Frontenac and in Kingston. These certificates had afterwards been stolen from the ballot-boxes.

The hospital aid resolutions, moved by Mr. J. R. Stratton, were adopted. The Royal Alexandra Hospital, at Fergus; the Ross Memorial Hospital, of Lindsay, and the Cottage Hospital, of Renfrew, have been placed on schedule A of the Charity Aid Act, entitling them to the maximum annual grant.

The Loyal True Blue Orphanage, Picton, is placed on schedule C.

The usual grant of $4,000 is conferred on the Lanark County House of Refuge, and the Ontario County House of Refuge.

Mr. R. Harcourt's bill to amend the Separate School Act, by which the separate schools will adopt some of the well known clauses of the Public Schools act by which the separate schools will adopt some of the well known clauses of the Public Schools Act was read a second time, also the bill of Mr. Davis, entitled 'The Municipal Amendment Act, 1903.'

SHANNON TIMBER DEAL

THE LONG-DELAYED EXAMINATION OF 'CAP' SULLIVAN TAKES PLACE.

Toronto, June 2.—A crowd of spectators thronged the Public Accounts Committee room at the Parliament Buildings this morning at the investigation of the Shannon timber deal. 'Cap.' Sullivan and Frank Sullivan were present, and Mr. McEvoy, one of Mr. Stratton's lawyers in the bribery case, was with the Sullivans. Mr. E. R. Woods, manager of the Loan & Savings Company, was first examined regarding deposits and withdrawals made by 'Cap' Sullivan.

DOMINION REVENUE

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE PAST ELEVEN MONTHS.

Ottawa, June 6.—The revenue of Canada from the various sources for eleven months of the current fiscal year up to the close of May amounted to $57,725,383, an increase of $6,446,037 over last year. This has been managed with an expenditure of $38,950,971, which is $954,559 more than the outlay in the same months of 1902. Mr. Fielding in his budget speech in April estimated that the present fiscal year will close with the handsome surplus of $13,350,000 over ordinary expenditure; but if the present rate of increase continues for June the showing will be even better than the Finance Minister's anticipations. Following is the return to the end of May:—

	1902.	1903.
Revenue—		
Customs	$29,037,417	$33,063,156
Excise	10,226,745	10,945,063
Post-Office	3,369,651	3,833,269
Public Works and Railways	5,808,750	6,454,974
Miscellaneous	2,836,752	3,428,951
Total	$51,275,346	$57,726,382
Expenditures	38,005,112	38,959,971
Capital Expenditure—		
Public Works, Railways and Canals	$7,231,333	$3,688,846
Dominion Lands	281,900	351,785
Militia	179,703	715,162
Railway subsidies	2,205,739	1,367,033
Iron and Steel subsidies	579,395	986,243
South African contingent	233,269	118,683
N.W.T. Rebellion	—1,122	—2,724
Total	$10,510,218	$6,625,023

For the month of May alone the receipts were $5,363,742, and the expenditure $4,034,297. The capital expenditure was $253,147.

METHODIST CONFERENCES.

Annual Gatherings Being Held in all Parts of Canada.

STATIONING COMMITTEES HARD AT WORK ASSIGNING MINISTERS TO THE VARIOUS CHURCHES

Kingston, Ont., June 2.—Kingston, known centuries ago as an Indian village, called Cataraqui, is to be the seat of the Montreal Conference this year. It is just nine years ago since the Conference assembled here. The city is of considerable historic interest. In 1672 Count de Frontenac erected a fort on the site of the present Tete du Pont Barracks; thenceforward it was known as Fort Frontenac, until its capture and destruction by General Broadstreet, with British regulars, in 1758. Then it was named King's Town, afterwards contracted to Kingston. The city now has a population of over twenty thousand, it possesses twenty-three churches, four colleges, including the noble Queen's University, with a history of sixty years; twelve public free schools and many thriving commercial institutions.

It is a favorite town for church assemblies and next week the Church of England also will have their synod and will sit and deliberate within the confines of this beautiful city.

This evening the stationing committee will begin its first sessions. The Montreal Conference is divided into eleven districts known as Montreal, Kingston, Brockville, Matilda, Perth, Pembroke, Ottawa, Quebec, Stanstead, Waterloo and Huntingdon districts. Twenty-two delegates, or two representatives from each district, comprise the stationing committee. This committee will hold sessions to-morrow, during the day and evening, and are required by the law of the Church to place a copy of the first draft of stations in the hands of the ministerial delegates at the close of the first session of the ministers on Wednesday afternoon. While ministers may stay upon a circuit or mission for four years (according to the decision of the last General Conference), every minister of the Methodist Church is stationed for but one year and requires to have his appointment ratified year by year. The first draft is subject to revision, and is not completed until the committee go into session for the last time, a day or two before the close of Conference.

The ministerial session of the Conference begins on Wednesday at 2 p.m. and will be presided over by the president of last year, the Rev. Dr. Benson, of Arnprior.

It will continue its deliberations over Thursday. On Friday morning the lay and clerical conference will assemble. After the devotional exercises, which continue for one hour, the election of president takes place.

The Rev. T. J. Mansell, of Brockville, formerly minister of the Dominion Square Methodist Church, Montreal, will likely be elected. Other names mentioned are the Rev. W. H. Sparling, of Quebec; Prof. Elliot, of Montreal; Rev. G. G. Huxtable, of St. Henri, and Rev. C. S. Deeprose.

The Rev. A. H. Visser, of Brockville, assistant secretary, will likely be elected secretary of the Conference.

The annual lecture of the Theological Union will be delivered in the Queen Street Methodist Church by the Rev. S. P. Rose, D.D., on Wednesday evening, his theme being 'The Sermon on the Mount: a Revelation of the Divine Character.' Dr. Rose is transferred to the Hamilton Conference and this will be in the nature of a 'good-by' to the Montreal Conference. Dr. Rose, it is said, on good authority, leaves the Montreal Conference with much regret and the happiest remembrances of his work with its members during five or six pastorates. There will always be a welcome for Dr. Rose by the members of the Montreal Conference. He is much esteemed by his fellow-ministers, not only for his scholarly attainments, but more especially for his Christian courtesy and kindness. The Conference church is the Sydenham Methodist Church, the pastor of which, the Rev. John Philp, D.D., unfortunately is absent, having been ordered away for a complete rest by his physician. This is a church with a membership of over four hundred and one of the leading churches in the Conference in Christian enterprise and benevolence.

The church proper seats about fifteen hundred; it is magnificently furnished, having adjoining the church proper a church hall and parlors and all the conveniences for a conference church.

There are five Methodist churches in Kingston. The Conference bids fair to be a most interesting one and many questions of vital moment will likely be debated. The Rev. Dr. Williams retires from the ministry this year, after forty-four years' of service. No one man has wielded a greater influence in the counsels of not only the Methodist Conference but it may be said in the connexion as a whole, than the Rev. Dr. T. G. Williams. His retirement will be keenly felt by the Conference. Dr. Williams has loved the Church of his choice with his whole being and given Methodism his ablest services night and day. It will be the united hope and prayer of every minister and member of Conference that unto Dr. Williams there may be given restored health and many years of peaceful and happy life.

Though retiring from the active work of the ministry it is hoped that Dr. Williams will continue to be present and assist in church assemblies year by year.

FIRST DRAFT OF THE STATIONING COMMITTEE.

Kingston, June 3.—The following is the first draft of the stationing committee of the Montreal Methodist Conference:—

MONTREAL DISTRICT.

Montreal, St. James—The Rev. J. W. Graham, B.A., and the Rev. C. A. Sykes, B.D.
Mountain Street — Rev. W. T. G. Brown.
East End—Rev. E. W. Crane.
Dominion Square—Rev. C. E. Manning.
West End—Rev. G. S. Reynolds.
Sherbrooke Street—Rev. C. E. Bland, B.A., B.D.
Centenary—Rev. David Winter.
Douglas—Rev. Thomas Griffith, M.A., Ph. D.
Rev. T. G. Williams applying for superannuation.
Dorchester Street—Rev. G. D. Armstrong.
St. Henri—Rev. H. E. Warren, B.A., B.D. The Rev. G. G. Huxtable applying for superannuation.
St. Paul—Rev. J. Watson, S.T.L.
Hochelaga—Rev. W. Rilance.
Westmount—Rev. W. Goold Henderson.
Mount Royal Vale—To be supplied.
Mount Royal Avenue—Rev. W. S. Lennon, B.A., B.D.
Fairmount—Rev. J. W. Davidson.
Montreal Centre French Mission—Rev. E. DeGruchy.
West End French Mission—Rev. W. H. Halpenny, B.A., B.D.
St. Lambert—Rev. J. Howard Philp, M.A.
Montreal South—Rev. B. B. Brown.
Montreal West—To be supplied.
Three Rivers—Rev. G. C. Poyser, S.T.L.
St. Jovite—Rev. Jules D. Anthony.
Oka—Rev. E. S. Morrison.
Lachine—Rev. A. W. Williamson.
Caughnawaga—Rev. John Oke.
Hudson—Rev. R. B. Whiteside.
Lachute—Rev. W. H. Raney, B.A.
Calumet and Grenville—Rev. John Fowkes.
Arundel and Ponsonby—Rev. Andrew Galley.
East Harrington—One to be sent.
Lakefield—Rev. Geo. S. Schagel.
Mascouche Rapids—To be supplied.
Shawbridge—Rev. A. S. Cleland.
Rawdon—Rev. R. W. Weese.
The Rev. George H. D. Gibson left without an appointment at his own request.

KINGSTON DISTRICT.

Kingston, Sydenham Street—Rev. J. Philp, M.A., D.D.
Queen Street—Rev. J. Cooper Antliff, M.A., D.D.
Brock Street—Rev. Eber Crummy, B.A.
Princess Street—Rev. Thomas Brown, B.D.
Portsmouth—Rev. Samuel Bridgetts.
Wolfe Island—Rev. Isaac Wheatley.
Cataraqui—Rev. W. Craig.
Elingburg—Rev. John M. Tredrea.
Inverary—Rev. Thomas Meredith.
Battersea—Rev. G. A. Bell.
Gananoque—Rev. W. J. Wood.
Gananoque East—Rev. A. M. Delong.
Pittsburg—Rev. George C. Wood.
Cushendall—One to be sent.
Harrowsmith—Rev. W. F. Perley.
Sydenham—Rev. W. T. Brown.
Seeley's Bay—Rev. W. Service.
Verona—Rev. Thomas H. Richards.
Sharbot Lake—Rev. E. Wood Lawson.
Tichborne—One to be supplied.
Perth Road—Rev. Jacob Hughes.

BROCKVILLE DISTRICT.

Brockville—Wall Street—Rev. Thomas J. Mansell.
George Street—Rev. H. Visser.
Prescott—Rev. John Scanlon.
Kemptville—Rev. J. Mavety.
Lyn—Rev. T. E. Burke.
Mallorytown—Rev. Charles Baldwin.
Escott—Rev. I. Nelson.
Lansdowne—Rev. Reuben Stillwell.
Athens—Rev. W. E. Reynolds.
Addison—Rev. H. W. Burnett.
Maitland—Rev. F. Sproule, B.A.
North Augusta—Rev. A. G. Robertson.
Augusta—Rev. W. G. Conoly, B.A.
Bishop's Mills—Rev. W. A. Wilson, B.A.
Oxford Mills—Rev. J. Cornell.
Spencerville—Rev. W. Pearson.
Frankville and Toledo—Rev. James Lawson.
Delta—Rev. G. H. Williams.
Elgin—Rev. G. S. Clendennen, S.T.L.
Thousand Islands—To be supplied.

MATILDA DISTRICT.

Iroquois—Rev. L. Conoly.
Morrisburg—Rev. W. Philp, B.A., B.D.
Matilda—Rev. C. J. Curtis.
Matilda South—Rev. E. W. S. Coates.
Cardinal—Rev. G. Stafford.
Shally—Rev. W. Wells.
South Mountain—Rev. A. Wilkinson.
Inkerman—Rev. Isaac Hall.
Winchester—Rev. S. J. Hughes.
Chesterville—Rev. J. Webster.
Morewood—Rev. W. Raney.
Winchester Springs—Rev. A. E. Runnels.
Aultsville—Rev. R. B. McAmmond.
Moulinette—Rev. Barry Pierce.
Newington—Rev. A. B. Johnston.
Grantley—Rev. W. A. Hamilton.
Cornwall—Rev. E. B. Ryckman, M.A., D.D.
Avonmore—Rev. W. G. Bradford.
Finch—Rev. Basil Thompson.
Lancaster—Rev. W. P. Boshart.
Cornwall Island—Rev. E. Tennant.

PERTH DISTRICT.

Perth—Rev. W. T. Moorlake.
Smith's Falls—Rev. J. T. Pitcher.
Merrickville—Rev. W. S. Jamieson, M.A.
Carleton Place—Rev. J. D. Ellis, B.A.
Lanark and Clayton—Rev. Ralph Timberlake.
Almonte—Rev. G. E. Ward.
Paken—Rev. D. T. Cummings.
Montague—Rev. W. T. Keough.
Easton's Corners—Rev. T. C. Cassidy.
Wolford—Rev. J. Pinel.
Lombardy—Rev. R. C. McConnell.
Newboro'—Rev. A. E. Sanderson.
Westport—Rev. R. F. Oliver.
Maberley—Rev. J. Roadhouse.

PEMBROKE DISTRICT.

Pembroke—Rev. Melvin Taylor.
Lockeley—Rev. S. Quinn.
Greenwood—Rev. J. H. Miller.
Westmeath—Rev. W. Knox.
Beachburg—Rev. E. R. Kelly.
Cobden—Rev. W. B. Tucker.
Haley's Station—Rev. J. Platts.
Renfrew—Rev. H. Cairns.
Braeside—Rev. T. Bone.
Arnprior—Hev. Manly Benson.
Hewville—Rev. H. S. Oborne.
Clarendon—Rev. Isaac Norman.
Campbell's Bay—Rev. J. R. Cooper.
Portage du Fort—Rev. T. J. Vickery.
Calabogie—Rev. Angus Flynn.
Eganville—Rev. J. W. Charlesworth.
Combermere—Rev. N. Topping.

OTTAWA DISTRICT.

Ottawa—Dominion Church—Rev. G. F. Salton.
Eastern Church—Rev. S. G. Bland.
West—Rev. F. C. Reynolds.
Bell Street—Rev. J. Grenfell.
McLeod Street—Rev. F. G. Lett.
Billings Bridge—Rev. A. T. Jones.
Hintonburg—Rev. A. A. Wilson.
Nepean—Rev. E. Thomas.
Aylmer—Rev. J. E. Lidstone.
Eardley—To be supplied.
Quyon—Rev. W. J. Beamish.
Carp—Rev. G. I. Campbell.
Fitzroy Harbor—Rev. W. Pimlott.
Richmond—Rev. N. Tripp.
Ashton—Rev. F. Robinson.
Manotick—Rev. F. W. O. Meyers.
North Gower—Rev. W. Smith.
Metcalfe—Rev. W. Shortt.
Bearbrook—Rev. J. B. Robeson.
Riceville—Rev. H. A. Young.
Hammond—Rev. T. G. Halpenny.
Vankleek Hill—Rev. W. A. Hanna.
Point Fortune—Rev. G. L. Boyd.
Chelsea—Rev. R. Calvert.
North Wakefield—Rev. W. Pyke.
Kazubazua—Rev. C. Allan.
Pickanock—One to be sent.
Wright—Under superintendent of Kazubazua.
Quebec—Rev. W. H. Sparling.
Bourg Louis—To be supplied.
Richmond and Melbourne—Rev. R. Pates.
Trenholmeville—Rev. G. J. Fulcher.
Danville—Rev. A. A. Radley.
Windsor Mills—Rev. A. O. Watts.
Sherbrooke—Rev. P. L. Richardson.
Minton—Rev. A. Flynn.
Lennoxville—Rev. R. Smith.
Sawyerville—Rev. R. Corrigan.
Eaton—Rev. G. Mossop.
Gaspé—One to be sent.
Stanstead—Rev. W. Howitt.
Compton—Rev. A. Seller.
Hatley and Cassville—Rev. P. Pergan.
Beebe Plain—Rev. W. Smith.
Georgeville—To be supplied.
Coaticooke—Rev. C. A. Deeprose.
Barnston—Rev. I. Wilkinson.
Magog—Rev. G. D. Elliott.
East Bolton—Rev. E. S. Howard.
Mansonville—Rev. L. H. Fisher.
Waterloo—Rev. J. B. Hicks.
South Stukeley—Rev. A. Fairbairn.
Knowlton—Rev. W. H. Stevens.
Sutton—Rev. D. A. Lough.
Brome—Rev. G. W. Snell.
Cowansville—Rev. J. M. Larmour.
Dunham—Rev. G. H. McConnell.
Frelighsburg—Rev. W. Williamson.
Phillipsburg—Rev. D. Brill.
Bedford—Rev. D. Earl.
Farnham and Abbotsford—Rev. S. F. Newton.
Granby—Rev. T. B. Conoly.
Cookshire—Rev. E. A. Davis.
East Angus—Rev. J. A. Dorman.
Marbleton—Rev. E. Eagleson.
St. Phillippe de Chester—One wanted.
Robinson—Rev. D. Mick.
Agnes—One to be sent.
Leeds—Rev. M. Brundage.
Inverness—Rev. H. Walker.
Ulverton—Rev. M. L. Wright.
Little Metis—Rev. G. H. Porter.
Riviere du Loup—One to be sent.
Cape Oxo—Rev. W. Halpenny.
West Shefford—Rev. G. J. Crabbe.
Lawrenceville—Rev. T. Roy.
Bethel—Rev. T. H. Bradley.
Roxton Falls—Rev. A. Delporte.
Actonvale—Rev. T. Massicotte.
St. Johns—Rev. R. Robinson.
Chambly—Rev. S. Teeson.
Clarenceville—Rev. F. A. Read.
Lacolle—Rev. L. M. England.
Odelltown—Rev. J. Garvin.
Hemmingford—Rev. R. Hodgson.
Franklin Centre — Rev. J. W. Humphreys.
Huntingdon—Rev. R. Peevor.
Hendersonville—Rev. J. B. Hick.
Ormstown—Rev. J. H. McIntosh.
Valleyfield—Rev. W. Henderson.

KINDLY REFERENCES TO SOME VENERABLE MINISTERS ON THEIR RETIREMENT.

Kingston, Ont., June 4.—The afternoon meeting of the ministerial session opened at two p.m. After opening exercises, question 14 of the Church Discipline was taken up, namely:

What probationers for the ministry are now received into full connexion with the Conference and ordained?

The following names were reported from various districts: Laurence H. Fisher, Albert C. Hoffman, Albert B. Argue.

Who are probationers of four years—Robert C. Armstrong, B.A., Robert W. Dalgleish, B.A., J. I. Hughes, J. Howard Philp, M.A., T. Anson Halpenny.

Who are probationers of three years?—W. Richard Robinson, A. J. Martin, James M. Shaver, Fred. W. Bates, Burton B. Brown, Arthur E. Hagar.

Who are probationers of two years?—Paul Villard, B.A., George D. Armstrong, Ralph Moore Timberlake, Thomas H. Bole, Angus T. Flynn, Thomas Handcock, Alexander Miller, Alfred L. Boyd.

Who are probationers of one year?—George S. Schaegel, John A. Wellwood, B.A., Samuel J. Bridgette, James R. R. Cooper.

What candidates for the ministry are now received on trial?—John A. Waddell, W. P. Booth, Oliver M. Eaton, James E. Blanchard, Joseph B. Howe, Thomas H. Billings, Albert F. Argue, Robert Gowdie, John G. Fulcher, Henry S. Dobson, B.A., Jules d'Anthony.

The report of the Committee on Conference Relations was then presented by the Rev. J. T. Pitcher. It recommended that Thomas C. Brown, T. G. Williams, George G. Huxtable, George Rodgers and Thomas McAmmond be placed on the list of permanent superannuates, and that John W. Clipsham, William P. Boshart and Alf. J. Belton be superannuated for one year.

It is customary in connection with this report to pause for a sufficient time in the Conference proceedings to allow references to be made to those who have spent many years in ministerial service, and who are now permanently superannuated. Of these five names stood forth, the Rev. Messrs. G. G. Huxtable, T. G. Williams, Thomas C. McAmmond, George Rogers and J. W. Clipsham. While reference was made and appreciative words spoken of each, special reference was made to the Rev. Dr. Williams and the Rev. G. G. Huxtable.

At the evening session in Sydenham Church a large congregation attended the annual meeting of the Theological Union. The Rev. Eber Crummy, president of the union, occupied the chair, and on the platform sat the Rev. Messrs. Dr. Rose, S. G. Bland, Dr. Chown, Dr. Benson, W. Timberlake and J. W. Clipsham.

The theme of the lecture delivered by the Rev. Dr. Rose was 'The Sermon on the Mount a revelation of divine character.'

Dr. Rose's well-known reputation as a lecturer and expositor, particularly on theological subjects, was fully sustained in his treatment of his theme. It was a full and complete treatment of this subject, which may possibly appear in pamphlet form.

The large audience listened attentively for the full time of the lecture, which occupied about an hour and a half. At the close of the lecture a free discussion took place, many members of Conference participating, among whom were Dr. Shaw. Principal Shaw spoke in highest terms of the lecture and lecturer, and voiced the expressions of esteem for the lecture in the minds of the audience.

Dr. Shaw's resolution was heartily seconded by the Rev. Dr. Jackson, and most heartily accepted and applauded.

Dr. Rose, in accepting the resolution, spoke of how highly he appreciated the thanks of the audience and the kindness of the Conference in placing him upon the programme. He took the opportunity of referring very pathetically to his fourteen years of service in the Montreal Conference.

Kingston, June 5.—The lay and clerical sessions of the annual Conference opened in the Sydenham Church at nine this morning. The first hour was consumed in the usual devotional exercises. The following members participated: The Rev. Dr. Jackson, the Rev. Messrs. S. G. Bland and Melvin Taylor, and Messrs. W. H. Lambly, Inverness; W. Wilson, Pakenham; W. Gliddon, Ottawa, and John Cunningham, Montreal. After Conference had risen and united in repeating the Lord's Prayer, the roll of delegates, lay and clerical, was called. The secretary, the Rev. W. Timberlake, reported the Rev. C. W. Service, who goes to China, and the Rev. G. F. Salton, who goes to Ottawa, as transferred into this Conference. The selection of president then took place. The Rev. T. J. Mansell, of Wall Street Church, Brockville, and formerly of Dominion Square Church, Montreal, was elected on the first ballot by a vote of 114. The Rev. D. Winter received a vote of 45. The Rev. W. H. Sparling received 17 votes, and the Rev. W. G. Henderson 9 votes. The total votes cast were 217. The retiring president welcomed the new president. Mr. Mansell thanked the Conference for the honor, and made an appropriate speech. A complimentary resolution to the Rev. Dr. Rose was moved by the Rev. Dr. Jackson, seconded by the Rev. S. G. Bland, and unanimously carried. In this connection another resolution of the same character was read from the Ottawa district, over which Dr. Rose has presided for the past five years. Both resolutions were heartily endorsed, and Dr. Rose made a fitting reply, saying it would be a great pleasure if the way opened to come back to the Montreal Conference.

On the first ballot the Rev. A. H. Visser was selected secretary by a vote of 110. Mr. Visser thanked the Conference.

Conference then adjourned.

Kingston, Ont., June 5.—The Conference reassembled, lay and clerical, at two p.m. yesterday. After the reading of minutes, the president-elect introduced the Rev. Dr. Chown, the newly-elected secretary of Temperance and Moral Reform for the Methodist Church in Canada. Dr. Chown delivered a most inspiring address. He said he was glad to deliver his first address as secretary of this department in Kingston. In this city he was born, in Kingston he was converted to God, here he was called into the ministry, and here he was ordained. In the bicentenary year of John Wesley's birth he could begin his remarks by a reference to Mr. Wesley's attitude to the liquor traffic. Mr. Wesley had characterized the traders in alcohol as 'Butchers general, driving their patrons to hell like sheep.' Wesley was imbued with a glorious enthusiasm for moral reform. Dr. Chown said that with reference to the work of his department he felt he was at the head of a great and glorious work. It stood for the building of the Kingdom of God on earth. How shall we define the Kingdom of God? The Kingdom of God, he took it, was that condition of things in which our laws and institutions of every character are framed by rightousness and Divine love. The theme of revelation from Noah to John was the founding of the Kingdom of God among men. He referred to the Referendum vote in Ontario, and that magnificent vote had accomplished nothing more than a moral victory. Mr. Ross had said several times lately that next year they would bring down a law which would be satisfactory to 'all the people.' Dr. Chown said that that was impossible. You cannot, he said, serve God and mammon. He said this was his conclusion, if one was to apply the law of the Cross to governments. There was no place in the true Christian's life for partizanship. The Christian who was a partisan before everything else was not a Christian. The night before an election, he affirmed, should be a vigil and the giving of a ballot a sacrament.

A resolution pledging support to Dr. Chown and sympathy with his department was introduced by Mr. W. H. Lambly, of Inverness, and cordially received and passed.

The report of the Conference special committee which met last fall in Montreal was read by the late secretary, the Rev. Mr. Timberlake, and received.

The Rev. Principal Shaw presented an appeal from the Bible Society for special support in its centenary celebration and by vote this was cordially given. Dr. Shaw also presented the report of the Educational Fund for this Conference. The income had been, from collections, $4,135; refunds from students' loans, $474; the districts reporting increases were: Perth, $21.18; Ottawa, $52.82; Quebec, $15.38; Huntingdon, $16.42; Waterloo, $2.61.

Dr. Jackson reported from the Wesleyan Theological College. It referred with regret to the resignation of Dr. Maggs and called for support for Dr. Shaw, who once more assumed the principalship. The roll of students added another name to the list of missionaries, ex-students of the Wesleyan College, namely, the Rev. C. J. L. Bates, M.A., now in Japan. Thirty-eight students had been enrolled in the past session, an increase of six over last year. The college could now offer two bursaries of fifty dollars each to students in Arts, two of fifty dollars each for students in S.T.L. course, and two of twenty-five dollars each in the course for probationers.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session opened at eight o'clock. The reception service for young men who have travelled the years required by Discipline and fulfilled the scholastic requirements of the Church was held. Five names were submitted—Lawrence Henry Fisher, Charles Hoffman, Albert Benson Argue, Ellwood Lawson, and Robert Cornell Armstrong. The resolution admitting them into the ranks of the ministry was moved by the Rev. J. D. Ellis, B.A., of Carleton Place. He said:—

The Christian ministry is the highest calling possible to man. Spurgeon says, 'He who leaves the vocation of a minister to become a king or a millionnaire has fallen, and great was the fall thereof.' Therefore, with holy pride and deepest awe I ask you to set apart these young men to the work of the ministry. I propose to ask what you may expect of them and what they may expect of you. Allow me to preface my question by a few remarks. First, what you may expect of him he may expect of you. There is no different code of morals for minister and member, no different principle of ethics for what we designate secular and sacred callings. Christ's test—loyalty to himself—was for apostle and disciple; Christ's mission—the regeneration of humanity—was for apostle and disciple; Christ's motive—love, deep, abiding love, for the apostle and disciple. The same test, the same mission, the same motive, applies to every Christian to-day. Let us grasp that. What is immoral in a minister is immoral in a member. What is honest in the pew is honest in the pulpit. If the minister must be unselfish, his motives high, his purpose great, his temper calm, his disposition sweet—and all these ought to be—then yours should be the same. We cannot make our standard for the ministry too high. We do not want mediocre men, much less inferior. We want the highest, but so, too, do we want the highest in our membership. Again, let us look at the sphere in which he serves—the Church. It is not a field but a force. The world is the field—not to support a minister merely, nor run an institution, but to make the kingdoms of this world the kingdom of our Lord and his Christ.

Again, the Church is not a counter, but an altar. At a counter we give value for value in kind; at an altar we place our lives as a willing sacrifice. We do not pay because we like a minister or get a good pew. We give to God.

Recognizing these, then, I ask that the minister of Jesus be good. Not simply orthodox. That changes. The heretic of to-day is the orthodox of to-morrow. Not simply emotional. Not simply conforming to religious observances and details, but practically good. Not talking mint and rue, but working as a force for righteousness in purifying politics, ennobling society and redeeming business. I want a goodness that is heroic, persistent, tender; lordly enough to command, lowly enough to touch. I want a goodness that is honest—to preach only what he believes, but preach that unflinchingly—honest enough to be loyal to the Church in which his lot is cast. Not scheming, not selfish. I want a goodness not easily deterred. Lloyd Garrison said in reference to his emancipation: 'I will not retract, I will not equivocate, I will not conceal, and I will be heard.' Garibaldi offered his men poverty, hunger, wounds and victory.

'He dies but once who dies for right,
Struck by the ruthless hand of might;
He dies again who truth betrays,
For selfish ease or worldly praise,
The world is saved by sacrifice!
Who saves it bows his head and dies,
For whether on the gallows high
Or in the battle's van,
The noblest place that man can die,
Is where he dies for man.

The Rev. C. E. Manning, of Dominion Square Methodist Church, Montreal, in seconding the resolution, said:

Three things are necessary to the success of the Methodist Church, great preachers, a great theme and fit audiences. There has never been an age in the history of the Christian Church when great preachers were more in demand than at the present time, and for half a century at least there has not been a period when in the pulpits of any of the churches there were so few men of commanding power whose words echo round the world from week to week. Notwithstanding this the average of pulpit efficiency was never higher than it is to-day. The great preacher is always an independent thinker, very much a prophet and a decidedly godly man. In any walk of life the successful men do their own thinking. This leaves them open to the charge of inconsistency. Any man who thinks grows, and any man who grows must, in the nature of things change his opinions and to many minds this is the greatest evidence of inconsistency, but as Emerson says: 'A foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds adored by little statesmen and philosophers and divines. With consistency a great soul has simply nothing to do.' Extreme conservatism hinders the work of God as certainly as unwise radicalism injures it. The great preacher must seek after truth for only then can he have the visions without which he cannot be a true prophet. Above everything else the great preacher must be a godly man. He who stands in the pulpit may be an incomparable orator, have the widest possible culture, but if he is not a good man call him what you will, speak of him as a great orator, a finished scholar, but if you designate him a great preacher you use words in a forbidden sense.

By common consent the office of the ministry carries with it the admission that he who fills it must be a good man. A bad man may officiate at the sacred desk, he may pass the chalice of the grapes of God, baptize the children and bury the dead, but he is no more a great preacher than counterfeit currency is a substitute for pure gold.

A very important factor in the work of Methodism is the preacher's theme. The man who stands in the pulpit, be he great or otherwise, has a great theme. If he is in the true apostolic succession he can say to every congregation before which he stands: 'We preach not ourselves but Christ Jesus the Lord.' What that means to any one of us depends upon our point of view. It has almost infinite significance. No definition can compass all its meaning. One may preach Christ and never mention his name, or quote a solitary sentence he ever uttered, and the sermon may be full of pietistic phrases and have no gospel in it. He who speaks to the people so as to give a clearer conception of truth or awaken the ungodly or strengthen believers or comfort the sorrowing, preaches Christ, I care not what his text, the title of his subject or the method of its treatment. It is necessary to discriminate between the truth we are given to preach and the theories we have formed concerning it, or that have come to us from the past. There is such a thing as consecration to a theory that is sad departure from God and truth. He is not the enemy of the Bible who focuses upon its pages all the light that the accummulated experience and knowledge of the ages gives us.

The Methodist Church needs great preachers to proclaim its God-given message, but it requires fit audiences as well. The preacher and the audience should alike be adapted to each other and bound together by mutual sympathy and love. That is not always the case but this is due sometimes to sad defects in the preacher and not infrequently to unworthy qualities in the congregation.

More than ever we must recognize that every congregation has a type of church life peculiar to itself. Methodism has always claimed to be the church of the people and palsied be the hand that would so model her methods that she should cease to minister to them. But who are the people? Once so far as Methodism was concerned they were the laboring and middle classes, almost exclusively, but now she is representative of great wealth and the broadest culture. We have congregations of the emotional type, who like best a service of the Salvation Army kind, and we have every variety between these and the aesthetic city congregation who love a beautiful service. I fail to see how it can be our duty to adapt the services in some of our churches to meet the needs of the lowest classes and it not be obligatory upon us to consider the needs of the more cultured congregations, who desire other aids to worship. Methodism has a mission to all classes and I hope that the day is not far distant when she will be brought enough and tolerant enough to make them all feel that there is room for them within her pale.

The resolution was then put to the ministerial members of Conference and carried unanimously. The president delivered a brief charge to the candidates after which he extended the hand of fellowship and welcomed them into full reception of the ministry of the Methodist Church of the Dominion.

Kingston, June 6.—The Conference assembled at 9.30 a.m., but previous to the formal opening of to-day's session of the lay and clerical Conference a meeting for Bible study was held, beginning at 8.30 a.m. The essayist was the Rev. D. T. Cummings, and his subject, 'The Book of Deuteronomy; its contents.'

The Rev. J. W. Davidson led the discussion which followed.

The Rev. J. T. Pitcher, secretary of the board of trustees, presented the report of the board for Stanstead College.

The principal of Stanstead College, the Rev. Charles R. Flanders, D.D., was given a cordial greeting. He is a popular member of Conference, and great admiration exists among the laymen and ministers for him because of the splendid services he has rendered as the head of this connexional institution at Stanstead. Principal Flanders reported an attendance of 235 studentes.

The Rev. Dr. Shaw, the Rev. William H. Stevens and Mr. Irwin Hilliard, K.C., of Morrisburg, spoke of the growth, development and influence of the work of Stanstead College, and a resolution brought in by the ex-president, the Rev. Manly Benson, D.D., pledging continued support to Dr. Flanders and Stanstead College was passed.

The Rev. L. M. England, B.A., of Lacolle, has been appointed Journal Secretary of the Conference.

Treasurers to the Conference funds were appointed as follows: General Conference, the Rev. S. G. Bland; superannuation, the Rev. E. W. Crane; educational, the Rev. Dr. Shaw; Sunday-school, the Rev. Richard Robinson; temperance, the Rev. Melvin Taylor; Union Church Relief, the Rev. G. G. Huxtable.

The report of the nominating committee was presented by the Rev. William H. Stevens as follows:—

Educational committee — The Rev. Messrs. Prof. Elliott, Dr. Antliff, Dr. Ryckman, W. H. Sparling, and Messrs. S. J. Carter, J. E. Caldwell, Col. Morehouse and Abram Shaw.

Bicentenary committee.—Ministers.—The Rev. Messrs. Dr. Griffith, Eber Crummy, J. E. Mavety, William Philp, William Timberlake, W. G. Henderson, F. C. Reynolds, P. L. Richardson, R. Robinson, G. W. Snell, R. Robinson. Laymen—Messrs. J. W. Knox, R. Meek, William Bissell, I. Hilliard, K.C., J. R. Lavell, M.P., Judge Deacon, W. Gliddon, William H. Lambly, Sydney Stevens, J. A. Tompkins, F. S. Proper.

Saturday afternoon was observed as a holiday by the Conference. The majority of its members availed themselves of the opportunity to take an excursion through the Thousand Islands via the steamer 'America.' A consecration service was held in Sydenham Church on Saturday evening, when addresses were made by the Rev. Melvin Taylor and the Rev. D. Winter.

On Sunday the pulpits of the various churches were occupied by the visiting ministers.

At the Conference church immense crowds attended. Although it has a seating capacity of 1,800, it was utterly inadequate to accommodate the numbers desiring admittance.

The ordination sermon was preached by the ex-president, Dr. Benson. It was an exhaustive treatment of the theme, 'The purpose of the Christian ministry.' The Rev. George Armstrong, missionary to Japan; the Rev. A. B. Argue and the Rev. E. Hoffman were the candidates for ordination.

The music for this service was of a high order, under the leadership of the organ-

ist, Miss Shaw, sister of Dr. Shaw, of Montreal.

The evening service, at which the Rev. George Bond, editor of the 'Christian Guardian,' preached, was followed by the communion service. Upwards of 500 participated in the Holy Communion.

Kingston, Ont., June 8.—The Montreal annual Conference opened at 9.30 o'clock. After devotional exercises, conducted by the Rev. G. S. Munetz, the minutes were read.

The Rev. F. G. Lett, formerly of Sherbrooke, read the report of last year's billeting committee, showing a surplus of $279. This amount was paid over to the Rev. Dr. Antliff, chairman of the Kingston district.

The various districts reported in answer to the question, 'Have district Sunday-school and Epworth League conventions been held?'

On an interim report from the contingent fund, Mr. A. Hilliard, K.C., raised the point of the right of an annual Conference to forward money, and moved that the debt of the contingent fund, paid out of the surplus, be paid out of the Conference billeting fund. It was moved in amendment that it be laid on the table until the report of the contingent fund was fully made. A communication re the anti-cigarette movement was read by the Rev. D. Winter to the temperance committee. A resolution re church union was referred to the committee on memorials.

LONDON CONFERENCE OPENED.

Wingham, Ont., June 3.—The 20th session of the London Conference opened here yesterday. The afternoon was largely devoted to routine. The Conference funds treasurers were busy preparing their returns and receiving moneys from the district secretaries.

In the evening the Epworth League and Sunday-school conference anniversary was held. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. G. H. Cobbledick, B.D., the Rev. R. D. Hamilton and and Mr. J. Nicholson.

Wingham, June 4.—The London Conference opened here last night with a public meeting devoted to a discussion of the temperance question. The speakers were the Rev. Jasper Wilson and the Rev. J. H. Oliver. The Rev. Mr. Wilson said he believed the most effective way of stopping intemperance was by moral suasion and his opinion was that if the work was properly attended to the coming generation would bring about prohibition. Discussing the legislative side of the question, he said that the Scott Act was good law but no reasonable provision was made for carrying it out. The referendum was a great moral victory, showing the feeling of the people on the subject, and it was a serious natter for the head of the government to turn them down. Berating the government will not help us but we can go on pledging ourselves to vote only for men who will support prohibition.

The Rev. J. H. Oliver said the Church was face to face with a great peril. The government of this country had sold licenses to a limited number of its citizens to blight and desolate the home, to ruin the young man and degrade womanhood. It was proven that the liquor men can control the government. It was the business of the Church to so reveal the evils of strong drink that it would find no place in the civilization of the twentieth century. Mr. Oliver advocated the education of the children in temperance in the public schools, in the Sunday-schools and in the Epworth League.

'Educate, agitate and legislate,' he said, 'and the temperance people will put their heel on the greatest evil this country has ever seen.'

At the ministerial session of the conference the application of the Rev. J. B. Freeman, a Presbyterian minister of Brownsville, for admission to the Methodist Church, was referred to the committee on conference relations.

The Rev. Dr. Carman addressed the ministers on the Wesley bicentenary. He said he had some little anxiety for the success of the financial side of the movement, but greater fear for the evangelical side. Canadian Methodists, he said, were splendid givers and always rise to the occasion, but he was anxious about the evangelical side. We must not be surprised, said Dr. Carman, to find that we must throw ourselves into opposition to manythings that men think right in public, political, commercial and social matters. The world has its own doctrines. We must develop the spiritual life of the Church and we must get after the young people; preaching a gospel simple and pure with the Bible as our standard.

Wingham, June 6.—The greater part of yesterday morning's session of the London Conference was taken up in discussing the question of evangelists. Some were of the opinion that it was becoming too much of a professional affair, and the feeling of the Conference was rather against relying too much on this agency for the extension of the work of the Church. The Rev. T. McNair, of Dunning, was, however, given permission to devote himself to evangelistic work.

During the afternoon session the report of the temperance committee was read, which included a circular from the W. C. T. U. with the request that a resolution be passed and that each minister and lay member of the Conference wire to his member of parliament and Senator asking him to support the passage of Mr. Bickerdike's Anti-Cigarette Bill. It was decided to telegraph the Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, the Minister of Justice, the request of the Conference.

Wingham, Ont., June 8.—Saturday morning's session of the London Conference was taken up with reports of the different commitees. The main business of the session was the choice of the place for next meeting of the conference, London being selected. An important change was also made in the billeting system which was swept away. Instead of each member forwarding his billet free and the committee finding him a home during conference, in future all delegates will have to provide for their own accommodation as best they can. In the afternoon the Theological Union meeting was held at which the Rev. C. P. Wells, B.A., B.D., delivered an adress on 'Inspiration.'

HAMILTON CONFERENCE.

Brantford, June 3.—The Stationing Committee of the Hamilton Conference is in session here. It is stated that the Rev. E. E. Scott, of Vancouver, will be sent to Galt, on the first draft. It is also definitely announced that the Rev. H. W. Crews, of St. Thomas, is booked for Zion Tabernacle, Hamilton. The ministerial sessions of the Conference open tomorrow.

Brantford, Ont., June 6.—There was a lively scene at yesterday afternoon's meeting of the Hamilton Conference when the temperance question and the action of the Ross Government in seeking to delay legislation came up for discussion. A resolution was introduced by Mr. S. Carter, of Guelph, that this Conference insists that the Legislature at its present session shall deal with the question and pledging themselves to support no candidates for the Provincial Legislature who will not support legislation abolishing the public bar. Mr. Joseph Gibson, of Ingersoll, the temperance campaigner, in an empassioned speech, insisted that an immediate pronouncement should be made and after a spirited and warm discussion the resolution was carried unanimously amid the greatest enthusiasm.

Brantford Ont., June 8.—The stationing committee of the Hamilton Conference met on SaTturday night and received no fewer than eight deputations from various churches that are dissatisfied with the ministers allotted to them on the first draft. In addressing the conference the Rev. Dr. Carman said that in this day, when all preachers were college graduates and were well fitted for their work they should certainly go where they were sent and the various congregations should accept the man allotted them.

The proceedings at Saturday morning's session were enlivened by a spirited discussion on the efficiency of the staff of teachers at Victoria College. The Rev. W. B. Caswell, of Hamilton, in a vigorous speech, declared the departments in homiletics and English Bible study at the university were inadequate to the demands of the times. The lectures were not up-to-date and were not delivered by men who understood preaching as demanded at present. The lectures failed to instruct and did not inspire. After a protracted discussion the Rev. Dr. Potts promised to bring the sentiments expressed to the attention of the Board of Regents.

BAY OF QUINTE CONFERENCE.

Oshawa, June 4.—One hundred delegates were present at the preliminary meeting of the Bay of Quinte Conference yesterday morning. A large amount of routine work was done. The Rev. Dr. Saunders, of Cobourg, formerly of Montreal, is retiring for a year on account of ill-health. The Rev. Nathaniel Harris has taken evangelistic work under the Rev. Dr. G. Campbell Morgan, at Northfield, Mass. The Rev. Messrs. R. N. Adams and T. M. Campbell were granted superannuation.

Oshawa, June 6.—At yesterday's session of the Bay of Quinte Conference the reports of Victoria University and Albert College, of Belleville, were presented. A strong resolution assuring the Rev. Dr. Burwash of the continued interest in Victoria University was passed. Albert College was shown to have 340 students, an increase of over two hundred percent, and a resolution of congratulation to the Rev. Dr. Dyer, the principal, was passed. The Methodist Book Room and its publication were represented by the Rev. Dr. Briggs and the Rev. G. J. Bond, B.A., B.D.

A motion was also passed that the Conference desire to place on record its great appreciation of the work of the British Foreign Bible Society and its determination to do all in its power to increase its work in this country.

Oshawa, June 8.—At Saturday morning's session of the Bay of Quinte Conference the Rev. Dr. Chown gave a stirring address on moral reform, during which he touched on the referendum and the delay of the government in introducing temperance legislation. Sunday morning ordination services were conducted in Simcoe Street Church by the president in connection with the general superintendent and others. In the afternoon a large Sunday-school gathering was addressed by the Rev. J. J. Lewis, B.A., the Rev. W. D. Harrison and the Rev. J. P. Wilson, B.A. In the evening the Rev. Dr. Carman preached the sermon in the conference church.

TORONTO CONFERENCE.

Toronto, June 4.—At the ministerial session of the Toronto Methodist Conference yesterday a resolution of sympathy with the Rev. Principal Caven in his illness was passed. The Rev. J. W. Graham, B.A., pastor of St. James Church, Montreal, addressed the meeting telling of the satisfactory end of the campaign to raise the indebtedness of that church.

The annual theological union lecture in connection with the Toronto Conference was delivered in the Elm Street Church last night by the Rev. Dr. Eby, of Alliston. His subject was: 'Wesley, Methodism and the world problem.'

Toronto, June 6.—At yesterday afternoon's session of the Toronto Methodist Conference, the Rev. G. M. Brown introduced the subject of church union, following a society established in Oxbridge for the promotion of a sentiment looking to the corporate union of the Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian denominations. A special committee was appointed to prepare a proper memorial for submission to the committee on memorials.

When the statistical report was read the Rev. Mr. McKay said there was a good deal of mystery about the Union Church Relief Fund, which was established seventeen years ago, and yet subscriptions were still taken up for it. Were these subscriptions to be asked for. The chief reason why they did not do

Mr. Lake, the treasurer, said that when the fund was started in 1886 there was a debt of $50,000. They had paid $30,000 of that debt, but still owe $20,000. The chief reason why they did not do better was that the preachers failed in their duty, according to the discipline, to take up the subscription.

Last evening Messrs. E. M. Burwash, A. N. St. John, F. L. Farewell, H. E. Wellwood, E. A. Bacon, Alf. A. Wall and D. Bruce Kennedy, were received into the ministry to be ordained on Sunday.

THE PROHIBITION ISSUE

DR. CHOWN REPLIES TO THE 'GLOBE'S' APOLOGIES.

Toronto, June 8.—Dr. Chown's address at the Methodist Conference at Oshawa is taken as his answer to the 'Globe's' apologies for the government's treatment of the prohibiton issue. Speaking as temperance secretary of the Methodist Church of the drafted new Liquor Bill, features of which have been published in the 'Witness,' Dr. Chown said:—'The almost certain conclusion is that it is not worth while bringing it down. Who is to blame? If we believe that every Christian government should die rather than do wrong that it should give us life for righteousness, then the government is to blame. Have we a right to blame the government. If we are prepared to lay down our politcs for righteousness, yes.'

INSULT TO CANADA

Mr. Marcus Dorman Urges the Cobden Club to End the Campaign of Misrepresentation.

(Special cable to the 'Witness' and Toronto 'Evening Telegram.')

London, June 2.—In a letter to the 'Times' Mr. Marcus Dorman asks those who direct the policy of the Cobden Club to put an end to the campaign of misrepresentation and insult to the government of the Dominion of Canada.

COLONIAL DEFENCE.

Mr. Frederick Jackson, in a ten-column letter to the 'Morning Post' on the feeling in the colonies towards the Mother Country, says the best contribution the colonies can make to the defence of the empire is to provide for their own defence.

FRENCH SHORE QUESTION.

Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., author of 'Problems of Great Britain' and other works of a political character, writes an article for the 'Empire Review,' in which he admits that the French have certain rights in Newfoundland. He says they are trifling in importance, but sound in themselves, and it will be to the interest of both countries to have them extinguished for compensation.

CANADIAN CATTLE

Vaccination for Black Leg in North West—Oxford-Cambridge Lacrosse Team Coming.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY PROSPECTUS.

(Special Cable to 'Witness' and Toronto 'Evening Telegram.')

London, June 3.—An occasional correspondent of the 'Times' writes to say that Canadian cattle in the North-West are being vaccinated against a disease known as black leg.

The Oxford-Cambridge lacrosse team who are to play a series of games in Canada, will sail on the 'Kaiser Wilnelm' on June 10.

The Canadian Northern Railway prospectus is now being advertised. Subscriptions are being asked for $400,000 four percent perpetual consolidated debenture stock. The issue price is ninety percent.

The 'St. James's Gazette' publishes a strong article in which the British Government is urged to extend preferential treatment to Canada before the United States has captured the Canadian trade entirely. It fears the dominance of the United States in the Canadian market and says Great Britain should reciprocate Canada's preference.

TRANSPORTATION COMPANY

Being Formed in London for Canadian Trade

LIEUT.-GENERAL LAURIE TO RETIRE—MR. SIFTON ON THE AMES FAILURE—MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND AUSTRALIAN CRITICS.

(Special Cable to 'Witness' and Toronto 'Evening Telegram.')

London, June 4.—The 'Express' says that a big company is now being formed to deal in transportation between Canada and Great Britain. The names of some of the leading men of Canada and England will appear on the prospectus.

Announcement is made that Lieut.-General Laurie, member of Parliament for Pembroke boroughs since 1895, will not seek re-election next elections.

General Laurie is well-known in Canada, having lived a considerable period of his life in that country. In 1895 he was second in command at the time of the North-West Rebellion. In 1887 he was elected member of the Canadian House of Commons for Shelburne, N.S. He has a very distinguished record and is honorary-colonel of the Royal Munster Fusiliers and 63rd Halifax Rifles. Mrs. Laurie is a Nova Scotian.

The Hon. Joseph Chamberlain says, in replying to a letter to the editor of the 'British Australasian,' that he will not accept the cable reports of the opinion in Australia as being conclusive with reference to his proposed preferential tariffs for the colonies. 'If,' he says, 'colonial opinion were indeed hostile or even apathetic there would not be the slightest possibility of carrying through so great a reform.'

The Hon. Clifford Sifton, in an interview here, makes the statement that there is not any likelihood of Canada receding from the position she has taken with reference to Germany in the matter of tariffs. Referring to the failure of Messrs. A. E. Ames & Company, the Toronto brokers, he said that at Montreal and Toronto there has always been a tendency when times are good to speculate in stocks. The financial crisis reported was purely a stock exchange affair, and was not indicative of any depression in the country.

The 'Daily Express' says the news of the failure of the Ames Company came as a great shock. Mr. Ames is a son-in-law of Senator Cox, who is known as the Pierpont Morgan of Canada.

GERMANY AND CANADA

Some Berlin Newspaper Views

AMERICAN WOOING OF CANADA DISCUSSED.

(Special cable to the 'Witness' and Toronto 'Evening Telegram.')

London, June 5.—The German newspapers discuss the decision of the government not to reply to the surtax imposed by Canada with fresh duties against Canadian products, and give the reason for this policy, that further reprisals against Canada would have materially strengthened Mr. Chamberlain's hands in carrying out his proposed preferential tariff for the colonies.

The Agent-General for New South Wales, in discussing Mr. Chamberlain's policy, says it is too early to call a conference of the people to debate the issue. He does not think the colonies would require to be educated up to Mr. Chamberlain's idea, but the English public would. In reply to a correspondent, Mr. Chamberlain gave an illustration of how his policy would work out in practice. Suppose, said he, a small duty was imposed on foreign corn, and none on corn coming from Canada or Australia, the probable result would be that in a short time the whole trade would be in the handst of the colonial growers.

Mr. Frederick Jackson writes a long article to the 'Morning Post,' in which he refers to the influence of the United States on Canada. He says the wooing of Canada depends on ourselves and our vigilance. We are to blame if this smart suitor succeeds in carrying off the well endowed daughter.

MEDICAL RESULTS

THE STUDENTS WHO PASSED THE RECENT EXAMINATIONS AT McGILL.

The following list of the students of the Faculty of Medicine of McGill University who have successfully passed the final examinations was posted on Saturday afternoon. The list is alphabetically arranged; the list showing the standing of the graduates will be issued in a few days.

Allan, R., Montreal; Allum, A. W., Renfrew, Ont.; Anderson, C. W., B.A., Halifax; Andrews, J. J., St. Lambert; Bishop, G. A., Kinburn, Ont.; Bishop, L. C., Marbleton, Que.; Blair, A. K., Boulter, J. H., B.A., Picton, Ont.; Boyd, O., Russell, Ont.; Boyd, R. M.; Brooks, J. E., B.A., Eastport, Me.; Burns, A. S., B.A., Kingston, N.S.; Campbell, W. G. Brantford, Ont.; Chamberlain, H. B., Perth, Ont.; Chandler, E. C., Montreal; Chaplin, H. L. S., St. John's, Nfld.; Church, H. C., Chelsea, Que.; Cowpertwaite, H. H., St. John's, Nfld.; Croft, L. V., B.A., Middleville, Ont.; Cumming, W. G., B.A., Montreal; Dickson, A. J., B.A., Goderich, Ont.; Donnelly, W. H., Ogdensburg, N.Y.; Douglas, F. C., Montreal; Doyle, F. H. Natick, Mass.; Ebbett, P. L. B., Lower Gagetown, N.B.; Elder, R., B.A., Trout River, Que.; Ells, R. H., B.A., Ottawa; English, J. M., New Westminster, B.C.; Ferguson, W. H.; Forbes, R. D., Stratford, Ont.; Fortin, C. E. F., B.A., Winnipeg; Freeze, E. H., Penobsquis, N.B.; Frost, A. C., Montreal; Gale, W. P., Quebec; Gilmour, C. R., Brockville; Hansen, N. C., M.A., Portland, Me.; Hardisty, R. H. M., B.A., Montreal; Horsfall, F. L., B.A., Montreal; Hynes, W. T., Darnley, P.E.I.; Kenny, R. W., Ottawa; King, R., B.A., Sackville, N.B.; Kissane, J. W., Chateauguay, N.Y.; Lamb, W. V., St. Andrews, N.B.; Laurie, Ernest, B.A., Montreal; Lundie, J. A., B.A., Montreal; Lyman, W. S., Ph.B., Knoxville, Tenn.; Lynch, A. L., Ottawa, Ont.; Macdonald, R. St. J., Ballie's Brook, N. S.; Mackenzie, W. A., Wood Island, P.E.I.; McCulloch, J. M., Durham, Ont.; McDiarmid, C. A., Kemptville, Ont.; McDonald, S. H., B.A., St. John, N.B.; McEachern, I. W. T. Rockland, Ont.; McEwen, J. R., B.A., Dewitsville, Que.; McGrath, F. C., Norway, P.E.I.; McGuigan, J. D., Kelly's Cross, P.E.I., McKechnie, D. W., Dundas, Ont.; McIntosh, H. H., Montreal; McIntosh, J. A. Vankleek Hill, Ont.; McLaren, D. D., Felton, Ont.; McLaughlin, E. M., Winona, N.S.; McPherson, Thos., B.A., Stratford, Ont.; Maby, W. J., Cohoes, N.Y.; Magee, C. F., North Gore, Ont.; Meindl, A. G., Mattawa, Ont.; Mitchell, I. E., B.A., Sherbrooke; Montgomery C. H., St. John, N.B.; Morris, S. C., Wallace, N.S.; Munroe, H. B., B.A., Almonte, Ont.; Munroe, H. E., St. Elmo, Ont.; Munro, J., Maxwell; Murray, J. S., St. John, N. B.; Nelson, J. S., City View, Ont.; Nelson, W. E., Montreal; O'Brien, C. W. B. A., Noel, N.S.; O'Neill, J. M., Messina, N.Y.; Parris, Barzadoes, W.I.; Patch, F. R., B.A., Montreal; Peterson, G. R., Toy's Hill, Ont.; Puddington, B. A., St. John, N.B.; Rehfuse, W. N., B.A., Bridgewater, N.S.; Scott, W., Montreal; Secord, W. H., Brantford, Ont.; Shaw, D. Le B.; Slack, M. R., Farnham; Steves, E. O., Upper Sackville, N.B.; Stowell, F. E., Worcester, Mass.; Strong, N. W., B.A.; Taggart, E. A., Ottawa; Thomas, S. B., Bridetown, Barbadoes; Townsley, R. H., Westmount; Truax, W., Farnham; Turner, G. H., B.A., Baie Verte, N.B.; Warren, J. G.; White, S. G., Ottawa; Wilson, A., Russell, Ont.

FINLAND FAMINE

Previously acknowledged	$1,420 94
W. E. McCartney, Milton	1 00
R. E. Costin, Mt. Vernon	2 00
Ella V. Smart, Byng Inlet, Ont.	75
Wm. Quinn, Yearley	10
Mrs. H. Parker, Adelaide, Ont.	5 00
Citizen, East End, Montreal	1 00
Miss N. E. Ardagh, 'The Hill,' Barrie	5 00
Ladies' Aid Society, Blythswood	8 00
Knox Church, Normanby, Ont.	114 00
Rev. H. Young, Ymir, B.C.	2 00
A Friend, Melbourne	5 00
Total	$1,564 79

PUNDITA RAMABAI FUND.

Previously acknowledged	$35 50
Guelph Mission Band	15 00
Mrs. F. Smith, Windsor	4 00
Total	$54 50

ONLY ONE ELEMENT

AND THAT, SIR WM. CROOKES SAYS, IS RADIUM.

Berlin, June 5.—Professor Sir William Crookes, before the International Chemical Congress to-day, dealt with the possibility of reducing all the elements of matter to one, and of ultimately finding this resolvable into a single form of energy. The subject was 'Modern views on matter—the realization of a dream.' Sir William cited the utterances of Sir Humphrey Davy and Faraday as anticipating the possibility of reducing the elements to simpler bases, and sketched the significance of the Roentgen rays and Bequerel rays, and the experiments of Curie and others, and said: 'All these observations find internal connection in the discovery of radium, which is probably the basis of the coarser chemical elements here. Probably masses of molecules dissolve themselves into the ether waves of the universe, or into electrical energy. Thus we stand on the border line where matter and force pass into each other. In this border land lie the greatest scientific problems of the future. Here lie the final realities, wide-reaching and marvellous. The nineteenth century saw the birth of new views regarding the nature of atoms, electricity and ether. While our views about the composition of matter are generally satisfactory to-day, will that be the case at the end of the twentieth century? Do we not again see that our investigations have only a temporary value? Will we be content to see matter dissolving into a multitude of revolving electrodes? Such a mysterious dissolution of atoms appears to be universal.

'It occurs when a piece of glass is rubbed with silk. It is present in sunshine, in a rain drop, in lightning, in a flame, in a waterfall, and in the roaring sea. Although the whole range of human experience is too short to form a parallax whereby we can foretell the disappearance of matter, nevertheless, it is possible that formless nebulae will again prevail when the hour-glass of eternity has run out.'

RADIUM GIVES LIGHT

GERMAN DOCTOR SAYS IT CURES BLINDNESS.

Berlin, June 7.—Dr. Lunden, a German scientist, claims to have proved by experiments that rays reflected from radium enable the blind to see more or less clearly. He instances the cases of two Russian blind boys, who permanently regained their sight through the use of these rays.

LADY HENRY SOMERSET

OWING TO AN OPERATION SHE WILL BE UNABLE TO ATTEND THE GENEVA CONVENTION.

London, June 2.— Lady Henry Somerset, who has been dangerously ill from rupture, has undergone an operation, and will be unable to attend the convention of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, at Geneva, Switzerland, on June 9.

London, June 2.—It developed to-day that Lady Henry Somerset was superseded in the presidency of the National British Woman's Temperance Association because she advocated municipal ownership of public houses.

BRITISH COLUMBIA CRISIS

MR. McBRIDE APPOINTED PREMIER.

Vancouver, B.C., June 5.—There is the best authority for stating that Mr. McBride has finally decided that his Cabinet will be constituted as follows:

The Hon. Richard McBride, Premier and Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

Mr. Charles Wilson, Attorney-General.

The Hon. R. G. Tatler, Minister of Finance.

Mr. R. F. Green, Minister of Mines.

Mr. A. E. McPhillips, Provincial Secretary.

Vancouver Island, the mainland coast, and the interior are all represented, and it is conceded that the Cabinet is a strong one.

Being the first party line ministry to go to the people the chances in its favor are said to be particularly strong. Dissolution is expected at once. Yesterday the House passed the Mutual Fire Insurance Company's Bill, the Liquor License Act and the South African War Land Grant Bill, all other measures being dropped as interfering with the railway policy. Mr. Martin made a vigorous protest, but the Conservatives overwhelmingly carried the House.

THE POPE

WILL NOT SEE PRESIDENT LOUBET IF HE COMES AS THE GUEST OF THE KING OF ITALY.

Rome, June 2.—The next consistory has been definitely fixed to be held on June 22, when Francesco Satolli, who is now a cardinal priest, will be promoted to the order of cardinal bishop, and will have a suburban see. Mgr. Lorenzelli, the papal nuncio at Paris, has confidentially informed President Loubet that it will be impossible for the Pope to receive him if he visits Rome as the guest of the King of Italy.

Paris, June 2.—The 'Francais' confirms the statement that the Pope has refused to meet President Loubet if he visits Rome as the guest of King Victor Emmanuel. It adds that M. Loubet has conveyed to His Holiness a private expression of regret because of this decision.

Rome, June 2.—The Pope is fatigued on account of the heat. Though he is not ill his doctor has suspended all, not strictly necessary, audiences. High ecclesiastical dignitaries are still received, including to-day Cardinal Satolli, with whom the Pontiff discussed American and Philippine affairs. The probable postponement of the consistory for a few days is not connected with the Pope's health, but is due to the situation in France.

IONA STILL UNSOLD.

London, June 6.—The negotiations on behalf of the Carthusian monks, who were expelled from France, for the purchase of Iona Island from the Duke of Argyll, have been abandoned. The latest rumor is that an American millionaire is bidding for the island.

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REFERENCES

have been kindly permitted, amongst many others, by His Honor William Mortimer Clark, K.C., Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.
Rev. Wm. Caven, D. D., Principal of Knox College.
Rev. R. H. Warden, D. D., General Agent of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.
Rev. Principal Gordon, D. D., Queen's University, Kingston.
Rev. Prof. Cody, M.A., Wycliffe College, Toronto.
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OCEAN FAST LINE.

Small Hope That it will Materialize for Some Time.

TENDERS OF THE STEAMSHIP COMPANY AND HOW VIEWED BY THE OTTAWA GOVERNMENT.

Ottawa, June 6.—There will be no Canadian fast line service for a little while yet. The government's call for tenders resulted in two being received, one from the Allans and the other from the British & North Atlantic Steam Navigation Company, understood to represent the Dominion Line. The Allans want a subsidy of £300,000 annually, a subsidy far more than the government expects to pay. The Dominion people want £200,000 subsidy and whatever the carriage of the mails is worth besides. In the latter tender besides there are a number of stipulations which do not seem to meet with the government's entire approval. The net result, therefore is that the matter will rest just where it is for some time to come. The tenders, which were laid before parliament yesterday, explain themselves, and are as follows:—

Montreal, May 29, 1903.

Sir,—With reference to the invitation for tenders for a steamship service between Britain and Canada, issued by you on March 9, 1903, we now beg to offer to supply this service therein specified for a period of ten years from May 1, 1905, in return for an annual subsidy of £300,000, payable half-yearly. Routes to be as specified, except that we reserve the option of running the twenty-one-knot steamers to Halifax all the year round instead of Quebec in summer. Provisions to be made for annual overhauls of the mail steamers. We enclose herewith accepted cheque for $43,666.66.

Yours truly,

(Signed), JAS. & ALEX. ALLAN,
H. & A. ALLAN.

Liverpool, May 16, 1903.

Sir,—We beg to submit the following proposals for steam service between Great Britain and Canada, in compliance with the invitation from the Government of Canada, dated March 9, 1903: We are prepared to enter into a contract to establish not later than the first day of May, 1905, and maintain for ten years, a fortnightly service by steamers of twenty-one knots sea speed, and a fortnightly service of steamers of sixteen knots sea speed. The steamers to be capable of averaging the speeds stated on their best voyages across the Atlantic. The steamers to be thoroughly equipped in every respect and in the best manner for the carriage of passengers, mail and cargo in the Atlantic trade, and comply with the Admiralty requirements for auxiliary mail purposes. The routes to be as suggested in the form of invitation sent out by the Canadian Government, unless otherwise arranged with the consent of the Canadian Government.

We enclose a certified bank cheque for £10,000, in accordance with the requirements in the invitation for tenders. The amount of annual subsidy payable half-yearly required for the performance of the service is £200,000.

Accompanying the tender is a letter as follows:—

In making up our estimate we have assumed that in fixing a maximum rate of passage for immigrants going to Canada under arrangements with the Canadian Government such maximum rate of passage will permit of the steamer receiving four pounds per adult for the conveyance of such passengers. We also assume that the Imperial and Canadian governments would pay the ordinary sea postage rate for the carriage of mails forwarded by these steamers. We also assume that we should have the assistance of the Canadian Government in making and would be able to make satisfactory arrangements with the Canadian railways for the securing and forwarding of freight and passengers from and to any Canadian port, and that those arrangements would secure to this service not less favorable treatment than any other the most favored steamers using this port.

If we are wrong in those assumptions, or should fail to make the satisfactory arrangements contemplated in the last paragraph, we should need to revise the amounts of our tender.

Trusting our tender will receive the most favorable consideration of the Canadian Government,

We are, Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
THE BRITISH AND NORTH ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Signed) J. G. WILDING,
Chairman.

C. P. R. DID NOT TENDER UNDER NEW CONDITIONS IMPOSED BY GOVERNMENT.

Surprise was expressed on Saturday that in the publication of the particulars of the tenders submitted by the Allan and Dominion lines for the furnishing of an Atlantic service under the terms imposed by the government—terms which were marked modification of the original thought and intention in regard to what was known as a really fast service—no mention was made of the C. P. R., which, it was well understood, had submitted a tender to the government.

As a matter of fact, however, the C. P. R. did not tender for this particular service. A year ago it submitted a proposal to the government looking to the furnishing of a really fast service—an all round service, which should be fast in all its features, and fast as a permanent undertaking.

That proposal or tender postulated a weekly twenty-knot service, which should be up-to-date in every particular, realizing in all essential features the plan which Sir William Van Horne had often outlined before he retired from the presidency of the C. P. R.—a service which, by its attractiveness, both as to speed and luxury, should divert to the St. Lawrence route a considerable share of the business which at present was enjoyed by the New York route. There was to be a complete separation of freight and passenger business, there were to be additions made to the fleet as the need would arise, and it was confidently believed by the C. P. R. at the time that such a service would, with certain subventions, be a success from a commercial point of view. Some time ago, however, the government having, apparently, changed its mind in regard to the character of the service to be offered, asked for tenders for two steamers which should have a speed of 21 knots, and two of 16 knots—a fast and a moderately fast boat to run alternately.

Mr. McNicoll, the general manager of the C. P. R., expressed surprise at the time at the change, which had come over the spirit of the government's dream, and said that of course there would have to be very serious modifications of the plans in the mind of the government before the C. P. R. would think of tendering under the new conditions. The government did not modify its mind; the C. P. R. declined to submit a new tender covering the new stipulations, and consequently, when the government opened the tenders it was found that the C. P. R. was absent.

As Sir Thomas Shaughnessy said on Saturday, the Canadian Pacific Railway believed in a really fast service an all-round fast service, but it did not believe in the character of the service now proposed, and, assured that such service would not meet the needs of the country, would not really realize the idea of fast service in the proper sense of the word at all, the company had no interest in the present plans of the government. The company had tendered a year ago on lines which he had suggested; it still believed that it was upon these lines that a fast service, equal to the need, could be realized. It did not tender a second time. That was why the C. P. R. did not appear in the present connection.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PLAN

The Colonies His Chief Support.

SIR CHARLES DILKE DECLARES THE PROPOSALS ARE DEFENDED BY PROTECTIONIST ARGUMENT.

London, June 3.—The editor of the 'British Australasian,' which is published in London, recently wrote to Mr. Chamberlain regarding his preferential tariff plan. In the course of a reply to this letter, Mr. Chamberlain says: 'If colonial opinion were, indeed, hostile or even apathetic there would not be the slightest possibility of carrying through so great a reform, and I should feel justified in abandoning thes truggle if I was not supported warmly by the colonies. I, however, do not accept reports and articles as being in any way conclusive as to Australian opinion, and I shall be much interested to know what the final judgment will be so far as public opinion can be tested when the nature of my proposals becomes known.'

SIR CHARLES DILKE.

London, June 3.— In a speech at Gloucester to-day, Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., pointed out that Mr. Chamberlain's tariff proposals have been defended by purely protectionist arguments. He said that even the secretary of the Board of Trade attributed the prosperity of the United States to the adoption of protection, and declared that the United States every year was leaving Great Britain completely behind the race for foreign trade. The statements, Sir Charles said, would not bear investigation. The exports from the United States in 1902 were not greatly in excess of those of 1898, and were less than those of 1900 and 1901. Such were the natural advantages of the United States that nothing but protection could have kept her back. An overwhelming majority of her exports did not consist of manufactures, despite the abundance of her coal and iron, but of actual crops from the surface of the soil. The one item in which she was beating Great Britain was iron and steel, and the only wonder was that she had not beaten Great Britain therein a great many years ago. The government had shrunk from advocating a duty on cotton, the largest item of exports from the United States, but was going to propose a duty on grain and meat. By interfering with the trade of the United States Great Britain was weakening one of her greatest Imperial securities.

The people of Great Britain had welcomed the increase in the fleet of the United States because in a general war she would be a protector of the rights of neutrals, who, in the last resort, would feed the British while they were fighting, and would at least contribute to the permanence of the British Empire.

AUSTRALIA APPROVES.

London, June 3.—A telegram was received to-day from Mr. Alfred Beakin, the Attorney-General of the Australian Commonwealth, saying the Australian Commonwealth Government and all the governments of the separate Australian states approve Mr. Chamberlain's preferential tariff proposals. Only an extreme section of free traders oppose them, and an immense majority is assured for the new policy when it is submitted to the country.

London, June 5.—Letters are published this morning from Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Lord Spencer, Lord Ripon, Lord Tweedmouth and other Liberal leaders, all vigorously denouncing Mr. Chamberlain's Imperial zollverein proposals as merely veiled protection. Sir William Harcourt and Lord Ripon contend that they would be a fruitful cause of disputes between the Mother Country and the colonies, and of conflict with foreign countries. Lord Spencer says the country ought to press the government to get the nation's opinion without delay on the details of the scheme.

The 'Daily News' asserts that in the debate in parliament on the Colonial Secretary's proposals, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Mr. Goschen will both disavow Mr. Chamberlain's policy, whilst the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Ritchie, the Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Lansdowne and Lord Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty, are all against the Colonial Secretary. It is not improbable, adsd the Liberal organ, that Mr. Balfour, finding such grave differences of opinion among the members of the cabinet, will resign forthwith. With the 'Daily News,' however, the wish is father to the thought, and in authoritative quarters no word of a possibility of Mr. Balfour's resignation is heard. At the same time there is ample evidence that a strong body of opinion is forming within the Conservative ranks against Mr. Chamberlain, and urging Mr. Balfour, as head of the government, to enlighten the public regarding the government's real ideas and intentions.

TIMES HAVE CHANGED.

London, June 5.—Replying to a correspondent who drew attention to a speech delivered in 1881, in which Mr. Chamberlain said a tax on food would mean a decline in wages, the Colonial Secretary says circumstances have changed, and he thinks experience has shown that the view he expressed in 1881 was erroneous.

London, June 7.—A workman belonging to a trades union recently wrote to Mr. Chamberlain quoting criticisms of his preferential tariff and old age pension proposals by trades union leaders and others.

Mr. Chamberlain replied:—'I do not attach excessive importance to the opinions of trades union leaders because they are almost, without exception, strong radical partisans. Their opinions are not necessarily shared by working people generally, nor even by trades unionists who appoint their officers independently of political considerations, For instance, I may mention that in Birmingham the members of the Trades Council, almost to a man, opposed me politically, notwithstanding which my majority at the last election in a purely working class district, was 4,500. I feel confident that in the matter of preferential tariffs and commercial fair play, the workingmen will think for themselves and will not be dictated to by even the most trusted trades unionist leaders. It will be impossible to secure preferential treatment to the colonies without some duty on corn as well as on other articles of food, because these are the chief articles of colonial produce. Whether this will raise the cost of living is a matter of opinion. There is no doubt that in many cases a duty of this kind is paid by the exporter and it really depends on the extent of the competition among exporting countries. For instance, I think it is established that the shilling recently imposed was met by a reduction in price and freights in the United States and the tax did not, therefore, fall in any way on the consumer here. But even if the price of food is raised, the rate of wages will be certainly raised in greater proportion. This has been the case both in the United States and Germany. In the former country the available balance left to the workingman after he has paid for the necessaries is much larger than it is here. These facts we have to bring to the notice of workingmen generally. Another side of the question requires discussion. At present we go into negotiations with foreign countries empty handed. We have nothing to give and have to take what they are good enough to leave for us. If we were able to bargain on equal terms I believe the duties now imposed on our products would be generally reduced. There would be competition among foreign nations for our markets, which would bring us nearer to real free trade than we ever have been.

OLD AGE PENIONS.

'As regards old age pensions, I would not look at the matter unless I felt able to promise that a large scheme for the provisions of such pensions to all who have been thrifty and well conducted would be assured by a revision of our system of import duties. The corn and other food already supplied from the British possessions are very important and are capable of a rapid increase. The returns show that this has taken place in the past even without a preference, while our exports of finished goods to foreign countries have gradually give place to exports of raw materials, which are returned to us with the advantage to the foreigner of increased employment of labor and of trade on the business thus secured.'

POSER FOR CRITICS.

Mr. Chamberlain concludes by asking his correspondent to especially note the following: 'You are told by the opponents of all change that such a reform as I contemplate would involve the country in ruin, bring starvation into the homes of our working people, and destroy our export trade. If these predictions have any foundation how are we to account for the fact that the increase in exports and wages and general prosperity during the last twenty years in the United States and Germany have been greater than in the United Kingdom, which is the only civilized country in the world to enjoy the blessings of unrestricted imports.'

FRENCH ADMIRAL'S DEATH.

Paris, June 5.—Admiral de Courthielle died suddenly this morning, aboard the battleship 'Massena.'

FOREST FIRES

IT IS BELIEVED THAT NO MORE DANGER IS TO BE APPREHENDED IN THIS PROVINCE.

Reports to hand indicate that the worst is over as regards the fires which have been raging in the Ottawa Valley, in the St. Jerome and Ste. Agathe districts for the last week. Mayor Parent, of Ste. Agathe, has been doing admirable work personally in assuaging alarms, a work which was most necessary, seeing that not a few of the summer residents had prepared to leave. The Montreal firemen are no longer required, either there or at St. Jerome. In other places which have been mentioned the fire has either burned itself out or has been brought under control.

A little welcome rain has fallen, and more is promised. In the Ottawa Valley the devastating effects of the fire are painfully evident. The bit of grass which is left is all scorched; for miles on either side of the railway track one can see nothing but blackened fields and naked timber all scarred by the fire. However, it is confidently believed that there will speedily be rain over a wide area, which will put an end to all fear, and at the same time bring consolation to the farmers.

The dry spell began two months ago. During this time but 0.14 of rain has fallen—or about one-eighth of an inch—a record which has not been equalled for the last thirty years.

AT COTEAU JUNCTION.

Coteau Junction, Que., June 3.—Seven dwelling houses burned, at a loss of $8,000, is the record of the dangerous fire that started here shortly before noon. As the wind was high, it was at first feared the whole village was doomed. The wooden houses were an easy prey for the flames. Valleyfield was appealed to for aid, and twenty men arrived and did good service.

FIRES IN ADIRONDACKS BEYOND CONTROL.

Saratoga, N.Y., June 4.—The drought in this section has extended over a period of fifty days, except for a few slight showers of no appreciable value, and conditions are daily growing more alarming. Farmers assert that there will be but half a crop of hay and rye, and the price of the former has now advanced to $20 a ton, with indications of a further advance to $25. Very little corn has been planted, potatoes are a failure, oats are seriously injured and will command high prices, and apple trees have been blested.

Plattsburg, N.Y., June 4.—The forest fires last night destroyed Adirondack Lodge, a summer hotel, about two miles from Lake Placid, on the north Elba road. The Cascade House and Mountain View Hotel, situated about three miles from the Adirondack Lodge, together with a large number of cottages, are in danger.

Saratoga, N.Y., June 5.—The sun today is still obscured by dense smoke and ashes from Adirondack forest fires. George A. Rosa, of this place, who reached here to-day from the Catlin Lake district, says the fires cover a district fifteen by twenty miles. They are spreading despite the efforts of hundreds of fire-fighters. He adds that the heat is so intense and the smoke so dense that the fighters cannot approach within two miles of the fires. Navigation on the Adirondack lakes is practically suspended. A steamer with a gang of fire-fighters has been missing on Long Lake for three days. The fires in the Cold River region cover over an area of twenty miles. The moss that covers to the depth of over a foot in many sections of the Adirondacks, and which has become as dry as tinder, is on fire, and can only be subdued by a deluging rainstorm.

A WHOLE VILLAGE WIPED OUT.

St. John, N.B., June 3.—A telephone message says that the village of Brigg's Corner, in Queen's County, was wiped out by fire this afternoon. Included in the burned buildings were the large sawmill, general store, manager's residence, four barns, and three warehouses of Sayre & Holly, of this city. This firm also lost a large amount of sawn lumber near the mill. Their loss is probably $20,000 or $40,000, and so far as can be learned the insurance is $12,000. Reports as to the destruction of the other houses in the village are indefinite as to number, but from a city resident, who knows the place, it is estimated that probably a dozen residences were destroyed. The people lost practically all they possessed. They were mostly farmers and mill hands. The fire started from the mill refuse pile, and was fanned by a very high wind.

The forest fires were worse than ever to-day in many sections of New Brunswick, and there is no prospect of rain. Bonney River, in Charlotte county, on the line of the New Brunswick Southern Railway, is reported to be wiped out. The story of total destruction cannot be confirmed, as telegraph poles have been burned down, but one message which came to-day says that the hotel, general store and mill have been burned at five o'clock this afternoon. The fire was reported as threatening St. George, Charlotte county. St. John was invaded by cinders to such an extent to-day that the old rope walk of the Consumers' Cordage Company, on Adelaide Road, and a residence were destroyed. The Presbyterian Church in Fairville caught, but was extinguished quickly. There were also several other minor fires during the afternoon.

The Canadian Pacific Railway reports fires at Grand Bay, Harvey, McAdam, and at other points as far west as Lowelltown. The big fire near Westfield crossed the creek to-day, and was eating into the lumber tracts of the Nerepis.

A Fredericton message says that miles around that city are on fire. There is fear that if the wind holds till to-morrow some settlements may be wiped out. The telephone line to Woodstock is put out of business by the burning down of poles. From several places in York county come reports of great damage being done. In King's county a bridge on the Central Railway has been burned down to-day, and the building of the Elkin Coal Company destroyed, together with several miners' homes.

St. John, N.B., June 4.—Word has just reached the city from the pretty little seacoast village of Musquash, about eighteen miles west of St. John, that forest fires yesterday, last night and early this morning swept the place, leaving but three or four buildings standing. There are two hundred people homeless and destitute, and the chief industries of the place are in ashes. The loss will amount to over a hundred thousand dollars.

Communication with the city was cut off. Word from Piccadilly, King's County, near Sussex, states that two elderly women, Mrs. John Linden and Mrs. Susan Teakles, were burned to death by the onrushing forest fire as they were endeavoring to liberate cattle in a field. All over the province the bush and forest fires are unabated, railways are in danger and whole villages and communities are in the path of the general conflagration. This afternoon at two o'clock, an alarm was rung for a fire in the north of St. John City, and very near to valuable properties. A high wind is blowing.

St. John, N.B., May 5.—The general aspect round about the city of St. John and in the suburbs is very much better to-day, and it is thought the fires have done their worst. News from Musquash, the little seacoast village totally destroyed yesterday, is yet meagre, but it is understood the two hundred homeless ones are being cared for by the two or three who were fortunate in having a roof left over their heads, as train communication and the roadways are dangerous modes of transportation on account of the flames. Little attempt is being made to get provisions to the needy ones, but as soon as the fires abate a rush of goods will follow. Word from various parts of the province is reassuring this morning, and the general impression is the fires have gone the limit. So far the insurance losses affecting St. John agencies aggregate nearly one hundred thousand dollars.

Hamilton, June 2.—The Hamilton Facing Mills Company's premises were gutted by fire this morning, $15,000 damage being done, and $5,000 to stock. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

Boston, June 4.—Smoke from forest fires obscured the sun in this vicinity, today. For 47 days little rain has fallen, and during that time the losses from forest fires in New England have aggregated at least $1,000,000. Hundreds of acres of wood lands are still burning within twenty miles of Boston, and on Cape Cod yesterday.

HULL TAKES FIRE

Ottawa, June 3.—Probably 300 people are resting in the homes of friends, deploring the fact that their own homes have been destroyed. It was shortly after three o'clock this afternoon that a fire was discoverd in a hay loft on Chaudiere street, near Burke, and though aid came quickly, the flames gained much headway and spread to adjoining buildings. Thirty houses were destroyed, and the burned district includes both sides of Rock, Burke and Woburn streets, running east and west from Ravine to Chaudiere streets, a distance of two blocks, part of Ravine and Waterman streets, east side, running north and south from Woburn to Pond streets, a distance of three blocks.

During the progress of the fire, which was got under control before six o'clock, the people, in anticipation of its spread, for many blocks distant from the scene of the fire, packed their household goods and prepared to move, while from all quarters of the two cities of Ottawa and Hull vans, drays and vehicles of various kinds hurried thither to render assistance.

At the Eddy mills, not more than four blocks distant, private fire appliances were in operation, saturating every exposed bit of property that was liable to be ignited by sparks, while a little further removed the Booth brigade was as industriously employed in similar service about his mills and lumber yards. The houses which were consumed were chiefly the property of Dr. Graham and the Scott estate, and were not of an expensive class, being mostly occupied by workingpeople. The loss is estimated at about $15,000, upon which the insurance will not exceed $4,000.

FIRE IN OTTAWA

Ottawa, June 4.—Residents of the Ottawa district are driven almost to panic by the successive fires which are spreading ruin in all directions. For days, almost weeks, the air has been thick with smoke from fires in the surrounding country. Yesterday thirty houses were burned and three hundred people rendered homeless in Hull. This morning, at a quarter to seven, fire broke out on Sparks street, one block west of Bank street, in Davidson & Thackray's planing mill, sash and door factory. The building and piles were dry as tinder and nothing could save the property from total destruction. With it went stores along Sparks street, occupied by Mortimer & Co., lithographers and printers; R. J. Smith & Co., clothing manufacturers; P. Stewart, painter, and J. R. McEwan, harnessmaker. The Two Macs tailoring establishment, at Bank street corner, was saved, but the flames leaped Queen street and ate their way through as far as Albert. The following were burned out on Queen street: Mrs. A. Edwards, boarding-house keeper; W. B. Edwards, expressman; John Mason, Bryson & Graham's upholstering shop, two brick houses owned by W. J. Kidd, J. Collins, C. Baker, Terrence O'Neil, M. J. McEvoy, Grey's express, and Kearns's boarding houses, occupied by Mrs. J. Birch, Mrs. J. O'Boyle, Mrs. Archibald Cameron and Mrs. Stinson, were partially destroyed. There was no wind blowing, but the current of air created by the fire carried burning boards and other inflammable material quite a distance. Thackeray's mill has been burned out a couple of times before. It employed a hundred and fifty hands. R. J. Smith employed one hundred, and Mortimer, seventy-five.

Ottawa, June 4.—The loss by this morning's fire is generally placed at from three to four hundred thousand dollars.

THE MONTMAGNY MURDERER.

Ottawa, June 4.—An order-in-council has passed commuting the sentence of death passed on Gosselin, the Montmagny murderer.

KILLING OF GLORY WHALEN

A REWARD OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS OFFERED FOR THE MURDERER.

Collingwood, Ont., June 1.—The Town Council have offered a reward of $500 for information leading to the apprehension of the murderer of Glory Whelan. The mystery of her death is still unsolved, although Inspector Greer has left town on some clue which has not been revealed. A motive may be forthcoming, since later examination seems to show that the first conclusion that the child's clothing had not been disturbed, was a hasty one. Dr. McFaul, Chief Aylde, the police prosecutor, Mr. Burne and policemen, after making a second visit to the undertaking establishment, have found undisputable evidence of an outrage, which had been overlooked in the first examination.

Several young girls in the town have been found who have given an unanimous description of a man of whom the police have a good idea, who has annoyed them, and endeavored to entice them into the thickets along the railway track. He has not been seen since the Whelan tragedy. Some very interesting minor discoveries were made on Sunday. Experiments with a bit of litmus-paper by Dr. McFaul, seem to indicate that the revolver, which extinguished the life of the little girl, was held in close proximity to the head, and the handkerchief found around her head.

AN ARREST.

Belleville, June 1.—Chief Newton to-day received the following telegram from Collingwood:—

'Arrest a negro with one sock on, seen in your park yesterday.

The negro in question was arrested, but he had two socks on. He gives his name as Charles Walter Scott, and says he hails from Ottawa. He is 31 years of age. It is supposed that his arrest is in connection with the murder of the little Whalen girl. He says he has been in Collingwood, but not since the spring of this year. He has been singing and playing musical instruments in saloons in this city.

Collingwood, Ont., June 6.—Renewed interest in the Whalen murder arose yesterday afternoon, from two facts that have become known.

Mrs. George Finlay, who lives in the southern end of the town, on the west side of the railway tracks, states that on the morning of the tragedy, between 8 and 9 o'clock, she saw two men chasing a girl on the track, and that one of the men seized the girl and disappeared with her over the embankment. She called another woman who lives with her to see what was going on, but before the latter came out all had gone down below the level of the track and were out of sight. Questioned as to why she had not made this public sooner, she said that she did not wish to get mixed with the affair and, besides, she had told it to her minister, who also refrained from making it public. As the men were some distance from Mrs. Finlay it was impossible for her to distinguish their features or definitely state whether they were white or colored.

The second report which had come to light is told by Mrs. Alex Johnson, who lives on the east side of the track, at some distance north of the scene of the murder. She says that about eight o'clock of the morning that the crime was committed she heard some one screaming as if in mortal terror. She went immediately over to a field where some men were working. The screaming could no longer be heard, and the men persuaded her that it must be a neighbor farmer's children. She also says that some little time after she heard the screams she heard a shot fired, but nothing further attracted her attention.

Woodstock, Ont., June 6.—Two men, one colored and the other white, named Porter and Ley, were arrested here on Tuesday, on a charge of vagrancy, and the police propose to send their descriptions to the provincial authorities, believing that possibly they might be the men wanted at Collingwood in connection with the Whalen murder. The colored man, in conversation with the jailer, stated that he lived in Collingwood till a year ago, and knows the father of Glory Whalen well. They claim they came here from London. Yesterday the magistrate committed them to the Central Prison for four months.

Collingwood, Ont., June 8.—The Rev. E. Horace Mussen, rector of All Saints Church, to whom Mrs. Findlay told the story of having seen two men seize a girl on the railway track on the morning when Glory Whalen was murdered, expresses surprise that the information which was imparted to him by the woman was withheld by her so long from the police. He states that he strongly advised her to make it known to the police and came away with the impression that she would do so.

Another suspect is held at Coldwater, supposed to be the man who discarded his overcoat and sweater on the lake shore.

Smith's Falls, Ont., June 8.—Two tramps, a white man and a negro, were arrested here on Saturday on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Glory Whalen, at Collingwood. They answered the description of the persons wanted and word was at once sent to Collingwood, with a request that some one be sent to identify them. Yesterday W. Pilch, of Collingwood, and Detective Greer, of Toronto, arrived, but failed to identify the prisoners as the men wanted and they were discharged.

FINANCIAL.

LOCAL STOCKS.

"Witness" Office,"
Monday Afternoon.

The chief feature in the local stock market last week was the intense excitement caused by the Ames failure in Toronto. The break in prices was exceedingly heavy at the first session after the announcement had been made, but had passed through the first stage before the close of that session, and a recovery of some points was accomplished by the close of the afternoon meeting of the same day; since that time the market has been nervous and occasionally showing reactive power, but as a rule gradually settling towards a lower range. Up to the hour of writing no further evidence of collapse amongst any brokerage or commission houses has developed and the market has taken all the stocks thrust upon it by a considerable amount of forced liquidation, in such a manner as to show that there is considerable strength at the foundation, but people are beginning to wonder when the bottom figures will be reached. It must not be forgotten in the dismay at the results of over-speculation which has taken hold of people generally that there are still many favorable conditions existing, towards establishing increased investment value such as the magnificent railway earnings, the improved condition of the labor situation, and the crop returns, the damage to which has been very much exaggerated by the bear interest. Moreover, this decline must come to an end some time, and present prices show good interest returns even should figures find a lower level.

The table of fluctuations up to Friday night, given below, does not record the prices at which 'broken lots' less than 25 shares were sold in the active stocks, as these do not represent the exact state of the market. A man wishing to buy a small lot must often go a point above the market price, while one wishing to sell must go below it. This was the case in Dominion Iron last week, when one small lot was sold at 11, while the lowest sale of 25 shares was at 12.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Sales.
C.P.R.	123⅝	123½	117⅝	120⅝	15,283
Dom. Iron	18	18	12	19¼	6,295
do., pref.	46	..	38	39⅝	778
Dom. Coal	89	..	73½	77	1,244
N. S. Steel	88½	88½	78	81½	2,363
Switch	66	66	65	65	71
do., pref	99	99	99	99	1
Power	85½	85½	73½	77½	4,372
Richelieu	86	86	74⅝	75¼	2,295
M.S.R.	255	255½	246	246½	944
Twin City	104	...	89	94¼	19,193
Tor. St.	104	104	98	98½	3,359
Hal. Street	97	97	95	97	150
Detroit St.	78½	78½	71½	72	2,985
Toledo St.	28	28	23¼	26	610
Ham. Electric pref	89½	89½	89½	89½	75
Dom. Cotton	41	41	38	39	116
Ogilv. Mg. Co. pref.	120	125	120	125	150
do., com.	120	120	120	120	100
Banks—					
Montreal	251	251	250	250	105
do., new	250	250	250	250	20
Molsons	200	200	198	199	79
Toronto	235	235	235	235	6
Merchants	164	164	163	163	17
Union	132	132	130	130	39
Bonds—					
Laur. Pulp	100	100	100	100	$20,000
Dom. Iron	69	69	64	64½	37,000
N. S. Steel	111	111	111	111	5,000
Ogilvie F.M.	112	112	110	110	9,000
Mont. Street	03	102	102	102	1,100

NEW YORK STOCKS

New York, June 8.—Wall Street—Selling of stocks was renewed at the opening this morning and heavy blocks of the principal speculative issues were thrown over. The advance in the discount rate by the Imperial Bank of Germany caused some selling here for foreign account. Canadian Pacific and Twin City Rapid Transit were were carried down 1½; Sugar, 1¼; Atchison, 1 1-8; and Illinois Central, Penna., and Mo. P. ¾ to a point. Blocks of 1,000 to 2,200 shares were handled in the stocks specified.

From Burnett & Co.'s wire:—Sentiment in London bullish on easier money conditions there.

Labor situation improving and no probability of coal strike.

Loss in cash and decrease in surplus in bank statment due to Trust Co. operations. German Bank advanced rate to 4 p.c.

Considerably less than a year ago there were six commission houses in Wall Street borrowing between $20,000,000 and $40,000,000 apiece on speculative collateral and conducting such vast and reckless operations for the rise in stocks that the banking community at last became alarmed and notified these firms that they must curtail their business. According to all accounts the golden profits of that great boom turned into losses when the attempt to grasp them was made; the much vaunted judgment of the so-called leaders of speculation was found to be mere childish folly. To-day the greater number of these commission houses are spreading the advice broadcast to sell stocks short; and as there was no stretch of the inventive faculty too great to induce people to buy, so now there is no fiction too monstrous or rumor to absurd to persuade investors to sell.

It is an old-fashioned bear campaign that has been in progress in Wall Street in the last few weeks, and it has been carried to as great an excess as has ever been done in Wall Street's history.

New York, June 8.—Noon—Money on call firm at 3½ to 4; prime mercantile paper, 4¾ to 5¼.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

London June 8, 4 p.m.—Consols for money, 91 3-16; do. for account 91⅝.

Bar silver steady, 24⅞ per ounce.

Money, 2 to 2¼ percent.

Discount in open market: short bills, 2 15-16 to 3 percent; do. for three months, 2 15-16 to 3 percent.

BANKERS FAIL

A. E. AMES & CO., OF TORONTO, CLOSED THEIR DOORS—SLUMP IN STOCKS RESULTED.

The private banking and brokerage firm of A. E. Ames & Co., of Toronto, closed its doors and suspended payment on Tuesday last. Their failure was due to the continued declines in the stocks they were carrying, including Twin City, C.P.R., Dominion Iron and Dominion Coal. These stocks declined to such an extent that Ames & Co. were finally unable to meet the calls for further margins on them, and the New York and Boston houses carrying the stocks sold them out. The stocks named dropped to extremely low figures, as shown in the table of fluctuations of local stocks, and the losses both to Ames & Co., and to their customers are very heavy. The firm have issued no full statement yet, but hope to pay their creditors, including depositors, in full.

Mr. Ames is a son-in-law of Senator Cox, president of the Bank of Commerce, and was himself president of the Metropolitan Bank until his failure, when he resigned. The banks from which the firm had borrowed money on the security of stocks are not pressing for payment, but waiting until the stocks go up again, and can be sold at fair prices. It is not expected that they will lose anything. The Atlas Loan Company, of St. Thomas, of which one o fthe firm was a director, had to close its doors on account of a run being made on it, but expects to pay everybody in full without trouble.

MINING NOTES.

Rossland, B.C., June 6.—Steady advances are recorded in connection with the mining industry here for the week. At Spitzee and Jumbo mines important progress was made. The former's new head works are almost completed. At White Bear arrangements are being made to sink to the 950 level at once.

A contract was let to-day for the buildings to house Le Roi No. 2's Elmore milling plant. The buildings will cost about $7,000, and work starts next week. Part of the machinery is now in transit from Montreal. The White Bear sent a car of ore to Denver for tests in concentration. The Centre Star continues work steadily at the Silica concentrator.

The shipments were greater this week than for several weeks past: Le Roi, 2,-570; Centre Star, 1,440; War Eagle, 1,280; Le Roi No. 2, 11,725; White Bear, 30; Velvet, 100; Kootanay, 200. Week, 7,555 tons; year to date, 156,707 tons.

COMMERCIAL.

Montreal Wholesale Prices

The price of wheat is now rather high in proportion to that of flour, and probably the only thing that prevents the price of flour from going up is the drought, which, by creating a very unusual demand for mill feed, enables millers to sell their flour at the old prices. At this time of year, bran is usually worth about $15 a ton, but now one of the largest Manitoba milling firms is quoting $20, stating that it is oversold, and is trying to buy some to fill orders. Shorts are not quite so scarce.

Judging by the prices paid in the country on Saturday, some exporters who sold June cheese short are likely to lose on their bargains. Cheese rather firmer than on Friday, though rather lower than a week ago. Some local dealers say they expect 10¾c for the finest western colored, and can easily get 10⅝c for white. If however, to-day's sprinkling is followed by a few really business like rains, prices may ease off considerably. Butter is easier for ordinary creamery, but the fancy product still brings good prices.

Oats are high, and likely to go higher.

Owing to the great damage to the hay crop by the dry weather, baled hay has risen rapidly, under a heavy demand.

GRAIN—No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat, 79½; No. 1 Northern, 78c, Fort William; peas, 63c high freights; 73c here; rye, 52c east, 58¾c afloat here; buckwheat, 46c to 46½c; oats, No. 2, 36c to 36¼c afloat; 38½c in store; flaxseed, $1.15 on track here; corn, American, 53c to 54c for No. 2 mixed, afloat; feed barley, 48c; No. 3 barley, 51c.

FLOUR—Manitoba patents, $4.10 to $4.20; seconds at $3.80 to $4; strong bakers, $3.40; Ontario straight rollers, $3.45 to $3.60, in bags, $1.67½ to $1.75; patents, $3.70 to $4.

ROLLED OATS—Millers' prices, $1.85, in bags, and $3.85 per barrel.

FEED—Manitoba bran, $19 to $20; shorts, $20 to $22, bags included; Ontario bran in bulk, $18.50 to $19; shorts in bulk, $19.50 to $20; middlings, $21.

BEANS—Choice primes, $1.85 to $1.90; imported, $1.75 to $1.80.

PROVISIONS—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $24; short cut back, $21.50; light, short cut, $23; compound refined lard, 8½c to 9c; pure Canadian lard, 10½c to 11c; finest lard, 11c to 11¼c; hams, 13¼c to 14¼c; bacon, 14c to 15c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $8.75.

EGGS — New laid, 12½c to 13c; No. 2, 10½c.

BUTTER — Townships creamery, grass, 18c to 18¼c; fodders, 17½c; western dairy, 16½c.

CHEESE—Ontario, 10⅝c; Townships, at 10⅝c for colored; white 1-8c less.

HONEY— White clover, in sections, 12c per section; in 10 lb. tins, 8c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Per Imperial gallon, 60c to 65c in tins; 6c per lb. in wood. Sugar, 7c per lb.

HAY—No. 1, $12 to $12.50; No. 2, $10.50 to $11; clover, $8 to $8.50; clover mixed, $9 to $9.50 per ton in car lots.

ASHES—Firsts, $4.75 to $5; seconds, $4.25.

POTATOES— Per 90 lb. bag, $1.15 to $1.20 in cars.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW.

The movements in most departments of wholesale trade at Montreal are showing a full volume compared with the previous years. This is more especially the case in regard to goods ordered for the fall. Retailers throughout the country have been ordering freely, not only on account of the certainty of an expansion in the demand, but also because of the advances in the prices of staple manufactures and the scarcity of finished goods in some cases. The prices of cotton goods were advanced here the past week as a result of the advance in the raw material, and the market is very firm at the advance.

Warm weather has stimulated the demand for seasonable goods at Toronto this week. Fall orders have been satisfactory. The failure of a leading firm of brokers and private bankers this week caused considerable uneasiness for a time, but as the trouble has not extended, confidence is being steadily restored.

Trade conditions at Quebec during the past week have been fairly active.

There has been a steady demand for staple goods at the Pacific Coast centres this week.

Trade at Winnipeg continues active. The fine crop outlook is causing a big demand for fall goods. Rains have done much good to the growing crops, and the progress has been very satisfactory. The outlook at present is for a yield fully as heavy per acre as last year, and owing to the increased planted area the total crops harvested should show a very heavy increase over any previous year. Labor is well employed.

At Hamilton, there has been a steady expansion in the demand for seasonable goods.

At London, th coutlook for trade is very promising. The crop conditions are good.

Wholesale trade at Ottawa this week has been satisfactory. The volume of business is large, and values are firmly held.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—June 5.

There was a good attendance of both the farmers and the market gardeners at the Bonsecours Market this forenoon and as the south side of Jacques Cartier square is being repaved, the other streets around there were rather crowded. The continuance of dry weather is telling unfavorably on the prices of grain, hay and vegetables, which have all an upward tendency, and this state of things is likely to become more acute unless plenteous rains come soon. Oats sold at about $1 per bag; there was no buckwheat in sight; potatoes, $1.10 to $1.25 per bag; Quebec turnips, $1.75 to $2 do.; carrots, $2 do.; American cabbages, $2.25 per crate; Montreal cauliflowers, 75c to $2 per doz.; lettuce, 20c to 50c do.; radishes, 15c to 25c per dozen bunches; rhubarb, 15c to 30c do.; spinach, 60c per box; There were no dressed hogs offered by the farmers, but pork pieces were unusually abundant, and sold at from 9c to 12c per lb.; dead turkeys, 15c per lb.; ducks and chickens, 12c to 16c do.; live fowls, $1.10 to $1.50 per pair; spring chickens, 75c to $1 do.; tub butter, 18c to 21c; print butter, 20c to 25c do.; new laid eggs, 22c to 25c per dozen; older eggs, 16c to 20c per dozen; apples, $3 to $4.50 per barrel; Valencia oranges, $5 per case; lemons, $1 to $3 per box. There were three car loads of American strawberries sold at the railway depots this morning, the prices ranged from 4c per box for damaged stock up to 11c per box for prime fruit. The first crate of Ontario strawberries reached this city on last Saturday, and the supply has been daily increasing since that time. Hay sells at from $9 to $11 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw, $4 to $5 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, June 8.

There were about 800 head of butchers' cattle, 1,000 calves, 800 sheep and lambs, and 75 small pigs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. There was a good demand, with firm prices paid for the best cattle, but all other kinds of beef and mutton critters brought lower prices than they did a week ago. Prime beeves sold at from 5c to 5½c per lb.; pretty good cattle at from 3½c to 4¾c, and the common stock at from 2½c to 3¼c per lb. Calves sold at from $1 to $8 each. Shippers paid 3¾c per lb. for good, large sheep, and the butchers paid from 3c to 4c per lb. for the others. Lambs sold at from $2 to $4 each. Mr. Joseph Richard paid $30 for a lot of 8 good lambs. Fat hogs sold at from 6c to 6 1-8c per lb. Small pigs sold at from $1.25 to $2.50 each.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Exports of butter and cheese for Europe for the week ending June 6:

From Montreal, cheese:

	Local.	Thro'.	Total.
To Liverpool	22,658	3,286	25,944
To Manchester	1,574	206	3,180
To Glasgow	3,612	2,082	5,700
To London	21,452	10,197	31,649
To Leith	716	803	1,519
To Belfast	251	....	251
To Bristol	3,084	1,908	4,992
Total	53,753	18,482	72,235
Corr. week, 1902	55,686	12,487	78,173
Corr. week, 1901	55,159	6,275	61,434
Total since May 1	173,948	38,031	211,979
Corr. period, 1902	162,564	27,251	189,815
Corr. period, 1901	120,602	26,665	147,267

From Montreal, butter:

	Local.	Thro'.	Total.
To London	1,848	898	2,746
Total	1,848	898	2,746
Corr. week, 1902	13,552	1,094	14,646
Corr. week, 1901	14,855	506	15,361
Total since May 1	5,662	1,109	6,771
Corr. period, 1902	36,038	2,414	38,452
Corr. period, 1901	31,776	2,823	34,599

From Portland to Liverpool, 681 cheese; total since May 1, 15,698.

Hodgson Brothers' weekly report from Liverpool, May 29:

Cheese—Notwithstanding a steady demand, the arrivals of white show some accumulation, and the market has gradually declined, and is fully 3s lower on the week.

Colored, owing to scarcity, has not declined so rapidly, but is also lower. The enquiry is in excess of present supply. Lower qualities are in moderate request, and pressed for sale at lower prices.

Butter—The market is again easier on choicest qualities, but at the present values there is a better enquiry. Copenhagen quotation is 3 lower for next week.

We quote to-day choicest Canadian fresh made creamery, 88s to 92s; dairy, none here States ladle and imitation creamery, is scarce, 75s to 78s.

London, June 6.—Cheese was weak here this week, old cheese selling at 69s to 70s, and new at 55s to 57s. Butter was slow.

Bristol, June 6.—Cheese was lower by 1s per cwt. this week at 57s to 58s for new make.

Liverpool, June 6.—Butter, good, steady, 75s. Cheese, quiet; finest white, 54s 6d; finest colored, 57s.

Cowansville, June 6. —Offerings at the Dairymen's Association meeting were 1,995 cheese and 1,424 pkgs butter. Cheese sales were 87 at 10¼c; 1,507 at 10 5-16c; 96 at 10⅜c, and 87 at 10 7-16c. Butter sales were 143 at 18¼c, 839 at 18½c, and 235 at 18¾c.

Cornwall, June 6.—At the cheese board to-day 1,020 white, 877 colored, 48 American colored; total, 1,948 were offered; 945 boxes white sold at 10 7-16c, and 925 colored at 10 7-16c. The sales last year this date were 2,102 boxes.

St. Hyacinthe, June 6.—Thirty-nine factories offered 2,962 boxes of cheese; all sold, as follows: A. W. Grant, 789 at 10¼c; George Hodge & Co., 6 colored at 10 7-16c and 40 white at 10 1-8c; A. A. Ayer & Co., 68 at 10 1-16c; Lovell & Christmas, 50 at 10c and 337 at 10 1-8c; F. Fowler, 155 at 10c and 385 at 10 1-8c; D. A. McPherson & Co., 507 at 10 1-8c; Wm. Nivin & Son, 50 at 10 1-8c; J. A. Vaillancourt, 118 at 10c; F. Duckett, 88 at 10 3-16c; Hodgson Brothers, 304 at 10 1-16c. Eleven creameries offered 782 packages of butter; all sold except 545; J. Dalrymple & Son, 147 at 18¾c; A. A. Ayer & Co., 90 at 18¼c.

Belleville, June 6.—Thirty-one factories offered 2,660 white and 230 colored cheese. Sales as follows: Alexander, 755 at 10¾c; Magrath, 520 at 10 7-16c, and 460 at 10⅜; Hodgson Brothers, 100 at 10⅝c. Balance will be purchased at above prices.

London, June 6.—Mostly sold at 10¼c to 10 5-16c; market active; make in this section rather above the average.

Watertown, N.Y., June 6.—Sales, 7,600 large white at 10 3-16c; large colored, 10¼c to 10⅜c.

Richmond, June 6.—Offerings, 735 boxes of white, 49 colored cheese. M. Steel bought 720 white at 10½c; S. G. Hodge all the rest at 10 5-16c.

Peterborough, June 3.—Offerings, 5,371 colored. All sold at 10 1-8c and 10 3-16c.

Woodstock, June 3.—Offerings, 1,300 colored and 900 white. The price was ⅛c lower than last week, about 200 boxes selling at 10 1-16c.

Picton, June 3.—Offerings, 2,000. Sales, 600 at 10 3-16c.

Stirling, June 3.—Offerings, 1,080. Sales, 55 at 10 1-8c; rest at 10 3-16c.

Madoc, June 3.—Offerings, 1,030. Sales, 260 at 10¼c.

Brockville, June 4.—Offerings on the cheese board were 1,578 white and 1,948 colored. This is less than last week, owing to the drought. Pastures are dried up, and no amount of rain will now save the hay, so farmers are turning their cattle into the meadows to get the benefit of the grass. It is said that in some places cows are being sold off for lack of feed. For these reasons the factorymen would not take less than 10¼c, at which 243 colored and 150 white were sold. On the curb 10 5-16c was paid for colored and 10¼c for white, and everything was sold. Total sales were 6,600; Dickey got 1,500; Bissell, 1,500; Derbyshire, 1,000; Earle, 1,000; Murphy, 900; Webster, 600.

Vankleek Hill, June 4.—Offerings, 892 white, 80 colored. Sales, 333 white at 10 1-8c, 80 colored at 10¼c.

Lancaster, June 4.—Offerings, 294 white, 184 colored. All sold at 10 1-8c for white, 10¼c for colored.

Kingston, June 4.—Offerings, 860 white, 773 colored. Sales, 100 white and 355 colored at 10¼; rest refused at 10 3-16c.

Tweed, June 4.—Offerings, 850. Sales, 580 at 10¼c.

Sherbrooke, June 4.—The Dairymen's Exchange opened to-day. Several hundred packages of butter were offered, and 18c bid, but no sales. About 100 cheese sold at 9½c.

Winchester, June 4.—Offerings, 853 white, 430 colored. Sales, 315 colored at 10¼c, 349 white at 10 1-8c.

Napanee, June 5.—Offerings, 1,619 white and 472 colored. Sales, 915 white and 100 colored at 10 3-16c.

Perth, June 5.—Offerings, 1,875 white, May make. All sold at 10¼c.

Ottawa, June 5.—Offerings, 1,015. All sold at 10⅝c for colored and 10¼c for white.

Kemptville, June 5.—Offerings, 935 colored and 407 white. Sales, 1,283 at 10 5-16c.

Iroquois, June 5.—Offerings, 1,058 colored, 173 white. All sold at 10¼c.

Farnham, June 5.—Fifteen factories offered 1,053 white, 20 colored cheese; sold as follows: Hodgson, 171; Hodge, 140; Fowler, 232; Willer & Riley, 252; A. W. Grant, 174; F. Ducket, 104; all 10c, except Lily Dale factory; 84 white cheese at 10 1-16c. All factory inspection.

South Finch, June 5.—Offerings, 1,200 white, 800 colored. Bids, 10 5-16c for white, 10⅜c for colored.

GROCERS AND BAD FRUIT.

The 'Canadian Grocer' prints a letter from Mr. W. A. MacKinnon, chief of the fruit division, Ottawa, calling attention to the good work which might be done by associations of grocers or retailers generally, if they would undertake to protect their members against the fraudulent packing and marking of fruit. Commenting editorially on Mr. MacKinnon's sugestion the 'Grocer' says: 'In a few weeks the fresh fruit season will have opened up. Naturally, the retail grocer, remembering the uncertainties and vexations of past seasons, will hope that this year will ensure a steadier, more satisfactory business than many of the years that have gone. It is but reasonable that the trade should expect at least more freedom from fraudulent packing and marking. The enforcement of the Fruit Marks Act of 1901 has been steadily increasing in rigor and effectiveness, yet there seems to be room for still further improvement in this regard. The question is, to whom must we now look for improvement? At the moment the work is left entirely to Government officials—the inspectors. They have done their part satisfactorily, but it seems clear that if the trade is ever to be secured against this kind of fraud the enforcement of the law must have the trade behind it. For this reason the letter from Mr. W. A. MacKinnon, chief of the fruit division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, is timely, and worthy of serious thought. The point raised by Mr. MacKinnon, that the Grocers' Associations in the various towns and cities should take steps to assist in protecting the trade, might well be taken into consideration. There is no doubt that if fruit packers knew that the trade was, through their organizations, determined to stamp out fraudulent packing and marking, the moral effect would be great, and a few prosecutions by the representatives of the associations would soon effectively rid the trade of this, one of the most annoying and inexcusable evils of the day.'

GROCERIES.

Sugar is steady, in spite of a drop in New York, at $4.05 for granulated, and $3.40 to $3.85 for yellows, per 100 lbs. in barrels, and 5c less in bags. Syrups are quoted at 3½c to 4c per lb. in tins. Barbadoes molasses at 38c per gallon, and other grades of molasses at 35c.

There is considerable demand for tea, and prices are high. Low grade coffees are very low in price, but good Mochas, Javas and Maracaibos still bring good prices.

Spices are in good demand; nutmegs are up, being quoted at 40c to 70c a pound, as to quality, and it is said that mace will soon go up too. Pepper is firm at 22c to 25c for white, ground, and 15c to 17c for black, ground.

Condensed milk is 5c up, at $1.15 to $1.65.

Canned Goods—Canadian marmalades are slightly cheaper. Baked beans are firmer, at 80c to $1.20. Tomatoes are quoted at $1.50, and corn, at 80c to 85c. Green peas are scarce, and firm, at $1.05 to $1.20.

Currants are worth 3¾c; Valencia raisins, 6c to 8c, as to grade.

FRUIT.

The fruit trade continues good, with the prices pretty steady. Lemons, however, are inclined to be easier. We quote: — Oranges, Valencias, ordinary 240s, $5; California navels, all sizes, $4. Lemons, fancy Messenian, $2.50 to $2.75; choice, $2.10 to $2.25. Cranberries, per brl., $11 to $14. Apples, finest Spies, $5.50; Baldwins, Russets, etc., $3.50. Sweet potatoes, bbls., $5.25; baskets, about 50 lbs., $2.50. Pineapples, 24 to case, $2.50; figs, 12½c to 13½c per lb.; bananas, $1.25 to $2; tomatoes, 6 bas. crates, $3.50 to $4; dates, 5c to 6½c. Evaporated Fruits: Apples, 50 lb. boxes, 6¼c to 7c; California apricots, 25 lb. boxes, 12c; pears, 13c; peaches, 9½c; prunes, 8c to 9c. Nuts: New Grenoble walnuts, 13c; Taragona almonds, 13½c; Sicily filberts, 9c; pecans, 14½c to 16c; peanuts, 7½c to 11c; shelled almonds, 28 lbs. to box, 27c; shelled walnuts, 25c; cocoanuts, $3.50 per 100; Brazil nuts, 13c. Asparagus, 35c to 40c bunch; spinach, $2.50 to $2.75 brl.; cucumbers, 80c dozen; Boston lettuce, 31 per dozen. Beans, green, $4.25 per large basket; wax beans, $4.25 to $4.50 do.; new Bermuda potatoes, $4.50 to $5 brl.; Bermuda onions, $1.50 per crate; new cabbages, $2.50; cauliflowers, $2.50 per dozen; limes, $1.50 per 100. Strawberries, 10c to 15c per box; California cherries, $2.75 per crate.

GRAIN.

The present condition of winter wheat is averaged at 88.9, according to the June report of 'American Agriculturist,' compared with 93.9 May 1. While the condition of winter wheat has been reported very high there was a deficiency of root growth and some deterioration followed three weeks of dry weather. Hessian fly ravages are serious in Missouri, and the pest is present in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee. On the Atlantic Coast a long period of spring drought has been experienced and the wheat crop has lost the fine promise of a month ago.

The first report of the season for spring wheat shows a very high average condition in practically all portions of the belt. Returns from 'American Agriculturist's' local correspondents indicate that the spring wheat acreage this year is not very much changed from that of last. The June 1 condition of spring wheat was placed at 94.7. A preliminary estimate of the corn acreage indicates from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 acres less than last year. Ploughing was very late and the bulk of the crop planted in the last two weeks went into a seed bed poorly prepared, cloddy and generally rough.

Broomhall's foreign crop summary, cabled to-day, says: 'United Kingdom conditions improved. France, weather favorable, conditions improved; many bad fields in North, county offerings fair. Russia, irregular; mostly fair; late rains did much good, serious apprehension regarding recent drought. Roumania, looking well. Bulagria, complains too much rain. Hungary, generally satisfactory. Spain, very irregular. Belgian, favorable. Germany, crops show good improvement.'

English farmers' deliveries of wheat for the past week were 45,000 quarters at an average price of 27s 6d.

Stock of grain and flour in Montreal:

	June 6, 1903.	May 30, 1903.	June 7, 1902.
Wheat, bush	344,919	247,098	534,476
Corn, bush	47,976	39,682	20,849
Peas, bush	55,221	70,728	61,531
Oats, bush	178,700	215,202	213,809
Barley, bush	23,711	58,809	14,199
Rye, bush	29,875	28,767	5,385
Buckwheat, bush	14,510	16,621	5,629
Flour, brls	22,477	23,273	13,865
Meal, brls	567	549	370

CHICAGO MARKETS

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., No. 16 St. Sacrament street, report the closing prices to-day as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, July	75¼	75⅝	74⅛	75¼
Sept.	72⅛	73	72⅛	72⅝
Corn, July	48⅝	48⅝	47¾	47¼
Sept	47½	47½	47	47⅛
Oats, July	36⅝	36½	36	36¼
Sept.	33⅝	33⅝	32⅝	33
Pork, July	16.95	16.95	16.90	16.92
Sept.		16.82	16.72	16.75
Lard, July	8.80	8.80	8.77	8.77
Sept	8.85	8.90	8.85	8.90
Sh. Ribs, July	9.30	9.35	9.30	9.32
Sept.	9.15	9.20	9.12	9.17

ONTARIO MARKETS.

Ingersoll, June 8.—White wheat, 58c to 70c per bushel; red fall do., 68c to 70c; spring do., 68c to 70c; oats, 30c to 35c; and corn, 52c to 55c; barley, 45c to 50c; peas, 60c to 65c; butter, 22c to 23c; creamery, 23c to 25c per lb.; eggs, 10c to 11c per dozen; potatoes, $1.25 to $1.30 per bag; live hogs, $5.60 to $5.75 per cwt.; shorts, $20 to $21; per ton; bran, $18 to $19 per ton; flour, at $1.75 to $2.15 per cwt.; oatmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; hides, $5 to $6 per cwt.; hay, $9 to $10 per ton.

Toronto, June 8.—Wheat—The offerings are not large; there is a fair demand, and the market is steady at 73½c for No. 2 red and white east, and 73c middle freights. Goose is steady at 67c for No. 2 east, and 66c middle freights. Spring wheat is steady at 72c for No. 1 and 71c for No. 2 east. Manitoba wheat is steady to firm at 85c for No. 1 hard and 84c for No. 1 northern, lake ports, and 6c more grinding in transit.

Flour—There is not much enquiry for export; the offerings appear to be liberal, and the market is quiet at $2.70 to $2.75 for Ontario winter wheat 90 percent patents in buyers bags east or middle freights.

Mill Feed is steady; cars of shorts are quoted at $17 and bran at $15 in bulk east or middle freights.

Barley is steady at 45c for No. 3 extra; 42c for No. 3 east; 1c less middle freights.

Buckwheat is nominal at 38½c for No. 2 east.

Rye is steady at 52c for No. 2 east and 51c middle freights.

Corn is steady. Canada is quoted at 40c west; American No. 3 mixed is quoted at 54c and No. 2 yellow at 55 for cars on the track Toronto.

Oats are steady; No. 1 white are quoted at 32½c east, and No. 2 white at 32c east; 31c high freights west, and 31½c middle.

Oatmeal is unchanged; bags are quoted at $3.50, and barrels at $3.65 for cars on the track, Toronto, and broken lots are held 25 cents higher.

Peas are steady at 65c for No. 2 east; 63c high freights west, and 64c middle freights.

Butter—The offerings of choice dairy tubs are fair. There is a moderate demand, and the market is steady. The quality of the offerings have improved somewhat the past week owing to better pastures in some sections. Prices are steady. Creamery prints, 20c to 21c; solids, 18c to 19c. Dairy large rolls, choice, 14c to 15c per lb., rolls, choice, 15c to 16c; tub, good to choice, 14c to 15c.

Eggs—The offerings are fair. There is a good demand and the market is firmer at 13½c to 14c.

Baled Hay—The offerings are liberal; the demand is not active, and the market is steady. Cars of No. 1 timothy on the track here are quoted at $9 per ton.

Baled Straw—The receipts are fair; there is a moderate demand, and the market is steady; cars on the track here are quoted at $5 per ton.

Live Hogs—The receipts the past week have been heavy, and the market closed weak at $6 for choice bacon and $5.75 for heavy and light fats.

Dressed hogs are weaker. Choice light weights declined here last week to $7.50 to $8; heavy hogs are quoted at $6.50 to $7.

Ottawa June 6.—A large market of farmers, hucksters and householders were on Byward market this morning and competition in the various lines of farm produce was keen and active from the start. Prices were well maintained. The most noticeable advance was in hay, which took a jump of $8 per ton for choice timothy over the previous day's market. The following were the ruling quotations: No. 1 choice timothy, $15 to $18 per ton, as to quality; No. 2, $12 to $15 per ton, and other grades $8 to $10 per ton, as to quality. The oat market was firm. Prices were in one or two cases quoted at 37c, which were accepted, but the average run of the sales were made at 35c to 36c per bushel. A stronger feeling prevailed for eggs. The bulk of the sales were made at from 14c to 15c per dozen. Prices for potatoes were somewhat firmer and were quoted at from $1 to $1.20 per bag. The butter market showed increased receipts, with a fairly brisk demand ruling. Prices were quoted firm at from 17c to 19c per pound for rolls and pails, and from 21c to 22c for prints. A good demand ruled for spring chickens at from 40c to 50c per pair. The call for other fowl lost somewhat by the chickens, receipts and prices were quoted easier at from 85c to $1 per pair. Turkeys were quoted at from 13c to 15c per lb. An active demand ruled for spring lamb. Prices were firm and were quoted as follows: Fronts, 75c to $1; hinds $1.25 to $1.50. The offerings of dressed pork were very light. Prices were quoted at from $8 to $8.50 for selects and from $7.50 to $8 for heavyweights. A few suckling pigs were sold at from $5 to $6 per pair.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

New York, June 5.—Beeves— Receipts, 3,270; lower; steers, $4.65 to $5.45; bulls, $3.40 to $4.40; cows, $1.80 to $3.90. Cables unchanged. Shipments—450 cattle and 3,800 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 379; higher; veals, $5 to $7; little calves, $4. Sheep and lambs— Receipts, 7,084; sheep steady and others lower; sheep, $2.50 to $5.15; tops, $5.25; lambs, $6 to $8.50; yearlings, $5 to $5.50. Hogs— Receipts, 2,512; lower; State hogs, $5.40.

East Buffalo, June 5.—Cattle— Receipts, 75 head; good demand; strong; prime and shipping steers, $4.95 to $5.30; butchers' steers, $4.50 to $5.10; heifers and cows, $2.25 to $3; bulls, $3.25 to $4.25; feeders and stockers, $4 to $4.70. Veals—Receipts, 1,-020 head; active and 10c to 15c higher; tops, $6.50 to $6.65; common to good, $4.50 to $6.40. Hogs—Receipts, 8,500 head; active; heavy steady and others 10c to 25c lower; heavy, $6.25 to $6.30; mixed, $6.10 to $6.20; Yorkers and pigs, $6 to $6.10; roughs, $5.50 to $5.55; stags, $4.25 to $4.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,000 head; sheep active, 25c higher; lambs, slow and steady; top lambs, $6.50 to $6.75; culls to good, $4 to $6.40; yearlings, $5 to $5.25; ewes, $4.25 to $4.50; sheep, top, mixed, $4.75 to $5; culls to good, $2 to $4.65.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

Edinburgh, May 25.—Messrs. John Swan & Sons' weekly report on the live stock trade says: There was a very large show of fat cattle on offer this week. With a good attendance of buyers trade was steady and prices would be quite equal to those of last week. Fat cows were also shown in bigger numbers, and met a dearer trade. There was a large supply of fat sheep. For the best class of shop sheep there was a good demand, and no difference could be quoted in the trade, which was steady at last week's rates, except for ewes, which were cheaper. There was a larger number of fat lambs on offer than any previous week this season. If of good quality, prices obtained were good, but a considerable number of secondary lambs being sent forward the price for this latter class has been lower. A large show of fat calves met a cheaper trade. A small supply of milch cows met a better trade at £1 a head more for the best class.

Quotations —Extreme top price of best cattle, per live cwt., from 38s to 39s 3d; current from 35s to 37s 6d; mutton from 8¼d to 9¼d per lb.

London, May 25.—Beast supply, compared with Monday last, showed large increase in total. Trade for both prime and second quality was very slow; downward tendency in value, partly owing to warmer weather. Fat butchering cows easier on other hand; fat bulls and rough cattle met fair trade at last Monday's rates. Arrivals: 14 Scotch 116 Irish, 772 Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, 228 midland, home and western counties. Increase of 2,020 in sheep market. Trade for both wedders and ewes extremely dull; former, except for very best small descriptions, at from 1d to 2d per 8 lbs., less money, whilst latter met little or no demand.

Quotations—Beasts, 2s 6d to 4s 8d; sheep 3s 6d to 4s 8d; calves, 3s 8d to 5s 8d; and lambs, 5s 8d to 6s 8d per 8 lbs. Total supply: Beasts, 1,110; sheep and lambs, 10,-980; calves, 20.

Salford, May 27.—At market yesterday: Cattle, 1,678; trade good. Sheep and lambs, 12,874; prices not quotably

A BAD PENNY RETURNS

OR 'CHICKENS THAT COME HOME TO ROOST.'

Brockville, Ont., June 6.—Some time ago a man named Turner was ordered out of the province for one year on suspended sentence, on a charge of housebreaking and assault. In getting out of town shortly afterwards he appropriated a boat to get to the United States. Nothing was heard of him until he turned up in Watertown, N.Y., recently, where he was arrested on a charge of assaulting James Johnston, another Brockville man, and sentenced to ten days in jail. In the meantime Inspector Fellman, of Philadelphia, obtained papers from Washington for his deportation to Canada, and on Thursday night the officer arrived in Morristown, N.Y., with Turner, and also Balloven, a Syrian, who has been in jail at Philadelphia, charged with entering the country illegally. The officer got on the steamer at Morristown with his prisoner, and, after the middle of the river had been passed, Chief Adams, of Brockville, placed the man under arrest for theft. He is now in jail on remand.

POSTAL CHANGES.

In addition to Great Britain, the Postmaster-General has given notice that the local rates of postage, the same as for Canada, will apply to British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Transvaal, Bahama Islands, Barbadoes, Bermuda and Zanzibar. The 'Witness' publications can, therefore, after this be supplied in the parts of the globe above mentioned at the same rate as in Canada, namely, 'Daily Witness,' $3 per annum; 'Weekly Witness,' $1; 'World Wide,' $1; 'Northern Messenger,' 30 cents.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice will be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c, prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extending obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families free of charge, in which case name and address of subscriber should be given.

BIRTHS.

CAMERON — At 34 Hutchison street, on May 31, 1903, the wife of Mr. J. D. Cameron, of a son.

COLE — On May 30, 1903, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. S. Cole, Point Fortune.

EVELEIGH — On June 3, 1903, at No. 4067 Tupper street, Westmount, the wife of F. J. Eveleigh, of a daughter (stillborn).

MONTGOMERY — At Lennoxville, on June 4, 1903, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Montgomery.

MORRISON — At 162 Pine avenue, on June 1, 1903, the wife of J. Donald Morrison, of twin daughters.

PETERS — At Canton, Ont., on June 5, 1903, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Peters.

RICHARD.—At Newport, Vt., on May 30, 1903, a son to Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Richard.

MARRIED.

ANGUS—MOORE.—On June 1, 1903, at Douglas Methodist Church, Montreal, by the Rev. Dr. Griffith, Dr. A. D. Angus to Ethel Marian, daughter of the late T. S. Moore, both of this city.

BAMFORD—WILSON.—On May 28, 1903, at the Church of the Epiphany, Parkdale, Toronto, by the Rev. Bernard Bryan, C. H. S. Bamford, of Burlington, Ont., to Lillie, eldest daughter of Frederick Wilson, Parkdale.

BARSTEAD—McCABE.—On May 27, 1903, in the Eganville Methodist Church, by the Rev. John H. Miller, Catherine, second daughter of Robert McCabe, to Mr. Benjamin Barstead, of Depot Harbor.

BUCHANAN — GIE — On Monday, June 1, 1903, at St. Thomas Church, New York, by the Rev. I. Lewis Parks, S.T.D., Anna Catherine, daughter of the late Michael Conrad Gie, of Grange Park, Ealing, London, England, to Harold Walter Buchanan, son of William Oliver Buchanan, of Montreal.

Advertisements.

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BROCK — ANTHONY — In the Methodist Church, Danville, by the Rev. A. A. Radley, on June 3, 1903, Arthur Henry Brock, to Lilla May Anthony, both of Danville.

BRYANT — GRAHAM — On May 29, 1903, at the residence of the bride's father, 87 Hazelton avenue, Toronto, by the Rev. H. F. Thomas, Arthur Henry Bryant, of New York city, formerly of Toronto, to Helen Lucy, daughter of D. Langford Graham, Esq., of Toronto.

BURNS — HALL — On June 2, 1903, at "Roselands," the residence of the bride's father, Peterborough, Ont., by the Rev. Dr. Torrance, assisted by the Rev. Jas. S. Wilson, William Ernest Burns, barrister, of Vancouver, formerly of Toronto, to Catharine Mary, daughter of Mr. Adam Hall.

CARTER — BORLOZ—On June 1, 1903, at the residence of the bride's father, Acton Vale, Que., by the Rev. T. Roy, Lorn Theodore Carter, of Cote St. Paul, to Bertha Angela, daughter of M. Borloz, Esq., of Acton Vale.

CLARKE — STRICKLAND — In New York, privately, on account of illness, on May 28, 1903, by the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, Clementina Katherine Strickland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roland Strickland, of Lakefield, Canada, to William Fayal Clarke, of New York city.

COUGHTRY—MUIR.—On May 2, 1903, at the residence of the bride's parents, St. Laurent, Que., by the Rev. Thos. A. Mitchell, William Coughtry, to Maggie Claire Muir, both of St. Laurent.

DIXON —BRODIE — On June 2, 1903, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Donald Tait, Frederick, eldest son of William Dixon, Esq., of Darkford, England, to Carrie Stewart, eldest daughter of Peter Brodie, of Quebec.

DUNCAN-CLARK—CLARK — In Toronto, on June 2, 1903, at the home of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. G. Wallace, M.A., Henry Bruce Duncan-Clark, son of Mr. S. C. Duncan-Clark, of Toronto, to Isbel Florence Clark, daughter of Mr. John Clark, of Toronto.

DUNLOP—SWAINE.—On June 4, 1903, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. C. L. Worrell, Thomas A. Dunlop, to Edith Emily, daughter of Edward Swaine, military stores, Kingston, Ont.

EVANS — SMYTH—In St. Philip's Church, Toronto, on June 3, 1903, by the Very Rev. Lewis Evans, D.C.L., Dean of Montreal, uncle of the groom, assisted by the Rev. Canon Sweeny, D.D., rector, Frederick Percival, second son of the late George M. Evans, M.A., to Charlotte Mary, daughter of H. Langtry Smyth, of Toronto.

GARTH — TRASK — At St. George's Church, New York, on June 1, 1903, by the Rev. Percy S. Grant, Mrs. Irene Emerson Trask, daughter of the late Samuel H. Ransom, of Albany, N.Y., to the Rev. William Henry Garth, son of Henry W. Garth, of Montreal.

GERMAN — MATHIESON — At Yonge Street Methodist Church, Toronto, on June 4, 1903, by the Rev. J. F. German, D.D., father of the groom, Harvey Nelson German, barrister-at-law, Osgoode Hall, to Florence Fleming (Dolly) Mathieson, youngest daughter of the late Duncan Mathieson, of Stayner, Ontario.

GOULD — BUTLER — On June 3, 1903, at St. Paul's Church, Brighton, Ont., by the Rev. A. G. E. Westmacott, Robert Burr Gould, Colborne, to Alice, youngest daughter of the late John Butler, of Brighton.

GUTHRIE — HESSE — On June 4, 1903, at Montcalm, Que., by the Rev. P. S. Vernier, George Guthrie, to Elizabeth Hesse.

HALSE—CATTO—At St. Simon's Church, Toronto, on June 4, 1903, by the Rev. E. C. Cayley, rector, assisted by the Rev. Professor Clark, Trinity College, Elizabeth Alice, only daughter of Mr. John Catto, Toronto, to Mr. George Halse, Vancouver, B.C.

HANNA—BACON.— On June 1, 1903, at the residence of the bride's parents, Gagetown, Mich., by the Rev. W. E. A. Lewis, John Hanna, of Toronto, to Mabel Laura, eldest daughter of Geo. J. Bacon.

HARRINGTON — ELLIOT — At Fairview, Scarboro', Ont., on June 3, 1903, by the Rev. I. I. Elliot, B.A., of Midland, assisted by the Rev. James Brown, B.A., of Agincourt, Ethel, second daughter of Mr. Matthew Elliot, to Mr. Herman I. Harrington.

HIRD — MELVILLE — At the residence of the bride's parents, 396 Manning avenue, Toronto, on May 27, 1903, by the Rev. Alex. Gilray, D.D., Edgar Maxwell Hird, of Montreal, Que., to Annie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Melville, of Toronto.

JONES — SNYDER — On June 2, 1903, by the Rev. R. Von Pirch, at the residence of the bride's father, Arthur Jones, of the Molsons Bank, son of C. A. Jones, barrister, Oshawa, Ont., to Henrietta Snyder, third daughter of Frederick Snyder, of Berlin, Ont.

LEADERS—KENDALL.—On Tuesday, June 2, 1903, at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., by the Rev. Charles Piercy, Roger B. Leders, of this city, to Jessie M., second daughter of Mr. James D. Kendall, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., formerly of Montreal.

MacGREGOR — PRIOR — At 119 South Elliott Place, Borough of Brooklyn, New York city, on Thursday evening, June 4, 1903, by the Rev. Robert Stuart MacArthur, D.D., and the Rev. Charles P. MacGregor (uncle and brother of the groom), Adaline Markes Prior, youngest daughter of the late Beauchamp Prior, of Cromwell, Connecticut, to Harold Douglas MacGregor, of New York city (formerly of St. Andrews, East, Province of Quebec).

McWILLIAMS — SHEPPARD — At All Saints' Church, Toronto, on June 3, 1903, by the Rev. Jos. Sheppard, assisted by the Rev. Arthur Baldwin, Josephine Gorham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Sheppard, to Victor H. McWilliams, M.D., of Peterborough.

MERCER — BIRRELL — By the Rev. J. Campbell Tibb, at the residence of the bride, at York Mills, Miss Isabella Davina Birrell, daughter of D. B. Birrell, Esq., to Alfred Edward Mercer, both of York Mills, Ont.

PARKER—HICKS.—On June 1, 1903, at Dunn Avenue Presbyterian Church, Toronto, by the Rev. Logan Geggie, Thos. G. Parker to Rora M. Hicks, both of Toronto.

PARMENTER—THOROLD. — At the home of the bride's mother, 469 Dovecourt road, on June 2, 1903, by the Rev. Jesse Gibson, Mertie Ethel, only daughter of Mrs. Wm. H. Thorold, to Frank Dewart Parmenter, all of Toronto.

PLEWMAN—OVEREND. — On Saturday, May 30, 1903, at the residence of the bride's parents, 4881 Sherbrooke street, by the Rev. Dr. Griffith, Ethel Elizabeth Overend to Thomas Edgar Plewman, of Toronto.

SANDS—GASKIN.—At Kingston, Ont., on June 3, 1903, by the Rev. Archdeacon Carey, William Wallace Sands, M.D., to Margaret, daughter of Capt. John Gaskin.

SILK—HICKS.—At the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. R. W. Knowles, of Crediton, Ont., on June 1, 1903, Dr. Henry E. Silk, of London, Ont., to Gertrude, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hicks, of Exeter.

SMITH — GIBSON — On June 3, 1903, at the residence of the bride's parents, 171 Florence street, Ottawa, William Gordon Smith, of the Post-Office department, to Mabel, daughter of J. H. P. Gibson, of the Auditor General's department.

SPRIGINGS — McGILLVARY — On Wednesday, June 3rd, 1903, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Canon Renaud, Charles Albert Spriggings, to Florence Jane, only daughter of John McGillvary, both of this city.

SPROTT—PERRY—At St. Paul's Church, Bloor street, Toronto, by the Rev. H. J. Cody, on June 1, 1903, Winnifred F. Perry, second daughter of the late Dr. H. R. Perry, of Montreal, to Arthur F. Sprott, of Toronto.

SQUIRRELL — McGILLIVRAY — At the residence of the bride's father, Vaughan, Ont., on June 3, 1903, by the Rev. W. G. Back, of Maple, Jessie, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McGillivray, to Mr. George E. Squirrell, of Toronto.

STOCKWELL—MILLER.—On June 3, 1903, at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, H. H. Kerr, L.D.S., Overdale ave., by the Rev. Hugh Pedley, Mabel Agnes, second daughter of Samuel M. Miller, Dundee, Que., to Henry Perkins Stockwell, M.D., C.M., of Danville, Que.

SUTHERLAND — McKINLEY. — On June 2, 1903, at the residence of the bride's parents, 557 King street, Ottawa, by the Rev. W. D. Armstrong, D.D., Ethel Maude, eldest daughter of Mr. John McKinley, to J. D. Sutherland, of the department of Indian Affairs.

TERRIAULT — WILLEY — On May 25, 1903, at New Liskeard, by the Rev. F. E. Pitts, Mr. Antoine Terriault, to Miss Mary T. Willey, both of Haileybury.

WEBBER — CUTHBERTSON — At the home of the bride's mother, 16 Pembroke street, Toronto, on May 30, 1903, by the Rev. Geo. Webber, father of the groom, assisted by the Rev. James Allen, M.A., and the Rev. W. Sparling, B.D., Florence C., daughter of Mrs. R. S. Cuthbertson, to the Rev. Geo. G. Webber, of North Bay.

WILLIAMSON — PATTERSON — In Peterborough, Ont., at the residence of the bride's stepfather, James Coyle Brown, Esq., P.S.I., on June 3, 1903, were married by the Rev. E. F. Torrance, D.D., assisted by the Rev. J. P. Wilson, B.A., Mr. George Hacon Williamson, General Secretary Young Men's Christian Association, Peterborough, fourth son of Major A. Williamson, of York, Ont., and Miss Annie Blanche Patterson, only daughter of the late Dr. Wm. Kay Patterson.

DIED.

ALEXANDER.—At Quebec, on May 31, 1903, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Arthur McCorkill, Mr. John Alexander, aged 76 years and five months.

BARRETT.—At the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, on Thursday, May 28, 1903, of nervous prostration and heart failure, Grace Campbell Barrett, relict of the late Frank E. Barrett, of Newport, N.H., eldest daughter of the late Donald Campbell, of Martintown, Glengarry, Ont., and sister of Mrs. J. H. Smelzer, Montreal, aged 47 years.
Interred at Newport, N.H.,
Glengarry papers please copy.

BURNETT — On June 2, 1903, of pneumonia, George Fraser Burnett, of Roiland, Lyman & Burnett, aged 63 years.

CHALCRAFT — Suddenly, at his residence, 3 Elmsley place, Toronto, on May 29, 1903, William Edwin Chalcraft, of the firm of W. E. Chalcraft & Co.

DINAN.—At Quebec, on May 31, 1903, Jehanna Morrissey, widow of the late Patrick Dinan, aged 73 years, a native of Limerick, Ireland, and a resident of Quebec for the last forty-seven years.

GASKELL — At 20 Richmond street, Point St. Charles, on June 6, 1903, Jos. Gaskell, late mail clerk, Canadian Pacific Railway, Windsor station, aged 70 years.

GIBBS — At Grace Hospital, Toronto, on June 1, 1903, May Louise, wife of Frank E. Gibbs, of Port Arthur, and daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel S. B. Fairbanks, of Oshawa.

GRAHAM—On June 4, 1903, at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. A. L. Foster, Ottawa, Mrs. Christine Graham, relict of the late John Graham, of Carleton Place.

HAY.—At 644 Berri street, on June 3, 1903, of tubercular meningitis, Mabel Madeline (Mabel) dearly beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Hay, and grandchild of Mr. W. D. Hay and Mr. E. C. Haviland, of this city, aged 2 years, 11 months.

JUNOR — At Toronto, on May 29, 1903, George Junor, in his 73rd year.

LAWSON — At 528 Seigneurs street, this morning, James D. Lawson, in his 49th year.

LEFEVRE — At Uplands, Lakefield, Ont., on June 3, 1903, Agnes Strickland Tully, beloved wife of Henry John Lefevre, Esq.

MACK — In this city, on June 4, 1903, Nathaniel Mack, aged 80 years.

MANSON —Suddenly, at his late residence, Heward avenue, Toronto, on May 29, 1903, Robert Manson, in his 51st year.

MARSON — On June 6, 1903, at 1131 Dorchester street, Robert Thomas, son of S. C. Marson, aged 17 years.

MARTIN — At Republic, Michigan, on May 27, 1903, Mr. Charles Martin, formerly of Pointe Fortune, aged 78 years.
Interred at St. Andrews, Canada.

MILNE.—At the County of Carleton General Protestant Hospital Ottawa, on May 30, 1903, Alexander William Milne, of the money order branch, post-office department, in his 55th year.

OMAN.—At 112 Selby avenue, on June 3, 1903, Stewart McDonald, infant son of Traill Oman, headmaster Prince Albert School.

PHERIS — At Faribault, Minnesota, on June 2, 1903, Mrs. W. E. Pheris, relict of the late W. E. Pheris, and sister of the Rev. Benj. P. Lewis, of Iberville, Que., aged 70 years and 4 months.

REYBURN — At the residence of Mr. Norman McLeod, 354 Cote St. Antoine Road, Westmount, on Sunday, June 7, 1903, Margaret Reyburn, aged 83 years and 3 months.

SIMPSON — At 131 St. Alexander street, city, Anne Alice Clarke, widow of the late Charles Graham Chappell Simpson, Esq.

SMEALL — In this city, on June 8, 1903, Mary Smeall, in the 50th year of her age, beloved wife of David Smeall.

Colonial House,
PHILLIPS SQUARE.

GREAT ALTERATION SALE

Lasting All This Month

As we contemplate making extensive alterations to our premises which will in a measure interrupt our business for a considerable time, we have decided to give the public an opportunity of laying in a stock of goods at

PRICES HITHERTO UNHEARD OF.

The Discounts on Regular Prices Will vary from

10 to 50 Percent

And a Special Feature of this Sale will be that instead of allowing 5 percent extra for cash, as is our usual custom, we will offer the Liberal inducements of

10 PERCENT EXTRA FOR CASH. . . .

N.B.—Mail Orders will Receive Special Attention, but Out of Town Customers would do well to Order Promptly, as lots will be sold out quickly at the prices offered.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.
MONTREAL.

SMITH — At 'Evergreen,' Grafton, Ont., on May 22, 1903, in her 92nd year, Jessie Smith, relict of the late Rev. J. W. Smith.

SPRIGGE.—At 6 Prince of Wales Terrace, Kensington, London, England, on May 30, 1903, Mary Ada Beatrice, wife of S. Squire Sprigge, M.B., Cantab, and daughter of the Honorable Charles Moss, Chief Justice of Ontario, aged 26 years.

STEWARD — On June 1, 1903, C. Ansell Steward, of the Central Office, Osgoode Hall, at his residence, 259 North Lisgar street, Toronto.

TASCHEREAU — At Victoria Hospital, London, Ont., on May 28, 1903, Francis D. Taschereau.

TENNANT — In this city, on June 6, 1903, Thomas Tennant, eldest son of the late James Tennant, of Glasgow, Scotland, in his 66th year.
Edinburgh and Glasgow papers please copy.

WASHER.—At West Brome, on May 24, 1903, Samuel Washer, aged 72 years.

WEAVER — At her late residence, 25 Lincoln avenue, on Saturday, June 6, 1903, suddenly, Mary Ann Ogilvie, widow of the late George W. Weaver, in her 90th year.

YOUNG.—At the Church Home, Margaret Gold, widow of the late Dr. Wm. Young.

IN MEMORIAM.

CRAWFORD.—In loving memory of Jennie Crawford, dearly beloved daughter of George and Sarah Crawford, Westmount, who departed this life on June 2, 1900, aged 17 years.

Through all pain at times she'd smile,
A smile of heavenly birth;
And when the angels called her home
She smiled farewell to earth.
Heaven retaineth now our treasure,
Earth the lonely casket keeps,
And the sunbeams long to linger,
Where our sainted Jennie sleeps.

Eggs and Poultry.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS — EGGS for setting from prize-winning strain; $2 for fifteen. PLYMOUTH ROCK POULTRY YARDS, London, Ont.

Live Stock.

POLLED ANGUS CATTLE AND SHROPshire Sheep, both sexes, pedigrees furnished. One extra choice Bull, of the above breed, two-years-old, $90. M. E. COPELAND, Teeswater, Ont.

Farm and Other Lands.

FOR SALE, 100 ACRE FARM, well built and fenced; good well, bank barn, situated on the bank Ottawa river, 1½ mile from schools and churches, $1,200; $700 down and balance to suit. L. HILLMAN, St. Jovite Station, Quebec.

Agents Wanted.

A YOUNG MAN WITH AMBITION, Looking for an agency, with a chance of establishing himself in a permanent business of his own, will do well to send a p.c. to COOPER, Drawer 531, London.

WANTED, EVERYWHERE, RELIABLE Lady Agents to introduce our goods and solicit orders; liberal commission. Apply CANADIAN LADY CORSET CO., London, Ont.

WANTED, RELIABLE MEN, $60 PER month and expenses; $2.50 per day to reliable men in every locality introducing our goods, tacking up show cards on trees, fences, along roads and all conspicuous places; steady employment to good, honest, capable men; no experience needful; write at once for particulars. THE EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

CANVASSERS WANTED TO INTRODUCE 'World Wide.' Good commissions to begin with, and a salary after capacity is proved. Address JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

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

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, SMART, RELIABLE Young men to learn the clothing business; English only apply. Apply A. L. FOSTER CO., Hartford, Conn.

Business Chances.

WANTED, AT ONCE, IN NEW ONTARIO, a good man with a small portable sawmill; A splendid location; custom sawing in a new settlement; plenty of purchasable logs, and good market for timber. R. A. BURRISS, Port Arthur, Ont.

For Sale.

FOR SALE, VETERANS CLAIM PAPERS, entitling possessor to choice of farm in New Ontario, wherever desiring to locate. Address CHARLES P. MILLS, St. Catharines, Ont.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal. No. 10749. Circuit Court. H. W. Walker, Plaintiff, vs. F. Massey, Defendant. On the 18th June, instant, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, 32 St. Matthew street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of Furniture, etc. W. W. SMITH, B.S.C. Montreal, June 8th, 1903.

Books, &c.

ALL PATRIOTIC SCOTS SHOULD SEND for our list of books on Scottish Life and Character, the Highlands, the Highland Clans, Scottish History, Biography, Poetry, Humour, etc. Books in Gaelic and "Guid braid Scots." SCOTTISH BOOK Depot, Box 1047, Montreal.

Personal.

J.G.N.—IF YOU SEE THIS WRITE home or W.B.N., 800 E. 21st, Cheyenne, Wyoming; anxious. WILLIE.

Advertisements.

SORE EYES.

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DR. WILDE'S EYE WATER

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